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ENCOURAGEMENT OF IRISH MANUFACTURE.

GREAT MEETING AT THE THEATRE-ROYAL.

A numerous and highly important meeting of the inhabitants of St. Mark's parish, for the purpose of considering the best mode of encouraging Irish manufacture, was held on Thursday, at the Theatre Royal, which was kindly given for the purpose by the patriotic lessee. The dress circle presented a splendid array of beauty and fashion, while the pit and galleries where densely thronged with well clad operatives. A large platform was erected on the stage for the accommodation of the chairman and speakers, and the surrounding space was filled with gentlemen who had taken an active part in the movement—

Hugh Crawley, Esq., one of the churchwardens, was called to the chair.

Messrs. Michael Dowling and George Dickson were appointed secretaries.

The Chairman addressed the meeting. He had only to request that the meeting would confine itself to the object for which it was called—viz., to consider the best mode of promoting Irish manufacture.—(Hear.) He could not sit down without adding that Mr. Calcraft had, in the kindest manner, given them the use of the Theatre, with but one restriction, which was, that they would bring their business to a close before four o'clock, in order to leave time to prepare for the evening's performance; and he did not think they could do better than to give him, in return, a benefit, by going to see his beautiful pantomime, which was, in every sense, a production of Irish manufacture (Loud cheers.)

One of the secretaries then read the requisition.

Mr. James Haughton moved the first resolution.

Mr. Mulrenin seconded the resolution, which was put and carried.

Professor Butt then presented himself to the meeting, and was received with loud bursts of applause.—He said, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen—Whatever apprehension my friend who has moved the preceding resolution may have entertained, that there was something in this movement inconsistent with sound principles of free trade, they will perhaps be removed by the resolution which I have the honor to submit to the meeting—viz., "That while we disclaim any intention to reject the introduction of the manufactures of Great Britain, we maintain it as our first duty to foster and sustain our native manufactures, well convinced that it is perfectly consistent with the soundest principles of political economy to give a decided preference to these of our native country." Perhaps, sir, it would be sufficient if this resolution had merely pledged us not to give a preference to the manufactures of another country, because I am persuaded that the depression of our native manufactures has proceeded from their not having ever got fair play (Hear, hear, and cheers.) There has been absurd prejudices against them existing in the public mind, and an idle belief that nothing can be good which does not come from other countries.—(Hear, hear.)—Such, however, is no longer the case, I saw a resolution lately from the Board of Trade, pledging themselves to take steps to punish any shopkeeper, who would attempt to sell English goods for Irish manufacture.—(Hear, hear.) I was glad to see such a resolution sent forth, because it showed what a change had taken place in the public mind, and that those who were before too proud and too fashionable to wear Irish made articles purchase them now with the greatest pleasure. (Hear, hear.) I say, then, that what our manufacturers want is scarcely a preference, but merely a removal of those prejudices which before prevented them from receiving fair play in the way of trade, and that Irishmen would no longer labor under the degrading folly that nothing good could come out of Ireland.—(Hear, hear.) Ireland is very peculiarly circumstanced, and if you will have patience to bear with a little of what may appear dry argument, I will show that we are bound to encourage her produce above that of all the countries in the world.—(Hear, hear, and cheers.) We export nothing except raw produce—nothing but that which should be the food of the people.—(Hear, hear.) Now, it is necessary that when we get anything from abroad we should send something away in return; and when we get English cloth, we have nothing to pay them for it except the food which our own people want at home.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) But people say that what we export is the surplus produce of the country. I would be glad that we should have a surplus produce to export, but I maintain we can have no surplus produce until after every one of our own people is first fed. If we have such peculiar advantages in agriculture that other nations cannot produce food as cheap as we can, let us export it, but let us first take care to keep enough at home to feed all our own people; and it is because I prove that we have not enough of food at home, and that the encouragement of home manufacture tends to keep an additional portion of it in the country, that I advocate its encouragement (hear, hear, and loud cheers.) I am not so favourable to exportation of food as other people are. It is generally thought that exportation enriches a country; but exportation, abstractedly considered, is a loss, the advantage derived from it being in the return which is made to the country for it. We send our produce to England, and we get in return cloth; but my opinion is, that it would be much better if we made the cloth at home, and keep the produce at home also—(loud cheers.) There are numerous artisans at home who have not bread enough, and who are unable to get employment, while we are sending our bread out of the country, and getting in return what they could make for us (hear.) It is then as clear to me as the sun at noon day that the effect of my preferring an Irish coat to an English coat is, that so much food as would be sent to the English manufacturer for the cost of it is kept at home for the use of the artizans who were in want of it here (cheers.) While I would be glad to know that every English artizan is well fed, I am not ashamed to say that I love my own people best, and that the first wish of my heart is to see them comfortably fed, and afterwards I might begin to think whether it would not be advisable to export the surplus out of the country (great cheering.) I felt it a sacred duty to attend here to day at some personal inconvenience, in consequence of having received a summons to attend as a parishioner; and however slight a tenure I may have of that honor, I thought myself called on to attend, for I believe that any person who has a heart in his breast is imperatively bound to assist, as much as possible, in ameliorating the condition of the great mass of the people (cheers.) It is some years ago since I first became acquainted with the degradation to which the Irish people were brought by poverty, when I read the evidence collected by the commissioners who preceded the enactment of the poor law, and I still feel that it is impossible for any man to read over that mass of evidence and not become impressed with the conviction that it is his first and most sacred duty to join in any movement that gives the most remote chance of ameliorating that condition (hear, hear). I do not now wish to allude to what is past, but I say, on comparing the distress which exists in the country with the relief which the poor law is calculated to afford, no man can deny but that it is utterly inadequate to supply the purposes for which it was intended (hear, hear.) I do not wish to allude to the measure more particularly, because, as it has passed into a law, every man is bound to give it his best aid; but I must say that, as a measure of relief it cannot effect the object for which it was intended (hear). I would reverse the language of Scripture, which appears to have been acted on in this instance, for when Irishmen asked for bread they were given a stone; they wanted something to eat, and large workhouses were built up to place them in (hear, hear.) We want no act of Parliament to effect our object, nay, I would say that such a great and important meeting as this is can enact a law on the subject more powerful than any act of Parliament (loud cheers). There is a law which we must allow rules us all, for it rules those whom no Irishman would be ashamed to acknowledge rules him—I mean the fashion. We want to set the fashion in favor of Irish manufacture, and if we do so it will answer all the purposes of a law; and as I have spoken of the poor law, I may be allowed to ask, whether the encouragement of Irish manufacture will not in itself answer all the purposes of a poor law, by imparting all its blessings without any of its misiries? (hear, hear). It will do all that the poor man could desire, while it encourages no idleness, and taxes no industry, as the poor law does. It does not, as the poor law, create a dependant feeling in the man that receives support under it (hear). Encourage, then, the use of Irish manufacture, and you will raise no sense of inferiority in the mind of the poor man. The man and wife need not be separated and shut up in gloomy workhouses, but, on the contrary, you leave the artizan at home to share the fruits of his labor in happiness with his family (hear and cheers.) If you wish to relieve the poor, encourage Irish manufacture. If you wish to make people work, pay them for what they do, and don't oblige them to labor like slaves. Give them, in a word, a poor law without making them dependant (hear and cheers). I quite agree with what has fallen from my friend who has preceded me, that we should not rely too much on the permanence of the movement without proper exertion. The manufacturer should not relax in his efforts, or trust for permanence to any other ground except making a better article than can be got from other places (hear, hear) Let me also beg leave to add one word of advice to another class that I perceive forms a large portion of this meeting—the operatives (hear, hear). Without meaning the slightest offence, I would caution them against allowing the spirit of combination to break out among them, and to mar this great movement which has been so well commenced (hear, hear). God forbid that I should speak harshly of any society among workmen for the guidance of matters connected with their trade. I know very well the distress and difficulty to which they are subjected; but if they mar this movement by holding out during the popular excitement for higher wages, believe me they will be guilty of the short sighted folly of the man who killed the goose that laid the golden eggs. If, on the other hand, they wait for a while and assist in the movement, they may be certain that their wages must rise, and their condition be permanently bettered (loud cheers). I have alluded to the distressed condition of my fellow countrymen. I cannot and will not believe that that distress will last for ever—I do not think that I address any individual who has not at some period cherished the dream—and it is not altogether a dream—that Ireland will be at one time prosperous and happy (hear, hear). I see it written in her capabilities and in the virtues of her people, and I have never refused the meed of my applause to their virtues (hear)—but I believe that we want a great deal yet before we can make ourselves as happy and as prosperous as we ought to be (hear, hear). I look to this movement not only with respect to its direct effects, but also to its moral effects. It will, first of all, encourage amongst us a spirit of nationality, and we want it (hear, hear). We want to learn to love our country—to be proud of our country—that Ireland should be after all, the centre of all our hopes; and it is just because this movement is calculated to effect these objects that I value it most (hear, hear, and cheers.) But it is also calculated to give us a lesson which we want, perhaps, more than any other—to rely on ourselves (loud cries hear, hear.) This is a lesson which Irishmen, collectively and individually, should endeavour to profit by; we should get rid of the crouching spirit that relies on patronage more than on our own exertions (hear, hear). There is scarcely a man who stands up in a public meeting who does not say that we want English capital or English aid to do this or that for us; but, without depreciating English capital, I say we want one thing more, and that is Irish enterprise (hear, hear.) I want that we should learn the spirit of self exertion, and I do believe that this movement is eminently calculated to teach us this lesson. When we have profited by it we will have made a great step towards national prosperity, the elements of which is always with ourselves (hear, hear). English capital can do but little for Ireland; the English government can do but little for Ireland (tremendous cheers for several minutes)—but what can do a great deal for Ireland is the virtue and the energy of Irishmen themselves (cheers). You all recollect the story of the carter who, when his wheels were fastened in the rut, prayed to Hercules to assist him. "Ah," said Hercules, "you lasy fellow, first put your own shoulders to the wheel, nnd if you fail then apply to me." I am bound to say that through the prudence and discretion of those who have taken on themselves to superintend the movement, there is every reason to hope for its permanent success.—Steadiness and discretion have been combined with a union of all parties and classes of Irishmen, differing as they may do on other matters, but all uniting for the advancement of this great movement, which is so well calculated to assist in making Ireland great, prosperous, snd happy. (The learned gentleman resumed his seat amidst enthusiastic applause)

Mr. Edward Rush seconded the resolution, which was put snd carried.

