



THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

TO THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.—We have continued to express our profound gratitude to the great Creator of all things for numberless benefits conferred upon us as a people. Blessed with genial seasons, the husbandman has his granaries filled with abundance, and the necessities of life are not in general luxuries, abound in every direction. While in some other nations steady and industrious labour can hardly find the means of subsistence, the greatest evil which we have to encounter is a surplus of production beyond the home demand, which seeks end with difficulty finds a partial market in other regions. The health of the country, with partial exceptions, has for the past year been well preserved; and, under their free and wise institutions, the United States are rapidly advancing towards the consummation of the high destiny which an overruling Providence seems to have marked out for them. Exempt from domestic convulsion and at peace with the world, we are left free to consult as to the best means of securing and advancing the happiness of the people. Such are the circumstances under which you now assemble in your respective chambers, and which should lead us to unite in praise and thanksgiving to that Great Being who made us, and who preserves us as a nation.

I congratulate you, fellow citizens, on the happy change in the aspect of our foreign affairs since my last annual message. Causes of complaint at that time existed between the United States and Great Britain, which, attended by irritating circumstances, threatened most seriously the public peace. The difficulty of adjusting amicably the questions at issue between the two countries was in no small degree augmented by the lapse of time since they had their origin. The opinions entertained by the executive on several of the leading topics in dispute were frankly set forth in that message at the opening of your late session. The appointment of a special minister by Great Britain to the United States, with power to negotiate upon most of the points of difference, indicated a desire on her part amicably to adjust them, and that minister was met by the executive in the same spirit which had dictated his mission. The treaty consequent thereon, having been duly ratified by the two governments, a copy, together with the correspondence which accompanied it, is herewith communicated. I trust that whilst you may see in it nothing objectionable, it may be the means of preserving for an indefinite period the amicable relations happily existing between the two governments. The question of peace or war between the United States and Great Britain, is a question of the deepest interest, not only to themselves, but to the civilised world, since it is scarcely possible that a war could exist between them without endangering the peace of Christendom. The immediate effect of the treaty upon ourselves will be felt in the security afforded to our maritime rights, which, in consequence of interruption, adventures in speculation, the most distant seas; and, freighted with the diversified productions of every land, returns to bless our own.—There is nothing in the treaty which in the slightest degree compromises the honor or dignity of either nation. Next to the settlement of the boundary line, which must always be a matter of difficulty between states as individuals, the question which seemed to threaten the greatest embarrassment was that connected with the African slave trade.

By the 10th article of the treaty of Ghent it was expressly declared that the traffic in slaves is irreconcilable with the principles of humanity and justice; and whereas both his Majesty and the United States are desirous of continuing their efforts to promote its entire abolition, it is hereby agreed that both the contracting parties shall use their best endeavors to accomplish so desirable an object. In the enforcement of the laws and treaty stipulations of Great Britain, a practice had threatened to grow up on the part of its cruisers of subjecting to visitation ships sailing under the American flag, which, if seriously involved in our maritime rights, would subject to vexation a branch of our trade which was daily increasing, and which required the fostering care of the government. And although Lord Aberdeen, in his correspondence with the American envoys at London, expressly disavowed all right to detain an American ship on the high seas, even if found with a cargo of slaves on board, and restricted the British pretensions to a mere claim to visit and inquire, yet it could not well be discerned by the executive of the United States how such visit and inquiry could be made without detention on the voyage, and consequently an interruption to the trade. It was regarded as the right of search, presented only in a new form, and expressed in different words; and I, therefore, felt it my duty distinctly to declare, in my annual message to Congress, that no such concession could be made, and that the United States had both the will and the ability to enforce their own laws, and to protect their flag from being used for purposes wholly forbidden by these laws, and obnoxious to the moral censure of the world. Taking the message as his letter of instructions, our minister at Paris felt himself required to assume the same ground in a remonstrance which he felt it to be his duty to present to M. Guizot, and through him to the King of the French, against what has been called the Quintuple treaty; and his conduct, in this respect, met with the approval of his government.

In close conformity with these views, the eighth article of the treaty was framed, which provides that "each nation shall keep aloft in the African seas a force of not less than eighty guns, to act separately and apart under instructions from their respective governments, and for the enforcement of their respective laws and obligations." From this it will be seen that the ground assumed in the message has been fully maintained, at the same time that the stipulations of the treaty of Ghent are to be carried out in good faith by the two countries, and that all pretence is removed for the interference of a third party, for the purpose whatever by a foreign government. While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy and complying with the claims of justice and humanity.

It would have furnished additional cause for congratulation if the treaty could have embraced all subjects calculated in future to lead to a misunderstanding between the governments. The territory of the United States, commonly called the Oregon territory, lying on the Pacific Ocean, north of the 42d degree of latitude, to a portion of which Great Britain lays claim, begins to attract the attention of our fellow citizens, and the tide of population which has reclaimed what was so lately an unbroken wilderness, in more contiguous regions, is preparing to flow over those vast districts which stretch from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean. In advance of the acquirement of individual rights to those lands, sound policy dictates that every effort should be resorted to by the two governments to settle their respective claims. It became manifest at an early hour of the late negotiations, that any attempt, for the time being, satisfactory to determine the rights, would lead to a protracted discussion, which might embrace its failure other more pressing matters, and the

executive did not regard it as proper to waive all the advantages of an honorable adjustment of other difficulties of great magnitude and importance, because this, not so immediately pressing, stood in the way. Although the difficulty referred to may not, for several years to come, involve the peace of the two countries, yet I shall not delay to urge on Great Britain the importance of its early settlement. Nor will other nations be less anxious to see the peace of the two countries be overlooked; and I have good reason to believe that it will comport with the policy of England, as it does with that of the United States, to seize upon this moment, when most of the causes of irritation have passed away, to cement the peace and unity of the two countries by wisely removing all grounds of probable future collision.

