The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XIX., No. 2050 SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1842. PRICE FIVE PENCE

MEETING OF THE WATERFORD TOWN COUNCIL.

Tuesday's Council was attended by the Mayor (chairman), Aldermen Sir B. Morris, Sherlock, Aylward, Delahunty, Carroll, O'Reilly, Foristal; Town Councillors A. Kirwan, J. Kenney, J. F. Dunford, M. Phelan, M. Hart, E. Commins, S. Phelan, J. Nicholson, J. Dobbyn, Dr. Sheehan, T. Clarke, P. Tobin, P. Keane, H. Gallwey, R. Curtis, R. Connolly, J. J. Smith, J. Dunford, E. T. Power, R. N. Barron, J. J. Aylward, P. Kelly, R. F. Sweetman, P. Dalton, R. Fleming, R. Walsh.

The Town Clerk read the proceedings and the fines and excuses of the last Council; also the answer of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of Ireland with respect to the Advowsons which were in the gift of the Council, stating that the Commissioners had no objection to a sale of the Advowsons, provided they were valued and sold by auction for the best price, full notice being given of same. The Advowsons are Dunhill, Newcastle, Rossbercon, Kilculliheen, Poolroe and Portnascully.

The Mayor moved a resolution that the law agents be directed to take the best steps for their sale, which was afterwards passed with an amendment that a committee of 3 (Ald. Sherlock, Counsellor Walsh, and Mr. J. F. Dunford) be appointed to act in concert with the law agents.

Ald. Aylward thought the conditions were fixed by the Commissioners.

The Mayor—Only one condition—that they be valued and sold to the best bidder.

Messrs. Curtis and Nicholson thought the value could be best ascertained by advertising.

The appointment of a Water Bailiff was first on the list of motion.

Ald. Aylward thought the first step should be to fix the Water Bailiff's salary, and he would wish the Council to understand that for thirty three years the duties of the office had been discharged by a deputy at a salary of £70 per annum, and that the existing circumstances did not warrant their giving a higher salary. He would therefore move that £70 be the salary.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Hart.

Ald. Delahunty thought it was better first to consider "the proposed arrangements of the Harbour Board," and see what course they should adopt; whether the funds should be in their hands.

The Mayor—The Commissioners will pay us £400, out of which we will pay the salary. We can consider the second part of the motion first.

The Town Clerk was directed to make out the report of the Harbour Commissioners.

On the question of clothing for the Constables, Ald. Delahunty read the report of the Finance Committee. The samples and proposal from Mr. Paul Murphy had been accepted, and the report recommended that half the expense (£62 2s 6d) be paid by the Council, half by the Constables.

Seconded by Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Curtis moved an amendment—"That, as it was their first year, the Constables should get their clothes free, as of late years."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. Keane.

Mr. Nicholson—Their salaries are very small.

Alderman Delahunty, on the part of the Committee would adhere to his resolution. Heretofore the old Corporation only paid half the expense of clothing, and latterly they paid the entire, and raised the salaries from Irish to English money. They should be just before being generous.

Mr. Dunford—The report represents us as very poor. Instead of having £200 spare revenue, our expenses are more than our income, and we must economise.

Ald. Delahunty—The accounts are most unsatisfactory; no ledger was kept; no accounts of rent charges; there are several errors, some of them admitted by the Chamberlain; they had applied to Cherry and Hassard for documents, but got no answer; they had applied to Mr. Tandy and he said that he was arranging the papers; there were papers and accounts relating to Mr. Cole in possession of the Chamberlain on the 27th Oct. last which were not now to be had; they had applied to the ex Mayor and Sheriffs for them, and they said they were given to the Chamberlain, who said they were entered on his private memorandum book which he would not show.

Ald. Delahunty's resolution about clothing then passed, Mr. Curtis's amendment being lost.

The report of the Committee of Finance and accounts will be found in another column.

Mr. Tobin moved the adoption of the report of the finance committee.

Mr. Nicholson here rose and said, they were bound to use their best exertions for the benefit of the citizens; but that report would not be satisfactory, as its sweeping condemnation would be a great benefit to a party who drew it up. He had no intention to reflect on any one.

Alderman Aylward here rose to order, and said Mr. Nicholson was reflecting on a member of the corporation.

Mr. Nicholson—I was not reflecting on any one—I could not reflect on him as he is a man of high character and attainments (cries of order, order.)

The Mayor—I certainly must say, imputing motives to the exertions of any member of a committee is not creditable, it is certainly disorderly.

Mr. Nicholson—The gentleman himself will not deny his intention of applying for the office of treasurer. He ought to withdraw himself from the committee for there were persons who were inimical to them, and who would be glad to have this opportunity to attach blame on their proceedings. He (Mr. Nicholson) moved a resolution to the effect that Alderman Delahunty be excluded from the finance committee.

Mr. Nicholson said he did not mean to reflect on Alderman Delahunty, but justice should be conspicuous in that Council.

Alderman Carroll—You have nothing to disprove the facts brought forward in the report.

Mr. Nicholson—Nothing only Mr. Delahunty's declaring he would look for the office of treasurer.

Alderman Sheehan—What injurious effect can Mr. Delahunty have on the committee. He (Mr. Sheehan) would second the resolution if it could be shown that he can.

Alderman O'Reily said this discussion had gone far enough—this had arisen by a report being brought forward which was not perfected. Until a proper accountant was employed to unravel the accounts no charges of malversation, defalcation, or mistakes ought to be made or discussed. The sheriff's salary, for example (£300), was charged in the expenditure, and the sheriffs were not to be paid by the corporation in future. He considered it would be better to send back the report, and let the committee bring forward a final report.

Alderman Delahunty said—The conduct of parties surprised him, as he considered he did not deserve this treatment. He had been sent into the corporation of the city of Waterford, and he should say he was proud of the position, in a manner that no other member of the corporation had been. There were only two persons in his ward who voted against him, even at the ballot—that was more than either of the other gentlemen had to say.

Alderman O'Reily—Alderman Delahunty includes me—I made no charge against him (order, and cries of chair.)

Alderman Delahunty continued—He claimed his worship's protection. Where business was to be done it was well known to the gentlemen of the council that he was at his post. He had been appointed a member of the Finance Committee, and he would ask any member of that committee if he had done his duty? (hear, hear)—if he had exerted himself honestly and sedulously for the interest of the council and the people of Waterford. A motive had been imputed to him of applying for office—he (Alderman Delahunty) did not apply for it, but he was asked by parties if he would accept of a certain office if elected. He said he would, provided it was offered him in a becoming manner. He had little need of a situation of the kind, but sooner than give up his office of alderman for the centre ward he would refuse the offer; for in the discharge of his duty on the committee he had acted fairly, honestly, and impartially. No one would be more gratified to see the officer (Mr. Edwards) stand high in the good opinion of his fellow citizens than he (Alderman D.) would—they (the committee) imputed nothing dishonest to him, they only made a statement of facts to be brought before the council, and they had not offered a single opinion upon it one way or the other until the case would be decided upon. With regard to Alderman O'Reily complaining of the incorrectness of the account, the committee when drawing it up had no idea but that it would require to be changed at the end of the year. Their intention was to give a statement of the income and expenditure, and they did this purposely to disabuse from the public mind the impression that they had £2,000 a year in their pockets, where such was not the fact. The committee have found deficiencies, could Alderman O'Reily gainsay them? A statement had been made, let that not be received if Mr. Edwards denies the charges are not fact; but he cannot do so, for he admits them. Therefore they should discharge their duty and adopt the report.

Mr. Clarke said if the report was received Mr. Edwards would not have an opportunity of defending himself. It would prevent any written explanation from Mr. Edwards, which he would be allowed to make, were they to receive the report—they ought to delay to allow him time.

Alderman O'Reily said that might be done by the report being received, and Mr. Edwards being allowed to communicate on the subject.

Alderman Sherlock—May I ask how long it would take to make out a minute report if first rate clerks were employed. The report in its present state is of great value.

Alderman Delahunty begged to state that the committee would be able to unravel them in a week if they devoted their time to the accounts. They would now do so, as heretofore they had to examine a variety of matters bearing on the accounts—for instance, the lease of Col. Kettlewell, for arrears of rent due, not of Knockhouse, as stated, but of valuable premises in the city, out of which was arising a large and beneficial interest. While they placed the arrears on the estate that was bad and insolvent.

Alderman Aylward said that a member of the finance committee had been impugned, and an attempt made to remove him from that committee—this proceeding had an opposite effect on his (Mr. Aylward's) mind, as it proved to him the value of having a candidate for the office searching into the accounts. He (the candidate) would use considerable energy, as he would, if he might say so, be indirectly paid for it. If Mr. Edwards' accounts cannot bear a scrutiny they deserve to be exposed, and it was, indeed, paying a very poor compliment to the committee, composed of seven persons, to imagine that one person would bias their decisions; but Alderman Delahunty or any other man could not do so, nor prevent them from making a most scrutinising enquiry into the accounts.

Mr. Dunford said it appeared there were persons who considered Mr. Edwards, the chamberlain, was handled in rather an unkind manner; but if he did not deny the assertions made they ought to receive the report.

Mr. Keane said, as one of the committee, he perfectly concurred in what had fallen from Mr. Dunford. Mr. Edwards himself must admit that the committee have been very lenient to him.

The Mayor said, let the report be received, and Mr. Edwards be furnished with a copy—let him defend himself in a written statement against the next meeting.

The report was then received, and Mr. Clarke moved that Mr. Edwards be furnished with a copy.

Alderman Aylward seconded the motion, and it passed.

Mr. Nicholson's resolution found no seconder.

The interest on some city seals was directed to be paid. A month's salary was ordered to be paid the several constables.

Alderman O'Reilly said with respect to the papers, &c., mentioned in the report of the Finance Committee, he had a private conversation with one of the members of the Corporation, who authorised him (Alderman O'Reilly) to state they were ready to give every information in their power on any subject, and that the papers, &c., should be procured.

The Mayor said that Dr. Poole called to his house, and stated the very same thing. The ex Mayor, Dr. Mackesy, also proffered to give every assistance in his power.

The chairman divided the report of the Harbour Commissioners into parts and passed each separately with amendments.

Mr. Aylward moved that the Harbour Commissioners pay the Council £400 out of the Water Bailiffs fees, exclusive of the salary (£70).

Seconded by Mr. Curtis.

Alderman Aylward would remind gentlemen that the fees were derived by tolls on vessels and that the shipping interest were inclined to oppose the tax.

Alderman Aylward would now recommend for their choice as Water Bailiff, one who for upwards of a quarter of a century had discharged the duties of the office honestly and faithfully; it would be therefore no new appointment; he had testimonials from shipowners and masters of his ability and zeal; it would be a great hardship to throw him out of employment whilst now in the sere and yellow leaf; he would not derogate from the character of any other candidate that might be proposed for the situation, but he thought that William Thompson fully deserved the appointment.

Seconded by Mr. Nicholson.

Ald. Delahunty felt great pleasure in proposing a citizen of Waterford, who was high in the estimation of all good men, one whose character was facts and deeds: in appointing a Water Bailiff they should choose a person entitled to the respect of his fellow men, one who would enforce the orders and directions of the Board; and he would differ from Mr. Aylward and say—that party was only in a subordinate station; he would leave the Council to judge for themselves but he would recommend Mr. Daniel Carigan as a person capable of discharging the duties, one not suborned to wrong, one amiable in all the relations of life and above suspicion.

Seconded by Ald. Carroll.

Ald. Aylward and Mr. Keily acted as tellers; the numbers were for Mr. Carigan 23, for Mr. Thompson 4. The Mayor declared Mr. Daniel Carrigan duly elected.

The appointment of a keeper to the fish market was referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Smith was appointed to the street committee, in the room of Mr. Barron, retired.

Ald. O'Reilly said he had spoken with Mr. Walpole, who offered to erect the gas lamp in Cook lane, free of expense. The Council accepted the offer, and passed a vote of thanks to Mr. Walpole.

Mr Curtis, in moving his resolution respecting the House of Industry, wished to have the benefits of the Fanning Charity extended as much as possible. The Governor had applied to them for a lease, and they should know under what circumstances they granted it. They should call for the rules of the Charity.

The rules were here handed to Mr. Curtis, who objected to the rule constituting an annual subscription of 2 guineas necessary for a directorship; 1 guinea ought to be sufficient—beside, it was not reasonable to appoint a staff before getting a lease.

A Committee of seven was appointed to confer with the House of Industry Committee, and report to next Council.

Mr. Dunford moved that 1 o'clock be their usual hour of meeting.

Ald. Delahunty would second it, if he made it 10 o'clock. An amendment was carried to hold Council at the usual hour, 12 o'clock.

Moved that a book be provided by the Town Clerk for reports.

Carried.

Mr. Clarke brought on his health of towns motion; seconded by Mr. Kirwan and referred to Committee.

Ald Delahunty moved that the law agents be directed to take proper steps to recover possession and arrears of the lands of Knockhouse.

Mr. Dunford—That would do away with the necessity of notice for a motion, as it is not on the list.

Mr. Curtis—Col. Kettlewell is here and would wish to say a few words.

Seconded by Mr. Kirwan, and negatived on a division 14 to 9.

The Chairman—It would be inconvenient to allow persons to address the Council. It is better to receive his statement in writing.

Col. Kettlewell essayed to be heard, but the Chairman was firm in not allowing him.

Ald. Delahunty—The £600 are not on Knockhouse in reality, but on premises in town, on which there is a profitable interest. There are receipts for Knockhouse rents to March and Sept., 1842.

Alderman Delahunty's motion was then carried, seconded by Mr. Keane—the law agents to act in concert with the Finance Committee.

Ald. Aylward—The bills between Col. Kettlewell and the Chamberlain passed with the knowledge of the Committee of Seven.

Mr. Curtis moved that £600 in the hands of the Harbour Commissioners arising out of Water Bailiff's fees be applied for. It was agreed that the former deputation should wait upon them on the subject.

The memorials of George Flynn, William Molony, and Thomas Kirwan, were referred to the Finance Committee, as also the rules for the care of the rooms.

Mr. Dunford was anxious to pass his motion for a grant of £10 for a pathway in Colebeck Street, but Counsellor Walsh would not consent to entertain it, it being past three o'clock.

The Council then broke up, until Tuesday week, as there are to be Quarter Sessions on next Tuesday.

IRISH LANDLORDS:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

Sir—A person signing himself "An Irishman Resident in England" has addressed to you a letter on the subject of Irish landlords, but especially referring to those of Tipperary.

As the extracts of the evidence taken before the Lords' committee in 1839, which he quotes, are most unjustifiably misstated and garbled, I should hope that, in common fairness to those attacked, you will permit this reply, containing the true evidence as given, to appear in your columns.

I refrain from saying anything in reply to the virulence of the accusations so profusely scattered through his letter further than to observe, that his case must indeed be weak, when, for charges against the landlords of Ireland, he is forced to go back to the time of Dean Swift, Edmund Spencer, and the late Earl of Clare.

He also includes Sir R. Peel and Mr. Croker as expressing similar sentiments, but he does not say where their accusations are to be met with.

My firm belief is, that neither of those two right honourable gentlemen ever uttered such sentiments as he would insinuate: if they have so done, he can easily point them out.

Your correspondent asserts that Mr. Tabuteau, the stipendiary magistrate, said, question 9720, "that ejectment was synonymous with reducing the tenant to destitution and misery."

Now, the real question stands thus, and is very different in point of real fact:—

"9720. Is ejectment from land, in the county of Tipperary, synonymous *nearly* with reduction to destitution and missery on the part of the *cottier* tenant?

"Indeed it is; and ejecting throws them altogether out of their grade of life—out of the ranks of farmers into that of labourers."

Speaking of cottier tenants on subdivided farms, he says:—

"9716. On the average, what rent may they pay?

"I am not acquainted with that; the rents, when subdivided, increase; there is no proportion to a farm of fifty or sixty acres; the rent will be, perhaps, doubled if it is subdivided; it has an increased rent, and every subdivision creates an increase in the rent.

"9717. Do you mean by the landlord?

"No; by the middleman.

"9718. That increase does not go to the landlord, but to the middleman?

"Generally the landlord has only a fair rent.

"9893. Under all the circumstances, within your own knowledge, in that part of the county of Tipperary in which you act as a magistrate, is it your opinion that life and property are safe in that part of the county?

"I have stated that they are not, particularly when exercising the rights of property.

"9895. Are there any instances of late in which you conceive that insecurity of life and property has been increased or produced by any improper or severe acts on the part of the landlords?

"From such cases as have come to my knowledge, I cannot point out an instance of a landlord acting severely. I think, in all the instances I have heard of, when I came to inquire into the cause of ejectment, I found they were for long arrears, and of pauper tenantry who had got into arrear, and who neither could nor would pay anything.

"9897. You are aware of the rent paid by tenants in some cases in which evictions have taken place?

"I consider the rents were, as far as I know anything of them, not exorbitant.

"9898. Did you ever hear them state where they appeared to be exorbitant?