Mr. O'Connell next presented himself, and was received, as usual, with a loud burst of acclamation, which was again and again repeated. He said—Now, my friends, I begin by asking you for a favour, and that is, to give three cheers for the excellent speech of Professor Butt (loud cheers.) Worshipful churchwarden, I'll begin by taking up a point which was thrown out by you with regard to the gratitude we owe Mr. Calcraft, for the accommodation he has given us to day, and that gratitude ought not to be expressed merely in words (hear and cheers.) You have talked of a benefit which ought to be given that excellent gentleman, for carrying which into effect I can only offer my humble name as one of the committee to arrange it (cheers.) And now, my friends, this is indeed a great day for Ireland (cheers.) For my own part I never felt so delightful a day, and I look on it, I trust, without superstition, as an instance of the bountiful protection of Providence, as well as anticipatory of some great designs of mercy which that Providence has in store for our country (great cheering.) For mark me! what has become of those dissensions, those differences, petty quarrels and taunts which have hitherto distracted and divided us? Gone—disappeared (hear.) This is the arena where we all meet in the cause of our common country; here is a spot free from all the badness of our passions, and the mistakes of our irritated judgments—feelings of dislike which we have unfortunately cultivated too much. O yes! this is the oasis, the green spot in the desert, amid surrounding desolation, and why not extend so great a blessing until it becomes as good and as lovely as the isle which we cherish? (cheers.) Mark me—the combination does not arise from an unworthy concession of any kind on the part of either; for we come here confident in the full integrity of our political judgments, but with all the expression of our hearts determined to work well together for Ireland, or, as Professor Butt so well put it, for the nationality of Ireland—the best of all nationalities—the nationality of self exertion in the mutual struggle for the common good of all (loud cheers). Oh! it is a delightful thing to find the existence of that noble exertion; for no one can doubt the propriety of our objects, or entertain the least suspicion that any motives animate us but those for the good of our country (hear.) I do believe it has this additional advantage—that the oftener we meet the sooner we discover we are better fellows than it occurred to each of us we were before (laughter). I have a thorough respect for high genius, and can hardly suffer my mind to cease thinking for one moment of the speech which Professor Butt delivered here to day (cheers.) Sir, I have but some of these thoughts which he has expressed, and I am not sorry he has anticipated me, for, if he has taken some of the gilding off my gingerboard, it is made of more sterling metal—much more solid and fairer than mine could possibly be—and, in the name of my constituents, I thank him heartily (cheers). He is actually correct in all his principles of political economy, although I would go one slight step further; but, in doing so, I should be ashamed of myself did I not give my reasons for going in advance of him, persuaded that his active mind will at once see the justice of the view which strikes my mind. He says that all the people of Ireland want is that principle of political economy which asserts the right of fair play in commerce—a clear stage and no favor—that if we merely do them justice, by giving the same trial as foreign artisans get, that is all he requires (loud cries of hear, hear)—I require more; I ask for a preference to the Irish article (cheers). Let me not be sneered at, and told it is a violation of a principle of political economy. I care not—I would buy a worse article of Irish manufacture at a higher price than that of a better kind at a lower rate, when it is French, Spanish, English, Welch, Scotch, or any other foreign manufacture (cheers). Is that prejudicial to the interests of the country, or even in violation of the soundest doctrines of political economy? Not at all; for recollect if you buy the Irish article you give food to the Irish artisan by setting him to work and enabling him to get good wages. You support his wife and children, and therefore diminish by so much the tax for the poor laws, nay, even that of voluntary charity; you save the difference by saving the poor rate, so that we have directly a pecuniary interest in buying the worse article, if necessary, at a higher price—that of saving from the poor house an Irish artisan and his family, with the necessity of supporting them (cheers). We therefore violate no principle of political economy in doing that; and besides, who is there amongst us that does not give sums of money in voluntary charity? and is there any charity—sacred as it is—half so useful, or so completely laudatory in the judgment of the good man, as that charity which appropriates and gives to the artisan for his labor that which enables him to earn an independent subsistence? (cheers.) The money you expend is not only in giving a tax for a poor rate, but for the demand on your benevolence, and thus you have law, and charity, and benevolence combined, which, heaven knows, seldom do so in that way.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) But while I say that, it may be supposed that I am conceding what is not in reality the fact—namely, that an Irish article is dearer than foreign produce. No such thing. I only put a case hypothetically; for I was one of the first who put on an Irish frieze coat, and would have it on here to day were it not that it might be supposed I wished, by doing so, to mix contentious politics if I wore my repeal frock (loud cheers.) Sir, I never yet heard in public a speech so completely devoid of all topics calculated to produce the slightest shade of difference—so full of utility and sound practical knowledge—as that contained in Professor Butt's speech; and if I trespass upon you beyond the time that is absolutely necessary, or my own disposition incline me, I will do so with great unwillingness indeed. But to come back to the subject of Irish manufactures—sir, I insist that we are able to make articles as cheap, in many instances cheaper—as good, and in many instances better than any other country.—(Hear, hear.) What proves that? The resolution which Professor Butt spoke of as having passed the Board of Trade was drawn up by me, on direct proof being given that many articles were sold by Englishmen which were made by Irish artisans, and a parcel of Irish ribbon was actually sold as English. The persons would not buy it if it had been made by Irish tradesmen, and the shopkeeper sold the ribbons as such, the buyers having gone away rejoicing at the superior article which they got. Now, what did that prove? Did it not show that the Irish artisan was equal to the English, when that which he made was sold for English ribbon, that being deemed a more superior article, and the persons who purchased rejoicing at the quality which they had got, and believing that so superior a ribbon could not be got in this country? (hear, hear). I am not here in defence of the superior intelligence of Irishmen; but I defy any man to point a shrewder man, possessing more innate genius and sound practical talent, which only wants an opportunity to be exhibited by getting a clear stage and no favour (cheers.) In every art, in every science, whether in military glory or the active pursuits of industry, the Irishman is found an ornament to the country which gave him birth as well as to that of his adoption (cheers). Is it not well known that the tapestry which is made at Gobelin, near Paris, has been vastly improved, and the profits rendered more extensive by diminishing labor nearly two thirds? And was that done by Frenchmen, by Englishmen, or by Scotchmen?—No, but by Irishmen (cheers.) My friends, in the commencement of this movement all we want is energy. We have been thrown back by circumstances—the detail of which I shall not now enter into—from our natural position, from the ground which we occupied as manufacturers and artisans; and, therefore it is necessary that something like an unnatural exertion should be made to get at the old ground (hear, hear). I say unnatural—because we must deviate in some respects from the ordinary course of purchase in trade, and something is on that account necessary to protect this movement in order to carry it on successfully (hear, hear). Remember the pledge you have taken in the face of Europe and of Great Britain. You are now on your trial whether you are or not possessed of that energy necessary to carry on the movement—and in the presence of your Creator determine that this shall not be a transient or effervescent flame, which shall be permitted to light not only to direct that good, but to warm and cheer on the young genius of Irish talent in the renewed efforts for Irish industry. We are bound to do that, and it will be a degradation to us if we shrink from it (hear.) The man who does so and goes back is a falsifier of his own declaration, and deserves to be treated as a species of traitor—as a degraded being who lies himself, and is a living lie in his actions. Yes, solemnly pledged as we are, if we go back the world will laugh at us—the merchants of England will laugh at us—and we shall be justly looked to as objects of shame and degradation, possessed of neither feeling nor disposition to do good—irritated and taunted for having given existence to rumors which have no foundation except in our own fancies (cheers). We have pledged ourselves to it, and if we go back the world will laugh at us. The manufacturers of England will taunt us; there will be one general outcry of indignation against us; not an ennobling feeling in our dispositions that will not be irritated and aroused; it will prove, while existence is given to us, a continual source of remorse, and be a proud triumph to those who are our commercial rivals and our commercial enemies (hear). Nay, more than that, if we go back we commit a crime by encouraging men to lay out their capital in a project which we have not the steadiness to follow out (hear). We encourage the English capitalist to send over his capital here; we encourage the Irish capitalist to take his slumbering capital from where it now lies, and from where you know it lies in masses—(hear and cheers)—producing interest on government security. You make men draw their capital from that security, and if you shrink back from this movement, you will be robbing those men of the money you encouraged them to lay out on it. Again, you will be giving encouragement to the multiplication of artisans. There was too little of employment for the artisans before the movement was commenced; it will serve to cause an influx to the trades; and, if we cause them to multiply, and then shrink back from this movement, does it not follow of necessity, that we shall have drawn them from other pursuits that they would follow, and by this means encourage distress and poverty in the land?—(hear.) Let us then go on, and never shrink back: let us determine to do manfully what we have resolved upon, and I have no apprehension that anything can impede the progress of this great national experiment.—(cheers.) Mr. Butt very properly called upon the artisans of Dublin not to be the instruments of ruining the experiment—not to be parties to retard Irish prosperity, by demanding higher wages before the manufacturer can afford to give them; and he prophesied that forbearance, in the first instance, would essentially tend to an increase of wages—where, by the want of such forbearance, they would kill the goose that laid the golden eggs.—(cries of hear.) And if there be any value in adding my exhortation to his powerful language, I beg to exhort you, with the same view, (hear.) I have much experience of the trades of Dublin, and I must say that in general they did not commence combination until pressed to it by the unfortunate circumstances of the country, and the inability of the employers to give them employment and wages. Not seeing exactly the cause—namely, the progressive decay of trade in the country, they sought to obtain by combination and force those wages that the employer could not give them (hear.) But their eyes are now opened. We have discussed the matter over and over again (cheers.) I am afraid but of one business, and in that I fear this question will not be taken up in its salutary course. I am afraid of the ship carpenters and I should be most happy if they came into this business as readily as the others. What has been the result of combinations amongst the ship carpenters here? Why this—that in every port ship building has increased, and Dublin is the only place where it has retrograded (hear, hear.)—There was a rule entered into not to admit an employer to take more than a certain number of apprentices, and that led to the destruction of the trade here, for apprentices are wanted for the purpose of assisting in building vessels, the old hands being more generally employed in repairing them, which is the nicer work. I throw this out, that if there be a shipcarpenter here it might induce him to call his trade together, and get them to join in this movement, and make no rule or regulation for the trade except those established in Belfast or Greenock (hear, hear.) The ship building trade has progressed in Belfast; it has also lately been fixed in Drogheda, and I trust it will return to Dublin, if it be not stopped in its course by an adherence on the part of the trade to unwise resolutions (hear, hear). The hon. member read the resolution intrusted to him, which was to the effect, that to cherish and sustain the industry of the country, it was necessary for all the people to co operate with vigor and energy, and by perseverance to overcome difficulties; the resolution also recommended the people to aid the present auspicious and truly national movement by every means in their power (hear, hear, and cheers.) After reading the resolution he proceeded to say—This resolution contains the real spirit of what you all have heard from the different speakers here to day. I again congratulate you on this movement—I again call on you for perseverance. Perseverance is that without which no efforts will signify anything—that generous resolution—that determination to practise it unceasingly and entirely. Without perseverance the one is but idle display—without perseverance the other is but a self condemnatory mode of conduct (hear, hear). Oh, we have many cheering circumstances attending this movement. We have, first, the great temperance movement—for the workmen formerly spent their wages on drink, and then inebriety came on in aid of combination—and we have also men of all parties and every persuasion ranging round us in this movement for the support of Irish manufactures (hear and cheers.) Let me tell you one fact about temperance and wages which was communicated to me by Mr. Petherick, the manager of the mines at Knockmahon, in the county of Waterford. I have it from his lips, that the weekly average of wages given to the workmen employed in the mines amounted to £2,000 last year, and £2,400 this year—this is an increase of one sixth p r week more during the last year, I asked him whether there were more men employed. He said, not one; they all worked by quantity by what is called the job. I inquired if there were different men employed. He said not one was changed; the number was the same, and the men were all the same. I then inquired "what has made the difference?" His answer was "Last year they drank whiskey; this year they are teetotalers."—(cheers.) They have added one day in the week to their existence, I may say; and they have added one sixth to their wages; and there is not one tradesman or artisan that will not be able to work more, and, consequently cheaper, by becoming teetotalers, because their great and extravagant expenses were caused by debauchery, which rendered them inattentive to their religion on the Sabbath, and unable to attend to their work on Monday—(hear, hear.) Temperance came in to aid in the movement, and temperate habits will enable the workmen to take moderate remuneration for their labor until the employers are able to give them increased wages. I would not join in this movement if I did not think the result would be to greatly increase the wages of the working classes—(hear, hear, and cheers.) The wealthy and rich are able to take care of themselves, and the care of the working classes is what should be our first and most sacred duty—and, in my humble attempt to perform that duty and push forward this movement, I shall use all the energies of my mind, and all the faculties of my soul—convinced as I am that it will prove beneficial to the working classes of my countrymen (hear.) Rejoice with me at this noble scene, this glorious rivalry of each other: not a rivalry connected with any angry passions or politics, or religion, but an endeavour to rival one another in working for the people at large—(cheers.) Be glad, that men who only heard of each other in dissension and contention, now hear of each on the more kindly ground of mutual co-operation, and with no rivalry save that which has for its object the common good of our common country (cheers.) The day has arrived when this great movement is put forward: let no man tarnish it, or destroy this fair prospect, by interfering, with the introduction of angry passions, or shrinking from the performance of that duty which is found combined in the words—perseverance, perseverance, perseverance.—(Loud cheers.) I call on you to persevere, and Ireland will be what she ought to be—you know what—and it is unnecessary for me to tell it to you (cheers and laughter). The hon. gentleman moved the resolution, and sat down amidst the most enthusiastic cheers.

Mr. Boswell seconded the resolution, which was put from the chair, and passed unanimously.

Mr. Kelch proposed a resolution of confidence in the Board of Trade, for their conduct in prohibiting anything sectarian or political from entering into the management of the board.

Mr. M'Grath seconded the resolution, which passed unanimously.

Mr. Magennis moved that a committee be formed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect. He then read the names of the gentlemen.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Rooney and passed.

Mr. Bermingham, of Galway, addressed the meeting, and stated that he had travelled over the continent of Europe, and he could not see any river to equal the Shannon.

Mr. Carolan proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Calcraft, for the use of the theatre.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Mackay, and passed amid great enthusiasm.

Mr. Reynolds then addressed the meeting in a short but expressive speech.

Mr. Mooney was called on to address the assembly. He spoke briefly, and thanked the meeting on the part of the Board of Trade. He exhibited some articles of Irish manufacture, and stated that they could be had as cheap, if not cheaper, than those made in England. The speaker was loudly applauded.

It was then resolved to publish the resolutions in the Dublin papers.

After which Mr. Macken was called to the chair, and a warm vote of thanks passed to Mr. Crawley.

The meeting then separated.

JEWELLER'S GOLD.—This is, by no means, so definite a term as is generally supposed: it may either mean gold of half standard purity; an alloy of copper, gilt; or a fine yellow composition metal, consisting of copper and zinc in about equal proportions. One or more of these alloys is named "Birmingham gold." Nor must the dark color of gold articles be taken as a standard of purity; for this appearance is obtained by dipping the articles in a solution of copper. Foreigners are astonished, and with good reason, that the English government permits the sale of that nondescript substitute for gold, called "Jeweller's Gold," which does not even stand the ordeal of aquafortis. It will rarely be taken, even in exchange for similar articles abroad, where it is called "English compound." *Mosaic Gold* is an alloy which does not contain a particle of gold, as its name implies; it being merely tin and sulphur. The imitation of gold sold with the taking name of Petit Or, is nothing more than the alloy formerly called Pinch back, which is made by melting zinc in a certain proportion with copper and brass, so as in color to approach that of gold.—*Popular Errors, by John Timbs.*

A sore footed pedestrian, travelling in Ireland, met a man, and asked him, rather gruffly, why the miles were so plaguy long? when the Hibernian replied," "You see, yer honor, the roads are not in good condition, so we give very good measure."

GLASGOW ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

COMPLETION OF THE BIBLE.

(From the Glasgow Courier.)

Tuesday was a jubilee day in the Asylum for the Blind, and the occasion was well worthy of it. Mr. Alston, of Rosemount, the honorary treasurer to this excellent institution, having just completed his great national work of printing a complete edition of the Bible in raised letters for the use of the blind, invited about 150 of his friends to celebrate the important event, by witnessing a practical exemplification of the advantages of the system of education pursued in the institution. The meeting took place at one o'clock, and the assembly, of ladies especially, was unusually brilliant. The Lord Provost presided. Amongst the company were the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan, Rev. Dr. Browne, Rev. Dr. M'Farlane, of Greenock, Rev. Dr. Symington, Rev. Mr. Leishman, Rev. Mr. King, of St. Stephens, Rev. Mr. Napier, John Smith, Esq., LL.D., of Crutherland, Wm. Buchanan, Esq., Wm. Collins, Esq., Wm. Brodie, Esq, &c. The proceedings were commenced by the blind children chanting, in beautiful style, one of the psalms, according to the English Church Service, a blind girl accompanying the vocalists on the organ. Mr. Alston then produced his 15 volumes, just completed, of the Old Testament (the New Testament, with the Scottish version of the Psalms, having been printed in four volumes some months ago); and the younger pupils, agreeably to the pledge given in the intimation card, read in succession from the whole 15 volumes indiscriminately. The singular delicacy of touch and rapidity of manipulation exhibited by the boys and girls, together with the ease, fluency, and accuracy of their reading, astonished every one in the room.—Indeed, it was evident that throughout the whole of the intelligent and respectable assembly, there was one pervading sentiment of cordial sympathy in the pride and satisfaction with which Mr. Alston justly contemplated the crowning act of his benevolent labors, which has, for the first time in the history of literature, placed the complete Bible in the hands of the blind. The reading was interspersed with sacred music, vocal and instrumental, in which the inmates take great pleasure, and showed remarkable proficiency Specimens of their acquirements in grammar and arithmetic were also given; the limited time and the special object of the meeting, precluded the possibility of enterlng into the other useful branches of knowledge taught in the institution, As it was, nothing could be more satisfactory than the whole exhibitiou; and certainly few things could be so gratifying to a benevolent mind, as to see such a number of individuals, bereaved of one of the most precious of the senses, reclaimed from ignorance and helplessness to intelligence and usefulness both to themselves and to society—most of them not a whit behind boys and girls of their own standing who enjoy their sight, in any of the ordinary branches of education, and all of them well clad, cheerful, and happy. The interesting person who labours under the three fold deprivation of sight, hearing and speaking, wrote down in a legible hand a verse or two she had been reading in the Acts of the Apostles. A little boy astonished the company by the rapidity and accuracy of his parsing. We should also mention, for the information of those who are afraid that when the children get up in years and harden their hands by labour, they will thereby lose the keen sense of touch requisite to reading the printed books, that of the best readers is a girl who is daily occupied in winding a very strong and tough kind of yarn, which did not prevent her from reading off hand, and with much natural feeling too, numerous passages, including these beautiful words of Ruth.—"Entreat me not to leave thee, or to turn from following after thee; for whither thou goest, I will go; and where thou lodgest, I will lodge; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God; where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried.—The Lord do so to me, and more also, if aught but death part thee and me."

At the conclusion, the Lord Provost addressed the meeting in brief, but feeling and appropriate terms, on the singular effort of persevering benevolence, on the part of one individual, by which a blank in Christian literature has been supplied, and the Bible has been put into the hands of a class of our fellow creatures, to whom it has hitherto. in a great measure, been a sealed book. Dr. Symington also expressed his delight and satisfaction at what he had seen and heard; and added, that when he entered the Asylum for the first time to day since he came to Glasgow, and heard the blind reading the Word of God, he was affected almost to tears. The business of the day was wound up with "The Queen's Anthem," and the meeting separated at three o'clock.

AULD ROBIN GREY.—This beautiful song has not been popular because it was merely life-like, but because it was life itself; yet, after all, its chiefest merit is its high moral sentiment. Jenny herself speaks: she lays her very heart opeu; and we love, and pity, and respect her at the same moment. There cannot be a finer unfolding of a woman's heart than this.—Her love for "young Jamie;" her sympathy with her parents; her honest resolve to "do her best a good wife to be," for the sufficient reason that "auld Robin" deserved it, are the very essence of the self-forgetting spirit of a woman. Poor Jenny! her's was a character of the most pure unselfishness—she was conscientious also. Auld Robin Gray had helped her parents in their troubles and difficulties, and by their persuasion she had become his wife; yet she never taunted the old man, but kept her heart's griefs to herself, waiting till he slept soundly before she let "the woes of her heart fall in showers from her eyes;" nor even in the moment of her severest trial, when Jamie comes back, does she utter one reproach on her parents, or speak one slighting wor l of her husband; she only gives expression to that wish most natural to aching hearts—"that she was dead." Then how exquisite is the turn given in the conclusion of the line, "but I'm no like to die!"—it is truth itself—Jenny was a hale country woman, w hom trouble might wither, but could not easily kill; she knew that very well, and that in all probability a long life of sorrow was before her; and the following exclamation—

"Oh, why was I spared to cry woe's me!"

completes the picture of desolation of spirit, But, after all, the high right mindedness of Jenny comes out most beautifully and most pathetically in the last stanza. We see there the havoc which grief has made both in body and mind; every word of it tells:—

"I gang like a ghaist, and I care na to spin,
I dare na think o' Jamie, for that would be a sin!"

She that had been bred to thrift and industry, to whom daily labour was a sort of second nature, and who had toiled day and night to maintain her parents now, "cares na to spin:" nothing can be more complete than this—she has not spirit left *even to spin*; yet, even then, depressed in mind as she was, she dared not think on Jamie—for why?—*because it was a sin.* Jenny must have been a worthy daughter of "God fearing parents;" for these words are the most exquisite picture of a conscientious spirit capable of acting up to its own requirings, however hard they might be. Nothing therefore can be more beautiful, or more natural than the following resolve, which embodies the spirit of all her conduct:—

"But I'll do my best a gude wife to be,
For auld Robin Grey is verra gud to me!"

Honour to the memory of Lady Anne Lindsay for writing this exquisite song! There is no fear of its being forgotten, for it belongs to our universal nature; and as long as the nobility of virtue is respected shall we hear high and low, young and old singing "Auld Robin Gray."—*Fisher's Drawing room Scrap Book.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

ank Stock	—
per Cent Consol	—
per Cent. Stock	97¼
3½ Debentures	—

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1841.

The London journals contain nothing of interest since our last, no further intelligence was received respecting our affairs in the East; the Egyptian question may, however, be considered as settled, there being no doubt of the intention of the four powers, parties to the treaty of July, to recommend the Sultan to recognize Mehemet Ali as the hereditary Viceroy of Egypt, on his complying with the stipulations laid down by Admiral Stopford.

The existing differences between Spain and Portugal ill, in all probability be brought to an amicable issue through the mediation of England.

The Paris journals are working themselves to death on the Russian alliance question, as well as busily employed with the fortifications of Paris. The Russian alliance is however spoken of with less confidence than it had hitherto met; the *Courrier Francais* and the *Constitutionnel* repudiate the surmised arrangement upon the grounds of state policy.

With the exception of the foregoing there is not a line worth extracting from the papers before us.

FRANCE.