The message then proceeds to refer to the friendly state of relations with other foreign states, including the state of Mexico, the Brazil, &c., and then continues.—The balance in the Treasury of the 1st of January, 1842, (exclusive of the amount deposited with the States' Trust Funds and indemnities) was 230,483,168 dollars. The receipts into the treasury during the three first quarters of the present year, from all sources, amount to 16,616,523, 78 dollars; of which more than fourteen millions were received from customs, and about one million from the public lands. The receipts for the fourth quarter are estimated at nearly eight millions; of which four millions are expected from customs, and three millions and a half from loans and treasury notes. The expenditure of the first three quarters of the present year exceeded twenty six millions, and of those estimated for the fourth quarter amount to about eight millions; and it is anticipated there will be a deficiency of half a million on the 1st of January next—but that the amount of outstanding warrants (estimated at 800,000 dollars) will leave an actual balance of about 225,000 dollars in the treasury. Among the expenditure of the year are more than eight millions for the public debt, and 609,000 dollars on account of the distribution to the States of the proceeds of the public lands.

The President recommends a modification of the tariff, and insists upon the benefits to be derived from moderate duties; and the report of the state of the navy and the post office department having been referred to, the message proceeds.—The chief embarrassments which, at the present time, exhibit themselves have arisen from over action, and the most difficult task which remains to be accomplished is that of correcting and overcoming its effects. Between the years 1833 and 1838, additions were made to bank capital and bank issues, in the form of notes designed for circulation, to an extent enormously great. The question seemed to be, not how the best currency could be provided, but in what manner the greatest amount of bank paper could be put in circulation.—Thus a vast amount of what was called money—since, for the time being, it answered the purposes of money—was thrown upon the country; an over issue which was attended, at the moment, by the prospect of an extravagant increase of the prices of all articles of property, the spread of a speculative mania all over the country, and has finally ended in a general indebtedness on the part of states and individuals, the prostration of public and private credit, a depreciation in the market value of real and personal estate, and has left large districts of country almost entirely without any circulating medium. In view of the fact that, in 1830, the whole bank note circulation within the United States amounted to but 61,323,595 dollars, according to the treasury statements, and that an accumulation had been made thereto of the enormous sum of 89,000,000 dollars in seven years, (the circulation on the 1st of Jan., 1837, being stated at 149,185,890 dollars,) aided by the great facilities afforded in obtaining loans from European capitalists, who were seized with the same speculative mania which prevailed in the United States—and the large importations of funds from abroad, the result of stock sales and loans—no one can be surprised at the apparent but unsubstantial state of prosperity which everywhere prevailed. Apart from which, if the taken into account the immense loss sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, and that so many should have escaped the blighting influences of the times.

The exchequer plan submitted to the treasury last year is again recommended. The President says:—

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient, in order to place the treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the government may be regarded as the very soul of the government itself—a principle of vitality without which all its movements are languid, and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit the executive felt itself bound by the most imperative sense of duty to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, and as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would without doubt have placed at the command of the government ample funds to relieve the treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the states and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The utter and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock, a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the executive that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the government from all suspicion of bad faith or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the executive in this view of the subject. It became nevertheless the duty of the executive to resort to every expedient in his power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented of the inability of the government to obtain a loan so small as not to be in the whole to amount to more than one fourth of its ordinary and real income; at a time when the government of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtained loans at any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things; but I cannot conclude without adding that, for a government which has paid off its debt of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing when compared with its boundless resources—government of the most enlightened in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people, and whose fidelity to its engagement has never been questioned; for such

a government to have rendered to the capitalist of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unfounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which, the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted.

It has now become obvious to all men that the government must look to its own means for supplying its wants, and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The exchequer if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result. I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of reimbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson, at New Orleans, at the time of the attack and defence of the city, and paid by him.

I have thus, fellow citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The executive will most zealously and promptly execute all the laws of the legislative department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER.
Washington, Dec. 1842.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Morning Herald.)
There is this material distinction between a Royal Speech to the British Parliament and a Presidential Message to the United States Congress, that whilst the former is only the communication of the responsible advisers of the English Sovereign, the latter conveys the opinions and recommendations of the President himself. The Queen delivers to Parliament the language of her Ministers, the President communicates to Congress his own thoughts on public affairs. It is the duty of the President to enter too little into the actual government of the country, the personal feelings of the President act too powerfully on the concerns of the Federal Government; if the British Cabinet engross the whole of the power of the Supreme Executive Government, the American Cabinet seems scarcely to have any real power.

Every proposition made in late sessions by the Federal Government to Congress proceeded not so far as the events of this—the Convention—Congress testify, substantially from the President; his Ministers seem to have scarcely any share in the recommendations he may make to the legislature; unable to propose plans of their own to Congress, the American Cabinet is composed of merely executive officers; his opinions appear to have little influence on public affairs, different from those of the President, and the President degrades into personal squabbles in which they have little more interest than the rest of the nation. When part of President Tyler's Cabinet resigned office some six or eight months ago the cause assigned was not so much that they dissented from his determination to a Bank, as that he had deceived them, and presented by law and precedent, and by the precedents and dignified explanations in the legislature, the Ministers addressed letters to public journals, the real amount of which was that the President was not a person to be trusted. Mr. Webster too is still Secretary of State though he has publicly declared that not only did he not advise the President but that he disapproved of the *retos* with which the President had retained several contracts to Congress, and the recommendation which Mr. Tyler makes in his present Message to reduce the import duties imposed in the last session of Congress cannot have the sanction of Mr. Webster because in his memorable speech at Boston he actually lauded those very duties.

The personal opinions of the President on matters of prominent importance are at present very different from the standard of American legislation; he submits his own plans to his Cabinet, and whether his advisers like them or not conveys them by Message to Congress; should the legislature reject them and substitute others of their own, the measures sanctioned by legislative enactment are nullified by presidential objections; should the legislature be greatly modified by the President's objections, the same efforts meet no better fate; say when Congress once passed a bill most objectionable to General Jackson, while he presided over the Union, *old Hickory* coolly put the objectionable enactment into his pocket, took it out the next day, and neither approving nor sanctioning it, as required by the constitution, and then he passed it more of his labour! Mr. Tyler last session honestly warned Congress of the inutility of passing certain measures; if they were passed they would be frankly said to be rejected, and "the Captain"—the Americans have *substituted* for all their Presidents—was as good as his word—he exercised his power to *retos* thrice, and only approved of the new Tariff act the President's objection to the new Custom duties. We will not deny that in justifying to the Senate these *retos* Mr. Tyler may have had the best of the argument, or that his courage in maintaining his own opinions may have saved the Union from some pernicious legislation, but the facts are not thereby removed—that the President's opinions are the standard of legislation in the "mythical Republic," and that the opinions of the Congress of the United States, next session this act was repealed; six months ago a high tariff of import duties was enacted; the President now invites its repeal; for two sessions attempts have been made to establish a general Exchequer—they have failed!