"I do not know that I have; I consider the rents of some of the middlemen exorbitant, but they appear to me to be set at a fair value when set directly by the landlord; I think, if there is any tyranny, it is by the middleman; they are the tyrants, and that the farmers, one to another, and their cottier tenants, are the greatest tyrants in existence.

"9901. Being in the habit of attending petit sessions and quarter sessions, do you conceive the lower orders of people act with harshness or kindness towards each other in their numerous transactions?

"I think there is a great deal of tyranny and harshness by farmers, both to their labourers and cottier tenants; they exact the rent to the very last farthing when a man gets into arrears; and in almost all those cases of ejectments, what appears to be harshness on the part of the landlord, is really harshness on the part of the middleman; the middleman lets it to other persons, and the landlord is obliged to serve them all with ejectments in order to put out the immediate tenant; they must be all put out to get back his property.

"9902. Do middleman frequently intervene between the head landlord and the occupying tenant in that part of the county with which you are connected?

"Where there have been long leases, very generally the ground has been subdivided.

"9903. How many subdivisions?

"I was speaking to Mr. Valentine Maher the other day, and he mentioned an instance of a farm set by him, not more than forty years ago, on which there was now a third generation springing up.

"9905. Has there not been very great anxiety on the part of land occupiers to become the direct tenants, to the exclusion of the middleman?

"In all cases latterly I think it is the feeling of the landlord to leave the ground in possession of the undertenant; when he is obliged to put out the middleman he leaves it with the occupier. I have known some instances of hardship on the part of the middleman, that, when those leases are nearly out, and the time for returning it to the landlord is coming, knowing the feeling of the landlord to leave it to the tenant in possession, they endeavour to put out the occupying tenant, to get it into their own hands before the expiration of the lease, in order to be themselves the occupying tenants."

Speaking of the murder of Mr. O'Keeffe, Mr. Val. Maher's agent, Mr. Tabuteau says:—

"9711. Was there anything in that case that appeared to you to be hard treatment on the part of the landlord towards the tenants?

"Nothing that came to my knowledge; I thought Mr. O'Keeffe and all those persons were exercising the right of property fairly, and without any harsh feeling: indeed I must say that the landlords of property in Tipperary do exercise their rights with a great consideration, from everything that has come under my observation."

Mr. Howley is stated, by your correspondent, in reply to question 9972, to say, "I have heard statements charging various proprietors of Tipperary with wholesale ejection of their tenantry; if it be the wish of the committee, I am ready to name the proprietors;" but what is the true version of this reply?

"9972. Can you adduce individual instances of what may be called wholesale ejections of tenants?

"I have heard statements made upon this subject against individuals: if it be the wish of the committee I am ready to name the persons so charged; but they are statements which I have heard, charging proprietors; I know nothing of the facts myself."

Mr. Howley then proceeds:—

"9978. Has anything struck you as being the exercise of that legal power to the extent of what may be called a wholesale ejection of tenants,' by any individual?

"In the Civil Bill Court, certainly not.

"9996. When a middleman, having underlet, gets into arrear, is it not necessary for the landlord to bring ejectments against all occupying tenants, though, after possession has been given, the occupiers are repossessed of the land, and remain on the land?

"In point of fact it would be one ejectment; in a suit in the Civil Bill Court, they serve all the parties in possession; certainly they must be all served.

"9997. Though often the object is merely to get rid of the middleman who is in arrear?

"Yes."

With respect to the number of ejectments served in Tipperary, the following question was put:—

"9994. If it was wished to ascertain, as far as is practicable, the number of persons ejected in any particular county, do you consider the list of haberes issued after ejectments have been served, and decrees obtained, would be a better criterion for arriving at the fact, than merely the number of ejectments brought into your court?

"I should imagine it certainly would; for cases may occur where a party will get a judgment in ejectment, and stop there, and never execute the habere: for instance, a judgment in ejectment for non payment of rent, before it is executed the rent may be paid, and there may be other circumstances which might induce the landlord not to execute the habere.

"9995. It has been stated that 1800 ejectments were brought by the landlords in six years in the county of Tipperary: by referring to the list of the number of haberes issued in consequence of ejectments, it appears there were only 400; do you know that to be a fact?

"I have no means of ascertaining that."

Mr. Kemmis, the crown solicitor, is stated to say that, "of the great majority of the violent crimes which had been committed in that county, three fourths or more were the consequence of *turning tenants out* of possession.—Questions 6743, 4, 5, 6.

Now, the truth is, in reply to those questions, Mr. Kemmis does not say one single syllable about turning tenants out of possession!!! He does say—

"8056. Do you conceive the crime existing in Ireland is in any degree to be traced to neglect of duties of the landed proprietors or possessors of property?

"Certainly not.

"8057. Do you conceive that the outrages arise from disputes growing out of the disputed tenure of land in Ireland?

"Many of them."

Mr. Cahill, the Whig crown prosecutor at quarter sessions, states:—

"10,984. Are you aware of any wholesale ejection of tenants in Tipperary by landlords?

"No; I have known many persons ejected, but I never knew of any wholesale ejection.

"10,985. Do you know any very hard cases of ejectment?

"I am not prepared to state to your lordships any particular hardship. Of course land is like other matters; men have become insolvent, and have got into distress, and have been pressed upon; but I know of no tyrannical or unnecessary oppression."

I shall make no observations on these queries and answers, but leave the public to form their own conclusions.

Evidence is also brought forward in the same letter attacking the landlords for not supporting the medical charities of the country.

The report from which these extracts are taken is well known to be totally unworthy of credit throughout Ireland. By the late parliamentary returns above eight hundred medical men are paid by the grand juries and gentry to attend to the poor, and above 1,500,000 are annually relieved, out of a population of something over eight millions.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant,

An Irishman Resident in England.

MR. MACDOWALL, THE SCULPTOR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ULSTER TIMES.

London, Dec. 13th, 1842.

Sir—I have just seen in the *Ulster Times* of the 9th inst., a short notice of our fellow townsman, Mr. MacDowall, the sculptor, in which the particulars of his career are rather inaccurately given, and in which my own name is introduced with infinitely more honor than I have any claim to. I am anxious to correct these errors, less from any importance which they possess than from a wish that my fellow townsmen should have some accurate record of one of themselves, who, by his own unaided talents, has worked his way to eminence, and whose exquisite productions cannot fail to shed a lasting interest on the place of his birth. His story is a very simple one—it is the every day tale of genius in its struggles to surmount those obstacles with which poverty obstructs its path to distinction. The following particulars I have learned from Mr. MacDowall himself at various times; but I shall first mention the circumstances under which I made his acquaintance:—

In the first exhibition of the Royal Academy after its removal to the present gallery, I was much struck with the beauty of a little statue of "the girl reading," which the catalogue ascribed to a sculptor named "*MacDowall.*" The name struck me as Irish; but being surprised that I should not before have heard of the artist who was capable of producing such a work, I made it my business to find him out. He did not call upon me, as stated in the *Ulster Times*, but I went to his lodgings, in one of the suburban streets near Euston square, where I found him, in quarters ill suited to his profession, either from their extent or situation—being too small to hold his models, and so exposed to the sun, that it was difficult to keep the clay damp whilst he worked at it. To my astonishment I found that he was not only an Irishman, but from my own town—*a Belfast man!* His miniature studio was filled to excess with his unpurchased productions, all evincing the same talent, and exhibiting the same perceptions of beauty, as that which had attracted my attention in the exhibition.

His story was as follows:—His father converted some small houses in Belfast into money, which he almost immediately lost in some injudicious speculation, and died, leaving his widow and this son, then a child, with almost no provision. At 12 years of age, having sought the protection of some relatives in London, he was bound apprentice to a coach builder, (not a stone cutter, as stated in the *Ulster Times*,) and shortly after his mother died. His master subsequently became a bankrupt; and, whilst settling his affairs, took his apprentice to lodge in the house of the late French sculptor, Chenu, where he amused himself by modelling in his clay, and for the first time discovered his own taste for sculpture. His master, on resuming business, removed to Ireland; but, having treated MacDowall with some unkindness, the latter contrived to obtain a surrender of his indentures, abandoned his half acquired handicraft, and, almost without a shilling, and altogether without a friend, he boldly resolved to become an artist—and at once started in his new career as a sculptor. Tutors and teachers he had none, because he could not command the means to avail himself of their instruction; but, after years of self taught study the most laborious and persevering, he found himself at last qualified to earn a livelihood. But it seemed as if his struggles and difficulties were only *then* commencing. Sculpture in this country is a thing so costly, that the wealthy alone can aspire to possess themselves of it; fortunately, wealth and taste are not always associated; and, almost as a general rule, those who have a few hundred pounds to expend upon busts or a statue, are so diffident of their own judgment, that they will only venture to purchase from those on whom the public voice has already conferred a recognised name and a matured reputation. The youthful sculptor has not the chance of an order from such patrons. His profession, too, differs widely from that of a painter under similar circumstances. A few shillings, or even a few pence, will supply the latter with the materials for a drawing or a sketch; its execution is the work of a few days or hours; and at a moderate price he can almost always find a purchaser, as his productions are within the reach of even the humbler classes. But the rising sculptor can look only to the rich; his most trifling works require an infinity of study and labor; and the very *unwrought material* of a single statue may often cost a greater sum than a finished painting of Pickergill, or Sir Thomas Lawrence.

These difficulties, too, are increased in the case of the *imaginative* sculptor, as contrasted with the portrait painter: the latter can safely rely on the vanity or sympathy of the public for employment; but the poetical sculptor is dependant solely on that rarer quality—their purity of taste. Still MacDowall was not altogether without resources, and for years he contrived to support himself by modelling for the figure shops, by employment in the studios of his more fortunate rivals, and by occasional designs for works in silver and *or molu*. His genius was, however, of a loftier range, and by degrees study and matured skill qualified him to undertake works of the highest order. But he wanted a *name* to allure a purchaser; his designs, though praised when exhibited, were returned to him unproductive; and he failed to procure a single considerable order either in bronze or marble. Modest and retiring by nature, his diffidence was increased by disappointment; he at last almost shrunk from making an exertion, when he seemed only destined to undergo defeat. At length, half by accident, and half in despair, he was persuaded in 1828 or 1829 to send in a design for a statue of Major Cartwright, which was about to be erected in Burton Crescent. He was late in forwarding it; but although the committee had actually come to a decision to give the work to another, they instantly reversed that decision on the appearance of his model, and gave it the preference. The funds subscribed, however, proved eventually inadequate for the completion of the work, as contemplated by him, and the young artist was again doomed to disappointment.—His talents had, however, attracted the attention of the major's family, and he still speaks with gratitude of their early friendship. No opportunity of equal importance presented itself to him afterwards; and when I saw him ten years later, he told me that his subsequent career had been one almost unbroken series of disappointed hopes—his labors had been all unproductive—his works in clay, when he could command the means to get them up, were admired and praised, but procured no commissions in marble—his last effort was then in the exhibition, (the statue of "The Girl Reading," which I had seen,) and if that failed also, he might almost prepare to sink in despair.

It had already, however, been most promisingly received; Sir Francis Chantrey, a genius whose mind was as far above petty jealousy, as his talents were beyond the reach of petty rivalry, had that year the placing of the works for exhibition in the sculpture room; he had been struck with the extraordinary beauty of MacDowall's statue, he gave it one of the most prominent positions in the saloon, and brought several of the Academicians round to admire it with him. Still no order had yet reached the anxious artist for a single copy of it, and I found him when I first saw him in all the anxiety of mingled hope and despondency.

On hearing his story, I at once applied to some of those gentlemen whose united tasts and liberality are the stay and the support of British art, and begged them to go and see the the statue in the Royal academy. Lord Francis Egerton after seeing it, at once gave a commission for it in marble. Mr. Wentworth Beaumont, then member for Northumberland, did the same, and ordered three other groups beside; Lord Dungannon ordered one for his splendid mansion at Brynkinalt; Mr. MacCalmont, of Eaton Square, gave orders for busts; Mr. Henry of Dublin, Mr. Davison, of Belfast, and others followed the same example; and in the course of a few weeks, merely from having had his merits pointed out to those who had the judgment and discrimination to appreciate them, the before neglected sculptor found himself with orders on his hands to the amount of some thousands of pounds. He then removed from his unsuitable lodging, in the suburbs, to his present studio, Margaret Street, Cavendish Square, where he received fresh proofs of public favor, in orders from the Duchess of Sutherland and Lord Panmure. Year after year his reputation has been advancing, as his productions have been seen and admired; and not only the public, but the Royal Academy have repaid him by their spontaneous honors for twenty years of trials and neglect. In 1841 the Royal Academicians elected him an "associate," uncanvassed and unsolicited. It has been common of late to ascribe to that body a tendency for partiality and jobbing, for the advancement of their own personal favourites and friends; and I have high satisfaction in stating it as a fact, illustrative of the injustice of these charges, and creditable alike to their taste and impartiality, that when Mr. MacDowall was elected an associate last year he was not personally known to a single one of his electors, and that he applied to me in his confusion, to introduce him to some one of the Royal Academicians who might present him to the others, on the occasion of his returning them his acknowledgments for the honors they had conferred on him.

The most recent event in his story, and the one which elicited the notice of Mr. MacDowall in the *Ulster Times*, is his selection last week by Sir Robert Peel to execute the national statue to the memory of Lord Exmouth. Sir Robert Peel's cultivated taste for art, and his munificent patronage of British artists, are familiar to every one. On the occasion of having these statues to dispose of, he intimated his desire to extend the government patronage to those artists of high talent in distant parts of the kingdom, who had hitherto been almost excluded from a share of metropolitan orders, and that a monopoly of these should no longer be confined to men of great name, but that the patronage, at the disposal of the government, should be made available in hastening the attainment of popularity by these men of ability whose names were, as yet, so little known—that their reputation was still disproportionate to their genius. With this determination he himself visited, in person, the studios of some of the London artists, and amongst the rest, of Mr. MacDowall; and, two days after, com-

municated to him in a letter characterised by excellent feeling, that he had been chosen to execute the statue of Lord Exmouth. In pursuance of the other portion of Sir Robert Peel's plan, to confer a share of these works upon the sculptors of Scotland and Ireland, Mr. Steele, of Edinburgh, has been chosen to execute the statue of Lord de Saumarez; and, on the recommendation of Lord de Grey, Mr. M'Kirk, of Dublin, has had assigned to him that of Sir Sydney Smith.

Mr. MacDowall's struggles for success may now be considered as at an end. He has received the highest tribute to his talents which his country can pay; he has had the honors of the academy spontaneously conferred upon him by the hands of his own profession, and he has been chosen by the prime minister of England to execute the monument, voted by the nation, to the memory of one of her most distinguished naval heroes. His genius and his talent justify the selection, and entitle him to rank amongst the artists whose reputation spreads lustre upon Ireland in our own day, and whose works will perpetuate their memory in times to come. Belfast has just reason to be proud of such a man.

I have the honor to be,
your very obedient servant,
J. EMERSON TENNENT.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	93¾
3½ per Cent Stock	100
3½ Debentures	92¾

BRITISH FUNDS.—TUESDAY.

Bank Stock	171½	New 3½ per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Consols	—	India Stock	—
Ditto for Acct	93⅜	India Bonds	—
3 per Cent. Reduced	94⅛	Exchequer Bills, (£1000)	
3½ per Ct. Red	101	51 49 pm	

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, DEC. 24, 1842.

CHRISTMAS.

Ere we shall again be permitted to address our readers, the evershifting wing of time will have brought round that happy and holy day, observed as the Nativity of Him who came into the world to proclaim "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace; good will towards men." On such an occasion we should forget the strifes and angry passions, the parties and the politics, and the worldly interests which "make man a wolf to man;" and even set us at variance with ourselves and our consciences; and would fain suggest to our readers, of all classes, subjects of more sweet and holy contemplation, befitting the time and fending to realize that reign of peace and good will on earth which the Saviour came from heaven to accomplish.

It is not our place, nor is this the arena, to expound or enforce the mysteries contained in the book of God's word. His wisdom has provided for the teaching of his disciples in a better and more effective way. But we may, perhaps, be allowed to imitate the Apostle of the Gentiles, when he would enforce divine truths upon the mind of his hearers by the more secular instructions of "some of their own poets." Turn we then to Milton, whose earliest powers were devoted to the service of that God who had endowed him with the marvellous gift of poetry, which he enjoyed, and who thus celebrated the advent of the Lord in one of his first college exercises.

"Paciferum canimus cœlesti semine regem,
Faustaque sacratis sæcula pacta libris;
Vagitumque dei, et stabulantem paupere tecto
Qui supre ma suo cum patre regna colit;
Stelliparumque polum, modulantesque æthere turmas,
Et subito elisos ad sua fena deos."

The poem upon which Milton announced himself in those lines to be engaged, was that glorious hymn "On the Morning of Christ's Nativity," which appears amongst his juvenile poetry; and it is very remarkable, that however Milton may have subsequently erred on the subject, he was at this period an orthodox believer in the TRI-UNE Deity.