The Paris papers of Thursday are chiefly occupied with the financial statement of M. Humann (Minister of Finance) on the preceding day in the Chamber of Deputies. M. Humann stated that the total amount of the ordinary and extraordinary expenses for the year 1841 would, according to his estimation, exceed 1,316,000,000f (£52,640,000 sterling.) The gross income he took at 1,162,000,000f (£40,480,000 sterling.) Thus showing a deficit of 154,000,000f (£7,160,000.) "To meet the extraordinary expenses call for the present isolated situation of France," said M. Humann, and to continue the great public works already commenced, I propose—first, to devote to the extinction of the deficits of the years 1840, 1841, and 1842, the reserve or surplus of the sinking fund from and after the year 1842; and, secondly, that the government be authorised to contract a loan of four hundred and fifty million of francs for the completion of those great works undertaken by the departments of war, marine, and public works." He added that "his intention was to spread the expense of those works over a certain number of years," and that "he would shortly submit to the Chamber a special *projet de loi* with that subject." The Minister of Finance also stated, that he proposed availing himself of a reserved fund of 120,000,000f actually in the treasury, in order to avoid the necessity for contracting a loan under disadvantageous circumstances. The funds underwent a trifling decline in Paris on Thursday, owing to an impression that the Minister of Finance would, in spite of his expressed hope to the contrary, be compelled to contract a loan, as it was rather generally believed that the Chamber would not suffer the reserved fund (on which M Humann reckoned to enable him to avoid borrowing money immediately) to be touched.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.
Dungarvan, December 31, 1840.

SIR—I have news to communicate to you from this town which will gladden the hearts of all true Patriots in the Kingdom. For the last two months past a busy and worthless party here has been straining every nerve to get up what they call a Repeal demonstration in favor of Mr. O'Connell. They succeeded so far as to get a Requisition signed by all the farmers of the neighboring parishes, asking Mr. O'Connell to a public meeting and to a public dinner—every thing about the dinner was nearly arranged. The School house built by our Venerable Bishop was given by the Monks for the dinner, and our little repeal party were singing jubilates on the result of their labours, when lo and behold our worthy Pastor thought the time for him to interfere was come, and he therefore started for Waterford to talk to Dr. Foran on the business. I am glad to be able to inform you, that Doctor Hally's mission was eminently successful. He succeeded in reasoning the Bishop out of his Repeal propensities, for a letter came from his Lordship immediately to the Monks, commanding them on no account to give the School room for the dinner. This has thrown the Repeal party into complete confusion, as there is no possibility of getting any other place for the dinner. I think the whole business will be given up, and for this happy termination of our agitation we are indebted to the firmness of our truly patriotic pastor, the Very Rev. Doctor Hally.

I am, Sir, yours, &c, &c.,
A DUNGARVAN CATAOLIC ANTI-REPEALER.

N B. The School room is not under the Committee of Education; the Bishop's orders therefore have not been made under Government regulations.

Dungarvan, January 5, 1841.
(From a Correspondent.)

Great fuss and nonsense going on here about the *Repale* meeting, to be held here on the 13th. Dan himself is coming to pick a *could* bone with the clergy of the people. The feed is to come off in an ould store in a dirty lane, without scarcely a roof, belonging to one Michael Mahony, as the Very Rev. Doctor Hally. P.P., wouldn't give the use of the school room. Neither he nor that accomplished gentleman, the Most Rev. the Dean of Lismore, or Doctor Fogarty have anything to do with this silly business. This shews their good sense and the respect they have for the relations which should subsist between landlord and tenant. We have great respect for the good taste shewn by those excellent gentlemen in not deluding their flocks about this foolish business, and even the Duke of Devonshire thinks a great deal about the Dean of Lismore, as he visited himself and the Right Rev. Doctor Hally when last he was in this county. None of the Duke's tenantry in fact are joining in it—they have good interests from his Grace, and would be very ungrateful if they went against the Duke, as he has been very liberal to them all, particularly to Doctors Hally and Fogarty, who have princely residences from him and noble interests in their farms. This is as it should be—it is gratifying above all that men in the rank of clergymen should be found not wanting in gratitude. Some say there will be no meeting at all here, as it is a little coadjutor that's principally trying to get it up against the wishes of the Right Rev. Doctor Hally, and Mrs. Magrath wouldn't even give the dinner at the Devonshire Arms for any price. They were obliged to go to Waterford for a chairman (Mr. Sherlock) as no decent man here would join them—even Mr. Carbery. 'Tis all a humbug. It would be fortunate if the rest of the priests followed the example of the Dean of Lismore, Doctor Fogarty, and the patriotic parish priest of this town, Doctor Hally; those are the true patriots who won't delude their people. Michael Mahony is preparing a bed for Dan, as he could not get one at the Inn.

THE FUNDS.

CITY, SATURDAY, TWELVE O'CLOCK.—The prevailing opinion is that Messrs. Rothschild at Paris, with the bankers in that capital, will take the French loan of 18 millions sterling. The British Market has a firm appearance at present. Consols, which left off yesterday at 88⅞ ⅜ for the Account, are at present 88⅝ 89; Exchequer Bills, 4 6 pm; Bank Stock, 157 158; India Stock, 232 239.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for the Account, 89.

THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH.—It will be seen by our advertising columns that Mr. Anderson, the far famed Wizard of the North will, in a few days, open his Cabinet of Cabalistic Phenomena in this city. Rumour with her thousand tongues has been busy in spreading, far and wide the most wonderful accounts of the surprising feats of this Magian, and by all we can learn the statements fall far short of the reality. The leading London journals are lavish in their expressions of admiration, and we promise our readers a fund of amusement on the Sorcerer's arrival in Waterford.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

CURRY and Co.—Dublin.

We hail the appearance of the first of the monthlies, on this, its seventh, anniversary, with feelings of gratification and of pride. Since its first appearance in January, 1833, when it was cast upon the water of public opinion, not only to prove the possibility of a literary periodical living in this country, but also to further the cause of Protestantism by affording it a new organ in connection with Ireland, it has not only maintained the high position it at first took up, but has gathered fresh vigour with every succeeding year, and now stands foremost amongst the periodical literature of the empire.

The number for the present month, for the early receipt of which, we thank the spirited publishers, opens with an admirably written article on Bunting's Ancient Music of Ireland; the Romantic and Lyric Poetry of Spain, by the Contributor of the Anthologia Germanica, will be read with interest, for, as is justly remarked, the legends and ballads of Spain, valuable as many of them are from their intrinsic merits, are invested with a peculiar interest as forming that portion of the popular literature in which, as in a mirror, the Spanish mind and tempersment are most faithfully reflected. German ghosts and ghost seers—Scotland and the Scotch—*Le Chateau* de Vandyk, by Mr. Lever—the Fate of the Olearys by Mrs. Hall—and a merry version of a whimsical piece from Kopsch, by John Anster, Esq. LLD., all present an inexhaustible fund of amusement. The Portrait gallery contains an etching of William Carleton, with a well written memoir of one who is the "only man who has pourtrayed the home life and the home virtues of the Irish people." *The misfortunes of Barney Bralligan*, "one of the luckiest men that ever was persecuted by misfortune," by Carleton, is a rare mixture of fun and feeling, of humour and pathos. *Will's Lives of Illustrious Irishmen* is well reviewed. The concluding article in reference to France, Great Britain, and her Allies, "Is Lord Palmerston a traitor?" is given with that vigour of conception and all that force of language for which the political papers in the Dublin University are so remarkable Of the fifteen articles contained in the present number, there is not one which will not be read, and re read, with unabated interest. We must not forget, however, our friend the Irish Dragoon, who has also come to hand in a separate form, and we may safely say that

CHARLES O'MALLEY—PART 10

will amply repay the perusal. In each number Mr. Lever is earning for himself fresh laurels; few writers of the present day exhibit a greater versatility of talent, and the ease with which he turns from "grave to gay" is not the least remarkable feature in his writings; the most fastidious will find nought to condemn, and the most hypercritical will be at a loss wherein to blame in whatever proceeds from his pen.

THE ENGLISH JOURNAL.

LONDON,—HOW AND PARSONS, 132, FLEET STREET.

A publication under the above title has just issued from the London Press, its first number which appeared on Saturday price three halfpence! contains 16 pages of letter press, and abounds in useful and entertaining matter; this will, we are certain, be a successful candidate for public patronage; the original articles are well given, the selections admirable, and the whole is brought out in a style which reflects considerable credit on the publishers. We would direct particular attention to this periodical, and sincerely hope it may meet with that support it so richly deserves.

LAUNCH.

On Tuesday evening a new vessel called the *Curraghmore* was launched from the dockyard of our respected fellow citizens, Messrs. William White and Co. She is of the barque class and over 360 Tons burthen, copper fastened, and promises in every way to be a fast sailer. The quays were lined on both sides with spectators who greeted her, as she walked the waters like a thing of life, with thunders of applause.

THE CHURCH.

The Rev. Hugh Stewart was collated on Thursday last by the Honourable the Archdeacon of Ossory to the living of Tacumshane, and Chancellorship of the Diocess of Ferns, in the room of the Rev. Doctor Elrington, Regius Professor of Divinity, who has removed to Loughgiddy, Diocess of Armagh.

John Blake, collector to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received the following sums for the above Institution, from the Rev. Richard Ryland, £1 annual, and from Messrs. Davis, Strangman, and Co. £3 15s 7d being fines on their workmen, Jan. 1, 1840.

A Protestant clergyman, the rev. Edward George Hudson senior Chaplain to the Lord Lieutenant, has set on foot a subscription to build a new Roman Catholic chapel at Glenville, perceiving as he states in his printed letter to the Parish Priest of that place, that the Roman Catholic congregation had far outgrown the accommodation afforded them by the old mass house. The *Reverend* advocate of the Established Church has set down his name in the subscription list for *one hundred pounds*, and has intimated his intention to present an ample plot of ground, rent free for the new Chapel, as also should the old building be converted into a National School to increase his subscription by another hundred pounds. This is liberality—true, genuine liberality, the liberality of the Israelites who offered up sacrifices on the Altars of Baal,

The Rev. Theobald Mathew administered the pledge in Limerick on Monday.

Bales of Irish bacon imported into London market for the season ending December—27,628 flitches.

A meeting in support of Irish manufacture takes place at Carrick on Suir on to morrow.

A Fresbyterian Almanack for the new year has just been published in Belfast.

Thomas Edmond Lalor, of Cregg House, Carrick on Suir, has been appointed High Sheriff of the County Tipperary for the ensuing year, and Edmond Lalor Cambie, Esq., sub sheriff.

251 notices of Registry have been served for the Roscrea Sessions on the 9th inst.

On St. Stephens' day the inhabitants of Clonakilty were disturbed by a mob of Wren boys and others, headed by a Magistrate of the county, who proceeded from house to house, calling on the owners to enrol themselves as Repealers, and demanding one shilling from each person, who, from terror or other cause, was induced to join. Numbers of the Wren boys were charged at the Castlebar Session, last week, for violently assaulting such persons as refused to contribute to their satisfaction. Several of the BAN boys were sentenced to be fined and confined.

There are 39 patients in the Clonmel fever hospital at present.

Since the opening of the navigation of the Suir, several vessels have arrived at the Quay in Carrick, and over 20 have discharged cargoes of salt and coal at the stores of Mr. Hayden: Already are the good effects of the improvement in the navigation of our river visible, and no doubt they will continue to be so. Much praise is due to the enterprising company who undertook the useful work.

On Tuesday last, a confidential man named Kelly, in the employment of Mathew Hamerton, Esq., of Orchardstown, went to the lands of Lismolin to collect rents for Mr. Hamerton. He was immediately attacked by the peasantry, who fractured his skull, and inflicted a frightful wound on his face with a pitchfork. He now lies in a dangerous state. Shots are every night fired in this neighborhood.—*Tip. Constitution.*

During last week, John O'Brien, Esq., agent to Thomas Jackson, Esq., proceeded to the lands of Millgrove, near Caher, for the purpose of collecting rents. The moment Mr. O'Brien appeared, horns were sounded in all directions, and, in a short time, a multitude of people collected, armed with pitchforks, spades, and stones. From the formidable appearance they exhibited, and from the determination they evinced to have recourse to violence, Mr. O'Brien was obliged to desist, and leave the lands without collecting or distraining.—*Ibid.*

As Mr. John Codd of Newtown, was proceeding from home at an early hour on Wednesday morning to travel by the Wexford Day Coach to Dublin, for the purpose of paying his rent, he was stopped by three men at the bridge of Kildavin. After receiving some severe blows he fortunately escaped by means of his horse, and thus frustrated the evil designs of these ruffians.—*Wexford Conservative.*

On the Saturday night previous, the house of Mr. Thomas Walsh, of Coolcull, was entered, and property stolen to a considerable amount.—*Ibid.*

On Christmas evening a woman named Marks, who resides in Parsonstown, while labouring under a fit of intoxication, fell into the fire, and was nearly burned to death before she was discovered. She was immediateiy conveyed to the hospital, where she lies without any hope of recovery.

A few days ago, a process server named Michael Meara, served a process on a man named Guilfoyle; and on Sunday evening last, three men armed with pistols, entered the house of said Meara, at Roscommon, King's County, and demanded the original of Guilfoyle's process. Meara refused to give it up, when one fellow called out to one of the others, SHOOT THE RASCAL. The fellow fired at Meara, which did not take effect upon him, but which unfortunately wounded Meara's sister, who was in the house at the time, and lodged two slugs in her arm.

THE RIGHT HON. LADY DOVER.—We understand that this truly excellent and amiable Lady will leave Gowran Castle for London early in the ensuing week, after a residence of nearly five months spent in doing good. During her Ladyship's stay at Gowran her conduct has been one unvaried scene of the utmost generosity and benevolence, dispensing charity with a kind, impartial and unsparing hand. Week after week have Blankets, Clothing, Provisions, and Money, been distributed amongst the Poor in the respective districts on the Clifden Estates. The towns of Gowran, Goresbridge, Graigue, the village of Dungarvan, and their vicinities have felt the benign influence of her Ladyship's benevolence. The afflicted and those on the bed of sickness were the objects of her especial care and anxiety; and on all occasions have received the comforts and blessings of a kind benefactor. Many operatives and labourers have been kept in constant employment, and several beautiful cottages have been built in the towns above mentioned, which, we learn, will be followed up by further improvements. We sincerely wish her Ladyship every happiness, and may she live long to diffuse the blessings which a kind Providence has so liberally bestowed upon her. *Kilkenny Moderator.*

It was currently reported in this town last week that the present M. P. for Leicester had accepted office under the crown, but, in order to keep the matter snug, no writ would be issued until parliament meet.—*Leicester Herald*

Registry notices served for Kilrush January Sessions, county Clare, 46.

The number of registry notices served for the city of Limerick at January sessions is 145.

On St Stephen's day, from twenty to twenty five thousand teetotalers, of the parishes of Kilkee and Doonbeg, assembled on the Kilkee strand.

Colonel the Hon. Richard Fitzgibbon, M. P., is shortly expected to visit the family seat, Mountshannon, near Limerick, after a long absence from he country.

Colonel Sir Thomas Willshire, Bart., 2d Regiment, has arrived from London on a visit to his relatives at Kilkenny.

The Rev Mr. Meneely, of Belfast, is to succeed Doctor Coulter, as pastor of the Presbyterian church, Tralee.

The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to approve of the re appointment of Henry Biddulph Warner, Esq., to the commission of the peace for the county of Meath, his name having been omitted in the revissd list of magisirates for that county, in consequence of his absence from Ireland at the time.

The Protestants of Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, have subscribed £400 towards the Roman Catholic chapel building there by the Right Rev. Dr. Griffith, of Limerick.

The officer who has succeeded Lieut. Col. Gawler, as Governor of South Australia, is Capt. George Grey, late 83rd Regt., some time past attached to the depot at Boyle.

The ordinary and state coachman of the Queen of Portugal is a Tipperary boy, and a native of Nenagh.

It is confidently stated that Dr. Cooke intends to challenge Mr. O'Connell to meet him in a public discussion of the Repeal question, when the learned gentleman arrives in Belfast.

Mr. O'Connell has tendered his influence with the Secretary at War to procure the contract for clothing the army in Ireland for Irish artisans, and to be of Irish fabrics

Hugh O'Loughlen, of Port, Esq., brother of the Master of the Rolls, is to be high sheriff of the county Clare.

A few nights ago the offices attached to the Glebe of Dunnasdaff, near Gilford, county of Down, were discovered for the second time to have been set on fire, It appeared that the dwelling houses, offices, and glebe, were sold some time ago, but the purchaser was unwilling to take possession while the former tenants were on the premises, and they were of course ejected, which is supposed to be the cause of the attempt at destruction of the concern,

Mr. O'Connell is to be entertained at a public dinner in Cork on the evening of the Munster Provincial meeting, Mr. Callaghan, M.P., in the chair. Tickets ten shilling each.

Mr. Murphy, of Lota, Cork, the eminent distiller, is, curious to say, by precept and example, a decided friend to the spread of Temperance!

That epitome of oddities Isaac Burke Bethel, barrister at law, is about publishing his memoirs; his poney Blucher, who delighted the wags of Dublin will not be forgotten.

Mr. Catt, master of the *Lansdowne*, schooner, of Limerick, was lost overboard on the passage to Liverpool.

The requisition for the great Reform meeting in Dublin contains the names of upwards of twenty Peers and three hundred Deputy Lieutenants and Magistrates.

From this day the tonnage duty at Belfast harbour is to be 4d per ton on all vessels.