The present position of President Tyler is most singular; accidentally appointed to the presidential office, when he quickly deprived himself of the support of the party by which he had been elected to the Vice Presidency—and if his motive for deserting the Whigs were to secure his reelection by the Democrats he has failed to secure their support, and the Whigs appear to be still numerically the stronger party in Congress had they a chief to combine and govern; the President is now isolated from both parties, and is furiously attacked by the ultras of either; possessed of a strong will, decided personal opinions and unbounded courage, and unfettered by party connections, he has shaken party combinations in the Union to their foundation without gaining personal advantages, and the certainty that under no probable contingency will Mr. Tyler be re-elected makes his presidency one of more than ordinary struggle in the republic, and of tumult, confusion, disorder, and intrigue in Congress. The misery of all this is, that during this preparation for the next presidential election, this violence, this discord, and these intrigues, national questions of the utmost importance and principles full of future happiness or wretchedness are in agitation; and the country is thus in a state of the most complete and commanding intellect or superior intelligence. To us, distant spectators indeed, had as Mr. Tyler's opponents assert him to be, there seems as much, probably more, sterling good sense in his views, than in those of any other politician in the Union. The Message is, long though it be, short in comparison with the similar communications of many of Mr. Tyler's predecessors; may, considering the number and importance of the subjects treated therein, it exhibits a degree of condensation unusual in American State papers; if its language be plain and occasionally inaccurate, and the grammatical construction of its sentences indicative of no facility or elegance of literary composition, Mr. Tyler has the good fortune to be distinguished from his predecessors by the grandeur of style and diction of classical learning with which Congress has so frequently treated. The manner of the Message is plain, frank, and intelligible, and its matter generally, so far as it goes, rational and defensible; its sins are rather those of omission than commission.

The gratulations which the President offers to Congress on the conclusion of the Treaty of Washington are hearty; and their heartiness the great advantage which his Cabinet gained through Lord Ashburton's capitulation for the republic fully justify. The stipulations therein for the suppression of the Slave Trade are dexterously employed to

deal a severe blow at those maritime pretensions which down to 1812 we had so persistently maintained; the right of visitation under the law of nations is treated as nonexistent, and President Tyler invites, by reference to his diplomatic successes, the European powers to abandon the right of search they have exchanged with England, and to adopt the measure devised in this precious treaty. His imploring language on these points is a sad though complete confirmation of the anticipations we drew from the Ashburton mission. We commend the following passage to the attention of Sir Robert Peel and Lord Aberdeen:—"While, therefore, the United States have been standing up for the freedom of the seas, they have not thought proper to make that a pretext for avoiding a fulfilment of their treaty stipulations, or a ground for giving countenance to a trade reprobated by our laws. A similar arrangement by the other great powers could not fail to sweep from the ocean the slave trade, without the interpolation of any new principle into the maritime code. We may be permitted to hope that the example thus set will be followed by some, if not all of them. We thereby also afford suitable protection to the fair trader in those seas, thus fulfilling at the same time the dictates of a sound policy, and complying with the claims of justice and humanity."

The hope thus expressed is addressed to France, and reaching Paris just as the Chambers are about to meet will doubtless confirm the determination of the French Deputies to force M. Guizot into the abrogation of the Treaties of 1831 and 1834. These Treaties will be intolerable to France after President Tyler's invitation, and an infernal statement that the Right of Search is an infringement of the maritime freedom of the nations granting it. Mr. Tyler's recommendations to substitute moderate import duties for those high imposts exacted last session, to prepare a warehousing system, and to enact the Exchequer plan for furnishing a national currency, which develops a sensible, perhaps too sensible for Congress, which in three months expires by effluxion of time, and which has been characterised in past sessions by an utter want of seriousness, earnestness and patriotism, to adopt. There seems indeed to be small expectation in New York of much good from the present short session—"What Congress may perpetrate in the present session," says a New York paper, remarkable at least for plain speaking, "no one can tell."

It may repeal the bankrupt law, or it may have a fight in fitfiteens on abolition—it may modify the tariff, or it may kick up a row about the doorkeeper—it may pass an Exchequer system, or it may impeach the President—but its real business will be to make the hot punch in the grog shops below, and the next President in the halls above, by forming *cliques*, each in favour of its own candidate, and then legislating to help on the intrigue. One thing is certain—the country will be overlooked and disappointed—the public interests will be sacrificed to private speculations—and the character of the nation most likely tarnished by the passions of rival politicians.

THE MILITARY IN MALTA.

POLICE COURT—VALETTA, MONDAY, DEC. 5.—Lieutenant Gibson, of the Rifle Brigade (21 batt.) was placed at the bar, charged on the oath of Mr. St. John, adjutant of police, with having caused a disturbance at the theatre, on Saturday night last, and afterwards for having made use of indecent and improper language to the public assembled near Mula's coffee house, after having left the theatre. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner, being in a box, next to the family of Mr. L. Barber, a respectable merchant, had insulted two ladies, who were there with their brother, by making improper signs, and by taking their opera glasses without permission, and afterwards using improper language to their brother.

The prisoner made no defence. Mr. Barber, after severely censuring the prisoner, observed that he could only attribute the taking the glass to one of two motives—either to steal it, which he (the magistrate) could scarcely believe, or to insult the family of Mr. Barber. The magistrate concluded on an able speech, by saying that it was highly disgraceful that an officer wearing his Majesty's uniform should make that uniform the cloak for crimes of every description; and that it was the duty of every officer, to protect females from insult, and not themselves, to insult them, and after having in a delicate manner alluded to the melancholy occurrences which, not long since, resulted from liberties taken with families of respectability and character, sentenced the prisoner to a fine of 20 and a period of five days' imprisonment.