Hear him thus singing the glories of the Christmas morning:—

"This is the month, and this the happy morn,
Wherein the son of Heaven's eternal king,
Of wedded maid and virgin mother born,
Our great redemption from above did bring;
For so the holy sages once did sing,
That he our deadly forfeit should release,
And with his father work us a perpetual peace.

"That glorious form—that light unsufferable—
And that far-beaming blaze of majesty—
Wherewith he wont, at heaven's high council table,
To sit the midst of TRINAL-UNITY
He laid aside; and here with us to be,
Forsook the courts of everlasting day,
And chose with us a darksome house of mortal clay.

"Say, heavenly muse, shall not thy sacred vein
Afford a present to the Infant God?
Hast thou no verse, no hymn, or solemn strain,
To welcome him to this, his new abode,
Now while the Heaven, by the sun's beam untrod,
Hath ta'en no print of the approaching light,
And all the spangled host keep watch in squadrons bright?

"See how from far upon the eastern road
The star-led wizards haste with odours sweet;
O run!—prevent them with thy humble ode,
And lay it lowly at his feet;
Have thou the honour first thy lord to greet?
And join thy voice unto the Angel choir,
From out his secret altar touched with hallowed fire."

We need quote no more of this admirable hymn: the readers who would seek a pleasing and suitable subject of meditation, will find it at large in his works.

It is not strange that such a season as this should impress the popular mind with notions of extreme sanctity, and a holy security from harms. If there be something of superstition in many of the traditionary notions which pervade the vulgar—yet are they in general sacred and beautiful—innocent and of no ill effect. Some of these are very charmingly summed up by a greater than Milton; and as they breathe of the Christian confidence inspired by the protection of an all-powerful Saviour, we deem them no unsuitable subject of reflection:—

"It faded at the crowing of the cock!
Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
This bird of dawning singeth all night long;
And then, they say, no spirit dares stir abroad;
The nights are wholesome; then no planets strike—
No fairy takes, nor witch hath power to charm:
So hallowed and so gracious is the time."

We have little more to add; but to remind the wealthy and benevolent that it is PAR EXCELLENCE, the season of universal charity and love. It was the assurance of the Saviour that "the poor we shall have always with us;" and this injunction he gave, that we should imitate him in all things who ever "went about doing good."

Go then, reader, whoever you may be—"Go, and do thou likewise."

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—A NEW RATE.—A full report of Thursday's proceedings, which were highly important, shall appear in our next. A new rate of 10d was carried—there being only two City Guardians, Messrs. Dobbyn and Bogan, to propose that it should be deferred. Mr. Muggeridge gave a detailed statement of the income, expenditure, and debts of the house, which contained facts not before well known by the public. Messrs. Dobbyn and Bogan gave the motion of a new rate most strenuous opposition.

Wednesday, the large seizure of Tobacco out of the *Eliza and Ann*, was sold by auction at the Custom House in lots at 1d to 3d per lb, besides the duty.

There are at present Beans and Blackberries in *blossom* at the pretty little garden of Mr. Redmond Anthony, Post office, Piltown.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FINANCE AND ACCOUNTS.

Your Committee in applying themselves to the duties imposed upon them by the Council, thought it meet in the first instance to procure information of the nature of the property from which the Corporation derived its income and the amount of the permanent charge thereon; they therefore sought for the necessary information from the principal Officers of the Body, namely, the Town Clerk, and Chamberlain, when it appeared that these gentlemen could not give it to an extent that could be deemed sufficient or satisfactory.

Your Committee had then to apply themselves to the inspection and investigation of such Books and Papers as they could procure, and from the result it appears that in place of having a clear income of over £2,000 a year, as was stated by the Town Clerk on the first day of your assembly, the permanent charge upon the income of the Corporation nearly equals it, as the following statement will prove:—

A STATEMENT OF THE INCOME AND EXPENDITURE OF THE CORPORATION OF WATERFORD FOR ONE YEAR, ENDING THE FIRST OF NOV., SAY, 1842:—

INCOME.

Rental as per Langable,	£6122				
Probable arrears	350		£5773	0	0
Dividend on Gas Debentures,			6	0	0
Water Bailiff's Fees, say			300	0	0
Pipe Water	184				
Expenses, say	34		150	0	0
Rent Charge, same as last pear.			824	1	9
			£7052	1	9

EXPENDITURE.

Rent Charge,	£110	11	2
Insurances,	18	16	8
Cloathing for Constables	62	4	6
Interest on Charitable Money	188	12	2
Rents and Taxes,	222	3	0
Commission,	214	15	5
Annuitants.	115	16	10
Salaries,	1880	0	0
Interest on City Seals,	3250	0	0
Incidentals,	40	0	0
Gratuitous Allowances,	196	0	0
Lighting City in Summer,	200	0	0
Lighting Town Hall,	44	10	0
Printing and Stationery	20	0	0
Coals	32	0	0
Law Expenses, say	100	0	0
	£6695	9	9
Costs of Revision, say	650	0	0
	£7345	9	9
Repairs and Works, as last year,	877	4	11

Your Committee cannot see at present any means of increasing the income for the current year, excepting by the sale of the advowsons, and the renewal of the customs upon butter, which was given up by the late Corporation for a purpose; but they will report from time to time upon all matters they may consider conducive to such a desirable result. The late body adopted a speedy way of procuring funds by the issues of City seals, taking fines for leases, in reversion, or allowing tenants to fine down the rent for a comparative inconsiderable sum; as, for instance, in the last year was expended the sum of £2,241 19s 7d, almost the entire of which was a balance of fines received from Richard Pope, Esq., an Alderman of the late Corporation, for rents fined down in 1835, at eleven years' purchase, an account of which was never noticed in any book until the 29th June, 1842.

In investigating such accounts as were laid before them, they found them of the most unsatisfactory character, no ledger kept for either tenants, city seal owners, or officers, no account of parties owing rent charge to the Corporation, no account of the tenants for whom they paid rent charge, or of the respective sums due by them. Although there were sums amounting to upwards of £500 paid for them within the last five years; and in some instances payments made, and no accounts kept of either of the tenants or lands. This extraordinary feature in the accounts, with the discovery of errors in them—some of which the Chamberlain has admitted to be such, has obliged the Committee to enter into a minute investigation of them for the last 7 years, and which is at present in progress.

It would be also necessary to state that upon learning that no account was kept by the Chamberlain of the names of the parties owing rent charge, or the lands from which it accrued, the Committee applied through the Town Clerk to Messrs Cherry and Hassard, and Mr. Newport, for the books and papers they had in their possession connected therewith; and although the application was renewed, they have not received them.

They made similar application to Mr. Tandy, for such papers and documents as he might have, who states who he is at present arranging them with the view of giving them up.

In looking over the accounts they found that different sums amounting to near £30, were paid to a Mr. Cole, for copying papers and accounts—upon enquiring for them the Chamberlain repeatedly told them that he knew nothing of them. Mr. Cole upon being asked about them, stated that the books and papers were left by him in the possession of the Chamberlain, who then stated that they were put into a tin case by the directions of a member of the late corporation, on or about the 27th of Oct. last; and then taken by a porter out of his office.

Upon application by the mayor to the party named, he states that he sent them to the ex-mayor, who gave them to the sheriffs.

The Council having referred the case of Col. Kettlewell again to your committee, they have to state that, upon a further investigation, they find that the arrears returned by the Chamberlain, as having arisen out of the lands of Upper Knockhouse, is not correct; but that a large portion of those arrears consist of rents due in respect of houses and other valuable concerns in this city, held by the representatives of the late Mr. Hammond, and from which there accrues to them a considerable beneficial interest. Having heard also the proposition of Messrs. Kettlewell and Bunbury, who do not offer any immediate or satisfactory adjustment of those arrears, they deem it necessary in order not to lose the benefit of the approaching term, to recommend that the council should direct their law agents to proceed to recover the possession of the lands, and to take such other measures as they may deem necessary.

In connection with this matter it is essential to state that upon inquiring of the Chamberlain from what books, papers, or documents he made out the account furnished, he stated that it was from his memorandum book; and when asked to produce it he refused, on the ground of its containing his private memorandums.

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to assure the council that they shall continue to apply themselves sedulously and diligently to discharge the duties which you have imposed upon them.

THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—GRAND CONCERT.—We take leave to direct attention to the announcement of the third Concert of this delightful Society, which takes place on the 3d proximo. It will be seen that the performances are for the benefit of Mr. Hooper, to whose able superintendence the public in general, and the Philharmonic Society in particular, are so highly indebted. We wish the gifted gentleman what we are certain he will obtain, an overflowing bumper on the occasion.

NEW ZEALAND—BISHOP SELWYN.—By the Sydney and Port Philip Journals, which have come to hand, we perceive that the newly created Bishop of New Zealand, D. Selwyn, has gained golden opinions of the people at Auckland, who justly estimate his exalted piety, and learning. A fracas having occurred a short time back among the native population in the settlement on the Thames, his lordship proceeded on a visit to them to attempt, if possible, to allay the existing feud, and effect a reconciliation. In this christian effort, we regret to say, he was partly unsuccessful. Dr. Selwyn then sailed in the "Wave" for the missionary settlements in the Bay of Islands, where the gospel seed has already brought forth fruit, and gives promise of an abundant harvest. We also find that this venerated divine preaches on the 12th June, at Auckland, in aid of the new Church there, towards the erection of which he had contributed the munificent sum of £250 out of his private funds. The first stone of another church is also about being laid.

Tuesday at Kilmacow Sessions the resident magistrates Joseph Hayden and J. H. Jones, Esqrs., left the court when L. C. Smyth, Esq., S. M., came on the bench.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—Being informed that a member of the Corporation, in their Council on Tuesday last, broadly asserted that Mr. Edwards, the Chamberlain, was in "collusion" with Colonel Kettlewell, which would seem to imply, that the former was under improper influence by the latter. Now, sir, through the channel of your impartial paper, as I have had authentic means of ascertaining how far this was likely to be the case, allow me to state, that very lately, Mr. Edwards, with Mullowney, the Corporation land steward, went and distrained the Colonel's farm at Knockhouse, sweeping away many cattle belonging to others that were grazing upon it, but which the late Mayor and Sheriffs kindly restored to the owners, on their paying, by proper proof, what was due for their grass. This act of Mr. Edwards, I know, was severely felt by Colonel Kettlewell, and his agent and son in law, Mr. Bunbury; for had not the cattle been given up, the Colonel would have been awkwardly placed by the owners of them: so secret was Mr. Edwards in his movement in this affair, I am credibly informed, that not one of his half dozen keepers, on the occasion, knew where they were going to perform their skill, being only desired to go a certain road, and stop at a certain place, until they were called upon; and so determined was Mr. Edwards, that although there were two others distrained, Grady and Carroll, farmers, one on each side of the Colonel, still he passed them by, making first at the good natured Colonel, who was robbed on same farm some time since to a large amount, by an ungrateful and treacherous tenant in whom he confided and helped. After this statement of facts, which cannot be denied, I ask if Mr. Edwards was in "collusion" with the Colonel or his agent—might he not, or rather would he not, have given some intimation, private or otherwise, of his purpose, to one or both of them, that they should remove the cattle before he went there to distrain; and would he dare to do this stern act if he was under any undue influence or fear, as "collusion" surely would make him? But not to be uncharitable to the gentleman of the Council who asserted what I heard of him, perhaps if he knew what I here pledge myself for, he would not have done so, though he should be more guarded before he condemned any one. Immediately after these distrainings, a member of the *present* Corporation cried out to this effect—"See what the old rotten Corporation are doing, they want to grapple everything that they can from us."

A TENANT OF THE CORPORATION.

December 23rd, 1842.

[The author has given us his name.]

THE BLACKWATER.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail

Sir—I have read in the *Cork Constitution* of the 15th, a letter from FLUVIALIS, the writer of which is opposed to the proposed plan of improving the navigation of the River Blackwater. His letter, however, contains no argument of weight, and this is gratifying, coming as it does from a writer of acknowledged ability, both in verse and prose, who would not fail to bring forward any real ground of objection. He does not disprove my calculations as to the expense of Steam Navigation, nor can he disprove my statement of the advantages of cheap conveyance. He does not attempt to deny that the fall from Lismore to Fermoy is only three feet per mile, or 1 in 1760; or that the depth of the river is what I have stated. Having, in short, no real grounds of objection, he raises up expensive embankments, and then, with the aid of the *sensible* Dutchman, argues as if I had proposed such works. I did not at any time propose embankments. I merely proposed to open the Lismore weir, and to make locks in two or three mill dams. No other expense was proposed in order to render the river navigable for lighters and barges at all times. To open the Blackwater as I propose, and thus restore the river to its natural state, would confer the benefits of navigation on extensive districts, and lead to great improvement of land and employment of our labourers. I merely proposed to remove artificial obstructions. Whether hereafter it may be advisable to improve the navigation still further is a question for future consideration. I claim for my proposal that it involves no great expense.

That the fishery would not sustain injury from the daily passage of two or three steamers, is proved by the fact that although the number of steamers has of late increased at Cork, yet the quantity of fish in the river has not been diminished. This is a fact I have often heard stated without contradiction. It is certainly right to enable the *salmo genus* to follow the instinct which urges them towards the source of rivers, where the water contains a greater quantity of the fixed air necessary for bringing the spawn to maturity—and for this purpose to open weirs and make salmon stairs in mill dams; but is it not of infinitely more importance to enable the human race to overcome these obstacles to commerce? The Secretary of the Fishery Association will never be persuaded by FLUVIALIS that navigation is incompatible with the breeding of salmon, unless the latter gentleman can prove that where a barge passes a salmon cannot swim. I said that the Secretary might claim to be the father of the Fishery Act—meaning thereby that his perseverance and his intelligence had directed public attention to the subject of the salmon fisheries. It is well known that the concocting of that measure, the carrying through of that act, as well as of the drainage act, are amongst the invaluable services rendered to the public by our Board of Public Works.

The letter of FLUVIALIS is written in courtesy, and I have endeavoured to follow his example. I adopt precisely the same course towards the *sensible* Dutchman, whose speech was to prove the futility of my proposal. But I find, that instead of facts and arguments, he enlightens us by speaking of grouse, red deer, ducks and bull frogs. He evidently has not ascended the Scheldt, the Maese or the Sombre; otherwise he would know that during a great part of the course of those rivers, they run through a hilly country, where their beds are not deep nor their currents slow. The valley of the Maese, particularly, is for a great extent narrow and inclosed by hills. In travelling along the banks of that river, between Liege and Hue, I made a ferry in a large boat, and I found the bed of the river of nearly the same nature and the current about as strong as of the Blackwater at Glanbeg, if FLUVIALIS knows such a place. Steamboats ascend the Rhine, from the banks of which travellers assert that hills arise covered with vineyards.

The more hilly the country, the more important it is to have a level conveyance by water carriage. The hills between Tallow and Fermoy, and those between Cork and Fermoy render the comparative advantages of water carriage greater than if there were level land carriage. It is a range neglect of the natural advantages of our country, to convey goods over such heights as that of Watergrass Hill, and to allow the level water carriage to be closed up. I say this with due deference to the advice of the *sensible* Dutchman.

At Fermoy, I stated that the expense of carriage, by means of steam, between Youghal and Fermoy, up and down, would not exceed one shilling per ton, including 30 per cent. laid by, to replace the steamer and her tender or lighter. This I stated on the authority of Mr. Thomas Graham, Civil Engineer. On looking at Macculloch's Commercial Dictionary (referred to by Sir Robert Peel in parliament), I am glad to find the same Thomas Graham quoted as authority on Inland Navigation. I have now before me another work of the same engineer, written at Nantes, on the River Loire, in France.—Mr. Graham says, "if a few years ago, it had been proposed to build steam boats for the navigation of rapid rivers, intersected with extensive sand banks, over which there was not a draught of twelve inches water, what would have been thought of such a proposal? Yet this is now, in regular and daily practice on the various divisions of the River Loire in France, and steam boats are now (1835) in process of building for that river, whose draught of water will not exceed nine inches with one hundred and forty passengers on board. There is a light iron steamer now plying between Nantes and Angiers; the average speed maintained up this rapid (and in summer very shallow) river, is about 9 miles an hour, while the fares charged to the passengers are 6 francs, or 5s in the best, and 4 francs, or 3s 4d in the second cabin. The distance is 22 leagues, or 66 miles; and the average fare or charge is therefore about 3 farthings per mile, or a shade under the average charge on the quick canal passage boats. The proprietors of this boat, besides river dues, pay one eleventh of the gross receipts to government, the price of coals to Nantes is 30s per ton, and upwards, and the price of iron, of which material the boat is constructed, is four times higher than in England." So much for the practice of the *volatile* Frenchman in opposition to the advice of the *sensible* Dutchman. I do not despair of gaining over FLUVIALIS, and before long I hope, when a steamer runs from Youghal to Fermoy and Mallow, to have the pleasure of taking him on board somewhere near Glanbeg, and conveying him on his way to Killarney.

I am, sir,
your obedient servant,
R. MUSGRAVE.

COOMBE ABBEY.