The quantity of Irish butter received in the London market from 1st May last to 28th December last, was 208,839 firkins, 450 less than the year before. Foreign butter received in same period 378,430 firkins, an increase of 78,000 firkins over the previous year.

On Wednesday last, as a mason named Michael Meagher was in the act of setting a grate at the house of a man named Cunningham, in Parsonstown, and while in the act of removing some of the old work, part of the gable where the fire place was situated, came down, and melancholy to relate, crushed the unfortunate man in such a shocking manner as to expose his heart and force his eyes from the sockets. He died instantaneously.

The fair of Maryborough, on Friday, was well attended, and a good deal of business was transacted. Milch Cows sold well, and the dry stock, although of an inferior description, brought high prices, There was a large supply of Store Pigs, which were also in good demand.

A second market in the week is about being established in Ballinasloe. Lord Clancarty intends immediately to apply for a patent to enable him to effect this desirable object.

On Wednesday night last, two men named Mahony, and Dunn, fell asleep alongside the Kiln near Tubberaheena Mills, when melancholy to relate, both died from the effects of suffocation.

A few evenings ago, as a soldier of the 17th Lancers was proceeding from Caher to the barracks, he was waylaid by three men, who beat him in such a savage manner as to render him completely unfit for duty for some time, No cause is assigned for this outrage.

Within the last month numerous fatal accidents have occurred, owing to the culpable neglect in leaving children alone in apartments where fire had been placed. A few days back, a child was left in a room by itself in the gravel walk, Clonmel, when unhappily its clothes took fire, from the effects of which it died.

Captain R. Binney, formerly of the 74th Regiment, is a candidate for he treasurership of Devonshire, which Captain Waddell has resigned from ill health.

E. J. Cooper, Esq., M. P., is about to open a trades school and model farm at Coloony for the children of his tenantry upon the Markree estate, Sligo.

In consequence of the failure of the vaccination of the Princess Royal, her Royal Highness was again vaccinated by Mr. Blagden, in the presence of Prince Albert, from the child of a lady residing at Brompton. The lady and her child left London for Windsor, in company with the Court Physician.

The Wicklow registry sessions commenced at Bray on Thursday; out of 361 notices served, only 16 appeared, although there were 253 individual applicants. Of these the Conservatives registered seven, the Radicals only one.

The Conservatives are rapidly gaining ground in the county Louth. At the Ardee registry sessions last week the Conservatives beat the Radicals in the ratio of three to one.

NEW CENSUS OF THE POPULATION OF IRELAND.—The Lord Lieutenant has appointed by warrant under the act 3d and 4th Victoria, chapter 100, William Tighe Hamilton, Esq., Chief Clerk in the Chief Secretary's office, Henry John Brownrigg, Esq., Inspector of Constabulary of the Province of Leinster, and Thomas Larcom, Esq., Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers, to superintend the carrying into effect the discussion of the said act.

Mr. William Powell of Wexford has offered his services to the Corporation for improving the Bar and Harbour of that town, to render the present hazardous entrance to the port secure, and of so improving the barbour that it would admit vessels of large draft of water to sail in and out, at any time of tide. Mr. Powell calculates with confidence that he would be able to complete the whole in one year, and at an expense not exceeding twelve thousand pounds. Mr. Powell is a person of much practical knowledge, and should his offer be accepted, a great public benefit would be thus effected for a mere trifle. While the improvement would be going on the present course of vessels would not be interfered with.

Carrick on Suir forty years ago, possessed 6,800 persons employed in the woollen trade; at present 140 is the utmost number engaged.

The *Wexford Independent* charges Henry Lambert, Esq., with having deserted the people, and with forming a coalition with the Conservative party, to effect his return as representative for the county at any ensuing election.

The Enniscorthy Temperance Society held a festive meeting in the Market house, on Wednesday evening last. The chair was filled by Sir F. Le Hunte, and in the course of the evening an elegant Gold Medal was presented to Joshua Roberts, Esq., the founder of the Union, in testimony of esteem for his worth and character.

The parishioners of the union of Tacumshane have presented the Rev. Dr. Elrington with an address on his removal from amongst them, having been collated to Loughgilly, diocese of Armagh. The removal of Dr Elrington is a matter of much regret to all, and of deep loss to the humbler classes in that part of the country, for his charity to those in distress was unbounded.

At the close of the registry for Carlow county on Wednesday, there appeared a majority in favour of the Conservatives of fifteen, on the new registry, and on the registry of one. This is gratifying intelligence to "my fourth son not yet in Parliament." The present majority in favor of the Conservatives was as two to one, and will be increased in all probability four fold, at the April registry, as there were a great many of the Conservative electors, including a strong re-inforcement from St. Mullins, and several tenants of Lord Beresford and Colonel Bruen whose deeds were not prepared in due time, but all of which will be available at April sessions, The Radical staff consisted of Counsellors Clements, and Hamilton Smith, sent down by the Repeal Association, assisted by Messrs. Joseph Meagher, H. G. Colles, and E. M. Fitzgerald—with hosts of supernumeraries or volunteers. The agents for the Conservatives were as usual, Counsellor Hayes, and Mr. Thomas Crawford Butler. The Radicals searched the remotest corners of the county in order to recruit their strength, but all their exertions proved of no avail; similar results may be expected in Mayo.

The families of the labourers who work on the grounds of Thomas Boyse, Esq., at Bannow, were, as usual, plentifully regaled last week with Christmas good cheer. Two fat beeves were killed, and a barrel of coals delivered to each family. Mr. Boyse has just returned from a tour on the Continent.

HUNTING WITH THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD'S HOUNDS.—The hunting for the last week with this splendid pack has been most brilliant. Each day have they had first rate sport, and many sportsmen from the neighbouring counties are to be seen with them.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Mr. Ashton Yates, in a letter to the Carlow Libera Club, intimates his intention of retiring from the representation of that County at the next General Election.

On Tuesday last, the 29th instant, Benedict A. Yates, Esq., entertained his tenantry at his seat, Moone Abbey, county Kildare, in the hospitable style of former days, and which we are rejoiced to find again revived, as those meetings strengthen the ties that exist between the landlord and tenant in Ireland. In course of the evening they were joined by Mrs. Yates, his amiable lady, and a numerous party of friends, who were on a visit at Moone Abbey, and contributed to the festive gaieties of the evening, and to the happiness of the tenantry by joining in the merry dance, and co-operating in every way calculated to gratify the warm hearted people that were assembled at the hospitable table of their excellent and truly popular landlord. The festivities were kept up with great spirit till seven o'clock in the morning, when the company separated, after giving three cheers for Mr. and Mrs Yates. It was truly gratifying to witness the respectable appearance of the tenantry, which must be a source of pride to the Landlord, as it affords strong evidence of the blessings conferred on the occupiers of the soil by a resident gentry.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

Mr Lucas, the Conservative Member for Monaghan, has intimated his intention at the close of the present parliament of retiring into private life.

THE MUNICIPAL BILL.—On Thursday last, the Municipal Bill came into operation in the City of Cork.

On Wednesday night, Head Constable Butler and Constable Moylan, from private information received, arrested a man named Richard White, in a cellar in Clonmel. White was in bed at the time, and had a cavalry pistol loaded with powder and swan shot tied up in his shirt. There was a mark of a gun shot wound, recently healed, on his left thigh. He told the constables that he came from Dublin in search of work, and had travelled through a great part of England. He was lodged in jail for examination.

About four oclock on Saturday morning a fire broke out in the printing office of Mr. Folds, situate in the Lotts, at the rere of his private residence, on Batchelor's Walk, Dublin. A body of the police were soon in attendance, and the people of the neighbourhood lending their assistance, a considerable portion of property, consisting of printing materials, paper, books, &c., were saved. The fire, it is supposed, commenced on the first floor, and from the inflammable nature of every thing lying about, soon raged with such destructive fury that the types were speedily melted, and came pouring through the building, to the imminent danger of those who were trying to save the property. Several fire engines arrived in time to save the adjoining building, but we regret to hear that, notwithstanding the property that was saved in the early part of the morning, the amount destroyed is calculated at upwards of £5,000. Mr. Folds was one of the most extensive printers in Ireland. At his office was printed the *Dublin University Magazine*, Martin Doyle's works, and various other books which, for neatness in every respect, could not be excelled by any other establishment in the kingdom. A vast quantity of works in sheets were ready for the binder, but have been destroyed. His fine steam press, which stands in another building, is safe. The premises destroyed were not insured. The destruction of property, chiefly in the article of type, is considerable; but we are happy to say, that most of the property belonging to the booksellers (Messrs. Milliken, Curry and Co.,) has been saved. Indeed considering the loss is wonderfully small. Had the fire occurred a week ago, it is probable, that the whole of the University Magazine, and Charles O'Mally, for January, would have been destroyed, but, fortunately, they are, by this time, scattered over the whole of Great Britain. Some slight inconvenience and delay will be inevitable in the publication of some forthcoming works, a portion of MS, having been destroyed of the following books:—Charles O'Malley, No. 11.—Dr. O'Sullivan on the Apostacy—and a work on the Apocalypse, by Dominick M'Causland, Esq.

A ROYAL PRETENDER.—Some German papers have lately given obscure hints of the existence of a pretender to the throne of Prussia, and a strange story on that subject has appeared in the *Courier de la Moselle*. In a letter under the convenient date of "Frontiers of Prussia," it is alleged that an elder brother of the present King having been assassinated, left a son, who is now a major in garrison in Mentz. He is said to be—as pretenders always are—highly accomplished, and it is asserted that several of the first families in Prussia have determined to support him—This conspiracy, we are assured, will soon astonish Europe by its results

IRISH MANUFACTURE.—The Lord Lieutenant has ordered some carpets of Irish manufacture, but he declines to issue directions that none except dresses of Irish manufacture shall be worn at Court. His Excellency is to appear in full dress of Irish manufacture at the Sick and Indigent Roomkeepers' ball.

The Leamington Steeple Chase is fixed for the 13th instant. The nominations will not close until within a few days of the race. It was intended that the race should take place on Tuesday next, but the continued severity of the frost rendered the postponement necessary.

On Monday night last, a party of the Skibbereen Police went to the lands of Garane to execute a warrant.—On their return home after arresting their man, a signal was given for attacking them, and rescuing the prisoner.—From fifty to sixty persons are supposed to have collected, who commenced an attack on the police by throwing stones, and closing on them. A shot was fired to intimidate the mob, who still pressed on the police, who were obliged to fire eight more shots in their defence, and to abandon their prisoner to save themselves. A few weeks since another outrage was committed on the lands of Drishane, in this neighborhood; the haggards of two poor men were burned—the one on Saturday, the other on the Sunday following. We have not heard of any reward being offered,

It being confidently asserted by the Radicals of Wexford that a Mr. Tottenham had changed his political creed, and ratted to the O'Connell government in consequence of a promise of promotion to the office of Stipendiary Magistrate, many were led to believe that the individual alluded to was Charles Tottenham, Esq., of New Ross. To those who know this respected gentleman it is needless to say that the report, as regards him, is perfectly erroneous; to such as do not we shall only say that a more unflinching Conservative does not exist, or one who would not compromise his principles for any consideration. The gentleman on whom the report bears is Mr. Tottenham of Marmuragh, he has to the present suffered the charge to remain uncontradicted.

The secular *fete* of the introduction of the potato into Germany was celebrated, says a Frankfort paper, at Macheron, near Leipsic, on the 9th instant. The ceremony ended in a grand festival, at which the potato played one the principal characters at the festive board.

A correspondent states that a match, which is likely to cause much interest, is to come off on the 1st Feb. at Maidstone, between a certain gallant colonel and a sporting gentleman in this county, the latter having made a bet that he would produce a pig that should beat any foxhound, in a distance of a 100 yards, that the gallant colonel should bring. It is understood that both animals are in active training.—*Leinster Reformer.*

On Saturday night last, between the hours of 5 and 6 o'clock, four men called to the house of Patrick Ryan, a publican, who lives on the road leading from Caher to Cashel, and within a mile of the former town. They called for drink, but could not get any. They then left the house, and assaulted several persons whom they met, an inoffensive and industrious man, named Scanlon, in the employment of Mr. Thomas Going, was walking along the road at the time, and, the moment they saw him, they attacked him in the most savage manner. They knocked him down and jumped on him several times, they kicked him repeatedly in the side and head, saying "Here's Doolan for you." The ruffians then made off, leaving their unoffending victim in the most appalling state. He was carried home, and on Tuesday night he expired, from the effects of the brutal and inhuman treatment he had received. On Wednesday, an inquest was held before William Ryan, Esq., Coroner, Captain Nangle, and an intelligent jury, and, after a patient investigation, which lasted for two days, the following verdict was returned:—"That the deceased came by his death in consequence of blows and injuries inflicted upon him by some persons unknown." Two fellows have been already arrested, under most suspicious circumstances.—*Tip. Constitution.*

The government has directed an inquiry, which has been going on for the last few days, into the conduct of Mr. Knaresborough, Stipendiary Magistrate at Mitchelstown. The charge against Mr. Knaresborough was alleged dereliction of duty in refusing Police aid, when called upon by a Farmer of the name of Hallaran, one of the seven persons robbed between Mitchelstown and Glanworth on the 12th of November last. The inquiry (just terminated) was conducted with the strictest impartiality, and much to the satisfaction of an open and crowded Court, by the Assistant Barrister, Mr. Baldwin. The depositions of the several witnesses were taken down, to be transmitted forthwith to the Lord Lieutenant.

On Thursday a meeting of the proprietors of the Manchester and Birmingham Railway, was held in Manchester, for the purpose of considering the proprtety of borrowing a sum of £700,000 to complete the undertaking. A resolution approving of the measure was proposed and carried unanimously.

DEATH OF THE ORIGINAL PAUL PRY.—Mr. Thomas Hill, a gentleman well known in the literary circles of London, but chiefly remarkable as being the person who furnished Mr. Poole with the idea of the character of *Paul Pry*, expired a few days ago. He was nearly ninety years of age; and it is not more than a month since he was in the enjoyment of apparently as sound health and elasticity as if he had not been more than fifty.

AMERICAN PORK TRADE.—Pork in the United States is one of the principal articles of food. It ranks next to beef, and as it is cheaper it must soon become the chief food of the middling and lower classes of the people. Immense quantities are annually raised in this country, particularly in the West, and every farmer has his hogs and pigs, some one, some two, some more, and some less. It has been estimated that 750,000,000 pounds, valued at 29,000,000 dollars, is annually consumed in the United States. This estimate was made in this way. The population of the Union was set down to be 16,000,000. Beef, mutton, fish, and other meats, except pork, were supposed to make half their meat, and then half was deducted for women and children, they not being such great consumers of animal food as men. Then the army rations was taken as a further basis, and the estimate made. No nation on the face of the globe eats so much pork as the American. Seven hundred and fifty millions of pounds per annum!—*New York Herald.*

INSANITY FROM INTENSE COLD.—The *Indicateur* of Bordeaux relates:—"In the Paris mail, which arrived here on the night of the 19th inst., was a young man who had obtained an appointment as mail guard, and was travelling for the purpose of making himself acquainted with the routine of his business. When the coach arrived at Angouleme he had become so affected with the cold that he lost his reason, and was put by the regular courier, who was a friend of the young man's family, inside the coach, and had every possible attention paid to him. On arriving at Bordeaux, and while the courier was delivering his bags at the Post office, the unfortunate man got out unobserved by him, and disappeared. On the following evening the poor fellow was found a corpse on the shore of the river, near Begles, having, in his delirium, thrown himself into the water."

On Tuesday week, the remains of Dr. Everard, were interred in the new cemetry, Dover. Almost the entire corps of the 54th, his own regiment and the 34th regiment, from the castle, as well as the artillery from the fortifications, joined in the procession. The coffin, borne by the brother officers of the deceased, was preceded by the grenadiers, with their arms reversed and the bands of both regiments playing appropriate tunes, followed by the body of the soldiers, and the rear was brought up by Colonel Munro, commandant of the garrison, and other officers.

GUIANA BOUNDARY EXPEDITION.

(From the Morning Chronicle.)

An expedition has this week left this country for Guiana, to explore and settle the boundaries of that important colony. In order to fully understand the objects of the expedition, it is necessary to state the position in which this country stands in reference to our possessions in South America. The present colony of British Guiana was conquered from the Dutch, and ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of Paris. This country, therefore, is entitled to the same extent of territory as was possessed by the Dutch; and, as far as the Dutch outposts and possessions extended, Great Britain claims the right to extend her boundary. There had never been any treaty between Portugal, Spain, and Holland, when in possession of this part of South America, in regard to their respective boundaries; and as far as these powers are concerned, they are, therefore, undetermined. The Brazilian government, however, which is always grasping, has lately laid claim to a large portion of the country claimed by, and hitherto supposed to belong to, Great Britain. They have encroached largely on the south western boundary of the colony, and so barefaced have been their proceedings that they have even ventured to seize upon Pirara, a village in which English colonists were settled as early as 1811, and where, as late as the year 1838, a missionary of the established church founded a Protestant mission. This village has recently been taken possession of by a detachment of the Brazilian militia, and the mission dispersed. A second attempt of the missionary to found a mission, further eastward, on the right bank of the Russunasic, met with a similar fate. The Brazilians have also for some time pursued an atrocious system of making predatory incursions into the country, where they surprise the Indian villages by night, set fire to the houses, carry the unfortunate inhabitants into their own territories, and detain them in a state of slavery. This system has been pursued for a series of years, and is to the present day in full operation. The consequence is, that the unfortunate natives, who look to Great Britain for protection, are kept in a state of constant alarm, and are in fact hourly exposed to be kidnapped, as many of their countrymen have already been.