We learn that Mr. Barber has applied to his Excellency the General Commanding in Chief for redress for the insult offered to his family, the above case having been brought forward by the police, without any reference to himself. And he has especially brought to the notice of the Colonel the conduct of Lieutenant Hamilton, another officer, on the same occasion, which is, if possible, even more reprehensible. The indignation of the people has been raised to the highest pitch at these outrages upon all decency. The insult offered to the public at the door of Mula's coffee house was of peculiar danger as well as atrocity, and might, and would in some countries, have produced a popular commotion. It is sincerely to be hoped that the Colonel, as Commander in Chief of the Forces, will show to all the world that such acts cannot be committed by the military or any other persons, with impunity.

We have heard that his Excellency has written a letter to the Colonel of the Rifle Brigade, in which his Excellency has most severely reprimanded the officers in question, and has ordered the Colonel to read the letter before the whole of the officers of the regiment.

PRICES OF GAS.—It appears by a recent report from the Manchester board of gas directors,—"That in all large gas establishments—except those in Liverpool, where the price is at the rate of 1000 feet the charge is 1s. 6d. according to the quantity used by different classes of consumers. With reference to their present report the directors have applied for and obtained returns from 17 of the principal gas works of the kingdom, and the average highest price charged by the 17 works is 8s 0d per 1,000 feet; the average lowest price 5s 10d making an average difference between the charge to the smallest and largest consumers of 2s 10d. This is about the difference which existed in the Manchester scale till the year 1836, when a reduction of price was made of 1s per 1,000 feet to the class of consumers paying the highest price, and none to the class paying the lowest price; leaving the difference here, as it at present stands, at 1s per 1,000 feet. The new rate for supplying gas in Manchester commencing on Christmas; the present prices of 6s to large consumers, and 7s to small consumers, is reduced to 5s and 6s per 1,000 cubic feet, according to the quantity consumed."

ORGANIC REMAINS.—A quantity of bones of the bear, hyena, hippopotamus, rhinoceros, ox deer, and elephant, have been discovered in a quarry on Dur-lum Down, Bristol, and the peculiarity of the circumstances in which they were found in a fissure only, which as far as is ascertained, extends a very considerable depth lower than the workmen have yet gone.—This is not the case in other places, where the bones are all found in caverns, which would appear in some measure to refute the theory of certain philosophers, viz., that these caverns were the resort of the hyena or tiger, where they dragged in and devoured their prey, and afterwards died in the same cave.

SCHEME OF MANAGEMENT OF THE FANNING CHARITY.

1.—That a grant or lease of the premises lately used as the House of Industry, in the City of Waterford, shall be taken for the purpose of this Charity, and shall in future be called "James Fanning's Charitable Institution."

2.—That the property of the Institution be vested in the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests.

3.—That the government of the Institution shall be vested in the Bishop of Cashel, President, the Right Reverend Doctor Foran, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford, Vice President.—The Members of the City of Waterford.—The Mayor, the Sheriff, and the Recorder.—The Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.—and the Protestant and Roman Catholic Incumbents of the City of Waterford—Life donors of £10 10s, and annual subscribers of £2 2s.

4.—That a Board of the Governors shall meet on the first Tuesday in each month, and as often in the intermediate time as occasion shall require, or shall be appointed by a board, or by the President or Vice President, or any three or more of the Governors.

5.—That the board shall consist of not less than six governors, and shall have authority to make such bye laws for the government of the Institution, and the conduct of its inmates, as shall to them from time to time seem meet.

6.—That the governors shall select one of their own body to be treasurer, for such time as they shall think proper.

7.—That the governors shall appoint chaplains and physicians to the Institution without salary. That the governors shall also appoint a visiting apothecary, who may be paid annually for the supply of medicines, or making up prescriptions in the Institution, from medicines to be purchased for that purpose, as the governors shall seem most expedient.

8.—That the governor shall appoint a superintendent, and such other officers as may be necessary, with salaries as to them shall seem fit. (Mrs. Mary Archbold, late superintendent of the House of Industry, to be the first superintendent.)

9.—That the governors shall admit and discharge inmates to and from the Institution, and form them into classes, and place the inmates so appointed in such class as they may deem right, and shall give orders for the necessary repairs from time to time.

10.—That the inmates shall be clothed and dieted by the institution, and that as far as practicable, the necessary work in making the clothes and preparing the diet be performed by the inmates, as well as the cleaning of the house and washing the clothes and linen.

11.—That the annual income of the charity be lodged from time to time to the credit of the governors, in the branch of the Bank of Ireland at Waterford, and be paid thereout upon the drafts of the governors, signed by not less than three governors.

12.—That the governors shall have power to appoint annually a standing committee of nine governors.

13.—That such committee, of whom three shall form a quorum, shall meet once a week at the institution, or oftener if necessary.

14.—That the committee shall have the management of the financial department, check the expenditure, inspect the food and other articles supplied to the institution, appoint and regulate such system of dietary, and divide the same into one, two, or more classes, as to them shall seem fit.

15.—That the committee shall visit the institution, and enquire into any complaints against the inmates or from the inmates against the officers, and in all respects carry into effect the bye laws and regulations of the institution.

16.—That a book shall be kept, in which all the proceedings of the general meetings of the governors shall be recorded.

17.—That a book shall be kept by the committee, in which all their proceedings shall be entered, and all orders for the payments of accounts registered; which book shall be laid before the governors at their monthly and other meetings, and all attempts shall be submitted to the meetings of governors on the first Tuesday in every month, having been first examined and approved of by the committee.

18.—That the Committee shall be empowered to employ the inmates at any useful work which they may think expedient to their health or otherwise.

19.—That the Committee may, subject to the approval of the governors, form the inmates into classes, if it should be deemed advisable so to do for the comfort of those amongst them who may have been once respectable.

20.—That the objects to whom the benefits of the Institution shall be primarily made available, shall be epileptics, and idiots who are harmless, well conducted persons of both sexes, who shall be incapacitated by age, infirmity, or misfortune from earning a livelihood who are natives of Waterford, and of too respectable a class to take shelter as paupers in the work house.

21.—That all the beggars and mendicants are to be excluded from the Institution, and that no part of the funds be expended in giving relief to poor persons not residing in the house.