No. VIII.—PRICE 1s.

Dublin: Wm. Curry, Jun., and Co.

This is a tale of rare merit and engrossing interest; remarkable alike for descriptive beauty and touching incident, while the high tone of religious feeling which pervades certain portions of the work is such as has seldom found its way into a work of fiction. The character of the vicar of Leamington, and that of the Puritan divine, are both exquisitely wrought. The scene between Herbert Cunyngham and Edith St. Clare, in which the former tries to induce his fair cousin to prevent her father attending the opening of parliament, and the intention of Edith to share the impending danger—the real nature of which she is kept in ignorance of—is given with much beauty. The succeeding number in which, doubtless, the further development of the Gunpowder Conspiracy will appear—must prove of considerable interest. The woodcuts accompanying this excellent historical tale, are highly illustrative of the story.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE SHUTTING OF THE GATES OF DERRY.

The *Liberal* Town Council of Derry have prohibited the burning of the effigy of the traitor Lundy in that city, as has heretofore been the practice. On this subject the *Derry Sentinel* of Saturday justly remarks:—

"'The march of intellect' folks have resolved that Lundy shall not be burned from Corporation Hall, as heretofore, on Monday, because some Roman Catholics have of late years thought proper to find fault with this part of the anniversary celebration. But to those who object to this, Walker's Testimonial, our venerable Cathedral, and our Walls are eye sores also—and are they prepared to raze these noble mementos of antiquity to the ground, on account of the narrow and bigoted prejudices of a portion of the community? If not, where is their consistency? Besides, the Cathedral service commemorates events of a far more ancient date than those which occurred one hundred and fifty years ago, while it is equally distasteful as the burning of an effigy to those who oppose the latter observance, and, therefore, according to the doctrine of modern Liberalism, there is much greater reason why it should be discontinued. We suspect, however, that the true cause of this sympathy for Lundy's effigy in the new Town Council, may be traced to the circumstance, that not a few among them entertain kindred feelings to his. They would imitate his example if the Siege of Derry were to be gone through again—having the name of Protestant, they would like him, treacherously attempt to sneak out of the city, and surrender it to the Popish foe. It is exceedingly ludicrous to witness the gravity with which some of these civic authorities repudiate party spirit, and disclaim being swayed by party influence in such movements as we have been commenting on. They seem to think, simple souls, in their innocency, that nothing they do savours of partisanship, while there is scarcely an act of theirs which is not tinged, more or less, with the very feeling which they pretend to deprecate. They must imagine that Whiggery and Radicalism are of no party when they take credit to themselves for impartiality."

We have been informed upon what we consider good authority, that notwithstanding the resolution expressed by the Radical Town Council of Derry, to the effect that the effigy of Lundy should not be burned as usual, that the Apprentice Boys had *resolved* that the effigy of the traitor should be suspended from Walker's Monument, on the walls of that loyal city, and that he was to swing "beautifully pendant" from said monument yesterday morning.

"THE LADIES OF DERRY.—It will be recollected that three years ago, on the annual commemoration of the Shutting of the Gates of Derry, the Ladies of this City renewed the flags in the Cathedral that were taken from the besieging army. They reserved till the present time the worthy and proper duty of marking that commemoration by a suitable memorial, which has been prepared, and will, we understand, be in its place on to morrow, in that venerable temple, which contains so many mementos of the perilous and tremendous struggle of our ancestors, and was at once their house of prayer and tower of warfare."—*Derry Sentinel.*

BRILLIANT RUN WITH THE MARQUIS OF WATERFORD'S HOUNDS.

On Friday last this fine pack met at Knockelly Castle, and at the gorse on the hill beyond they quickly found a sporting fox. The break was one of the finest ever seen. "The varmint" shewed himself actually *balanced* on a furze bush, with several of the pack around him. He was soon obliged to leave his precarious tenement and broke away in dashing style for Ballinard copse, from thence to Rathkeiny, skirting the bounds of its cover, where he disdained to loiter; on to the opposite hills in the direction of Drangan, where the pace was terrific, and "tailing" commenced. Traversing to the right, he ran through a fine grass country, well calculated to try the pace of bounds and horses. Through the lands of Gurtheen on for the Little Anner, "a regular puzzle the snobs," which none but the real good uns had the mettle to accomplish. A few were made involuntary disciples of the hydropathic school. After crossing the river "the plucky varmint" faced for the mountain of Slievenamon with the gallant pack close at his brush. Nothing could surpass their bottom; they pursued him with unabated mettle for two miles up this steep mountain, where he was "rocked." At "the finish," but a few of the good men appeared, headed by the noble master, who rode with his usual judgment throughout this long and trying run of more than twelve miles.—*Tip. Constitution.*

Earl Fitzwilliam has declined attending an anti corn law soiree at Leeds. Not many years ago Lord Fitzwilliam was looked upon by the operatives of Yorkshire, and the demagogues of that quarter also, as a nobleman after their own heart—one who would go the "whole hog" in Radicalism, and who would even totally repeal the Corn Laws for their benefit, and his own destruction. He now remarks in his letter declining the invitation sent him, that "corn is as fit as any other article to contribute to the revenue," and that "such a duty is no more in contravention of free trade than the fares paid on a railway." His lordship might have added, that it is not only a proper source of revenue to the state, but also a protection to the corn growers of the empire against the embarrassments of foreign competition. At all events Lord Fitzwilliam has split with the League, and thinks the "total repealers" to be totally at sea.

Complaint was made by a small boy, an inmate of the Kilkenny Union Workhouse, that the master had pulled his ears, and kicked him in the side, and so much injured him as to prevent him partaking of food for four days. The Board have advertised for a new master at a salary of £60 a year with rations.

The *Monitor*, a Whig Radical journal, under the auspices of Mr. Peter Purcell, denounces the Repeal Association as a gross humbug—and asserts that the members "*pocket the money collected weekly*," and never condescend to account for the expenditure of one shilling of the same. The *Monitor* should be aware that *nine tenth* of the public men who figure at the Corn Exchange, rise from bed in the morning, like the Chevaliers D'Industrie of Paris and London, without any means whatever of getting a solid dinner but what they glean by their politics. A jail to many of them, like Steele, is the same as a drawing room. They agitate for their daily bread, and if they abandoned it as a trade, they would become inmates of the work house. They must, therefore, persevere in sedition to earn a livelihood.

A few days back one of the water bailiffs of the River Lee Fishery Protection Society, while on duty at the western entrace of Cork, made a seizure of a quantity of salmon most ingeniously concealed in a chest with a false bottom, over which were three layers of eggs. The carrier, a Kerryman, (who appeared not to be aware of its contents) was allowed to proceed with his butter and eggs. No person came forward to claim the fish, aware, no doubt, of the heavy penalties they would incur by so doing. It is strange that the parties in Kerry, interested in the fisheries, do not watch their rivers better, so as to prevent salmon being taken within the close time fixed by law, which does not expire until the 1st of Feb.

In addition to the reward offered by government for the apprehension and conviction of the assassin who lately fired at and severely wounded Richard Murphy, at Blanchville, a private subscription for the same purpose has also been commenced. General Kearney has directed us to put down his name for *Fifty Pounds*, and his son, James Charles Kearney, Esq., offers a similar sum.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

THE CHURCH.

ORDINATION IN DERRY CATHEDRAL.—The Lord Bishop of Derry and Raphoe held an ordination in the Cathedral of this city, on Sunday, the 18th inst., when the following gentlemen were ordained:—

Deacons.—The Hon. A. G. Stuart, A.M., for the diocese of Derry; T. Barclay Scriven, A.B., for the diocess of Derry; Gardiner Young, A.B., for the diocess of Clogher; Matthew Gordon, A.B., for the diocess of Dromore. —— Walker, A.B., for the diocess of Down and Connor.

Priests—Rev. Charles Ward, A.B., for the diocese of Raphoe; Rev. T. L. Crookshonk, A.B., for the diocese of Derry; Rev. T. Maxwell Weir, A.B., for the diocese of Kilmore; Rev. Knox Homan, A.B., for the diocese of Elphin; Reverend Francis Hopard, A.B., for the diocese of Elphin; Rev. A. Miller, A.B., for the diocese of Down and Connor.

ORDINATION.—The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ossory, Ferns, and Leighlin, held an ordination in the Cathedral Church of St. Canice, Kilkenny, on Sunday last, when the following were promoted to the Holy Orders of—

Deacons—Messrs. Henry Fausett and Basil Aldwell, of Trinity College, Dublin; the former for the diocese of Ossory, and the latter for that of Waterford, under letters dimissory from the Vicar General and Commissary of the diocese of Waterford and Lismore.

Priests—George Allen Proctor and James Graves both for the diocese of Ossory; William Francis Binden, for the diocese of Leighlin; Philip Walter Doyne and Andrew Brooke Clarke for that of Ferns; Robert James Leslie M'Ghee, under letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Clogher; Thomas M'Clatchie, under letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Tuam; and Walter Baker Atkins, under letters dimissory from the Lord Bishop of Cork.

The examination of the candidates by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop, the Venerable the Archdeacon of Ossory, and the Rev. Samuel Madden, commenced on the Thursday preceding the ordination, and did not close until the following Saturday.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

At a general ordination holden on Sunday, the 11th inst., in the Chapel within Farnham Castle, the following gentlemen was admitted amongst others to Holy Orders by the Lord Bishop of Winchester:—of Dublin—John Charles Frederick Vincent, A.B., Trinity College.

At a general ordination held on Sunday last by his Grace the Archbishop of York, at Bishopsthrope, the following gentleman, amongst others, was admitted into Holy Orders:—Priest—Reverend Frederick Hayden, A.B., of T.C.D.

At a general ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol, on Sunday last, in the Cathedral Church of Gloucester, the following gentleman was admitted into Holy Orders—viz.:—Priest—John Campbell Smith, B.A., T.C.D.

At an ordination holden on Sunday by the Lord Bishop of Chester, the following gentlemen were admitted into Holy Orders:—Deacons—Arthur Leopold Parker Snow, B.A., T.C.D.; Patrick Reynolds, B.A., T.C.D.; John Richardson, B.A., T.C.D.; Thomas Cowan, B.A., T.C.D.; Priests—Rev. William Norton, M.A., T.C.D.; Reverend Benjamin Mashiter, B.A., T.C.D.; Rev. Ebenezer King, B.A., T.C.D.; Rev. Richard Hill, B.B., T. C.D.; Rev. John Hebden, M.A., T.C.D. Rev. Thomas Edgar, M.A. T.C.D.; Rev. Richard Butler, B.A., T.C.D.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, DEC. 20.

7th Foot.—Ensign T. L. Mayne, from the 25th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bishton, who retires.

10th Foot—Lieutenant H. E. Longden to be Adjutant, vice Garvock, promoted.

12th Foot—Ensign J. H. Carige, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Duff, promoted.

25th Foot—R. Smith, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mayne, promoted in the 7th Foot.

33d Foot—Ensign H. C. Fitzgerald to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Stuart, deceased; Ensign F. J. W. Knollys to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fitzgerald, whose promotion, by purchase, has been cancelled.

49th Foot—Lieutenant J. Heatley to be Adjutant, vice Browne, promoted.

50th Foot—Captain C. W. James, from the 67th Foot, to be Captain, vice Murray, who exchanges; Lieutenant T. Crowe, from the 86th Foot, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Waddy, promoted.

60th Foot—Lieutenant E.M. Love, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Austin, who retires; Second Lieutenant H. Robinson to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Love; J. Baillie, Gent, to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Robinson.

64th Foot—Lieut. W. H. Caster, from the 98th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Symth, who exchanges.

67th Foot—Captain S. H. Murray, from the 50th Foot, to be Captain, vice James, who exchanges.

71st Foot—Lieutenant W. Hope to be Adjutant, vice Whittingham, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

76th Foot—Lieutenant C. S. S. Evans to be Captain, by purchase, vice Carey, who retires; Ensign C. O'Donoghue to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Evans; C. J. B. Plestow, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice O'Donoghue.

81st Foot—W. Splaine, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase vice Carige, promoted to the 12th Foot.

95th Foot—W. R. Maxwell, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carew, promoted.

98th Foot—Lieut. J. D. Smyth, from the 64th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Carter, who exchanges.

Memoranda—The Christian names of Captain Sibley of the 62d Foot, are Charles William. The Christian names of Ensign Campbell, of the 49th Foot, are John Ball.

We (*Tipperary Constitution*) have just learned, that Mr. Bolton, Lord Stanley's agent, has been served with a very wicked threatening letter. This will serve to show the estimation in which a good landlord is held in this county! What will the *justification* journals say to this?

The following is a copy of the letter, which we have just received:—

'Decemr,, 42.

'Thomas Bolton, Esq.

'SIR,

'As we enemies of extermination are resolved to give to every man protestant and Catholic making no nifference of Creeds fair warning before we proceed to any other extremity we would have you change your conduct towards the poor tenantry over which it is your lot as a stranger to Domineer took to and consider the fate of Mr. Scully a popular Catholic Gentleman having for a time great influence on the publick but who after several warnings remained still obdurate to their meanness we quote his own words on levelling the houses of poor unfortunate men where now are the black boys. Dear Sir, I hope you for your own sake if not for ours will put us to no further trouble if you persevere you may be sure so sure as Scully of your fate I again Exhort you to beware of your impending fate.

'N B.—Take Special Care of a premature death.

'The Enemies of Extermination.'

Mr. Bolton has offered a reward of fifty pounds for the discovery and conviction of the writer of the above letter, or of any person or persons concerned therein.

DESPERATE ASSAULT.—THURLES, DEC. 19, 1842.—I regret to inform you that, on Friday, the 16th instant, this hitherto peaceable district was the scene of an outrage of a most wanton and barbarous character. The particulars are, as far as I can learn, as follow:—An old man, named Cormack, residing on the lands of Caldfields, part of the property of Lord Miltown, was directed by Mr. Ellis, under agent to the abovenamed nobleman, to inform the tenants on those lands that he (Mr. E.) would require them to meet him in Thurles, on a certain day, to settle their rents. Cormack, who is a particularly quiet and inoffensive man, upon obeying the orders he received, was attacked by five ruffians, who beat him to such a degree that no hopes whatever are entertained of his recovery. I am happy to add that, through the praiseworthy exertions of the police of this and the adjoining stations, the offenders are in custody, having been fully identified by Cormack.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

CORONERSHIP OF CLARE.—Saturday James H. Martin, Esq., was elected coroner for the county Clare, in room of the late Robert G. Green, Esq.

THE CONVICT JONES.—We have seen a letter from Hobart Town containing an account of an organised plan, laid by the prisoners on board a convict ship, to seize upon the vessel, and murder the crew and other passengers. It is stated that Richard Jones, whose case excited so much interest in this city some time since, was at the head of the conspiracy, for which, it is supposed says the writer, he will suffer death. The plot was disclosed by a man named Riley, or Kiley, to whom overtures were made to join in the attempt.—*Register.*

DEATH OF THE COUNTESS OF DENBIGH.

We are authorised to contradict a statement which has appeared in some of the public prints respecting the cause of the death of the Countess of Denbigh. Her Ladyship expired on Friday evening from the effects of disease of the brain, which had been in progress for months. She had been confined to the house for two days preceding that on which the accident alluded to occurred. It is needless, therefore, to add that her death could not be attributed to fright occasioned by witnessing it.—*Times*.

The following is the statement referred to, as it appeared in the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday :—On Friday morning, at twelve o'clock, a dreadful occurrence took place in Eaton square, Pimlico, London, at a house now being finished for the Earl of Denbigh. It appeared that a large cornice had just been fixed against the side of the building by the bricklayers, when the latter being about to leave (it being their dinner hour), the cornice fell with a tremendous force, and caused the scaffolding to give way, and the three men were precipitated into the road from a height of nearly fifty feet. The Countess of Denbigh, who was passing at the time, and who witnessed the scene, was so effected that she was instantly conveyed home, and, we regret to say, that her Ladyship expired in the afternoon at three o'clock, about two hours after her *accouchement*. Inquiries after the Earl of Denbigh, on the part of the Royal family, were made on Saturday and Sunday. The noble Lord was more composed on Sunday. The poor men were conveyed to the hospital.

On Saturday evening a meeting of bakers was held in the Hall of the National Association, Holborn, for the purpose of effecting an union of the trade throughout Great Britain and Ireland. The meeting was well attended. The first resolution, was to the effect—that in order to redress any grievances which might hereafter exist in the trade, it was the opinion of the meeting that the best and most effectual means to be resorted to, would be a union of the members, which would also have for its object the laudable and humane design of assisting each other in the time of need. The resolution was carried unanimously. The second resolution, by which a society for watching over the interests of the trade was formed, and a committee appointed to draw up rules, was also unanimously adopted.