In these circumstances, and in pursuance of the reiterated application of the colonists, her Majesty's government has resolved to ascertain the exact boundaries of the colony, in order both to prevent future question with the Brazilian government, and to enable it to afford efficient protection to the natives living within our territories. The commissioner selected to execute this duty is Mr. Robert H. Schomburgk, a gentleman of great scientific acquirements, and well calculated for the employment, both by his previous pursuits and by his extensive knowledge of the colony, to the exploring of which he has already devoted several years of arduous exertion. Along with Mr. Schomburgk are associated Mr. Glascott, R.N., as assistant surveyor, and Mr. Walton, an artist. The Baron de Humboldt, who takes a great interest in the subject, having communicated to his Majesty the King of Prussia the object of the expedition, and the region which it was to traverse, the Prussian government applied to Lord John Russell for permission to appoint a gentleman to the expedition, who, at their expense, would collect specimens of natural history and plants for their institutions. The consent of the British government was at once given and Mr. Richard Schomburgk, a younger brother of the British commissioner, accordingly accompanies the expedition for that purpose.

POOR LAWS—THE PRESS

A meeting of the Board of Guardians took place this day, at the Workhouse. We did not attend in consequence of being told by the Mayor that he would direct us to withdraw, in compliance with the Commissioners' order, which if we resisted we would be liable to a prosecution. We therefore conceived it would be of no avail to go to the meeting and the more particularly as we could not give the proceedings in this day's publication, even had we reported them. It was our intention to have changed our days of publication from Tuesday's and Friday's to Wednesday's and Saturday's in order to give our readers and the public a report of the proceedings of a board which had their money at its disposal; but it seems there is no necessity immediately for doing so, as a few of the board are against the admission of the Press, and solely upon the grounds of its being at variance with the express directions of the Commissioners. Mr. Hacket, of the *Free Press*, attended this day, but was desired by Colonel Phipps and the Mayor, to withdraw, which he did; a division then took place upon the subject, when he was re-admitted; however, after dividing four times successively upon the question, and after much discussion, Mr. Hacket left the Board-room. We understand the principal business done was taking up the house and admitting paupers.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

ALARMING INUNDATION IN ARRAN.

We learn from the *Kilmarnock Journal*, that on the 10th ultimo, this island was visited by one of the most alarming inundations and deluging hurricanes that had been experienced for several years. In the morning dark, gloomy, and terrific looking clouds were seen covering Mullan Gaoith (Windmill hill) Toor na Ndean, and Craig Naiolc[illegible]ach (Eagle rock,) and soon after, the numberless rivulets and streams that issued from their bosoms poured down in torrents and thundering cataracts into the Glencloy river, which in less than fifteen minutes overflowed its banks, and covered immense tracts of arable fields, plantations, roads, &c. The cottage at the foot of the glen, known in summer as the Fisherman's was surrounded, and the family compelled to fly, or rather half swim, to a more elevated and projected spot. Below this and all around to the sea, for about a mile, an immense uninterrupted expanse of water presented itself, covering several square miles, and deep enough to float large wherries. While this part of the island was lying under water, both Glen Sherrag and Glen Roza were subjected to a similar visitation, the rivers spreading over vast fields, and the torrents rushing down with dreadful violence. From the great reservoir for supplying Brodick Mill, at least 500 feet above the sea's level, there was as splendid and grand a waterfall as Niagara, both in length and width. The Roza river, in hurrying towards its confluence at the bay, flooded extensively above the bridge, near the church, covered the public road leading to Brodick village like a canal, rendering it long impassible—forced down the stone fence on the Strabane side, formed a lake and made a river passage. The storm extended also to Lochrahza with the same fury, and the roads by Cory, Sannox, &c., have been torn and cut up as if bomb shells had been employed. At Balmichael it was particularly violent. Towards Shiskan the damage has been very great particularly to the fine parliamentary road in many places, and one of the bridges has been much destroyed.

The Poor Law Commissioners have contracted for, and commenced erecting a metal mill for grinding corn for the use of the Work House, in the North Dublin Union, without consulting the Guardians or even letting them know the expense! considering it as a useless waste of the public funds entrusted to their care, and that the commissioners had no right to interfere in such a matter, the Guardians refused voting a supply for any such expenditure. The number in the North Dublin Work House up to Wednesday last, was 1,606 of these 1,405 were Roman Catholics, and 201 Protestants, the number of discharges for some weeks past is quite disproportionate to the number admitted, while the outgoings in the way of deaths exceed all proportion of former obituaries; for last year there were not so many deaths as in the past three weeks; in future the friends of the pauper inmates of this workhouse will be allowed to visit them on Tuesdays, Fridays, and Sunday in each week, and allowed to bring them whatever little luxuries they can afford, except malt or spiritous liquors. The Board intend passing a resolution not to enter into any more securities for loans from the government, when they are not allowed any discretion in their expenditure. The expenses of this establishment are enormous in proportion to the relief afforded to the paupers of the Union.

The Board of Guardians of the Parsonstown Union, have advertised for tenders from qualified persons for the purposes of the Vaccination Act; the sum affirmed by the Board of Guardians as remuneration for the same being one shilling for each of the first two hundred successfully treated cases and six pence for each case over that number.

The Imperial Slate Company, head quarters, Derry and Killaloe, have purchased all the quarries of the Mining Company of Ireland.

At a meeting of subscribers to the Dispensary of Killusty, Doctor Flynn, of Mullinahone, was elected medical attendant. His proposer was a brother professional man, Dr. Ryal, of Fethard, who is a subscriber to the institution and a warm advocate foa its success. Such conduct on the part of one professional man towards another, deserves to be recorded

IN ONE DAY,
AT
THE COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS,
90, CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY, 7th of JANUARY, Inst,
A GREAT VARIETY OF
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
And other Effects sent in for Unreserved Sale.

THE Collection includes, Oblong and Circular Loo Tables, Large and Small Sideboards, Numerous Sofas, Several Dozen of Mahogany and other Chairs, Large and Small New and Second hand Nobbies, Dressing Tables, Washhandstands; Commodes, Four Post and Eliptic Bedsteads and Hangings, a complete Linen Press with Screw, a Slipper Bath, Feather Beds, Hair Mattresses and Palliasses, Carpets, Hearth Rugs, and various Short lengths of Floor Cloth.

Also a quantity of large Blocks calculated for raising heavy weights and for general purposes, all of which may be seen on Wednesday.

Money advanced on all description of Property sent in for Sale.

JOHN G. BERNAL, Auctioneer,
Waterford, 1st January, 1841.

KILKENNY COLLEGE.

PATRONS:—
The Provost and Senior Fellows of Trinity College, Dublin.
VISITORS:—
The Lord Bishop of Ossory and Ferns, and the Provost of T.C.D.
The Rev. Dr. BAILLIE, Principal,
Previously Scholar of T.C.D., aided by Four Assistant Masters in Science, Classics, French, & English.

THE Course of Education comprises the Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and English Languages; Mathematics, including Hutton's and Dalby's, as preparatory to the Military Colleges; Astronomy, with familiar Lectures on the Planetarium and Globes; Mensuration, both theoretical and practical, with a delineation of Charts; Natural Philosophy; Ancient and Modern History and Geography; Composition in all its branches; Book keeping, *Arithmetic, Elocution, and an extensive course of English Literature.*

The University Honors obtained by Pupils who have received instruction from Dr. BAILLIE, in Kilkenny College, have been two Fellowships, several Scholarships, Premiums, and Honors of first and second rank in Science, Classics, Hebrew, Divinity, Composition, and Extempore Speaking, varying from Two to Twenty pounds. Also, two of Dr. BAILLIE'S Pupils held the highest places in their respective Classes in Sandhurst and Woolwich, having obtained several Prizes, including one of Fifty Guineas.

At the late November Entrance in T.C.D. Messrs. A. Ryder, and G. Roe, who were Educated at this School, obtained HIGH PLACES and Hebrew Premiums of the FIRST RANK.

The Religious Instruction of the Pupils is attended to by the Principal, in Family Lecture and Prayer, each Morning and Evening; Sabbath School; and Annual Examinations each December, held by the neighboring Clergy, in the Hebrew, Greek, and English Scriptures—the entire Management and Instruction of the Pupils being referred to the Standard of the Word of God.

A more detailed Prospectus may be had at the School, or at Messrs. Machen's, 8 D'Olier street, Dublin.

*** Vacation will end on Jan. 18th, 1841.

LATELY PUBLISHED:—
A GRAMMAR of the HEBREW LANGUAGE, Compiled from the most Authentic Sources, Jewish and Christian, and designed as an easy introduction to that Sacred Tongue.

By the Rev. WM. BAILLIE, L.L.D.
Master of Kilkenny College, Ex. Sch. T.C.D., &c., &c.,
Machen and Co., 8, D'Olier street, Dublin.

TO THE HIGH SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

WE, the undersigned, request you will convene a MEETING of the Inhabitants of the County of Waterford, for the purpose of addressing Her Majesty on the happy event of the birth of the Princess Royal.

Huntingdon	Pierse Slattery
Carew	Thomas Feehan
Richard Musgrave, Bart.	Mathew Quan
Richard Keane, Bart. and Vice Lieut.	David Callaghan
W. J. Homan, Bart.	Patrick Coman
N. Humble, Bart.	Wm. Hickey, R.C.C.
Wm. Villiers Stuart, M.P.	William Longan
R. C. Carew, M.P.	Robert Wm. Dower
Thomas Wyse, M.P.	Michael Keating
Cornelius O'Callaghan, M.P.	Edward Anthony
Anthony Chearnley	Patrick Wall, R.C.C.
John Power, Gurteen	Edward Dwyer
Robert Power, J.P.	James Cremin
Arthur Keily	Patrick Byrne, R.C.C.
P. S. Smith	Barton Anderson
John B. Gumbleton, J.P.	Philip Lynch
Pierse Hely	Roger Baker
John O'Dell	William Orr
James Power, J.P. and D.L.	Patrick Dower
F. E. Curry, J.P.	James Dower
John M. Galwey, J.P.	Robert P. Dower
H. Cotton, Dean of Lismore	Patrick Cody
J. H. Alcock	Michael Mahony
Thomas Walsh	James M'Sweeney
Francis Kennedy, J.P.	James Boland
Nelson T. Foley	James M'Grath
J. Mockler	Roger M'Grath
John Power, J.P.	Patrick Walsh
Lorenzo Power, J.P.	Robert Hamilton
John Walsh, J.P.	Eneas Higgins
James Galway, J.P.	Patrick Walsh, jun.
Henry Briscoe, J.P.	William Veale
William O'Donnell	Andrew Brenan
John Fitzgerald, M.D.	William Hayes
Robert Longan, J.P.	Pierse Kiervan
G. Fitzgerald, R.M.	Stephen Baker, sen.
John Clarke	Thomas Gough
Thomas Christian, M.D.	James Morrissey
C. Newport Bolton	Laurence Connolly
Alexander Sherlock, J.P.	David J. Bourke
Samuel King, J.P.	Thomas Hannagan
Stephen Dickson	Thomas J. Keily
Anthony Fitzgerald	John J. Keily
James Fitzgerald	Daniel Leamy
Theobald Power	Robert Baker, sen.
William Mackesy	Thomas Hearn
P. Fogarty, P.P. Lismore	William Sheehan
M. Flynn, P.P.	Michael J. O'Brien
Pierse Sweetman	P. Travers
George Wyse	Patrick Ronayne
Henry Bagge	Thomas Gleeson
J. S. Hoare	Thomas Anthony
Andrew Carbery	Martin Kelly
John Hudson	John Kelly
Robert Barry	Laurence Donnelly
John Dower	P. Q. Barron
Maurice C. Kennedy	P. Smith
Robert Howell	John P. Smith
Henry Langley	John Mullowney
R. Mortimer	Timothy O'Brien
R. Greene	James Phelan
J. Hally, P.P.	Michael Duggan
T. Shanahan, P.P.	Patrick Walsh
Arthur Quin	Edward Patterson
Robert Ronayne	Patrick O'Neill
D. P. Ronayne	Maurice O'Brien
Roger Hudson	Clement Carroll
Patrick Heyden	J. O'Keeffe
John Boyle	Maurice Higgins
James Prendergast	Patrick Higgins
Patrick Gaffney, P.P.	Patrick Keane
Michael Fogarty, R.C.C.	Thomas Higgins
John Dee, R.C.C.	James O'Brien
John H. Watters	Thomas Power
E. N. Barron	James Morgan
William H. Barron	Timothy Heffernan
Lewis Fitzmaurice	Michael M'Grath
Richard Parks	Joseph Hillian, O.S.F.
James Parker	William Gibbons, O.S.F.
John Power	John Forrestal

In compliance with the above Requisition I do hereby convene a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the COUNTY WATERFORD, to be held in DUNGARVAN, on MONDAY, the 11th day of JANUARY next, for the purpose in the said requisition mentioned.

Dated this 31st day of December, 1840.

WILLIAM MOORE, Jun.,
High Sheriff.

In Town till next FRIDAY evening, and to be again in Waterford on MONDAY, FEB. 1.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state he will remain in town till FRIDAY evening, and his next Professional visit to WATERFORD, shall commence on MONDAY, the 1st of FEBRUARY.

His FEES continue at the same unusually moderate standard which has secured him so extensive a practice in the City and County of Waterford *during the last seven years.*

His practice embraces the cure of the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums, the correcting of Irregularities in Children's Teeth, the Fastening of Loose Teeth, the cure of Toothache (generally without extraction), the permanently preserving of hollow and tender teeth, [by filling them with gold, cement, &c., as circumstances may require,] the making of Palates and of Artificial Teeth of every substance proper for the purpose, including *Terro Metallic or Composition Teeth of a new description, and so superior in shape and color to those hitherto known, as to warrant the assertion that this kind has at length been brought to look as perfectly natural as the human Tooth.*

Wednesday, January 6, 1841.

TO THE
NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND INHABITANTS OF WATERFORD AND ITS VICINITY.

THERE is NOW SELLING OFF, for a FEW DAYS ONLY, at the Shop of Mrs. PARR, 89, Custom House Quay, a valuable and extensive collection of BOOKS in every department of Literature, comprising Divinity, History, Poetry, Botany, Mineralogy, Natural History, Works of Fiction, Voyages and Travels, Annuals, Scrap Books, Albums, and a variety of Views and Illustrations, at from 25 to 50 per Cent. under the usual prices. The following may be taken as a specimen of the unprecedented Low Prices for which the Proprietor disposes of the newest publications.—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Scott's Commentary on the Bible, 4to.	9	0	0	for	4	4	0
Mathew Henry	3	15	0	—	2	7	6
Cruden's Concordance	0	18	0	—	0	10	6
Owen on the Hebrews, 4 vols.	3	6	0	—	2	7	6
Jones's Biblical Cyclopœdia	0	18	0	—	0	15	0
Prideaux Connections	1	8	0	—	0	15	0
Burkit on the New Testament	1	4	0	—	0	14	6
The whole Works of Josephus	0	15	0	—	0	6	6
Best Edition of Walker's Dictionary	0	9	0	—	0	3	6
Drawing Room Scrap Book, Keepsake, and Books of Beauty (1841)	0	0	0	—	0	18	6
Nicholas Nickleby, published at	1	1	0	—	0	15	6
Ackerman's English Lakes, 49 colored views	4	4	0	—	1	1	0
Fisher's Views in Ireland	1	1	0	—	0	15	0
Slade's Turkey, Greece, and Malta, colored plates	1	12	0	—	0	10	6
Addison's Damascus, colored plates	1	12	0	—	0	12	0
Posten India, colored plates	1	1	0	—	0	7	6
English Penny Magazine, each	0	7	6	—	0	3	6
Library of Entertaining Knowledge	0	5	0	—	0	3	6
Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopœdia, each	0	6	0	—	0	4	3
Family Library, each	0	5	0	—	0	2	6
Waverly Tales, by Scott, 11 vols.	2	15	0	—	1	2	0
The Library of Romance, each	0	6	0	—	0	3	6
Mail Bag of the Great Western (by Slick)	0	10	6	—	0	6	0
Byron's Life and Works, by Moore	2	2	0	—	1	10	0

All the Works of Bulwer, Barmin, Maxwell, Marryatt, &c., each 4s 10d.

N.B.—As the Proprietor's stay must of necessity be very short, those who wish to add to their Libraries, at a small expense, will please to send their orders without delay.