22.—That if the funds increase and admit of it, the Governors may extend the benefits by the creation of a Dispensary, or such other mode as to them shall seem most expedient.

Ordered.—That the scheme now read be approved, and entered upon the minutes of the Board. At which scheme the foregoing is a copy.

WM. G. MATHEWS, Secretary.

Board Room, 6th Sept., 1842.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE—MISS KEMBLE'S RETIREMENT FROM THE STAGE.

Friday evening Miss Adelaide Kemble made her last appearance on the stage—her intention to retire at this time having been announced ever since her marriage—in the character of Norma.

The theatre was very full, and Miss Kemble, in making her entrance, met with a cordial reception. She appeared to be deeply moved. She met with applause, the steps of the altar, from whence the Druid priestess addresses her votaries. There she stood, with the grand applause continued, covering her face with her hands. When silence took place, she seemed about to commence her recitative, and the house was hushed in attention. She remained silent and motionless; another burst of applause—and then she made an effort to articulate a few words, as a faint and broken voice, intermingled with audible sobs. The exertion was beyond her strength; and, kneeling abruptly, and leaning her head on the altar, she gave way to her tears. In a few moments, however, she recovered herself, and proceeded with the address, which she usually delivers with such commanding dignity. That new her voice was feeble, and her articulation defective, words, as may well be imagined, only heightened the effect of the situation, and increased the sympathy of the audience. As she proceeded with the part she gradually recovered her self possession and physical powers; and exerted her faculties to the very utmost, as if determined to make her last, her most memorable performance.

Norma was Miss Kemble's first character, as it has been her last; it is, moreover (wea, we must say) decidedly the best. She was applauded incessantly during the whole performance, and several of her most remarkable pieces were encored. The curtain fell amidst a tumult of applause, which continued while she presented herself before the audience for the last time, to testify her gratitude by a few simple but expressive gestures, and to take leave of them forever.—M. Chronicle.

Upwards of eighty whales were driven on shore during a recent gale, in Scapa Bay, Orkney Islands. They were sold by auction, and the proceeds, amounting to £240 distributed amongst the poor of the neighbourhood.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Table with 2 columns: Stock Name and Price. Includes Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Consols, 4 per Cent Consols, 5 per Cent Consols, 3 per Cent Reduced, and 4 per Cent Reduced.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1842.

It is one of the hardships of the newspaper press that its conductors are liable not only to the grossest impositions, but to the penal consequences of faults in which they have been made—without any evil intention—the unconscious instruments. What adds to the hardship in such cases is—that newspapers are more frequently betrayed by the professing friends of their principles and party—than seduced or entrapped by their enemies.

Such indulgence, however, cannot reasonably be expected unless such reparation remains in the power of the unwilling offender to be made. Nor is it the part of an innocent man—made aware of the injury committed through his instrumentality—to refuse or deal out with a biggish hand such amends as may be satisfactory to the feelings of the injured, and acceptable to his friends and acquaintance; justice requires that the reparation be as ample as the wrong; and good feeling would dictate something, if possible, over the measure of strict justice.

It is in this spirit we have dealt with those cases in which this journal has had the misfortune some time since to be disastrously involved. It was never, in any party contest, our wish to injure the individual. It was as much our intent as our duty to carry on the political warfare with a sacred respect for domestic life, and a due consideration for private character, in which respects we are conscious that we ourselves stand in as much need of protection from the malice of the libeller, as any of those with whom we may occasionally be brought into political collision.

Under these circumstances it is our pleasing duty here to repeat what will be found in a more formal instrument elsewhere in our columns—namely, our gratitude for the consideration which Mr. Wyse has liberally extended to us, and our sorrow for the act which provoked his just resentment.

WATERFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

A meeting of the Committee was held on Wednesday evening week—Edgar Clements in the chair. The following gentlemen's names were given in as subscribers:—Sir Richard Musgrave, Esq.; T. Meagher, Esq., M.P.; T. L. Mackesy, Esq., M.D.; Sir Benjamin Morris, Esq.; William Aylward, Esq.; George White, Esq.; James Delahunty, Esq.; Edgar Clements, Esq.; Benjamin Graham, Esq.; Thomas Ryan, Esq.; James Dunphy, Esq.; J. W. Strangman, Esq.; John F. Duffin, Esq.; James H. Reynett, Esq.; George Wyse, Esq.; S. Tandy, Michael Hart, S. King, Esqrs., and Captain Stewart, Esq.; H. Galway, Esq.; Henry Denny, Esq.; Mr. J. G. Davis was appointed Secretary.

The Registrar.—At Tuesday's City Sessions seventeen persons were registered by the Assistant Barrister. In the County there were but three Applicants. Saturday last the Hatched, Captain Flavin, was seized by the Arthurs town Coast Guard Officer, a small quantity of tobacco being found aboard. The Captain and crew were marched off to Wexford, according to the regulation of the new Municipal Act, but the Captain's bail was paid in Rows, and he was liberated. The passengers and cargo were detained at Arthurs town but have since been relieved from seizure and came up to Waterford.

The smuggling case of the Eagle again came before Dr. Poole and William Morris, Esq., on Tuesday. Captain Edwards, Mr. Thomas Edwards, supercargo, and Joseph Edwards, pleaded guilty, and were convicted in the usual penalty, but were strongly recommended by the bench to mitigation from the Board of Customs, who, it is expected, will considerably relax their rule. We understand that the Captain is to be fined in the mitigated penalty of £20, and the supercargo £5 in case the Board receive their memorial favourably.

Henry Hart, Esq., has been promoted to be Landing Water of the First Class in the Waterford Custom house, in the room of S. W. Poe Esq., superannuated. A CURIOUS ASTRONOMICAL FACT.—There is no New Moon, in the month of February, 1843, but there are two New Moons in the Month of March following.

COUNTY QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Assistant Barrister, Walter Berwick, Esq., Thomas Carew, William Morris, and John Power, of Churchtown, Esqrs., and Mr. Redmond, S.M., attended the sessions. Catherine Hearn found guilty of stealing £1 to be transported for seven years. Johanna Creed, for an assault upon her own infant child; to be imprisoned four months at hard labour. John Lynch for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel; to be imprisoned one year at hard labour. Peter Tully and Peter Mullins found guilty of killing a sheep with intent to steal it; to be imprisoned five months at hard labour. Julia Boland for stealing wearing apparel; to be imprisoned for six months.