An inquest was held, on Monday last, before Travers R. Hawkshaw, Esq., one of the county coroners, on view of the body of Joseph Vaughan, late seaman on board the schooner *Superb*, of Llanelly. It appeared in evidence that deceased had been on shore with another seaman, on the night of the 1st instant drinking ; that both took their boat to proceed on board the vessel, then lying in the river. In the morning the surviving comrade found himself lying in the boat on the north side of the river, but knew nothing of what had become of his companion. On Sunday last, there being an unusually low tide, the body of deceased was seen partly in a standing position with the feet deeply sunk in the slime. It is supposed deceased had left the boat endeavoring to walk on shore when he sank in the slime, and was soon covered with the tide. Verdict "Found drowned."—*Wexford Conservative*.

At a late meeting of the guardians of the Kilkenny union, one of the Board informed Sir Wheeler Cuffe, bart., that he did not care a d—n for him or the Commissioners!

Mr. O'Connell is to be entertained to a public dinner at Newcastle, county Limerick. Day not yet named.

The *United Service Gazette*—no mean authority—has asserted, that a reduction in the army has been decided upon, amounting to 3,000 men, which assertion, the *Limerick Chronicle*, another military organ, has flatly contradicted, on account, we presume, of not being the first in the field.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—Col. Lewis, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to succeed Col. Holloway in the command af the Engineer Department in Ireland.—Lieut. Col. G. F. Thompson, of the Royal Engineers, has been appointed to succeed Lieut. Colonel Blanshard in the Belfast district—the latter officer having been ordered on foreign service. Station, Belfast.

On Monday night last, some miscreants, not having, we presume, any great love for Protestant Churches, smashed several panes of glass, and otherwise injured some of the windows in the newly erected Church of Tyrella. We understand a reward is about to be offered for such information as may lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators of so flagrant an outrage.—*Down Recorder*.

The Rev. Robert Winning, late Presbyterian Minister of Kingscourt, county of Cavan, on Sunday last preached a farewell sermon to his congregation, on his leaving them, proposing to unite himself to the Established Church. The rev. gentleman has been long distinguished as the able advocate of the claims of the Irish Bible Society.

WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop is coming up beautifully everywhere, the seed having been got into the ground better this season than for many years before. It is so luxuriant in some places, as to require eating down with sheep.—*Liverpool Times*.

AWFUL AND MELANCHOLY DEATH.—On Tuesday, the 13th instant, the inhabitants of Maghera were thrown into great consternation by the sudden death of D. G. M'Cullogh, Esq., M.D., late of the Royal Navy and 84th Regiment. The circumstances attending his death were as follows:—On the above date, the late lamented gentleman and R. Barr, Esq., M.D., were visiting a patient some short distance from town, and on their return, feeling thirsty, they called at the Maghera Hotel, and got two bottles of soda water, when, awful to relate, whilst Surgeon Barr was in the act of uncorking one of the bottles, the cork *flew*, and struck Surgeon M'Cullogh somewhere about the jugular vein, and he fell almost instantaneously. Surgeon Barr, who was much agitated at the shock, was unable to render much relief. Surgeon Marcus Doorish was immediately called upon, who used every means possible to restore the unfortunate gentleman to life, but, alas! the vital spark had flown.—*Belfast Vindicator*.

A man of the name of John Donnellan died last week in the Ennis union workhouse, at the advanced age of 100.

The Tanjore transport, No. 27, which vessel put into Cove in distress, after a passage of 40 days from Quebec, with two troops of the 7th Hussars, sailed on Monday for Portsmouth.

The depot of the 5th Fusiliers will relieve the detachment of the 1st Royal depot, 2d battalion, at Spike Island. The reserve of the 1st Royals is at present stationed at Charles Fort, Kinsale.

At the Tavistock market a large quantity of fat sheep, were purchased for the French market. This fact may help to allay the panic by which farmers in general, have suffered so severely.

A grand ball and supper will take place at the Court house, Caher, on Friday next, the 30th inst. The Marquis of Waterford and the Earl of Glengall, are on the list of stewards.

All the apothecaries in Galway are in arms against Dr. Veitch. J.P., of that town, who has been elected Commissioner, because he said he established a Medical Hall to prevent the monopoly, and lower the high charges for medicine to the poor.

The Repeal Association is now nothing more than a means by which money—to support a set of idle fellows—may be extorted from the country. As fast as the money comes in, it is spent—*no person dare ask how!* Accounts are passed wholesale—no bill of particulars has ever been, or ever will be furnished.—*Monitor*.

LAW REFORM.—We understand that some measures of law reform are in the contemplation of Government to be brought forward to parliament during the ensuing session; and although we are not sanguine enough to anticipate any extensive or effective reform from such a source, we readily acknowledge there are few subjects to which a resolute and judicious Reformer could apply himself with more advantage than to the institutions connected with the administration of justice.—*Morning Chronicle*.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—At a meeting of the Presbytery of Coleraine, held in Coleraine, it was agreed that a requisition be transmitted immediately from this Presbytery to Dr. Edgar, Moderator for the present year, to call a meeting of the General Assembly about the end of January, to allow our Church an opportunity of expressing her sympathy with the Church of Scotland in her present alarming position, and of devising means before the ensuing meeting of parliament for securing her rights and privileges, and also for the purpose of securing the long enjoyed but lately removed privileges of our own church.—*Banner of Ulster*.

The Directors of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company have paid to the executors the large sum which the late lamented Bishop of Cashel had insured on his life with that respectable society—the payment was unsolicited.

Mr. Repeal Secretary Ray, is to try his mission in Clare again on the 27th instant, when he is expected at Ennis.

ELEGANT CHRISTMAS PRESENT.

THE COMIC ALBUM, for EVERY TABLE, printed in royal 4to, on tinted papers, illustrated with 250 Engravings, and bound in a novel and splendid arabesque pattern of colours and gold. Price 12s.

London : W. S. ORR and Co., Paternoster row ; and W. CURRY, Jun. and Co., Dublin ; of whom may be had, price 2s 6d each, fancy boards,

BLUE BEARD.
LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.
SLEEPING BEAUTY IN THE WOOD.

A series of COMIC NURSERY TALES, in humorous Verse, with numerous Grotesque Illustrations.

GRAND CONCERT.

THE THIRD PHILHARMONIC CONCERT will take place on TUESDAY, the 3d of JANUARY, 1843, for the benefit of the Conductor, MR. HOOPER.

Tickets 2s. 6d., to be had only from the Members, the Committee, or Mr. Hooper.

Dec. 24. 1842.

GENERAL EDUCATION.

WATERFORD ENDOWED SCHOOL.

Rev. WM. JOHN PRICE, LL.D., Master.

AT the HALF-YEARLY EXAMINATION, which took place on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 22d of December, the Young Gentlemen whose names follow distinguished themselves in their respective Classes :—

First Class—(Subjects of Examination, Hebrew, Homer, Horace, Roman Antiquities, Lectures on Homer, Latin Composition)—Sayers, prem.

GREEK.—Nicholson, sen. ; Nicholson, 2ndus ; M'Cance ; Mulcahy, sen. ; Fitzhenry, jun. ; Martin ; Nicholson, 3tius.

LATIN—M'Cance ; Bayly ; Nicholson, sen., cut with Bayly, and M'Cance ; Nicholson, 2dus ; Lawson, sen. ; Roberts ; Martin ; Nicholson, 3tius ; Budd, sen. ; Budd, jun. ; Chambers.

ENGLISH COMPOSITION—Sayers.

FRENCH—Lawson, 2ndus ; Martin ; Williams.

GERMAN—Martin ; Nicholson, 1mus.

HISTORY (GRECIAN)—Coombe ; Budd, 2ndus ; Wood, 1mus.

HISTORY (ROMAN)—Budd, 2ndus ; Nicholson, 1mus ; Wood, 1mus ; M'Cance ; Hassard, 2ndus ; Browne ; Dobbyn ; Nicholson, 3tius ; Martin ; Phillips, 2ndus ; Reynett.

HISTORY (ENGLISH)—Budd, 2ndus ; Wilson, Nicholson, 1mus ; Browne, Hodge, Hassard, 1mus ; Dobbyn, Nicholson, 3tius ; Martin, Bunbury, Lane, 2ndus ; Phillips, 2ndus.

GEOGRAPHY (MODERN)—Budd, 2ndus ; Wilson, Wood, 1mus ; Hassard, 1mus ; Browne, Hodge, Dobbyn, Martin, Thomas, Hassard 3tius ; Reynett, Lane, 2ndus.

DELINEATION OF MAPS.—Nevins, 1mus ; Coombe, Scott, Denny, 2ndus.

LANDSCAPE DRAWING.—Nevins, 1mus ; Scott.

FIGURE DRAWING.—Lane, 1mus.

PERSPECTIVE DRAWING.—Nevins, 1mus ;—Coombe.

EUCLID.—Mulcahy, sen. ; Coombe, Lane, sen. ; Bayly ; Hardcastle, sen. ; Fitzhenry, sen.

ALGEBRA.—Lawson, 1mus ; M'Cance.

WRITING (ORNAMENTAL.)—Nevins, 1mus ;—Coombe ; Scott.

WRITING (PLAIN.)—Denny, 1mus ; Wilson ; Scott ; Denny, 2ndus ; Fitzhenry, 1mus ; Esgan ; Browne ; M'Grath, 2ndus.

SUM BOOKS.—Budd, 2ndus ; Wilson ; Nevins, 1mus ; Mulcahy, 2ndus ; M'Grath, 1mus ; Roberts ; M'Grath, 2ndus ; Barron ; Williams.

MENTAL ARITHMETIC.—Tanner ; Chambers ;—Browne.

ARITHMETIC (GENERAL.)—M'Grath, 1mus ; Budd, 2ndus ; Hassard, 1mus ; Roberts ; Kent, 1mus ; Martin ; Dobbyn.

Medals for GOOD CONDUCT and REGULAR ATTENDANCE were adjudged to Martin and Dobbyn.

Within the present year TEN University Distinctions have been obtained by former Pupils of DR. PRICE.

The Holydays will terminate January 12, 1843.

Stephen Street, December 22d, 1842.

It is intended to build a new Roman Catholic church for the numerous members of that faith in the eastern part of the metropolis. The site chosen is a large piece of ground on the south side of the commercial road, contiguous to the Tower Hamlets Dispensary, and it is expected that the total cost of the edifice and the purchase of the ground will not fall short of £30,000. The first commencement has been made by the purchase of the ground which is freehold, and has cost £3,000.—*Morning Chronicle*.

RESISTANCE TO POOR RATES.—On the 14th instant Pat. Meehan, poor rate collector for the electoral division of Kilturra, in this union, went, accompanied by a man named O'Donnell, to the above district for the purpose of collecting the rates. When he arrived there he found about a thousand persons assembled together for the purpose of obstructing him in the discharge of his duty. The assemblage appeared to be greatly excited, and were shouting loudly and waving their hats in the air. On nearing them he met Mr. M'Guthric, the guardian for the Kilturra divisions, who advised him not to proceed or else he would be murdered, which advice he thought it most prudent to follow, and accordingly withdrew immediately That the opposition movement in the present instance was a preconcerted one, there cannot be a shadow of doubt particularly when we take into account the numbers connected with it; and their having succeeded on this occasion in intimidating the collector, may be followed by more serious consequence, if prompt and efficient measures are not adopted. Meehan, we are informed, states that some of the parties must be known to Mr. M'Guthric and also to the man O'Donnell.—*Boyle Gazette*.

COLLECTION OF POOR RATES.—The rate is still coming in but very slowly in this union. On Saturday last the sum of eight pounds was all that was reported to have been lodged with the treasurer since the previous week. Altogether there have not been £150 lodged with him, while he had advanced over £900. Besides this there is a considerable sum now due contractors who will shortly be entitled to call for it. There is little prospect that the board of guardians will soon be able to pay that and the sum due to the treasurer. Unless the rate be got in more speedily, we fear the destitute poor will suffer. A number of persons were summoned to the petty sessions of this town on Thursday, but the cases were not heard, in consequence of the civil business being postponed. It is said that the people through the country do not now oppose the collectors, and do not threaten them as they did at first ; but still they are not paying the rate. Their excuse is, that they are unable to pay it at present. But this can scarcely be the fact for, bad as the times are there are few of the occupiers of land or houses who could not pay the small amount demanded from them under the present rate. All the means at the disposal of the government will be employed to enforce the collection of the rate, so that refusing to pay it will be worse than useless. At the meeting of the board on Saturday a guardian said that the disagreeable position the union was placed in, for want of funds, was mainly owing to the commissioners, who declared his house to be opened, though they know the union was heavily in debt to the treasurer, and though they ordered him not to allow the union to get in debt to him more than £200. The same order was issued to all other treasurers of unions. But we believe the guardians need not have admitted any paupers to the house, until they thought it prudent to do so. The people in Westport union are equally unwilling or unable according to their own account, to pay the rate. There were 70 or 80 persons summoned to the Westport petty sessions on Thursday for the amount of rate owed by them ; and almost all asked time to pay it. They were decreed, with costs, but the warrants were not to be issued for a week, to give the defaulters time to pay. Hundreds of persons in the country will not have more of the rate to pay than the costs of the court will amount to in each of those cases, if the warrants be taken out. In the Ballina union as well as in that of Westport, a very good plan has been adopted. Before the workhouses are opened the rate will be collected in, or the greater part of it. By this means the difficulties felt in this and other unions, where that course was not adopted, will be avoided. In Ballina union nearly £500 of the rate is collected, and the house will not be opened for some time yet. In this union the house was opened before a penny of the rate was collected.—*Mayo Con.*

WATERFORD—CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

DISEASED TEETH.

TO BE IN WATERFORD ON MONDAY MORNING.

Mr. LALOR,
SURGEON DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to state he will be in WATERFORD next MONDAY MORNING and may be consulted till FRIDAY EVENING.

At Mrs. PARR'S, 89, Custom House, Quay.

After which he will be in CARRICK ON SUIR, for which see future Advertisement.

His fees continue at the same moderate standard, at which he originally fixed them, and to which he feels he is indebted for the extensive practice he enjoys, viz. :—

Stopping a decayed or tender Tooth, with Foil or Succedaneum, 5s ; with Gold, Platinum, or Anodyne Cement, 10s ; Scaling, 5s ; Extracting a Tooth, 5s ; &c. &c.

Saturday, Dec. 24, 1842.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL—£600,000.

PRESIDENT :
The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon.

VICE-PRESIDENTS :
Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart.
Sir Robert William Newman, Bart.
Augustus Stowey, Esq.
Samuel Kingdom, Esq.

SECRETARY :
Charles Lewis, Esq.

BY a Return of Duties paid into the Stamp Office, Dublin, for the Year 1841, it appears that the WEST OF ENGLAND OFFICE ranks FOURTH in amount of Fire Duty paid in Ireland.

FIRE INSURANCES

Continue to be granted on the plan of admitting the Insured into a participation of the Surplus, at the end of every fifth year, from which the public *have already derived considerable returns.*

LIFE INSURANCES.

A Quinquennial Bonus has been declared on Life Policies since 1832, by adding to the Sums Insured, payable at the decease of the Life, or an equivalent reduction of the future Annual Premiums at the option of the Insured. This advantage, in which ALL LIFE POLICIES SHARE EQUALLY, added to the reduced rate of Premiums, renders the terms of this Company particularly favourable to the Insured. At the end of the present year, 1842, is the time for declaring the usual Bonus, and all Policies effected *before that time* will share proportionally therein.

TABLE OF LIFE RATES

FOR THE INSURANCE OF SUMS ON SINGLE LIVES.
Premium per Cent. per Annum, if the Contract of Insurance be

Age.	7 Years. £ s. d.	For Life. £ s. d.	Age.	7 Years. £ s. d.	For Life £ s. d.
14	0 19 4	1 13 10	45	2 5 10	3 10 8
20	1 6 6	1 19 3	50	2 14 7	4 3 6
25	1 9 0	2 3 3	55	3 4 9	5 1 4
30	1 11 3	2 8 0	60	4 2 6	6 5 0
35	1 15 0	2 13 10	65	5 5 4	7 14 0
40	1 19 9	3 1 3	70	7 6 8	9 17 6

The Company's business is rapidly increasing, and the estimation in which the Institution is held, may be inferred from the fact, that as a FIRE OFFICE, it ranks the SIXTH in the United Kingdom ; and as a Life Office, the extent of its Business is not inferior to that of the first-rate Companies.

Annuities are granted and purchased. Endowments of Children effected.

Prospectuses may be obtained, and every information given at the Office of

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
Agent at Waterford,

*** A Liberal Commission to Solicitors, procuring Business for this Office.

Fire Policies can be transferred to this Office without any extra charge.

P.S.—Fire Policies falling due the 25th instant, should be renewed within Fifteen Days.

Waterford, 12mo. 24th, 1842.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

MEDICAL, INVALID, AND GENERAL LIFE OFFICE,
25, PALL MALL, LONDON.

CAPITAL £500,000.

PRESIDENTS.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.D., G.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., President of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., &c.
Sir WILLIAM BURNETT, M.D., K.C.H., F.R.S., Inspector General of the Navy, &c. &c.
Sir MATTHEW J. TIERNEY, Bart., M.D., K.C.H., &c, &c.