HOWQUA'S MIXTURE
OF 40 RARE BLACK TEAS,
AND
MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER,
IN CHINESE CATTY
HALF AND QUARTER PACKAGES.

MESSRS. BROCKSOPP, HOW, AND COMPANY, Sole Importers of the Genuine Howqua's Mixture, having just received direct from the celebrated Hong Merchants, at Canton, a large consignment of the above delicious flavoured Teas, respectfully inform the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry, that they still continue to supply their Agents throughout Ireland, with Sealed Catty, Half Catty, and Quarter Catty Packages. The high estimation in which the above Mixture is now held, and its decided superiority over all other Teas, having been proved and established beyond all question, both by the testimony of the first Tea Brokers in London, and the immense and increasing demand for it throughout the United Kingdom, render further comment unnecessary.

THE GENUINE HOWQUA'S MIXTURE is a peculiar admixture of the rarest and choicest Black Teas, without any Green whatever, and is distinguished from every other sort by a fine NATURAL AROMATIC FRAGRANCE, combined with great strength and briskness, and is far more nutritious and wholesome than any Tea hitherto offered to the public.

MOWQUA'S SMALL LEAF GUNPOWDER. This delicious Green Tea is grown upon one estate only, and possesses a rare and delicate flavour, being, without exception, the finest Green Tea ever produced in China.

CAUTION.—The above Teas can only be had genuine in the original Chinese Catty, Half Catty, and Quarter Catty Packages, and, to prevent fraud or adulteration are secured with the Seals of Howqua and Mowqua, Merchants at Canton.

Howqua's Mixture, all Black, is at the rate of 6s 4½d per lb.; and Mowqua's Small Leaf Gunpowder at 9s per lb., being the same price at which they are sold in London. A Chinese Catty contains one pound and a third of a pound, being nearly twenty two ounces English weight.

These Teas are the best, the cheapest, and the most useful of any imported into this country.

The importers, BROCKSOPP, HOW & COMPANY, 233 & 234 HIGH STREET, LONDON, have appointed the following Agents for the sale of the above Teas:

AGENTS BY APPOINTMENT.

DUBLIN:	Enniskillen—
T. Mason, Confectioner, 2, Parliament Street.	Fermoy—
B. Coleman, Confectioner, 3, College Street.	Foxford—O. Hara & Co, drapers and tea dealers.
B. Brady, Confectioner, 23, Lower Sackville Street.	Galway—
E. Byrne, Confectioner, 16, College Green.	Girvan—J. O'Connell, tea dealer.
E. Brady, Confectioner, 54, Grafton Street.	Irvinestown—Sam. Douglas, post office.
PROVINCIAL AGENTS:	Kildare—
Antrim—Henry Miliken.	Killarney—
Armagh—E. Davidson, Abbey st.	Kinsale—
Athlone—	Killala—Charles Smith, tea dealer.
Ballina—G. I. Irvin, tea dealer.	Kilkenny—B. Stephens, Moderator Office.
Bandon—	Lismore—
Bantry—	Loughrea—Owen Kelly, Main st.
Boyle—	Larne—R. M'Alister, grocer, &c.
Ballyshannon—Misses E. and A. Hamilton.	Limerick—J. Corbett, 38, Patrick street.
Belfast—J. Henderson, Bookseller, 21, Castle Place; and J. Lamont, Toy Warehouse, 78, High street.	Londonderry—J. Casey, tea dealer.
Banbridge—F. O'Flaherty, tea dealer.	Lisburn—J. Ward, 8, Market sq.
Ballymena—George Black, bookseller.	Mallow—
Ballymoney—John Anderson.	Maryborough—
Bushmills—Mrs. Dunlop, haberdasher.	Mitchelstown—
Carlow—W. Malcomson, Dublin Street.	Monaghan—
Cashel—	Mullingar—
Castlebar—	Moneymore—J. Scott, grocer, &c.
Coleraine—	New Ross—
Cork—	Newry—
Castlerea—A. Feeny, tea dealer.	Nenagh—T. T. Abbott, Castle st.
Clonmel—J. Casey, 9 Bagwell st.	Philipstown—
Castlewellan—M. M'Knight, confectioner.	Portadown—James O'Hanlan, grocer, &c.
Cavan county—J. Dunn, Cootehill.	Roscrea—Stephen Wall, tea dealer.
Dungannon—Messrs. Peebles, Kinlay, & Simpson, tea dealers	Roscommon—
Downpatrick—D. Paterson, 13, Irish street.	Sligo—E. H. Verdon, Champion office.
Dundalk—Robt. Godby, tea dealer.	Strabane—J. Thompson.
Drogheda—Mrs. M'Donough, tea dealer.	Templemore—J. Connolly.
Ennis—P. Gibson, woollen draper.	Tralee—J. Huggard, Mall.
Enniscorthy—	Thurles—Thos. Burke, tea dealer.
	Tipperary—
	Tuam—M. Beatty, stationer, and tea dealer, High street.
	Thomastown—Walter Bishop, tea dealer.
	Waterford—H. White, 134, Parade.
	Wexford—J. Greene, Independent Office.
	Youghal—

Messrs. BROCKSOPP HOW and COMPANY beg to state, that the GENUINE HOWQUA'S MIXTURE, and MOWQUA'S SMALL-LEAF GUNPOWDER, can only be had from Agents who are specially appointed for the Sale of these much esteemed Teas, and respectfully refer the Nobility, Clergy, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Ireland, to the above List of their Agents.

Agents wanted for the above Towns, apply to the Importers, 233 & 234, High Street, London.

Agent for WATERFORD,
H. WHITE,
TEA DEALER, PARADE.

TO BE LET,

THE BREWERY CONCERNS, late in the occupation of Messrs. BRENAN and CORMACK, with the extensive MALT HOUSE and CORN STORES attached thereto. They are admirably suited for that or any other business requiring great extent.

Also the GRIST MILL, situate at GREEN'S BRIDGE. A lease for ever can be given.

Application to be made to Mr. BRENAN on the premises; or Mr. JOHN SHAW, Patrick street, Kilkenny.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

VESTED CAPITAL, £8600.

SURPLUS ANNUAL INCOME, £300.

A GENERAL HALF YEARLY MEETING of the COMPANY will be held at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, on MONDAY, the FIRST Day of FEBRUARY next, precisely at 7 o'Clock, P.M., agreeably with the Rules of the Company, for the Admission of Members, and for the dispatch of such other business as shall come before the Meeting. Persons wishing to become Members will please make early application to the SECRETARY, who will give all requisite information.

No Proposal can be received after 15th JANUARY next.

J. LAWSON.
Secretary.

Waterford, Dec. 23d, 1840.

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Courtney Clibborn,
PLAINTIFF;
Charles Lennon, John Carroll, jun., Pierse Edmond Forstall, Jane Grant, Mathew Hughes, John Forstall, Edmond Forstall, Henry Winston Barron, Roger Hayes, Letitia Carroll, Paul Carroll, Mary Walsh, executrix of Thomas Walsh, John William Angell, and John Cowan, administrator of Robert Adair,
DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to the Final Decree of her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1840, and of an order bearing date the 4th day of November instant, I will, on THURSDAY, the 14th day of JANUARY, 1841, at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, SET UP and SELL, by Public Cant, to the Highest and Fairest Bidder, ALL THAT AND THOSE, that part of the Town and Lands of ROCHESTOWN, containing about 571 Acres, late Irish Plantation measure, or thereabouts, lately in the occupation of the said Defendant Pierse Edmond Forstall or his undertenants, and the fee and inheritance thereof situate, lying, and being in the Barony of Ida, Igrim, and Ibercon, and County of Kilkenny, with the appurtenances to the same belonging, or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the purpose of said Decree.

Dated this 14th day of November, 1840.

THOMAS GOOLD.

For particulars, apply to MECREDY and BATE, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, No. 38, Summer Hill, Dublin; or to Messrs. IVIE and GERAGHTY, Solicitors for the Defendant Forstall, No. 22, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, or Waterford.

WILL SHORTLY ARRIVE
THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
From the Strand Theatre, London,
Where he Performed his Wonders for 180 Nights, before 200,000 Delighted Spectators!!
And from the Adelphi Theatre, Dublin,
Where he Performed 120 Nights before 125,000 Dublin Citizens.

Mr. J. H. ANDERSON,
(THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,)

MOST respectfully announces to the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public of this City and its environs, that he will (for the first time) have the honour of Performing his Unparalleled WONDERS OF MAGIC, LEGERDEMAIN, and NECROMANCY, for a few Nights only; if a pleasing and extraordinary novelty will ensure success, his is certain—his Unique Exhibition is without a parallel in or out of Europe.

HIS INCOMPREHENSIBLE EXPERIMENTS ARE PERFORMED WITH A MOST GORGEOUS AND COSTLY APPARATUS OF *SOLID SILVER!*

The mysterious and Mechanical construction of which is upon a secret principle hitherto unknown in Europe. The extraordinary Mechanical secret has baffled the Scientific—the Philosophers; and defiance is given to all Modern Conjurers to discover or divine the impenetrable secrets of the Peculiar One of a Peculiar Profession. The surprised thousands who have witnessed the incredible wonders performed by the GREAT WIZARD, one and all exclaim,

"You'd think (so far his art transcends,)
The devil at his finger's ends."

Mr. ANDERSON is aware that he has been preceded by impostors, assuming his title of "WIZARD." When talent of a superior nature has gained the approbation of an ability-appreciating public, hosts of IMITATORS spring up, who seek to deprive them of their merit earned renown; this has been exemplified fully in the case of the WIZARD OF THE NORTH, who, after gaining GOLDEN OPINIONS from crowded Metropolitan and Provincial Audiences, finds himself opposed by men, who, having no claim on the title of Wizard, yet have the presumption to use it. THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH is not self styled; the title was bestowed on him (and he mentions the circumstance with pride) by the late Sir WALTER SCOTT, when he had the honor of performing before him at ABBOTSFORD—"Sir," said the immortal Bard, "you take the mantle from my shoulders, and may in verity, be styled THE WIZARD OF THE NORTH, and when I say this, I do not intend it as idle compliment; you are as much a Necromancer as any that have existed during the darker ages—you are even superior to them; they managed their delusions for sinister purposes, and led the multitude to believe that they were aided by the Powers of Darkness—you inculcate no such belief. Sir, the man who can elude the vigilance of his observers with so much dexterity as to make them deem it supernatural (and you are the man) may without stretch of imagination, be styled THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH."

The Great Wizard of the North is the only living Professor of Delusion, who can by ocular demonstration illustrate the words of Shakspeare,

"Mine eyes are made the fools o'the other senses!"

which power the Wizard of the North possesses over all his Predecessors, he has brought the Science of Ambidexterous Prestidigitation to perfection; to accomplish which task he has spent Ten Years of his life, and EXPENDED FIVE THOUSAND POUNDS.

PUFFING is unnecessary, as the wonderful success that has in every place crowned the exertions of the Great Wizard of the North, with the opinions of the Press, at once proclaim the wonderful nature and superiority, as well as the strictly moral tendency of this unparalleled entertainment!

THE GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH
WILL, IN A FEW DAYS,
Open his Cabinet
OF CABALISTIC PHENOMENA!!
COMBINING THE FOLLOWING SCIENCES!
Mechanical Magic! Chemical Magic!! Electric Magic!!! Galvanic Magic!!!! Magnetic Magic!!!!! Natural Magic!!!!! and the Black Art!!!!!

The whole of this unparalleled Performance will conclude with the most Wonderful Feat ever attempted by man, of which the Great Wizard of the North is sole Inventor, the

GUN DELUSION!!

Of which unique and brilliant exploit he is the ABSOLUTE INVENTOR, and it is so perfect a delusion, as almost to justify the supposition of his INVULNERABILITY. In this splendid invention, he distinctly assures the public, that the extraordinary mystery of the Trick is not effected by the aid of any accomplice, or by inserting a tube in the muzzle of the Gun, or by any other conceivable devices, (as the Public frequently, and in some instances correctly, imagine) but that any Gentleman may really load the Gun in the usual manner, inserting himself, A MARKED REAL LEADEN BALL!! The Gun being then fired off at the Wizard, he will instantly produce and exhibit the Bullet in his HAND! The above, although a most extraordinary Deception, one that creates greater speculations than the others, is not a pleasant Experiment, particularly to Ladies; consequently it will not be performed until all the other Delusions are finished.

MR. HENRY GARBOIS,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Pupils, Friends, the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, that his Morning Academy for Ladies will re open on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, at 2 o'Clock. And his Academy, exclusively for Gentlemen, will open on the same Evening, at 7 o'clock, at his Residence, 34, Mall.

Mr. GARBOIS feels great pleasure in being able to state, that through his personal acquaintance with the principal Artists and Professors of London and Paris, he is in possession of all the novelties of the season.

The Ladies' Academy Days are WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 2 to 4 o'clock.

The Evening Academy for Gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 7 o'clock.

Families in the country attended as usual.

Commands addressed to his Residence, 34, MALL, shall meet immediate attention.

No. 8, Leinster street, Merrion square, Dublin,
November 28, 1840.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JAN. 4.

Wheat, millers new	30s 6d to 33s 0d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 31s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 14s 6d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 14s 3d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 14s 0d
Oats, black, new	11s 3d to 11s 9d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d to 11s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	11s 0d to £12 0d
Flour fine, per sack (old)	00s 0d to 00s 0d
New do. do.	45s 0d to 46s 0d
Seconds do. do.	39s 0d to 41s 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s 0d to 35s 0d
Fourths, ditto	20s 0d to 25s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	36s 6d to 38s 0d
Scalded ditto	35s 0d to 37s 0d
Heads, ditto	24s 0d to 26s 0d
Offal, ditto	18s 0d to 20s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	27s 0d to 27s 6d
Newport Coals, per ton	16s 0d to 17s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	16s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	60s 0d to 70s 0d
Straw, per ton	36s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 5d to 6s 10d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 0d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 6d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 7d

BUTTER MARKET.

	Firkins.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Saturday,	25	103	0	to	106	0
Monday,	15	103	0	to	105	0
Yesterday,	35	105	0	to	108	0

CORK MARKET, JAN. 4.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—103s—99s—95s—90s—84s—74s. To the Country—93s—89s—85s—80s—74s—64s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, JAN. 1.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	39 0	— 00 0	Wheat	30 0	— 32 6
Inferior	36 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	26 0	— 29 0
Thirds	20 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, JAN. 1.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	91 0	— 93 0	Beans	22 0	— 22 9
Wheat	27 0	— 32 0	Oatmeal	13 0	— 00 0
Barley	12 0	— 14 3	Pork, per cwt.	42 6	— 44 0
Oats	10 0	— 11 6			

CLONMEL, JAN. 1.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	105 0	—107 0	Barley	12 0	— 13 3
Oatmeal	12 0	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 6	— 1 7
Pigs' Heads	26 0	— 27 0	Oats, per do.	0 9¼	— 0 9½

CARLOW, JAN. 2.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	99 0	—102 0	Wheat	30 0	— 33 0
Flour	44 0	— 00 0	Barley	10 0	— 12 0
—— Thirds	30 0	— 32 0	Oats	9 6	— 10 6

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 1.

There was a fair demand for grain at this day's market; prices continued without alteration, with the exception of secondary descriptions of oats, which brought an advance of from 3d to 6d per barrel.

White wheat	34s 0d to 36s 0d	Oats	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Miller's red	30s 0d to 35s 0d	Do. New	9s 6d to 12s 0d
Inferior	24s 0d to 29s 0d	Oatmeal	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Barley	12s 6d to 15s 6d	2d Flour	19s 0d to 22s 0d
Bere	11s 6d to 12s 0d	Rape	00s 0d to 00s 0d

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 1st, 1841.

By the official return of the averages received here this morning, the duty on Foreign wheat is raised to 27s 8d, on barley and Indian corn to 13s 10 per qr., on flour to 16s 7½d per barrel, remaining upon all other Foreign produce the same as last week.

Upon a change of wind the frost has disappeared, and many vessels, previously detained at sea, having entered this port, we have to note a fair supply of grain, flour and oatmeal already in, with the prospect of further arrivals daily; anticipating which, the millers and dealers have been rather inactive between the close of Tuesday's market and to day, but without producing any material effect in the value of any article in the corn trade during that period.

In consequence of this being the first day of the new year, our Corn Exchange was nearly deserted by both town and country buyers this morning; and the small number in attendance still waiting the result of future imports, were so completely on the reserve as to preclude even the appearance of more than a few retail transactions in any branch of the trade; as, however, the Canals will be shortly clear of Ice, holders seemed to look forward to a renewed intercourse with the markets of the interior, and firmly adhering to the general currency of Tuesday last, our quotations invariably remained unaltered.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, Excel, Read, Rapid Miller. At Cardiff, Pilgrim, Lawler. At Carmarthen Bay, Jane Frances, Wickman. At St. Mawe's, Enterprise, Greene, for London. At Bristol, Cambridge, Ware, Ruby, Jones, Duke of Cambridge, ——, Penryn, Castle. At Liverpool, Salus, Wilkinson. At Swansea, Elizabeth, Griffiths, Starbuck, Hammett.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

1st—Liverpool, Stagg, London, gen. cargo—Tryo, Musgrave, St. John's, Nfld., fish and oil—Peru, Petrie, St. John, N.B., timber.