Alice Heffernan and Bridget Tobin for stealing tea stone of potatoes; Alice Heffernan two months and Bridget Tobin six months imprisonment. Mary Morrissey for stealing a petticoat; to be imprisoned two months. Edmund Wall and Michael Cleary for stealing a piece of decayed fir deal from the plantation of Mr. Sausse at Carrick; to pay 1s each.

Maurice Phelan, William, Bridget, and William Phelan the elder, given in charge for an assault on John Phelan, Prosecutor and prisoners were all of one family, and the assault complained of was, the prisoners throwing prosecutor out of a house, to the possession of which they alleged he had no claim.—Not guilty. William Quinn for an assault on Mary Casey—Guilty, to be imprisoned one month, pay prosecutor 2s, and find two sureties in £5 each.

Joseph Foley, William Quirk, James Sullivan, and John Hogan, for maliciously beating Constable Perry whilst in discharge of his duty, and for a common assault.—Guilty.—Joseph Foley twelve months imprisonment and hard labour. William Quirk and John Hogan fined 5s each; James Sullivan to be imprisoned one month. Edmund Doyle was indicted for perjury, having sworn an information that on the 1st of July last he was beat on the head with stones by several persons, and that Patrick Foley was one of the persons who beat him; but on the 19th of October last, at the County Sessions, at prosecution of Foley, he swore he could not say who any of the parties were.—Not guilty; there being an informality in the indictment.

James Purcell, for stealing a fire, the property of the Marquis of Waterford. Guilty.—One month's imprisonment. Edmund Power, John Lambert, and Denis Connors, indicted for a robbery of sixpence, in the dwelling house of John Gleeson.—Not guilty.

Some parties were tried for maliciously beating Mary Gleeson and John Gleeson, and for a common assault. Denis Connors fined £2; Edmund Power and John Lambert fined £2 each, and one month's imprisonment.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR NEXT COUNCIL.

TO BE HELD ON FRIDAY, JANUARY 2. Mr. Silvester Phelan—that measures be adopted by the council for the opening of the Blackfriars and the setting of the adjoining ground.

Mr. R. Nicholson—that the salaries of separate officers in all cases be ascertained and fixed as prior to their appointment.

Mr. R. Fenelly—that the mayor, aldermen, and council do confirm (by a general act of council) the appointment of Mr. Robert Curtis, (made by the warrant of the mayor, under his hand and seal) to the office of general weigh master of all goods, wares, and merchandises, for this borough.

The council do give him a grant of the public weigh house, and that the weights be directed to be steps to put him in possession thereof, (if any should be necessary,) to be subject to such yearly rent as the council shall deem reasonable, say from fifty to sixty pounds per annum.

To take into consideration a communication made to the Mayor, (from the Board) respecting the appointment of trustees to the Leprosy Hospital.

To receive the reports of committees appointed by council, and grant such sums of money as may be recommended and as may be approved of by the council.

To appoint a keeper to the fish house, and decide on the continuance or discontinuance of inspector of markets.

Alderman Delahunty—that the salary of the water bailiff be fixed at £100 per annum.

To pass an order in council for the chamberlain to proceed to collect immediately the rent and arrears of rent now due.

To pass an order in favor of the street committee, for a further grant of £100.

THE CHURCH.

We are enabled with certainty—though not on official authority—to remove all doubt about the ecclesiastical moves consequent on the demise of the late Doctor Sandes. The Queen's letter, promoting Doctor Daly from the Deanery of St. Patrick's to the Bishopric of Cashel and Waterford, has been received at the Castle. The Reverend Henry Packenham, Archbishop of Emly, and Rector of Ardbraccan, in the diocese of Meath, is to succeed Dr. Daly in the Deanery of St. Patrick's; and will himself be succeeded, it is understood, in the rectory of Ardbraccan, vacated by this acceptance of the deanery, by the Rev. Henry Irwin, Chaplain of Sandford Church. Eighty will be permitted to officiate, and a number of those moves until Doctor Daly shall have formally resigned the Deanery of St. Patrick's—an event which is not expected to take place until the 10th of next month.—Leaving Mail.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, brother of Lord Waterpark, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield to the non-residential canonry or prebend of Hanswear at Freeford, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Norling, B.D. The hon. and rev. gentleman is vicar of Doveridge Derbyshire.

A STRANGE TALE, BUT A FACT.—Some few months ago one of our traders left for America, in company with his wife. After having set foot on the Eldorado of the West they found to their unspeakable disappointment that they had travelled far without mending matters. They tramped over a great part of America, till they were reduced to ask charity from passing strangers. One day the husband asked charity from a black gentleman, who instead of giving him any offered him 250 dollars for his wife. The offer was refused by the husband with becoming indignation. The wife immediately turned to him, and said, in an under tone, "Thou fool, take 't brass, let me go, and then I'll come to thee." Entering into the spirit of the dodge, he pocketed the money, and bade farewell to his wife, with the understanding that she would return to him directly. Three days afterwards he saw his wife in her carriage, attended by black servants, and had an interview with her. She told him to go home and think no more about her, as she had found her good ship and was determined to keep it. She still remains under the influence of the black gentleman, and the disconsolate husband returned to our town last week to tell his own miserable fate, and to exhibit himself a living proof of the treachery and inconsistency of woman.—Leaving Times.

The Portuguese government intend to reduce the duty of 3 1/2 per cent. on the importation of butter from Ireland. This is a boon to the Irish graziers. The Daylight Allebanda, a Swedish journal, announces that a Swede, named Nobel, has received from the Russian government the sum of 80,000 roubles, as a recompense for his discovery of the means of preventing an enemy's vessels from entering harbours. His invention consists in fixing, under water, by means of anchors, petards, exploding by means of collision, and thus blowing up vessels coming in contact with them. The Allebanda adds that the real inventor of this machine of war is a Swede, named Ferdinand Tollin.