TRUSTEES.
J. H. ANDERSON, Esq., 59, Queen Street, May Fair.
BENJAMIN BOND CABBELL, Esq., F.R.S., Temple.
CLAUDE EDW. SCOTT, Cavendish Square.

DIRECTORS.
Thomas Coates, Esq., 59, Lincoln's Inn Fields.
Edward Doubleday, Esq., 249, Great Surrey Street.
George Gun Hay, Esq., 127, Sloane Street.
William Jeaffreson, Esq., 21, South Audley Street.
John M'Kenzie, Esq., 24, Tokenhouse Yard.
J. Parkinson, Esq., F.R.S., 80, Cambridge Terrace, Hyde Park.
Benjamin Phillips, Esq., F.R.S., 17, Wimpole Street.
C. Richardson, Esq., 19, Bruton Street, Berkeley Square.
Thomas Stevenson, Esq., F.S.A., 37, Upper Grosvenor Street.
Alfred Waddilove, D.C.L., Doctors' Commons.
Robert C. Wyllie, Esq., 105, Pall Mall.

AUDITORS.
John Purssord, Esq., Chester Terrace, Regent's Park.
Joseph Radford, Esq., Green Street, Grosvenor Square.
J. Stirling Taylor, Esq., 14, Upper Gloucester Place, Dorset Square.
Martial L. Welch, Esq., Wyndham Place, Bryanstone Square.

STANDING COUNSEL.
John Shapter, Esq., Lincoln's Inn.

BANKERS.
Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., Lombard Street.
Messrs. C. Hopkinson, Barton and Co., Regent Street.
Sir Claude Scott and Co., Cavendish Square.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. Richardson, Smith, and Jones, 28, Golden Square.

DEPARTMENT OF MEDICAL STATISTICS.
William Farr, Esq., General Register Office.

ACTUARY.
F. G. P. Neison, Esq.

THIS OFFICE is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can Assure UNSOUND Lives on Equitable Terms.

The *Extra Premium* discontinued on restoration of the Assured to permanent Health.

A portion of the *Extra Premium* may remain as a Debt on the Policy.

Survivorship Assurances where the Life in expectation suffers from Disease, effected at *Cheaper Rates* than at any other office.

Similar Tables enable the Society to grant INCREASED ANNUITIES on *Unsound* Lives—the amount varying with the particular Disease.

Members of *Consumptive Families* Assured at Equitable Rates.

HEALTHY LIVES are assured on *Lower Terms* than at most other offices.

Application for Agencies to be made to the Actuary.

AGENT FOR CORK.—Mr. Edward Casey, Apothecary, 41, Grand Parade.

AGENT FOR LIMERICK—John Beveridge, Esq., 2, Francis Street.

AGENT FOR DUBLIN.—H. Maunsell, M.D., 13, Molesworth Street.

AGENT for Waterford,
JOHN MACKESY, M.D.,
5, The Mall.

FREEMASONRY.

THE FIFTH Lodge of Ireland will meet at their Lodge Rooms, BUCKRIDGE'S HOTEL, at Noon, on TUESDAY next, the 27th instant, being the Festival of ST. JOHN, for the purpose of installing the Officers elected for the ensuing Six Months, and to transact other business.

The Members will Dine together at 6 o'Clock. Brethren wishing to Dine with the Lodge, will please leave their Names at the Hotel before the 26th instant.

By order of the W. M.,
XXIVXIX,
Secretary.

HOWARD'S PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE,

(NEXT DOOR TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE,)
QUAY, WATERFORD.

JUST Arrived at the above Establishment, a Splendid Assortment of Cornopeans, (Plain and Silver Mounted,) of superior Tone and Finish ; Clarionets and Flutes, Plain and Tipt ; Spanish Guitars ; Violins, Violin Bows, Bridges, and Bowhair ; Italian and best English Violin and Violoncello Strings ; Harp and Guitar, do. ; Music Cases ; Portfolios ; Accordeons, German and French, nicely inlaid ; Mouthpieces for all Wind Instruments ; Crooks, Tuning Bits, Clarionet Reeds, Pianoforte Wire, Ruffing Materials, Tuning Forks, and Hammers, &c., &c.

Also, a Rare Collection of New Songs, Waltzes, Quadrilles, Overtures, and Pieces ; Pianoforte Duetts ; Vocal, do., and Glees, by the most popular Composers ; Blank Music Paper ; Fancy Music Books, &c., &c. A well selected Stock of COLLARD and COLLARD'S Square Patent Grand and Microchordon Pianofortes continually kept.

Temperance and Amateur Bands supplied from this Establishment with the very best Instruments, at reduced prices.

PIANOFORTES AND CORNOPEANS FOR HIRE.

Dec. 17th, 1842.

WINE AND SPIRIT STORES,

HENRIETTA STREET.

PATRICK KEANE

BEGS leave most respectfully to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind support given to his Establishment for upwards of ten years.

He now submits the undermentioned Stock, purchased from some of the most eminent Houses in the Trade, and at present under Bond in the Queen's Warehouses, which can be tasted from Ten till Four o'clock each day.

15 Hogsheads and 1 Quarter Cask Superior Old Port, (Offley's Brand, Oporto).
3 Butt's Superior Sherry, (Hourie Nephew, Cadiz.
2 Hogsheads, do. } Burdon and Gray, Cadiz.)
30 Quarter Casks, do.
3 Quarter Casks of very fine Lisbon Wine.
5 Hhds. of Cape, do.
2 Hhds. of Scheidam Hollands, upwards of four years in Bond.
4 Cases of Champagne.
1 Hhd. of French Brandy.
10 Quarter Casks, do., do.
3 Puncheons Foreign Rum,

In addition to a large Stock of CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, PORT, SHERRY, LISBON, CAPE, and other WINES, at his Vaults, Henrietta Street.

His Stores are supplied with HEWITT'S OLD WHISKEY on Sherry Casks, which he can highly recommend to Housekeepers ; as also GUINNESS'S SUPERIOR PORTER, BURTON-ON-TRENT ALE, CHERRY'S XX, all of which can be had in Small and Large Bottles.

The Subscriber still continues Sole Agent for the Sale of JENNINGS'S ÆRATED LEMONADE, GINGER, and DOUBLE SODA WATER, which can be had at his Establishment on the same terms as they are bought in Cork

P. K. has DARCEY and Co's, of Dublin, Fine PORTER, which he will dispose of at 2s 9d per dozen, LARGE BOTTLES ; and 1s 6d per dozen, Pint Bottles. On trial this article will be found of superior description.

P. K. is as usual supplied with Ship's Stores (in Bond) for vessels going Foreign, consisting of NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, CIGARS, BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, WHISKEY, Double Refined LOAF SUGAR, SOFT SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, &c.

Waterford, Dec. 16, 1842.

PUBLIC MEETING.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE *Rt. Hon. Sir MICHAEL O'LOGHLEN, Bart, Late Master of the Rolls.*

AT a numerous and highly respectable Meeting of the County of CLARE, held, pursuant to Requisition, in the Court House, ENNIS, on SATURDAY, the 17th Instant,

Sir LUCIUS O'BRIEN, BART., in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Proposed by the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy ; seconded by George O'Callaghan, Esq., J.P. :

Resolved—That we deeply deplore the loss our country and this County in particular, has sustained by the death of the Right Hon. Sir Michael O'Loghlen, Bart., late Master of the Rolls.

Proposed by Major Macnamara, M.P. ; seconded by William Smith, Esq., J.P. .

Resolved—That in accordance with the foregoing Resolution, we feel it to be our duty to record, by a Public Testimonial, the high respect we entertained for that admirable Citizen, profound lawyer, and impartial Judge.

Proposed by John O'Brien, Esq., M.P. ; seconded by James B. Butler, Esq., J.P. :

Resolved—That as he was respected by all classes of the community, the Subscription List for the above purpose should not be confined to the Gentry resident in this County, but open to all who have property therein, or connected with it, who may be desirous to mark their respect for him in this the land of his nativity.

Proposed by William Butler, Esq., J.P., seconded by the Very Rev. Mr. Sheehan, P.P., V.G. :

Resolved—That a Subscription List be forthwith opened for signatures, and that a Committee be appointed to solicit subscriptions from those who may not be in attendance. and to determine on the plan and site of the Testimonial:

Proposed by Pierse Carrick, Esq., J. P. ; seconded by W. A. Brew, Esq., J. P. :

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen be appointed a Committee for the above purpose, with power to add to their number :—

The Chairman,	William Kean,
Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy,	James O'Dwyer,
Major Macnamara, M P.,	Dr. Cullinan,
Cornelius O'Brien, M.P.,	Dr. Healy,
John O'Brien, M.P.,	George Sampson,
Pierse Carrick,	Mat. Reddan,
J. B. Butler,	David J. Wilson,
Rev. Mr. Kenny, Kilrush,	Michael Cullinan,
Rev. Dean O'Shaughnessy,	Rev. P. Hennessy,
Rev. Charles Fitzgerald,	John M'Grath,
George O'Callaghan,	Thomas Greene.
John Singleton,	

Proposed by William Kean, Esq. ; seconded by Mr. Thomas Greene :

Resolved—That Subscription Lists be deposited at the Offices of the *Clare Journal*, and of the Provincial and the National Bank, and that the Managers and John B. Knox, Esq., be requested to act as Trustees and Treasurers.

Proposed by John MacGrath, Esq., seconded by the Rev. P. Hennessy :

Resolved—That the Resolutions be published in the *Clare Journal, Dublin Evening Post, Dublin Evening Mail, Dublin Register. Waterford Mirror*, and Limerick Newspapers.

LUCIUS O'BRIEN, Chairman.
JOHN B. KNOX, Secretary.

Sir Lucius O'Brien having left the Chair, and WILLIAM N. MACNAMARA, Esq., M.P. being called thereto, it was moved by the Right Rev. Dr. Kennedy, and seconded by William Butler, of Bunnahow, Esq., that the marked Thanks of the Meeting be given to Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., for his dignified conduct therein, which was responded to with acclamation.

W. N. MACNAMARA, Chairman.
JOHN B. KNOX, Secretary.

☞ The Subscription List is not confined to the County Clare, but all those who had respect for the character of the late Sir Michael O'Loghlen, no matter where residing, may become, if they will, Subscribers to the Testimonial in Clare.

The convict ship North Britain sailed from Kingston on Tuesday, for New South Wales, with one hundred and seventy nine convicts, and one free settler on board.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, DEC. 24.

Wheat, prime millers	22s 6d to 24s 3d
Ditto, inferior	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Barley, malting	10s 0d to 12s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 11s 0d
Ditto, grinding	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oats, black	7s 0d to 8s 3d
Ditto, white	7s 6d to 8s 9d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Flour (superfine)	36s 0d to 37s 0d
Fines	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Seconds	28s 0d to 31s 0d
Thirds	22s 0d to 26s 0d
Fourths	14s 0d to 18s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	27s 0d to 30s 0d
Scalded ditto	20s 0d to 23s 6d
Heads, ditto	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Offal, ditto	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	51s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	18s 6d to 20s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	8s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	15s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	60s 0d to 66s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	33s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal. by retail	7s 5d to 7s 8d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 1½d to 0s 3d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6d
Beef, per lb.	4½d to 0s 5d
Veal, per lb.	5d to 00s 6d
Pork, per lb.	4d to 0s 5d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d.		s. d.
Wednesday	206	80 0	to	94 0
Thursday	241	80 0	to	90 0
Yesterday,	100	80 0	to	90 0

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins.			
Wednesday	43	82s 0d	to	88s 0
Thursday,	86	82s 0d	to	88s 0
Yesterday,	21	82s 0d	to	88s 0

CLONMEL, DEC. 20.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s.
Butter	78 0	— 84 0	Barley	10 0	— 12 0
Oatmeal	9 6	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 2	— 1 2½
Bacon Pigs'	24 0	— 28 0	Oats, per do.	0 6	— 0 6¾

WEXFORD, DEC. 20.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	70 0	— 72 0	Beans	14 0	— 14 5
Wheat	22 0	— 25 0	Oatmeal	10 6	— 11 0
Barley	11 0	— 13 0	Pork, per cwt.	22 2	— 00 0
Oats	7 6	— 9 0			

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—DEC. 20.

Wheat was sold this day at nearly the prices of Friday, barley at a reduction of from 3d to 6d, and oats were also a shade lower.

White wheat	25s 0d to 28s 6d	Oats	8s 0d to 10s 0d
Miller's red	23s 0d to 26s 6d	Oatmeal	9s 0d to 12s 0d
Inferior	21s 0d to 23s 0d	2d Flour	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Barley	11s 0d to 14s 6d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	0s 0d to 00s 0d		

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

In addition to the limited arrivals stated on Friday last, we have to report a moderate increase of grain and flour coastwise and from Ireland, with a considerable supply of oatmeal, but no further imports from abroad.

At this day's market the wheat trade remained in nearly the same state as described in the course of last week.—Having again to notice a limited number of actual buyers, and the millers, as usual at this season of the year, purchasing barely sufficient for immediate consumption, all descriptions of foreign free wheats, for which the holders continued to resist any further decline, appeared to remain unaltered in value ; and whilst English, principally restricted to moderate deliveries from the neighbouring growers, hardly maintained our last quotations, Irish samples, though in tolerable request, were 1d per 70lb cheaper. Prime marks of English and Irish flour, upon a moderate demand, sustained former prices, but all tender and doubtful samples met a very difficult sale, and were decidedly lower ; good brands of States and Canadian at the same time, moving gradually on the terms last noted.

Barley, malt, beans, and peas, with very little apparent demand, scarcely supported last prices.

Oats, although by no means in lively request, were rather more saleable and realized the rates of this day se'nnight. Oatmeal, on the contrary, was taken off sparingly at a decline of 3d per 240lb.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—TUESDAY.

Butter, per cwt.—Belfast 75s to 76s ; Derry, 71s ; Banbridge, 68s to 70s ; Sligo, 56s to 69s ; Ballymony 72s to 76s ; Cork 4ths, 65s ; ditto 5ths, 62s, Pickled 2ds, 73s, beef per tierce, 88s to 91s, pork per brl., 45s to 52s ; bacon, per cwt., 34s to 35s ; new hams 50s to 54s ; firkin lard, 44s to 45s ; bladdered 52s to 54s.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 12th to the 19th Dec. inclusive:—

Cows, 1668—Calves, 50—Sheep, 2962—Lambs, 59—Pigs, 4390—Horses, 2.

PORT NEWS PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

20th—H.M. Packet Advice, at 3 p.m.—Miner, Connell, Dungarvan, ballast—Shamrock, Cadogan, Cork, general cargo.

21st—Confidence, Chaddock, Cardiff, coals—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, m. goods—Wm. Penn (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool, do.—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at 1 p. m.—Nartha, Scriven, Cardiff, coals

22d—Nautilus, Fergus, Dublin, manure—H.M. Packet Prospero, at 7 p. m.—

23rd—Resolution, Angel, London, m. goods—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, do. ballast.

SAILED.

20th—Osprey (steamer), Burgess, Bristol, gen. cargo—St. Vineent, Rummey, Newport, ballast.

21st—H.M. Packet Advice, at half past seven, a.m.—Eagle, Dalton, Quebec, timber and deals, for Neath—Hercules, O'Harris, Newport, ballast—Mountain Dew, Driscoll, Baltimore, salt—Duke of Cornwall, Phillips, Swansea, wheat and flour—Edward, Rees, Llanelly, flour—Fame, Borough, London, provisions—Friendship, Evans, Swansea, flour—Reynard, Lewis, Gloucester, grain, &c.—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Portsmouth, provisions—Liberty, Blanchard, ditto, g.c.—Friends, Cosens, London, provisions—Emma, Cust, Southampton, oats—Pilot, Cousins, Arundel, oats—Velocity, M'Grath, London, provisions—Glenroy, Warlock, London, provisions.

22d—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at half past 7, a.m.—Enterprize, Williams, Cardiff, ballast—H.M. Packet Prospero, at half past 7, a m.

Wind—W.S.W., W., and N.N.W.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Monday night, between eight and nine o'clock, Constable 32 C, while on duty in East Aungiers street, Dublin, heard loud cries for help proceeding from the house No. 28 in that street ; he ran up stairs and discovered a woman named M'Ardle lying on the floor with her clothes all on fire. The officer rendered all the assistance he could, and after a short time the poor sufferer was taken to Jervis street hospital, where all due medical aid was rendered, but without effect, she died about four o'clock Tuesday morning, in consequence of the injuries she had sustained. The deceased was an industrious and respectable person in her sphere, and but forty years of age. She was in the act of making toast when her dress ignited, and she was so frightened that she fainted and thus her person received the injuries which caused her death. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts returned.

CHEAP ALE.—Most excellent ale is now selling in this city at one halfpenny per glass.—*Liverpool Standard*.

The Hope female convict ship from Ireland arrived at Van Diemens Land on the 18th of August.