3d—None.

4th—None.

5th—H. M. Packet Adder, at 7 a.m.

SAILED.

Dec. 31st—Elizabeth, Fisher, and Pandora, Doyle, Newport, ballast.

2d—Joseph R. Pim, Keohan, Dungarvan, gen. cargo, from Liverpool—Sultan, Reade, London, provisions—Liverpool, Ryan, Portsmouth, ditto, and put back—Liberator, Elliott, Newport, bacon and flour—Eliza, Young, Liverpool, bones—Mary Jane, M'Grath, and David Walter, Symons, Cardiff, ballast.

3d—None.

4th—Prosperous, Long, Portsmouth, grain.

Wind, N.N.E.

HILARY TERM.—Begins, January 11; Ends, February 1.

Waterford City Presentment Sessions—Thursday, Jan. 14. Notices to be posted and applications lodged by Saturday, Jan. 2.

Waterford City General Quarter Sessions.—January 11.

County Waterford Quarter Sessions.—Dungarvan, January 6.

County Kilkenny Quarter Sessions.—Callan, Jan. 12; Kilkenny, 15.

County Wexford Quarter Sessions.—Wexford, January 7.

County Tipperary Quarter Sessions.—Roscrea, Jan. 9; Nenagh, 13.

DIED,

On Monday morning, at Christendom, Mr. John H. Cole, after a lengthened course of integrity and uprightness.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

The rumour of a Franco Russian alliance gains ground, and even the questionable guarantee afforded to the peace party by M. Guizot's possession of power, appears daily less likely to be continued them. Even as affairs stand, with M. Guizot at the head of their administration, war, sooner or later, seems inevitable. Should he be driven from office, it must only be because he is unwilling to precipitate events which he is, nevertheless, preparing for, in all the certainty of their finally occurring. No one can come after him on other than war principles; for, as the *Times* well puts the dilemma in which his successor will be placed—

"Any minister who succeeds M. Guizot must adopt one of two political systems. He must be satisfied with arming to no more than the same extent, in which case an equal amount of public hatred or contempt will await him; or he will carry his warlike preparations considerably beyond the Guizot scale, and rouse the states of Europe to an inevitable and immediate quarrel."

We subjoin the remainder of the article from which we have taken the above extract:—

"There has, for weeks past, been a statement circulated in many quarters, which has at length, within these few days, found its way to the public press—that a combination of intrigues—set on foot and prosecuted by men who, among themselves, are the bitterest and most deadly enemies—have all been converging to a single point—viz., the downfal of M. Guizot.

"What has M. Guizot done? How has that just and able minister 'lost ground,' as is alleged by one of our correspondents, 'in the confidence of his hearers' and 'in the esteem of his country?' In no way but one—by striving to save France from the dishonour of an iniquitous and frantic war, and from the eventual calamities of an overthrow, which, with all Europe for her enemy, would be as sure as it was total. He has lost ground by forbearing to countenance the deluge of malignant and stupid lies poured out against this country by the demoniacs of the French capital. He has lost ground by pronouncing that the greatest blessing for France and for the world would be an enduring peace. M. Guizot has proved himself wise and benevolent amongst an insane generation. If the force of the war faction be more than he can resist, then is it time for Louis Philippe to cast about and see by what means, and by whom, and on what principles, it will in a short period be practicable for him to guard the throne of 1830.

"People who report the gossipping chicanery of Paris may dupe themselves, or those who listen to them, by marching and counter marching over the same ground, and assigning first one, then another, then a third, ingenious motive, to those whose purpose is the defeat of M. Guizot's policy: but the true and only motive is simply this, to take advantage of the unpopularity incurred by a good man with the clamourous and reckless multitude of Paris to oust him from his seat and step into it.

"If M. Guizot has made himself odious by being throughout a peace minister, it is only by proving themselves advocates for war that his successors can hope to find favour with the people. What a portrait does that furnish of the state of France? What a prospect for the well being of Europe?

"M. Guizot, by cultivating the spirit of peace with England, renders himself incapable of retaining office, then must M. Mole eschew peace, or forfeit office likewise. But is that all?

"If Louis Philippe be unable to stem the torrent, and finds his successive Ministers swept from under him, because they will not plunge the nation into war, will the same torrent of passion by which the ministers have been overwhelmed respect the throne itself? The aim of the war faction is not mere war, it is revolution. It is that 'no peace' shall be followed by 'no King.' If, therefore, his Majesty himself assists the projects of those who have urged the removal of M. Guizot from his counsels, he is likely to repent it but once, and that once will be for ever. M. Mole may not wish for war for the sake of war; but, if the war cry has been too strong for the King and M. Guizot, why should it be less formidable to M. Mole and the King?"

"The latter minister, it is true, may make demonstrations of coquetting with Russia, and thus divert for a little while the obloquy entailed upon him by not declaring war against the other Powers, or provoking a declaration of war by them against France. But, unless the Emperor Nicholas be of a mind more given to change than he has hitherto shown himself, we suspect that any overtures of Louis Philippe, through M. Mole, will gain little favour with that proud and distrustful monarch."

In the *Times* of Thursday we find the projected new alliance assuming a tangible form, and the fall of M. Guizot becoming apparently inevitable, as will be seen by the following extracts:—

(From the Times.)

The Paris papers of Tuesday, with a mass of foreign correspondence, have reached us by express. Their contents are important.

The assurance conveyed in our Paris letter of Monday, that a most friendly communication had been made by the Russian government to that of France, is borne out by the Paris journals, and fully confirmed by our private correspondence of Tuesday:

"The Russian note has been communicated to the *corps diplomatique*," says our Paris correspondent, "but not in an official manner. I am, therefore, unable to give you the text of it, but I believe I can vouch for the correctness of the following outline of this very important document:—

"The note, I am assured, was handed to M. Guizot by Count Pahlen on Saturday last, and may be considered as a reply to a communication forwarded by the cabinet of the Tuileries to Count de Nesselrode, after the late change in the French ministry. In this communication M. Guizot declared, that, 'the policy of the new cabinet had for its principal object to insure the maintenance of peace in Europe, and that France acquiescing in the wishes expressed in Lord Palmerstan's memorandum of the 17th of July last, addressed to the Ambassador of France in London, in the name of the other great powers, was now ready to offer her moral support for the adjustment of the Eastern question in a pacific manner." It was in consequence of those statements or overtures that the cabinet of St. Petersburgh addressed the above mentioned note to M. Guizot, of which the *Presse* of this day correctly analyses the contents,

"I must, however, observe, that it is not so much the tenor of the document itself, as the verbal explanations given by M. Pahlen, that caused the cabinet of the Tuileries such an agreeable surprise as has delighted it. The Count assured M. Guizot that, 'his Sovereign appreciated too well the advantage of the friendship of France, not to seize this opportunity of renewing former amicable relations with her, and of backing the intervention of her government in favour of Mehemet Ali.'

"Upon this very important matter it is not necessary I should express an opinion. It seems to speak volumes. It appears to confirm every word that has been uttered or written lately on the probability of an early alliance of Russia and France, with all its ominous consequences for Great Britain.

"This note is, I am told, 'only the reply of Russia to the intimation of the accession of M. Guizot to office, and of the friendly dispositions of the cabinet of which he is so distinguished a member towards all the powers parties to the treaty of the 15th of July;' but it is considered, by men the best qualified for pronouncing upon it, menacing at once for England and for M. Guizot himself, against whom, as you have been already informed, Count Mole is said to be incessantly intriguing (I do not mean the word offensively,) and by some is believed to be on the point of succeeding.

"With (if it be worth stating) every feeling of personal respect for Count Mole, I feel bound to acquaint you publicly, that he is understood to be in incessant communication with the Russians, that he is surrounded by them, and that his *soirees* are crowded by them. With this you could have nothing to do, but for his alleged Russian propensities and connexions, his imputed enmity towards England, and his supposed prospect of becoming at an early day the foreign minister of France.

"With these hasty observations, I shall conclude my reference to this subject by the following extracts from *La Presse* (Count Mole's paper, it is said) of this day:—

"'We are enabled,' (says the *Presse*)' fully to confirm the receipt, by the French Government, of a most friendly note from the Russian Cabinet. It is not only in its written despatches that the Russian government evinces a desire to renew an amicable intercouse with France. M. de Barante, our Ambassador at St. Petersburgh, loudly proclaims the universal kindness and particular attention with which the Emperor Nicholas has treated him for some time. It is evident that Russia does not deceive herself respecting her present relations with Great Britain, and that she is only seeking an opportunity of breaking off with her. Should this rupture take place it would be an immense event, since it would leave England in precisely the same predicament in which we found ourselves after the treaty of London. We think that it now depends on the skill of the French Government to take in that respect a signal and durable revenge.'"

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

The Montrose steamer has arrived, bringing papers and letters from Lisbon, of the 23d inst. The dispute between that country and Spain remained in about the same state as when the previous accounts of the rupture were despatched. The Portuguese government were active in preparing for the worst, raising fortifications and giving increase and stability both to their army and navy. The Duke de Terceira had been appointed to the command in the northern provinces. The time granted by the Spanish ultimatum, dated the 5th ultimo, would expire on the 2d of this month; but it was generally reported that despatches has been received by the Portuguese government from the Spanish cabinet, extending the time to the 17th of January. This warlike state of affairs had naturally thrown Lisbon and its environs into a complete panic; business was almost at a stand, and a considerable run had been made upon the national bank. However hostile appearances may be, we are not inclined to believe that extremities will be resorted to.—*Standard.*

AMERICA.

LIVERPOOL, THURSDAY.—The packet ship Independence, Captain Nye, arrived here this afternoon from New York, after a passage of only nineteen days, having sailed on the 10th, one day after the Great Western steamer. By her we have received New York papers to the 10th inclusive, but they contain no news of importance. The President's Message, which was to have been delivered at Washington on the 8th, had not been received at New York, but was hourly expected. It was looked for with anxiety, which appears to have been daily growing stronger.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT OF AMERICA.

The following sketch of the life and public services of General Harrison, will be read with interest at this moment, when he has just been raised by his fellow citizens to the highest office of the republic:—

William Henry Harrison, the successful candidate for the Presidency of the United States, is a native of Virginia, and was born in February, 1773. His family is one of the oldest and most distinguished of that state. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was a prominent member of the first Congress, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, Chairman of the Board of War, and Governor of Virginia. He died in 1791, having expended a large fortune in the service of his country. Young Harrison early devoted himself to the profession of arms and entered the army under the auspices of his father's intimate friend, Gen. Washington, at the age of 18. The north western frontiers of the United State were at that time devastated by the savages, who had not, after the war of independence, laid down their arms, but had obtained, during two campaigns, signal successes over the troops of the Republic. In 1794 Harrison was Aide de Camp of General Wayne, at a decided battle gained over the Indians and their Canadian allies at Miamis. He received on this occasion the thanks of his commander, in general orders, and was promoted to the rank of Captain. In 1797 he was appointed Secretary to the north western territory, and in 1799 he took his seat as delegate from that territory in the Lower House of Congress, being then only 26 years of age. In 1800 he was appointed governor of Indiana, to which was added Louisiana, when that portion of country was acquired by the United States. He continued governor of Indiana 12 years. In 1811 the allied Indian nations, under the celebrated chief Tecumseh, laid waste the north west frontier with fire and sword. Governor Harrison hastened to protect his frontier settlements, and the Indians attempting to surprise him at Tippecanoe, suffered a signal defeat. In 1812 war with England was declared, and General Harrison was appointed Commander in Chief of the south west army, a command covering an immense extent of country, and extending from Lake Erie to the Mississippi. On his left were the hostile Indian nations, on his right the allied British and Indian forces of Upper Canada. The first months of the war were occupied in skirmishes and affairs of outposts, with various results, but generally advantageous to the British arms. In the spring of 1813, Harrison having concentrated his forces, assumed the command and took a position on the River Miami, where he was attacked by the British and Indian forces, under General Proctor, flushed with previous success, but they here suffered a severe reverse, and were obliged to retreat. Shortly afterwards the British fleet on Lake Erie was defeated by the American squadron under Commodore Perry. This event enabled Harrison to cross the lake into Upper Canada, to take Malden and Sandusky, to retake Detroit, and to march in pursuit of the British forces. Harrison came up with the army of General Proctor on the river Thames, in Upper Canada, in position, and notwithstanding the advantages of which, he determined immediately to attack him.—The result was the defeat of Proctor, the capture of his baggage and artillery, the route of his Indian allies, and the death of their chief, Tecumseh. This was one of the most celebrated battles fought during the war, and vastly important as to its results. On this occasion Colonel (now General) Cass (the American minister to France) acted as Aide de Camp to General Harrison. For his distinguished services on this occasion Harrison received a vote of thanks and a gold medal from the Congress of the United States. After the peace of 1815, General Harrison retired to his estate on the Ohio, having been engaged, during his active life, in more battles than any of his contemporaries, without having ever sustained a defeat. In 1816, he was elected a member of the House of Representatives, and in 1824 he represented the State of Ohio in the Senate of the United States. In 1828 he was appointed Minister of Columbia. He soon, however, returned to private life, from which his countrymen now propose to recall him, amd to invest him with the highest dignity in the gift of the republic. General Harrison belongs to what may be termed the Conservative party in the United States. Bred in the camp, his manners are easy, frank, and even polished. Endowed with an early classical education, he is a ready, correct, and strong writer. As a speaker, he is more remarkable for the clearness and directness of his style than for his elocution; and, though most respectable, he is less distinguished for the brilliancy of his talents than for the soundness of his judgement, matured as it has been by 40 years' experience in the civil and military service of his country.

ECLIPSES OF 1841.—In 1841 there will be four eclipses of the sun and two of the moon.—1. A partial eclipse of the sun invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally, Jan, 22, at 55 m. past four, p. m.; and ends 53m. past five. This eclipse will only be visible in a small portion of the southern ocean.—2. A total eclipse of the moon visible at Greenwich, First penumbral contact, Feb. 5, 11h. 24m. p. m. First contact with dark shadow, Feb. 6, 12h. 24m., a. m. Middle of the eclipse, 2. 5m.; end 3h, 53m. Final penumbral contact, 4h. 49m.—3. A partial eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally, Feb. 28, at 54m. past nine, a. m., and ends at 14m. past twelve. Greatest eclipse at 4m. past 11. Visible in the North Atlantic Ocean, Iceland, and East Greenland.—4. A partial eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich, Begins on the earth generally, July 18, at 46m. past twelve, p. m. and ends 3m. past four. Greatest eclipse at 25m. past 2. This eclipse will be visible in the Northern Ocean, Norway, Sweden, Rnssia, Prussis, Italy, North of France, Germany, and Scotland.—5. A total eclipse of the moon invisible at Greenwich, Aug. 2. First penumbral contact, 6h. 54m. a. m. First contact with dark shadow, 8h. 3m. Middle of the eclipse, 10h; end 11h. 58m. Final penumbral contact, 1h. 8m., p. m.—6. A partial eclipse of the sun, invisible at Greenwich. Begins on the earth generally, Aug. 16, at eight o'clock, p. m.; and ends at 49m. past ten. Greatest eclipse at 20m. past nine. This eclipse will be visible in the South Pacific Ocean, and part of the Southern Ocean.

PROSPECTS OF WHIGGERY IN THE APPROACHING SESSION.

(From the Times.)

The year 1840 has closed with the Whigs in power—we beg pardon—not in power but in *office*. Will another year—will *any* other year, in the present century, close with such occupants in Downing street.

Before the next month is out, the most inconvenient assembly for incompetent ministers—the House of Commons—will have met. We recorded, at the close of its last session, the chief divisions of the year; which were these:—

	For ministers.	Against
On Sir J. Buller's Motion	308	287
On Mr. Herries' Motion	172	182
On Mr. Liddell's Motion	212	240
On Sir J. Graham's Motion	271	261
On the Ludlow Question	215	226
On Lord Stanley's Bill	234	250
On ditto	298	301
On ditto	195	206
On ditto	296	282
On ditto	271	275
	2,471	2,517

Now, a single glance at this state of things is quite sufficient to satisfy any reasonable man, that for the ministry to continue to exist, it was essential that it should, in some way or other, improve its position and increase its strength during the vacation. To be perpetually struggling with an opposition of an effective strength equal to its own must, in a very short time, wear out any Administration. What, then, has been done? In what way has the government augmented its forces in the House of Commons, or secured itself against a repetition of the fierce and deadly struggles of the last campaign? These are questions which, as the session of 1841 approaches, every man will naturally begin to ask.

But what answer is to be given, we know not. Up to the present moment the public remain utterly in the dark as to the nature of the hopes entertained by the ministerial whippers in touching the opening session. Whether another Mr. B. Wall can be found, whether a rival to "the talking canary" (as the folks at Ipswich called Mr. Gibson) is yet to appear, we know not. Underplots of this kind may exist and may only be revealed at the moment of desertion. But all that is fair and open, and known to the public, is quite the reverse of favorable to the people in Downing street.