VENGEANCE AND DISCIPLINE.—A letter from Vienna of the 12th inst. states, that at Wels, near Linz, during some recent military manœuvres, two soldiers of a regiment of Hussars having fallen in a charge, were obliged to remain behind. One of them, however, who was less injured than his companion, joined the corps shortly afterwards, but being unable from pain to perform his duty, the chief of squadron, the Chevalier de L., condemned him to receive twenty five lashes. When the Hussar had undergone the penalty, he went up to that officer, as it were to thank him, according to military usage, and struck him on the face. The officer drew his sword and killed him on the spot; but, at the same moment, four soldiers left their ranks, and literally cut the chief of squadron to pieces.

MR. O'CONNELL—IMPORTANT PROTEST AND MEMORIAL.

We, the undersigned copy from an evening paper the following extracts from a document agreed to at a meeting held at the Conservative House, Dawson street, in this city, on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the best means of protesting against the violation of the Maynooth oath, involved in Mr. O'Connell's repeated attacks upon the Established Church. It was also agreed to appoint a Committee to obtain signatures to the document throughout Ireland, and to request its publication by the Protestant Press.

We publish sufficient of the document to establish the facts of the case. The omitted part is composed of repetitions which, in our opinion, weaken the whole by making it tedious. "Brevity is the soul of wit!"

"A Monument to Perpetuate the Papal Oath, as exhibited in the First Papal Letter to the Mayor of Dublin, for the Civic Year of 1841, 2."

"Whereas on Monday, September 27th, 1841, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., brought forward the draft of a petition to the House of Commons, and read it at a meeting of the Repeal Association, of which the following are extracts:—

"To the Right Honourable the House of Commons. "We, the undersigned inhabitants of Ireland, humbly shew—that no law can be more affecting, nor any practice more oppressive, than such as bearing upon the freedom of conscience, or prevent man from worshipping his God in the candid simplicity of heart and soul. That amongst such grievous, and which is palpably oppressive in its nature is the compelling of any class of Christians to contract in religious matters by their own faith."

"That the members of the Protestant Episcopalian Church, now established by law in Ireland, do not amount to one tenth of the inhabitants of Ireland; yet the industry and the property of the Irish people are taxed to the support of the Protestant religion by their own faith."

"Your petitioners further shew that the Church of the majority of the people of England is the Church by law established there, and as such claims title to the ecclesiastical State revenues of England."

"That the Church of the majority of the people of Scotland is the Church by law established there, and as such claims title to the ecclesiastical State revenues of Scotland."

"That, on the contrary, the ecclesiastical State revenues of Ireland are all devoted to the Church of the small minority of the Irish people."

"That if there were a real union between the three countries this annually would not exist, and the people of Ireland would no more be subjected to the yoke of a Church consisting of the majority of the Irish people, and the people of England and Scotland, than the people of England and Scotland are subjected to the yoke of a Church consisting of the majority of the English people, or the people of Scotland are subjected to such a yoke and degradation."

"That your petitioners therefore most respectfully, but very firmly, demand of this Honourable House, to give the people of Ireland an opportunity of electing a representative of their own faith, and that the law be so amended, as to demand, to the extent, that is, to the extent of depriving the Church of the majority of the ecclesiastical State revenues of the entire nation."

"Let it be distinctly observed that they do not demand the transfer of those revenues to the Church of the Protestant majority, and all the deleterious influences that arise from the here of gain, and the corrupting gratifications of pride and power."

"Your petitioners, therefore, heartily join in imploring this House in the first place, totally to abolish the remaining three fourths of the tithe rent charge—her Majesty's late administration abolished one fourth of that rent charge. Your petitioners, therefore, demand that the remaining three fourths; and they submit, that if it be the purpose of her Majesty's present ministers to act with conciliation and wisdom towards Ireland, they ought to begin by striking off one other fourth of the tithe rent charge, and then proceed to make the necessary arrangements for providing for vested interests; and ultimately, and ultimately, to abolish the tithe rent charge altogether."

"And your petitioners respectfully submit, that the remainder of the ecclesiastical State property ought to be applied for purposes of education, and for the sustenance of the sick and hurt poor."

"May it, therefore, please this Honourable House, to take into their most serious consideration the petition of the undersigned, as to the Church of Ireland, and to do justice, by placing the Irish people on the same footing with the Scotch and English people, with relation to the ecclesiastical revenues; so far as your petitioners have stated their objects in that respect.—Dublin Weekly Freeman's Journal, Saturday, Oct. 23, 1841."

This petition is signed by the undersigned, and is intended to be presented to the House of Commons, on Saturday, Oct. 27th, 1841, and who moved that it should be adopted and engrossed for presentation to the House of Commons."

"OATH OF O'CONNELL TO QUALIFY FOR LORD MAYOR. "And whereas, on Saturday, Oct. 30, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., was sworn in as the first Roman Catholic Lord Mayor of Dublin, under the sanction of the Corporation. The following is the extract from his oath:—

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm; and I do solemnly swear, that I never will exercise any privilege to which I am, or may become entitled, to disturb or weaken the Protestant religion, or Protestant government, in the United Kingdom. And I do solemnly profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever.—So help me God."

"DANIEL O'CONNELL. "No. 1. "On Thursday, April 7, 1842, Mr. O'Connell, as Lord Mayor of Dublin, read at the Corn Exchange, at a meeting of the Repeal Association, a series of resolutions, which he stated were 'to regulate their future conduct, in the reorganisation of the Repeal Association.'"

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"Mark how he calls God to witness his truth:— "And I do hereby solemnly profess, testify, and declare that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever.—So help me God."

"DANIEL O'CONNELL. "Resolutions proposed by Daniel O'Connell at the Repeal Association on Thursday, April 7, 1842:—

"Resolved—That the following practical objects of the Royal National Repeal Association, during the current year, as declared to be, and shall be—

"Firstly—The total abolition of the tithe rent charge, subjected only to vested interests, but to be totally abrogated from the statute book, as being a badge of the servitude and a token of the slavery of the Irish people."

"Tenthly. Resolved—That the most strenuous efforts be made during the ensuing year to obtain—

"First—The total abolition of every trace of the tithe rent charge, and a permanent and settled fixity of terms for the occupying tenants of Ireland."