Dr. Harrisson, of Trinity College, and Dr. Corrigan, of the Dublin Hospitals, publicaly warn the Medical Officers of Fever Hospitals and Dispensaries throughout Ireland, not to sign the resolution of the "Physicians and Surgeons of Ireland," who protest against the Poor Law Commissioners controul, as connected with Lord Eliot's Medical Charities Bill, which will be found to give stability to the Dispensaries and Fever Hospitals, and to ensure independence to the superintendants.

Christmas Day falling on Sunday, the day following, Monday, the 26th inst. will be observed through the United Kingdom as a strict holyday by all the public offices, which will be closed. The private establishments will not of course, with but few exceptions, give their servants the boon of any relaxation.

TO THE ROBIN.

Tell me, pretty bird, I pray,
What spirit prompts thy joyous lay?
Perch'd upon a leafless tree,
Thou'rt warbling forth thy minstrelsy,
Through the half deserted grove.
Breathing notes of joy and love;
Warbling echo's tenderest tone
In the wild wood, all thy own.
Gentle songster, teach to me
The rapturous notes of thy melody.

The lark can wake its tuneful lay
To the first bright gleam of op'ning day;
His sweetest songs in concert sing,
With the gentle voice of the early spring.
When Nature smiles with hushed delight,
To hail the first glow of rosy light;
Decking with buds and leaves the bow'rs,
The happy herald of Summer hours.
But, pretty Robin, more priz'd by me
Are the magic strains of thy minstrelsy.

The nightingale sings when daylight dies
'Neath the purple dome of the Southern skies,
Softly breathing at evening's close
His love born tale to the blushing rose,
'Till the subtle melody diffuse
Thro' the star-lit heavens and the midnight dews;
Such bright drops fall in diamond showers,
To deck the queen of the roseate bowers.
Still, gentle Robin, dearer to me
Are the soothing tones of thy minstrelsy.

It speaks to the heart of the lonely one,
Darkly brooding o'er bright hopes flown,
And bids her dry the starting tear,
Thy song of hope and joy to hear.
Tho' winter clouds may lour above us,
There still are those who fondly love us;
And smiling 'mid the landscape drear,
Softly murmuring "Spring is near."
Then, bird of hope's prophetic lay.
Teach me! oh, teach me, thy minstrelsy.

ELIZA.

Limerick, Dec. 16th, 1842.

LOYAL NATIONAL REPEAL ASSOCIATION.

The usual weekly meeting of this body took place on Monday at the Corn Exchange Rooms, Mr. T. D. O'Mahony was called to the chair.

Mr. Ray read the minutes of the last day's proceedings, and several communications and letters enclosing remittances, including £1 8s from Mr. Patrick Fullam, of Dungannon; £21 from Mr. John Magee, Repeal Warden, Omagh; £4 1s transmitted by Dr. M'Clean, of Ballybay; £3 from Mr. Collan, Rock Mills, near Dundalk, and £4 2s from eighty two Repealers employed in the distillery of Mr. George Roe, their present Lord Mayor.

Mr. Ray next read a letter from William John O'Connell, dated "London, 17th Dec."

Mr. John O'Connell then said he wished to bring forward two motions of which he had given notice on the last day of meeting—one with regard to the English press, which was of a piece with the English people in its conduct towards Ireland, in the moment of triumph; and the other regarding the dismissal of the poor law commissioners. The particular point he alluded to in his first motion was—the claim set up by the English press, and echoed by the English people, for a remission of the income tax, in consequence of the very great reduction which would take place in the expenditure of the country, by the recent events in India and China. They made that claim without the slightest reference to Ireland, or without caring what injustice was inflicted upon her. He had been always anxious to draw the attention of the Association to the fact of their being most unjustly taxed. He did say he would bring forward, on that day, a petition to parliament, and made some way in the preparation of it; but there was a gentleman from whose writings and counsels he (Mr. O'Connell) derived his own knowledge of the finances of the country—who did Ireland invaluable services in exposing the injustice perpetrated upon her in this particular, that he wished, before doing so, to consult upon the subject. He felt it would be exceedingly unjust to Mr. Staunton, and to the cause of the country, if he proposed to their consideration any such statement without his advice and assistance, and he would, therefore, postpone until the next day of meeting the first notice he had given. His (Mr. O'Connell's) next notice was to bring forward a petition adopted by the committee for the removal of the Poor Law Commissioners. He approached this subject with great diffidence, considering the vast importance of the subject, and his own inability to grapple with it, because he meant to comment upon the policy of the poor laws generally; but as an individual Irishman, taking a part in the agitation of a question of such deep importance to Ireland, he would not be justified if he did not state the strong conviction pressing on his mind that the time was approaching for the people of Ireland to decide once and for ever whether they should at once be abolished, and got rid of (cheers). His own opinion ever was—and he then saw no reason to change it—that the principle of poor laws was clearly, distinctly, and unequivocally, an unsound one, and ought never to have been established (hear, and cheers). He did not mean to conclude with a motion to that effect, nor did he intend to pledge the association to any such resolution—he gave his own opinion, come to after the most mature deliberation and considerable trouble in investigating the working of that principle in England (hear). His own conviction was, that a feeling was ripening in Ireland in opposition to that principle, and that a cry would soon be raised to get rid of the poor laws altogether (hear, and cheers). Their whole history had clearly demonstrated that the grievances intended to be relieved were considerably increased—that there had been a dreadful drain on the resources of England herself—that they were carried on with a tyranny and oppression of the people, which it was difficult even to imagine, and ended in producing greater misery and pauperism (hear, hear). What was their history in England? They began by making the great body of the people in England serfs—by inflicting the most cruel and dreadful sufferings on those who were termed vagrants. He might add, with the worst atrocities of the North American whitemen on their unfortunate slaves (hear). That was the character of poor laws when first introduced; and let it be recollected that one half—indeed almost the entire—of the acts passed upon the subject were upon the suppression of vagrancy (hear, hear.) Previous to the reign of Henry VIII. there was no measure in the nature of a poor law introduced, because the destitute were relieved by the monasteries which then existed in England (hear, hear.) Those monasteries were rich, to be sure, in consequence of the grants bequeathed to them by pious Christians; they had enormous estates, but let it be recollected they did not use them as property of the same kind was used now a days by ecclesiastical bodies or corporations; they did not appropriate the vast property which was given them as the authorities of Trinity College, of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge did, by providing snug and comfortable livings for themselves; but, on the contrary, after providing for the wants of the church, they exercised the most unbounded hospitality to the poor, by relieving their various wants, and administering to their many necessities (cheers.) A portion of the tithes, also, was devoted to the same purpose; and when these monasteries were suppressed—when the religion of the country was changed—when commissioners were appointed by that wicked monarch to inquire into the amount of the revenues, and the policy of suppressing them, so strongly did they feel upon the relief which was afforded, and the burdens taken off the country, that, notwithstanding their anxiety to receive a share of the pickings, they absolutely recommended the largest of them should be allowed to remain, if it were only for the good they thus performed in relieving the destitute, and the country itself from so frightful a burden (hear, hear.) [Mr. O'Connell then, at considerable length, entered into a review of the working of the English poor law since the passing of the 43d of Elizabeth, and read extracts from several writers on the subject, all agreeing that the poor law system was injurious, and had the very contrary effect to that intended by its promoters.] The despotic authority assumed by the commissioners (continued the hon. member) was such that they were called the three Kings of Somerset house (a laugh.) They did as they liked; they dismissed, changed, and regulated as they pleased, without consulting any one; but certainly, if the poor laws did at all exist, he preferred a central board, bad as it was, to the power which was formerly given the commissioners as overseers of the poor. They were often obliged to grant relief to persons who did not deserve it, and they encouraged the growth of idleness and vice. Upon this subject the *Morning Chronicle* of the present month had the following:—"Some country gentlemen have boldly avowed that the poor laws were necessary, to give them the control they had before the labourers became serfs" (hear, hear.) They talked of amending the poor laws, and of repressing street begging; but he would like to see the man who saw one beggar less in the streets since the poor law bill was introduced (no, no.) They had accompanying the horrors of the system, a scene of violence and bloodshed at Skibbereen, where he found Lord Eliot, in pursuance of his duty, had ordered the military and police to turn out upon the people. It was, no doubt, his lordship's duty, but it was horrible to think that charity was to be enforced at the point of the bayonet (hear, hear.) When massacres of this kind were going on, it was time for the people to bestir themselves to get rid of the evil, for that massacre may not be the last. With regard to the payment of poor rates by the landlords, they all knew the practice of charging exorbitant rents which existed in the country, and the system of allowing arrears to accumulate, for the purpose of holding a scourge over the tenant, who was deprived of his farm the moment he did anything which displeased the landlord. By such means as these the poor man was compelled to pay the rates—a circumstance which, he very much feared, would lead to more bloodshed. Let it be recollected that there was one frightful consideration connected with this question. The church rates were abolished, and the tithes partially struck down, because they found it impossible to collect them unless by bloodshed and massacres and a greater expenditure of money than the sum which could be collected. The same opposition was organised against the poor laws, and if matters proceeded to the extremity which events were likely to bring them, he, for one, dreaded the consequences. In the Dublin unions for the year 1841, a sum of £30,000 was expended, although little more than 4,500 persons were relieved, while, in the mendicity upwards of 2,000 are supported for one third of that sum (hear.) He had thus endeavoured to lay before the meeting every information upon the point which he could glean from the statutes and from public writers, to show the inefficiency of poor laws. It was because he saw a noble opportunity in preventing the evils of a poor law, by the Repeal of the Union, that he went so largely into the subject, and he called on his countrymen not to pause in the opposition to poor laws, for they never yet succeeded in England. The hon. member concluded by reading a petition to parliament for the removal of the poor law commissioners. After referring to the case of Martha M'Keon, the particulars of which have already appeared in this journal, the petition thus concludes:—

Your petitioners, therefore, pray the removal of the present bigoted and anti national commissioners, and the appointment in their stead of men in whom the Irish people may confide; and for such alteration in the poor law act as will render the central authority in Ireland practically accountable to, and subject to the constitutional controul of the rate payers, who contribute the funds levied under the act; and thereby to secure to the poor of this kingdom a guarantee of the free exercise of conscience and the benefits of those religious rights covenanted for by the relief act of 1829.

Mr. Clements in the absence of Mr. Duffy, who had given notice to that effect on the last day of meeting, proposed the appointment of a sub committee to inquire and report on the tenure of land in Ireland.

The Repeal rent for the week was then announced to be £119 15s 8d; after which the meeting adjourned to Tuesday.—*D. E. Post.*

THE LAY PATRONS OF IRELAND.

(From the Times.)

Those of our readers who recollect the circumstances attending the trial of an action of *quare impedit* between the Irish Society and the Bishop of Derry, which took place a year or two since, will probably be not altogether surprised by the statement which is now made by, or on the behalf of, the lay patrons of Ireland. At a meeting held in Dublin last week, for the purpose of organising an opposition to a bill which was introduced last session, but postponed, and which is threatened during the approaching session to be reintroduced and carried through, and the object of which bill was to provide a shorter limitation to the time now allowed by law for bringing actions or suits for the recovery of real property, and in especial for the recovery of advowsons and rights of presentation, it appeared from a document drawn up by the Queen's proctor in Ireland, and from statements made at the meeting, that the effect of this abbreviation of the time within which actions might legally be brought to recover advowsons and presentations, would be to deprive the Crown, many lay corporations, and individuals, who derived title through the Crown, of the means of enforcing claims (which may have lain dormant for centuries, literally for centuries, the prescribed time within which title must be proved being the 1st year of King Richard I.) to ecclesiastical patronage. The number of the claimants, or at least of those parties who were alleged to possess, however they might exercise a discretion about insisting upon rights likely to be barred under the proposed statute, was, as enumerated, about 350; and the amount of property, the right of presentation to which was in question, was said to be upwards of £1,000,000 per annum. That patronage has been, in some instances for longer, in others for shorter, but in all for considerable periods of time, in the hands of the Irish bishops, to whom the proposed act would, by shutting out the claimants, in effect secure it for ever. The expensive nature of the litigation which it is thus sought to shut up may be judged when the extent of time is considered over which the claimant is allowed to travel, and when the difficulty is remembered of procuring evidence of events so distant. The Bishop of Derry's case, to which we have referred, furnishes a very sufficient sample of the nature, the difficulty, the enormous cost, and the, at best, but unsatisfactory result, of these proceedings, for the permission to continue which Irish patrons are now bestirring themselves; but the number of these 350 odd musty suits is certainly as unexpected as it ought to prove fatal to the indulgence requested for them.

With every disposition, indeed, to see right done, and with every wish that rightful owners may enjoy what is satisfactorily established to be their own, we confess ourselves unable to discover any reason, either in justice or policy, why persons claiming to be patrons of Church livings should be allowed wholly indefinite and unlimited time for bringing forward their pretensions, while the aspirant to every other species of property is limited; or why the restriction which has now at length been laid upon English would-be patrons, should any longer be withheld from Irish also. The old statutes of limitation, which were in force in both countries up to the reign of King William IV., exempted from this operation all suits about rights of patronage to Church livings, which were, in effect, absolutely without limitation; and when by the 3d and 4th William IV., s. 27, the time for bringing such suits and actions was limited to a period which was very properly made absolutely longer than in cases of other species of property, but which still was limited, was based upon an analogy to the time allowed in other cases, Ireland was, as far as the act "related to any right to present to or bestow any church, vicarage, or other ecclesiastical benefice," excepted from its operation. This exemption was doubtless allowed with the view of legislating especially for the case of Ireland, or of allowing the (as it appears, very numerous) existing claimants time to commence and prosecute their suits, before they should be ultimately excluded by a rule which, being made for the general good of all, was not designed to injure individuals. These persons have now had ample notice. What then do they seek? Is it further time? or is it that they, and those who shall succeed to a like position, may enjoy this exclusive privilege for ever? If the first, it is replied that they have had ample notice, and can justly claim no further delay; if the latter, their pretensions are wholly unreasonable.

In our opinion upon this case we are solely influenced by the consideration that there is, and can be, no good or adequate reason why an exception should any longer be made in favor of Irish litigants from those laws which are universally in force elsewhere, and are universally admitted to be founded upon justice and expediency. It is quite as much the duty of the state to protect persons in possession from harassing and vexatious claims, kept cut and dried and ready to be produced at any convenient opportunity, as it is to give facilities to the injured and destitute for recovering their just rights. And on these grounds, and these only, we must say, that we cannot imagine, that any memorial or requisition which these 350 odd plaintiffs *in posse* may sign can have any effect whatever upon the government or the legislature. With the merits of the case, as between the bishops and the lay patrons, of course the present question has nothing to do; much less has it any dependance upon the abstract political—or, as some might deem it, ecclesiastical—question, which of the two parties is the more fit and proper depository of Church patronage. Much, doubtless, might be said upon this question, and we may briefly express our conviction, that the evils which are now only too incidental to Church patronage—the scandals arising from transactions respecting sales of presentations already void, and from many other practices which bear only too close a resemblance to the fearful sin of simony—we may express our conviction, we say, that these evils could not, as matters are at present constituted, be at all likely to be obviated by vesting the patronage exclusively in the bench of bishops, unless other great alterations were made in the present law of patronage. No doubt remedies might be devised, but we repeat that *this* alteration would not afford the remedy in question; and it is therefore with no abstract wish to see patronage vested in Irish bishops, but simply on grounds of general justice and policy, that we would express our disapproval of the agitation now going on in favor of the right of indefinite litigation. 350 clerks to be presented by bishops, and 350 more to be presented by patrons—350 *quare impedits*—350 clerks installed, and 350 ejected and disappointed—350 searches into the annals of King Richard I., and from them downwards—and 350 lucid disquisitions on the product of the 350 searches—surely all this is enough to appal everybody but the counsel and solicitors who are likely to be amused with the inquiries. We profess ourselves indeed wholly unable to discern, except in any natural pugnacity which the Irish may be supposed to possess, why it is always thought fit to grant to Ireland a longer time to dispute, or to strive, or to fight in, than is thought proper in England. By the Reform Bill Irish boroughs were granted four days to fight out their elections, while in England one is sufficient; and now the Irish want seven centuries in which to contest their rights of patronage, while in England sixty years, or three incumbencies, are thought ample. These indulgencies should really be equally dispensed, or rather, equally denied.

MY NAMESAKE.