One seat they have already lost—Carlow, to wit.—Four more are considered to be vacent, or about to become so—namely, Kirkaldy, Monmouthshire, Walsall, and Canterbury. And what are the ministerial prospects in the approaching elections:

The first is said to be a family borough, and that a Ferguson must carry it against the world. The second the Whigs are proceeding to dispose of in an equally summary style. In both cases—while in the Carlow question they broadly repudiated all landlord influence—they unequivocally and openly calculate upon these Scotch and Welch seats as legally attached to their property in the districts.

But next we come to Walsall, in which borough the poll in 1830 stood thus—

Finch (Whig)	316
Forster (Conservative,	296

Here an unobjectionable and very suitable candidate oppose the Whig nominee; and it is quite certain that a ministerial vote is in great jeopardy.

Canterbury is equally doubtful. The poll in 1837 ended thus—

Conyngham (Whig)	754
Gibbs (Conservative)	750

No one, therefore, can safely reckon with *confidence* on the success of *either* party at Canterbury.

Amidst these four elections, then, it is far from improbable that the Whigs may lose two votes; and more probable that otherwise that they may lose one. And such a mishap, added to the loss of Carlow—each were taken from one side and giving to the other counting as two—the result would be, that the Whigs would be worse off, in divisions, by either *four* or six votes, then they were in the summer of the year now elapsed.

Such being the case, hom plainly and forcibly does the question present itself—what do these ministers mean to do?

We are aware of the answer made for them by some of the more reckless of their adherents—"Oh! what signifies majorities or minorities; we are in, and mean to stay in. If you should even get a majority in the House of Commons, what will you be the better for it?" We have heard something of this sort of language; but we still doubt if a ministerial muster roll can be kept together upon such a footing as this. The more probable plan to be adopted is, to take in every bit of canvass, strike every yard, make all as tight and as safe as possible, and thus try to weather the gale. In plain English, to offer no point of attack, to name no one thing which is at all likely to raise a question, and thus to leave the Conservative party to try their strength at what is usually called "a dead lift."

But Lord Stanley's bill—what of Lord Stanley's bill? That lies like a rock ahead, on which the vessel had many a sore bump last summer! This matter must be arranged, or the point surrendered, before the ministry can dream of perfect safety or quietness. Have they arrived at a satisfactory conclusion on this point? If not, their quiet slumber, with this danger just in view, is as rational as the sleep of the navigator when entering the rapids which lead to the Falls of Niagara!

But, besides and above all these matters of arrangement, there is the great and chief cause of the approaching dissolution of the Melbourne ministry; we mean the plain and undeniable current of public opinion, now running more and more decidedly against them. The treasury newspapers may and will deny this, but the recent registrations and municipal elections have thoroughly established the fact, and the evidence of so fast a friend as Mr. Gisborne, who, earnestly desiring to save them, yet confesses that the whole party is losing ground rapidly and constantly, must really place it, with all men who do not *wish* to be deceived, quite beyond all contradiction.

This symptom is ominous. The tide is silently, but hourly, sapping the foundations, and when the decay has reached a certain point, from which it cannot now be far distant, down will come the whole edifice, toppling into the deep! That this is the prospect now immediately before the eyes of the Whig ministry is abundantly clear, and with such a prospect we wish them joy of the opening of the year 1841!

We must conclude, however, without referring to an opinion expressed by a very sagacious observer, to whom reflections like the preceding have been propounded.

True; such a state of things would formerly have implied the certain destruction of any ministry; but do not be sanguine. The present men have weathered worse storms than those now threatening them, and while their opponents propose nothing which interests the public at large, that public will look on almost with indifference at the struggle between the two parties.

Without surrendering our opinion, we admit that the experience of the last few years furnishes reasonable ground for the view taken by our friend.

"Tis true, 'tis pity; pity 'tis, 'iis true."

THE LAW OF LIBEL.—We understand that an influential body of gentlemen are making arrangements for the purpose of bringing before Parliament a plan for a thorough revision of the Law of Libel. There is not, we are of opinion, any gentleman engaged in literary pursuits who does not, in his honest pride, loathe and detest these envenomed enactments, which extend their baneful effect to those who are in nowise to be considered as the guilty parties—hence the perpetration of the grossest injustice, which we much hope to see one day or other abolished.—*Sussex Advertiser.*

LIMERICK AND DUBLIN RAILWAY.

The following Memorial relative to this subject—one of so much importance to our city and surrounding country—has already received the signatures of many influential persons:—

"To His Excellency Viscount Ebrington, Lord Lieutenant, and Governor General of Ireland.

"The Memorial of the undersigned Inhabitants of Limerick and the surrounding districts

"HUMBLY SHEWETH—That Memorialists, impressed with a lively feeling of interest for the prosperity of Ireland and deeming it of the utmost importance to her welfare, that the Poor Law Act, just commencing operations, should be followed by measures for the general improvement of the country, most respectfully solicit your Excellency's gracious attention to the subject, and trust you will pardon the liberty we take in expressing our anxious hope that the Report of the Commissioners on Railway Communication in Ireland be taken into serious consideration; and although it does not devolve on us to specify particular undertakings, we cannot but advert to the particular advantage which would result from a direct railway line from Dublin to Limerick, whereby our noble river might be made the medium of intercourse with the western world.

"We venture, however, to press this subject on your Excellency's notice, independent of a regard to local interests, under the persuasion that the promotion of works of public utility in Ireland, would prove one of the safest remedies for her wants, not only by providing immediate employment for the labouring classes, but in affording the best practical means of stimulating industry, fostering manufactures, encouraging agriculture and commerce, by which her vast national resources would be developed, her power of contributing to the exigencies of the state immeasurably increased, and the most essential benefits conferred upon all parts of the empire.."

The advantages of railway travelling, when it is judiciously conducted, have forced themselves on the attention of the public, in spite of every mean and interested opposition, which has from time to time been given to it. The wants of Ireland, especially in reference to inland communication, are great indeed; and those few districts which have been traversed even by the sluggish canal, have shewn by their prosperity, of what improvement the country is capable. What a difference then would railway communication make in the aspect of our dwindling trade and decayed commerce? It is a speculation as yet comparatively untried in Ireland. The two railways which we have, extend but a few miles, and yet they have created a complete revolution in the commercial prospects of the rural districts through which they communicate. Drogheda has its embryo railway, Kilkenny has the same, and Belfast has its trains already upon the road. What then is to prevent Limerick, which promises to be a greater city than the three together, to have a quick and efficient means of transporting its manufactures to the metropolis?

Removed as it is fifty miles from the sea, the exports of Limerick equal those of any other second class port in the kingdom; and, should the idea which many of the scientific members of the government entertain of making this port the American Mail Packet station, its claims will be not a little enhanced by having a railway to Dublin. The more attention is given to the subject the more feasible it appears; and it is to be hoped that the spirited movers in this great undertaking will not abandon it for light discouragements.—*Limerick Standard.*

OPENING OF THE PARLIAMENTARY CAMPAIGN.

We are glad to perceive the Duke of Wellington has issued cards of invitation to a political dinner, to his Grace's *supporters* in the Upper House, for Monday, the 25th instant, the day previous to the opening of Parliament. This looks well. This really has the appearance of going to work in right earnest. Hitherto, Parliamentary dinners before the delivery of the Royal Speech were confined to the Ministerial leaders in either house. The strength, however, of her Majesty's opposition is now such as to warrant its leaders to make a movement in advance. The lines of Torres Vedras are abandoned—the great Captain is about to take the field; and we should not be surprised if, on the very first night of the session, the word of command—"Up, and at them," were passed along the line, and that victory ensued upon the charge.—*D. E. Mail.*

DREADFUL STORM IN THE BLACK SEA.

The *Austrian Observer* of the 23d gives an account of the storm which raged in the Black Sea during the night of the 1st inst. 18 Greek vessels, three English, and a great number of Austrian, Sardinian, and Neapolitan vessels had been lost. Seven had gone down in the Bosphorous.

THE BRITISH FLEET IN THE LEVANT.

Extract of a letter, dated from on board the Princess Charlotte, Marmorice Bay, Dec. 13, 1840:—"I am sorry to inform you that the Zebra was driven on shore and totally wrecked, with the loss of three of her crew. The Bellerophon was nearly lost, and the Pique lost her masts. Dreadful weather on the coast. We, thank GOD, have escaped, but most miraculously; four anchors a-head. I never saw worse weather. We have twelve sail of the line here, and a host of small craft."

MARINE CALCULATIONS.—If a mariner knew that his ship had moved, after leaving a certain port 100 miles in a southwest direction, it would be easy, knowing the latitude of the port which he had left, to determine the latitude and longitude of the ship's position; because, after sailing in a sort of diagonal line, a little calculation will show how much "westing," or how much "southing" the ship has made. This he endeavors to do by an expedient which, though clumsy, has been for several ages and still is in use. The instrument called a log is a flattish piece of wood, generally shaped like a quadrant, with a piece of lead at the curved edge to make the log remain vertically in the water. To this log one end of a line, about 120 feet in length, is attached; the greater part of the line being wound on a reel is such a manner as to unwind when required with great facility. When this log is thrown into the water it remains nearly stationary, and the quantity of line run out in a certain number of seconds, will furnish an approximation to the rate of the vessel's motion. The line is, therefore, divided into portions about 50 feet in length by little knots, and each portion of the line is termed a "knot;" 120 of these "knots" make nearly a nautical mile, and 120 half minutes make an hour; consequently, as many of these knots as are run out while a half minute glass is going, so many miles or "knots" per hour will the ship be moving. The process then is this:—The log is "kove" or thrown into the sea, and when about twenty yards of line have run out, (which portion is called stray line, and is a sort of allowance for the height of the bull, and the first disturbance of the log,) the first knot leaves the reel, and the half minute glass is turned. When the sand has run out, the line is stopped, and the log drawn in, and the number of knots which have been unwound is reckoned. This number, from the circumstance before mentioned, represents with more or less error, the velocity of the ship's motion in miles per hour. The rate of the ship's motion is entered on the "log board," together with the "course," or the direction of motion, as shown by the compass; and then ensues a demand on the skill and experience of the officer.—*The British Almanack* for 1841.

ICE.—Our Transatlantic brethren manage their mercantile matters far better than we do. Instead of taking out to India, for their dead ballast, stones, granite blocks, and the like lumber, they load the bottoms of their ships with ice, an article which is eagerly sought after by the inhabitants, and is bought up almost immediately on its arrival. About three months since, the American ship Israel, bound from Boston, landed at Calcutta four hundred tons of ice, which was sold at the wholesale rate of one penny per pound avoirdupois, which cleared, exclusive of port duties, upwards of £3,700 sterling—*London Paper.*

POPULATION AND PROPERTY OF THE UNITED STATES.

A document will be published during the present session of the United States Congress, that will embody more valuable statistical information in regard to this country than has ever been collected. We have a few items of the immense mass of matter that had been collected by the census taker who has been occupied during the past summer in ascertaining the population and the property of the United States. The results of this inquiry will leave very little doubt, among the holders of American State Stocks, of the ability of the country to pay interest and principal for all that it has ever borrowed, or may ever desire to borrow, in a time of peace. We have the returns of population complete from four of the New England states, one north western, and two of the Central Atlantic, which exhibit the following comparative results:—

	1830	1840	Gain.
New Hampshire	269,633	284,581	14,848
Vermont	280,652	291,848	11,196
Connecticut	297,711	310.131	12,420
Massachusetts	610,014	739,306	129,292
4 New England States	1,458,010	1,625,766	167,756
New Jersey, C.A.	320,779	373,272	52,193
Delaware, C.A	76,639	78,107	1,361
Michigan, N.W.	31,039	212,000	180,361
	1,887,167	2,289,146	401,978

The state of Massachusetts has in progress a more complete census and valuation than any other state of the Union. It is as yet incomplete, but some of the results attained have been published. The whole number of rateable (taxable) male polls of sixteen years and upwards, is 172,227; male polls, not taxed, 12,065; paupers, 1,707; the whole number of dwelling houses is 96,555; shops and stores, 23,019; barns, 63,806; other buildings, worth twenty dollars and upwards 23,573. We annex some of the most important items:

Cotton factories	313	Fulling mills	181
No. of Spindles	624,540	Slitting mills and nail machines	424
No. of looms	16,638	Ironworks and furnaces	133
Distil houses	78	Small arm manufactories	12
Breweries	15	Paper mills	98
Tan houses	387	Other mills there specified	620
Grist mills	757		
Saw mills	1,371		
Rope walks	64		
Carding Machines	651		

There is one linen factory with 480, and another with 200 spindles; and one silk factory with 1,256 spindles. The whole number of superficial feet of salt works in the commonwealth is 14,897,815; of superficial feet of wharf, 3,402,286; of tons of vessels, 498,057. Against all this evidence of industry and enterprise among a population of 739,306, it is worthy of note, as an evidence of its frugal mode of living, that the aggregate of pieces of plate exceeding twenty dollars in value, amounts to 153,670 ounces.

We have returns of the census of the northern district of New York, from which we learn that the entire population of the district is 1,682,509, which is probably equal to one tenth of the whole population of the Union. Among these the total number of white persons over twenty years of age, who cannot read or write, is 28,731. There are seven colleges in the district, numbering 5,519 students; 248 academies, with 22,707 students; 9,321 primary or common schools, with 412,681 scholars, and 10,807 at the public charge.

The agricultural returns of nine townships in Monroe county, one of the north western counties of New York, furnish striking evidence of the agricultural resources of the county. They contain a population of 22,000. These towns produce of

Wheat	558,000 bushels.
Oats	245,000
Corn	184,090
Potatoes	320,000
Sugar	110,000
Spirituous Liquors	2,200 barrels.

The same towns made during the year 105,000 dols. worth of butter and cheese; raised 32,000 dols. worth of fruit; made 40,000 dols. worth of home cloth, and 450,000 dols. of manufactured articles; or 30 dols. for every living soul.

The report of the Western district of Pennsylvania presents the value of manufacturing establishments manufactured articles in the two counties Pittsburgh and Alleghany. The number of furnaces, rolling mills, &c., is 40, and the value of articles manufactured about 5,000,000 dols. Coal raised 11,538,556 dols. Cotton manufactories 5; spindles 17,570; value manufactured 571,000 dols. Valued furniture manufactured, 250,000 dols.; machinery, 443,500 dols.; hardware, cutlery, &c., 350,000 dols. The number of printing offices is 18; daily papers 4; weekly, 11; other periodicals, 10. The total amount of capital employed in manufacturing is 5,848,472 dols.

It is ascertained that the population of Ohio is not less than 1,800,000. This makes it the third state in the Union, in point of population, New York and Pennsylvania alone having a greater.

DESTRUCTION OF A STEAM BOAT BY FIRE OFF GRAVESEND.—Between the hours of six and seven in the evening of Christmas Day (Friday,) the inhabitants of the town of Gravesend were alarmed by the outbreak of a dreadful fire on board of the Fiddler steam boat, belonging to Messrs. West and Co., pilots, lying in the river off Terrace Pier. The vessel was about 100 tons burthen, and her engines 25 horse power; she has been but recently launched, and was employed in towing large ships up and down the river. At the time of the outbreak of the flames, she was lying at anchor within 200 yards of the Terrace Pier. It appears that the fire originated in the engine room, and was discovered by the crew, who were on board; they attempted to effect an entrance into the engine room, to get at the fire, but the heat and smoke prevented them, and in about a quarter of an hour after the flames burst through the hatchways with great violence, prior to which, however, the crew had given the alarm to the custom house officers on board of the tender moored off Gravesend custom house, who came to their assistance, and every means were adopted to stop the fire. On the flames being observed from the shore messengers were sent for the engines, which soon arrived, and were got in readiness to be conveyed in a boat for the spot where the burning vessel was lying, but owing to the immense mass of ice that was floating about the river, it was found impossible. The crew were compelled to quit the vessel shortly after the fire had burst through the deck, and in about three quarters of an hour after the discovery, the Fiddler presented from stem to stern one entire blaze, which illuminated the river and country for several miles. About eight o'clock the vessel broke from her moorings, and drifted with the tide up the river, as far as the Town Pier, where she was secured, and means taken to skuttle her, but it was not accomplished until she was consumed nearly to the water's edge. About twenty minutes past eight o'clock she went down, off the Town Pier, in deep water. The loss is stated to be £600. It is supposed to have originated through the furnace.

We sincerely trust that on an early day in the next session of parliament, a right inquiry will be instituted with respect to the mode in which the business of the post office is conducted. It is loudly complained of by all persons, and the utmost irregularity prevails. The fault, we believe, cannot with fairness be imputed to any of the officers of the establishment, but is in the system which is vicious in all its parts. The law must be altered, or the whole thing will blow up. No man is safe who sends or expects to receive money through the post office, and not a day passes without a robbery being committed. The fact is, the officers have no check or controul over the letter carriers, and the labour that has to be performed for a penny is overwhelming.—*Liverpool Mail.*

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