Without troubling our readers with the birth, parentage, or education of a gentleman, the hero of the present tale, named John Brown, a rather general soubriquet—fifty at least of whose acquaintances have the same name, and these jumbled together in his mind in one vague chaos—

"A mighty maze, and all without a plan,"

we shall merely state that he is sent by his paternal parent "far north," to take unto himself a wife, strongly provided with letters of introduction and recommendation to a friend in Edinburgh—whose daughter (Miss Julia Smith) is the fair one. Our hero, with his letters safely stowed in a portmanteau, commences his journey and his misfortunes at the same time by losing his seat in the omnibus, which is to convey him to the steam packet—his place having been pre-occupied by a namesake. Our friend, John Browne, however, at last arrives, and after amusing himself for some time on deck, by endeavouring to cajole himself into the expectation that he is not going to get sick, is, however, obliged to give up, and determines on returning below, where another misfortune awaits him from a namesake. The following are the words of the sufferer:—

"Cold and wearied, I made my way down stairs, through avenues of sleepers distributed over every couch that could be made to do duty for a bed—a duty which, if any thing might be augured from the groans of dissatisfaction that rose up here and there through the room, they did very ill. 'Poor devils!' I said to myself, letting off a little of that superfluous sympathy which costs a man nothing, but is very comfortable to the conscience, nevertheless. Having with some difficulty gained the sleeping cabin, I proceeded to undress by the dim light of a lamp that was fighting desperately against a predisposition to go out, and had begun to scramble into my berth, when, hark! A snore? No, it could not be! Another, a distinct, and most unmistakeable snore! I peered forward into the gloom; and, judge of my dismay, when, protruding from the bed clothes, I beheld a head fringed with jet black whiskers, and surmounted by a nightcap, the proprietor of which, undisturbed by my approach, continued to dose away like a dormouse. Here was a pretty position to be in—to be standing, nearly in a state of nature, at 3 in the morning, in the sleeping cabin of a steam boat, shut out of my berth, and not a corner to take refuge in any where! It would have provoked a saint, and yet I could not think of rousing the usurper of my bed, and turning him out by a process of summary ejectment. There might be some mistake; but, then, No. 32, that certainly was my berth, I looked at my ticket, to make sure. Yes, there it was, No. 32. Something must be done, however; for I felt my person growing chiller and chiller, and my teeth began to chatter like a fulling mill. I whipped on my small clothes, and, with my feet thrust into a stray pair of slippers, felt my way back through the cabin to the sanctum of the steward, to whom I detailed the hardships of my case. He turned up his book, and there, certainly, opposite No. 32, stood the name of Mr. John Browne. 'That's me!' I exclaimed, triumphantly, pointing to the place; when my eyes, glancing along the page, alighted upon a succession of Mr. Brownes, and near the bottom, among the 'waifs' who had no berths provided for them, but were to take their chance of a sleeping place any where, stood the name of a Mr. John Brown, at full length.

"'I see how it is, sir; this Mr. Brown has got into your bed by mistake,' said the purveyor of victuals. 'We must see what we can do for you.'"

After enduring a variety of disasters, being stowed in a damp berth, and other innumerable calamities, he imagines himself safe from the persecutions of his namesakes, but not so. After dilating on the agreeable nature and effects of sea sickness, he says—

"But I soon found that I had something else to mourn over that concerned me more nearly, which was the loss of a small portmanteau, containing all my letters and private papers. Hurrying back to the steamer and pouncing upon the cabin boy, I demanded of him if he had seen it.

"'Oh! you mean a square, narrow, brown leather thing?' inquired the archin, in a voice of hateful indifference.

"'Yes, yes, exactly!' replied I.

"'With a handle over the top and a brass plate with the name of Mr. John Browne upon it'

"'The very thing!' I exclaimed, in rapture, thinking it was all safe. 'And where is it?'

"'Oh! sir, the other gentleman's got it.'

"'The other gentleman! And who the devil is the other gentleman?'

"'Mr. John Browne, sir; him as got into your berth, you know. He went ashore when we cast anchor last night, and I remember seeing the steward take it on deck with the gentleman's other things.'

"Confound that Mr. John Brown; he was doomed to be my annoyance at every turning! He had kept me in hot water ever since I started, and the very first move he makes in Scotland puts me to a nonplus, for in that portmanteau were my letter to old Smith and my other introductions.—It was of no use fretting, however. He surely would never think of appropriating my property."

The portmanteau, however, is not found yet: and after many vain inquiries for his namesake, and being obliged to pay £12 13s 11½d in consequence of being mistaken for another of the tribe of John Browne, he concludes the story of his misfortunes.

"That same night I was sitting in the theatre, when my attention was arrested by the entrance at the opposite box of a young lady of most fascinating appearance, accompanied by a gentleman, in which I thought I recognised my namesake who had haunted me ever since I left London.—The lady was, I think, one of the loveliest creatures I ever beheld. She had a complexion clear and glowing, a full and finely rounded brow, shaded with hair dark and glossy as the raven's wing, a mouth around which a thousand graces hovered, and rich dark eyes, bright, but with a softness in their lustre. When she turned them full upon her companion, and smiled through them upon him with an expression of confidence and affection—oh! how I envied till I almost hated him. How it happened the reader may guess, but when the curtain dropped, I found I had a very vague recollection of what had passed on the stage, and a very vivid impression with regard to the lady in the opposite box. By this time, too, I was fully satisfied that the gentleman beside her was no other than my namesake; and as this was an opportunity for getting scent of my missing portmanteau which was not to be lost, I sent the box keeper to him with my card, and requested a few moments' conversation.

"'My dear sir,' he exclaimed, after we had interchanged the usual civilities, 'I hope you got your portmanteau again quite safe. I can assure you I was excessively annoyed at the mistake.'

"'That was the very thing I wished to see you about. I have not seen it to this hour, and am horribly put about for want of it.'

"'Bless me! you don't say so. Why, I sent it to the office the very day I landed, thinking you would be sure to ask for it there.'

"'And so I have, but the people tell me they have seen nothing of it.'

"'The deuce they do! The fellow I sent with it must have made some blunder. I dare say, now, he'll have taken it to the wrong office. If these fellows can make a mistake, they're sure to do it. Have you inquired at the other company's office?'

"'No, I have not; and egad! I shouldn't be at all surprised if you were right in your conjecture. I shall inquire to morrow certainly.'

"'Do, like a good fellow, and let me know. You'll find my address there,' he continued, handing me his card; 'or stay—where do you put up?'

"I told him.

"'At the Crown? That's odd. Why, I put up there. Well, I'll look in upon you, and hear how you have succeeded. A lady, you see, is in the case, and then, you know——'

"'All other things, of course, give place.'

"'Bye, bye. *Au revoir.*' And my friend hurried back to his enviable seat, while I returned to mine, and eyed him with very much the same class of emotions as may be supposed to have possessed the common enemy of man as he watched the connubial bliss of the first husband and wife of whom we have any record. 'Put up at the Crown!' thought I, as I walked home. He it was, then, whose tailor's bill I had paid. I should try to get that out of him at all events.

"Next morning I proceeded to the office of the other steam packet company, and there, sure enough, my portmanteau was brought to light from under a huge pile of packages of all descriptions, battered, bruised, and broken. My letters were all safe, however, and that was the great point. There, among others, lay the important document, the letter to my father in law that was to be, with the address, staring me in the face, 'David Smith, Esq., No. —, North Castle street.' North Castle street! and I had been hunting for the last three weeks after a Mr. David Smith, of South Castle street. I wished my namesake very especially at the bottom of the sea, and the waiter who had miscarried my portmanteau skewered with half a dozen of his own corkscrews. What other extravagances I may have committed in the first gush of my spleen it is hard to say, but I have a distinct recollection of kicking boots out of the room, and dashing my hat to pulp against the bedpost, in the course of dressing previous to making a call upon the veritable Mr. David Smith, whom I found seated very comfortably in his library, reading. When the servant announced my name, he rose, and beckoned me to a seat with rather a bewildered air.

"'Mr. John Brown, I think you said?'

"'Yes, the same, son of your old friend of Dorset Square, who has armed me with these credentials to you,' I replied, handing him the letter.

"He took it, and, as he read, I never saw a man look so perplexed in my life. Every now and then he cast a glance at me over the top of it, and then resumed the perusal, which he seemed desirous to protract as much as possible.

"'Dear me, this is extremely awkward—extremely awkward, indeed. A most unaccountable circumstance!' muttered the old gentleman in a sort of reverie. 'And how was your father when you left him? Well, I hope? Bless my soul, what is to be done? How could it have happened, I really cannot comprehend.'

"Here the old gentleman rung the bell, and gave some instructions to the servant, which I could not hear. He then entered into conversation with me, but in a manner so abstracted and embarrassed, that I was convinced there was a screw loose somewhere. Shortly afterwards a lady and gentlemen entered the room, who, to my astonishment, turned out to be my namesake and the lady with whom I had seen him the night before.

"'Julia, my dear, there has been some very awkward mistake here. I'm afraid you've married the wrong man.'

"'Father!' exclaimed the lady in surprise!

"'Sir!' exclaimed my namesake in wrath.

"'The devil!' exclaimed I, feeling very much as if I were shut up in a vapour bath.

"'Are you,' continued Mr. Smith, turning to my namesake, 'not Mr. John Brown, son of Mr. John Brown, Dorset square, London?'

"'Not I;—I am Mr. John Brown, indeed, but my father is Henry Brown, of Thistlecrop, Manor, Bucks.'

"'And who was the letter from, you brought me?'

"'Old Tom Johnson, of Johnson, Thomson, Gibson, and Co., Lombard street, who was kind enough, knowing I had no acquaintance in Edinburgh, to give me one to you.'

"'Confound my stupid old head! I see it all,—I see it all. This all comes of my not looking at that letter. I was expecting my friend here at that time, and took you for him.'

"'I am selfish enough to say,' replied my double, 'that I cannot regret the mistake, since it has gained me this hand, and I hope your friendship.'

"'But it is so odd that you should have come the very day we were expecting Mr. Brown here,' said old Smith, who evidently felt extremely at a loss what to say. 'A most remarkable coincidence!'

"'Very remarkable indeed,' said I, feeling that it was necessary to relieve all parties from ther embarrassment by putting the best face on the matter possible. 'Very remarkable, indeed, considering what an uncommon name ours is, that two of us should have crossed each other in this way. However, I am used to these little *contretems*. I have twice figured in the police reports as the perpetrator of shocking murders; have been drowned in the Regent's Canal some six times, with a love sonnet, a toothpick, and fourpence halfpenny in my pocket; have eloped twice with Chancery wards, and made various desperate attempts upon her Majesty's person, yet here I am as quiet and well behaved a young man as ever bore the name of Mr. John Brown. My namesake here has cost a good deal of bother and annoyance one way or another; and oh! unkindest cut of all, he has been beforehand with me in securing a charming wife. However, it is all the chance of war, and he shall have a quittance from me in full, provided he reimburses me for this tailor's bill, which I have had to settle for him.'

"'My marriage suit, by all that's absurd! And you paid this?'

"'Your marriage suit, was it? Now positively this is too bad. It is adding insult to injury. Not to be content with robbing me of my intended, but absolutely to make me pay for the clothes you wedded her in. Flesh and blood could not bear it.'

"'Since you have given up so much already, perhaps you will surrender this point too, for my sake!' said Mrs. Brown. 'I see you will.'

"There was no resisting that smile. I gave in, and that evening saw us all seated in a friendly circle, laughing heartily over my misadventures. Brown and I have been good friends ever since. He is the happiest of Benedicks, and I—am still a bachelor. Will any benevolent female take compassion on

"JOHN BROWN?"

THE INSURRECTION IN SPAIN.

(From the Times.)

The French government have thought fit to make their agent and representative in the late disturbances at Barcelona the object of a marked and immediate expression of the Royal favour. In conferring on M. Lesseps the rank of an officer in the Legion of Honor they have given an open and unequivocal proof that they identify the policy of France with the conduct of that individual. At the very moment when the official organ of the Spanish cabinet, the *Gazette* of *Madrid*, pointedly denounces the French consul at Barcelona as the main instigator of the insurrection—when notorious and incontrovertible facts demonstrate that he took a most active part in recognising the junta of the rebels, in fomenting their revolutionary designs, in discouraging and deceiving the commanders of the Queen's troops, and finally, in protecting the flight of the poltroons who had incited the populace of Barcelona to their own destruction—and before any explanation whatever has been attempted of these unparalleled violations of the law and courtesy of nations—the French government declare that by these acts of M. Lesseps he has shown himself to be a fit object for a national recompense.

To these facts no comment is required. We cannot doubt that the Regent of Spain will think himself bound to make the strongest representations on such an occasion. But, as if this state of things was not already sufficiently serious, the *Journal des Debats* thinks fit to taunt the Spanish Government with "its intrigues and its ingratitude" *(ingratitude!)* which have well nigh exhausted the patience of "their neighbour and creditor."

Is this the language of the Court of France? Is this the temper which a Government, with M. Guizot at its head, can hold to an allied power? Or is it some outbreak of disappointed treason against the institutions of Spain?—the precursor, possibly, of acts of violence which the whole of Europe would view with indignation?

Time will show. Time will probably mitigate the asperity which now follows the failure of M. Lessep's virtuous exertions. Satisfied with having acknowledged the value of such services, the French Government will, perhaps, reflect that insurrections are double edged weapons, even when they are directed *against* the cause of liberty and good government. But they may rest assured that upon no former occasion has the public mind in Europe required stronger evidence to remove the impression that a gross national outrage has been committed; and no event could have occurred more calculated to strengthen the interest of all the powers in the stability and independence of the present government of Spain.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO LANDLORDS.—Mr. E. Synge, of Rathmore Castle, one of the best landlords in the neighbourhood (Parsonstown), is subjected to a continuation of the most vexatious annoyance and spoliation of his property. Here is a landlord keeping, in continual employment, upwards of two hundred men, women, and children, the most of whom are clothed and fed at Rathmore Castle! and still he is marked out as an object of plunder and insult, as if he were a feudal oppressor. This is but one of the ten thousand instances that could be quoted as illustrative of honesty and gratitude amongst the lower classes of our countrymen, when the good and benevolent landlord is not of the "holy religion of the Church of Rome. On the 13th instant, a sheep, the property of the abovementioned very humane and truly charitable gentleman was killed, on the lands of Springfield, and the carcass taken away. On the 15th instant one of his out offices at Rathmore Castle was broken into, and the villains who did so, being disappointed in their expectations of plunder, took with them sooner than go empty a quantity of onions, and a window sash, containing sixteen panes of glass. On the 16th instant two men were detected by Constable Lyndon in the act of plundering his garden at Rathmore. They were two men from the locality of Birr Barracks, a distance of five miles, named John and William Maher. These fellows were very justly sentenced by the bench of magistrates for this offence to three months' imprisonment, each with hard labour. Perhaps the London *Times* would style Mr. Synge a landlord more sinning than sinned against!—Were all the outrages, insults, and vexatious grievances, perpetrated within the last three years on the landlords of Tipperary and its borders, collected into one enumeration, what a dark and revolting catalogue they would form.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

A piece of machinery has just been invented at Brussels for cutting corks, a process hitherto effected by manual labour. By the new mode of proceeding a workman can make 200,000 corks in the time he has hitherto made 1200, and at a much less expense.

WANTED, A WIFE.—Much merriment was created at the exhibition of the Society of Artists, Birmingham, on Tuesday evening last, by the public and appropriate punishment of the author of a most seductive advertisement, which appeared in the *Birmingham Herald* some weeks since, and apparently emanating from a young man who professed great anxiety to assume the cares of matrimonial life, but whose engagements precluded the possibility of winning the heart of one of the fair sex by the usual routine of assiduous and persevering courtship. A correspondence has since been carried on by some one, evidently a champion of the fair sex, the result of which was an appointment at the Society of Artists on the evening in question. Punctually to his tryst, the enamoured swain made his appearance in the large room, evidently in a fever of excitement, closely followed by his gentle correspondent.—He had scarcely assumed one of those seducing attitudes so peculiarly belonging to himself, when the following announcement was seen pending from the coliar of his Taglioni:—"Wanted, a wife. My age is twenty one. I am considered personable John Henry Minors. Address, 104, *Herald* office." The exhibition soon attracted universal attention, and the unconscious object of so much remark sufficiently demonstrated to all present the real and stable nature of his *attachment*. We question whether Carito herself would, in her movement round the room, have created a greater sensation than did our hero, whose innocent expression of countenance induced many of the more antiquated of the single ladies present to sympathise with him in his peculiarly perplexing predicament, from which he was at length released by some officious individual, who evidently had not a capacity to understand a joke.—*Birmingham Advertiser.*

CHINESE BARBARITY.—One of their methods of detaining their prisoners, is the excess of cruelty. When Captain Anstruther was caught, they hammered his knees just over the knee cap with a large bamboo, to prevent any possibility of escape; and then having been marched to Ningpo, he says, "I was now sent to jail and forced into a cage only one yard long, one yard high, and two feet wide. In this cage heavy irons were placed on my hands and feet, an iron ring attached to the roof of the cage was put round my neck, to which my handcuffs were also locked. At night a chain was also locked to my leg irons, and the jailer, with a light, slept close to me. These irons weighed, I suppose, about 18lb., and were worn by me for four weeks." Mrs. Noble, too, after being dragged about with a chain round her neck, to be gazed at by the crowd, and when all appeared satisfied, found a place in a similar cage. "A long bamboo was passed through the middle of the cage at either end of which a man was placed. For two days and nights was she carried about in this cage, nor was she permitted to get out on any account whatever." The cruelty of the mob was exemplified on another occasion, when some mandarins having fallen into their hands, "the chief they boiled alive in oil, and the five others bound hand and foot, were chained in a boat, which had previously been filled with combustibles of every description, and drifting out to sea with the tide, suffered a fearful and awful death."

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