"Second—The total abolition of the tithe rent charge, and fifty per cent. shall be reserved out of the proceeds, in lieu of the tithe, to be devoted to the best interests of Ireland, and ancillary to the paramount object of repeal—keeping in mind, that by obtaining the repeal, all the other measures would be at once fully and permanently attained."

"Resolved, resolved—That Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., be and he is appointed Inspector of Repeal Wards for the province of Leinster, and that every nomination of repeal warden have his sanction, and that he be his duty to procure, if possible, repeal warden for every parish in Leinster.—Weekly Freeman's Journal, April 9, 1842."

"Read the oath of the man who wrote this letter, to qualify himself for the office which he held when he wrote it:— "I hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure,

any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"This, on his oath as chief magistrate of the city of Dublin 111. Mark its solemnity. "And I do solemnly, in the presence of God, profess, testify, and declare, that I do make this declaration, and every part thereof, in the plain and ordinary sense of the words of this oath, without any evasion, equivocation, or mental reservation whatsoever.—So help me God."

"On the 23rd of April, 1842, the Right Honourable Daniel O'Connell addressed a letter to Lord John Russell, M.P., from which the following are extracts:—

"Let us then take up the agitation of 'repeal' with unweary activity and fresh vigour—let us not be content with general expression, or with barren resolution—let us work practically in this great cause."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

"I do hereby disclaim, disavow, and solemnly abjure any intention to subvert the present Church Establishment, as settled by law within this realm."

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

PACIFIC SOLUTION OF THE SYRIAN QUESTION. Despatches, by extraordinary express, from Vienna, reached the French government on Monday afternoon, dated the 21st, announcing that a special courier had arrived in that capital with the important advices from Constantinople that the Porte had consented to the appointment of a Christian governor for the Maronite or Christian population of Syria, and a Druse governor for the Druses.

The Messenger and Monitor Parisiens of Monday night publish the above interesting intelligence, for which, indeed, we had been prepared by the late letters of our Constantinople correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA. Additional accounts from Alexandria of the 7th inst., state that the mortality among the cattle still continued, and it was calculated that upwards of two hundred thousand oxen had already died. The Pasha and his son experienced the greatest difficulty in ploughing and sowing their own horses, those of the cavalry and army were a number of camels. Mehemet Ali, on that occasion, caused a chief, named Sheh Beled, to be decapitated for neglect of duty, and Ibrahim treated with similar rigor several of his stewards who had not attended to his instructions. On the 26th ult. an artilleryman belonging to the garrison of Aboukir, was removed to the Lazaretto of Alexandria, where he soon died of plague. Three other soldiers of the same regiment having been likewise taken ill, were placed in quarantine, and commissioners were sent to Aboukir to inquire into the nature of their malady. They intended to try the experiment of purifying goods and merchandise by means of steam. Pestiferous articles were to be exposed, in rooms or boxes, to different degrees of temperature, and, after remaining there a certain time, they were to be placed on individuals in order to ascertain if this process had been effective in destroying the contagion. The Russian consul, it appears, intended to ask Mehemet Ali, on his return, to allow the commissioners to make the experiment on some capital consuls. A rich coal mine had been discovered near Cosser.

THE KING OF HANOVER. His Majesty returned yesterday afternoon from the Gravelle. It seems several persons who were expected did not take place, because some persons whose names were not taken. We hear that the Crown Prince is expected to return next week; and then we shall have some more positive information respecting the time when his marriage will take place.

HANOVER, DEC. 21. After the marriage of the Crown Prince his Majesty intends to visit England, as was talked of some time ago. The only purpose of this journey is said to be to consult the celebrated physician, Sir Henry Hallifax, on his Majesty's health, he having been formerly the King's physician, and enjoying the entire confidence of his Majesty; whereas, since the death of Steigitz, the King has had no confidence in any physician, and it is difficult to induce him to follow their prescriptions. The King, as is well known, would not even see Schellen, whom the King of Prussia sent to him when he was at Desseldorf.

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The traffic on this railway (twenty five miles opened), was, for the week ending 24th December 1842—

Table with 2 columns: Category and Amount. Passengers, 7,336; amount, £312 3 1. Goods, amount, £120 2 4. Total, £432 5 5.

We have received information from a quarter on which we can entirely rely, that it is not the intention of her Majesty's government to propose any alteration in the corn laws.—British Queen.

A number of forged Bank of England notes are in circulation. They appear to have been worked from one plate as they are numbered 1827, and are all dated June 4, 1842. One day a remark was made by a young lady who was present, through the post office, a brown paper parcel, and on opening it found, much to her surprise, a full sized box of Swan's down, a present from a friend in Ireland. It was neatly stitched up in muslin, and the charge for its transmission was only twenty pence.—Birmingham Journal.

The life of Hannah Roberts, the convict, under sentence of death for the murder of her husband, who was executed on the 10th inst., has been published. The Home Secretary's letter announcing the fact arrived at the jail on Saturday morning. The miserable woman had been safely delivered of a male child at ten o'clock the preceding night, which with the mother is doing well.

There are some young Chinese at Rome, who are endeavoring to missionize.

One nobleman is said to have lost £120,000 by the New Zealand Company.

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.—As Mr. T. Wakefield, head groom to H. Hauley, Esq., of Culverthorpe, was, on the 14th inst., following on horseback the bounds of Sir R. Sutton, which met at the Black Horse Inn, Grimsthorpe, he performed a remarkable leap over a hedge and brook, on the side of Grimsthorpe Park. The hedge is four feet high and between it and the brook there is an intervening space of six feet, all of which he cleared, the whole distance measuring 27 feet, as can be attested by several gentlemen who were present.—Stafford Paper.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCES.—A few days since a man was discovered in almost insensible state, from cold and hunger, in the mountains some distance from Long. He was brought to the next police station, where he died shortly after. When discovered he had a double barreled gun, and there were two dogs with him, one of them having a collar with the words "—Trafford, Quarter Master 60th Rifles, on it, as we have heard. It is supposed that the unfortunate man had been in the mountains, and thus perished from want and cold. There were no papers found on his person, to give any information as to his name or residence. We have not heard whether or not an inquest was held on the body.—May's Constitution.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Tholmei, his Worship the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of preparing a memorial, to be forwarded to Sir E. Blakeney, praying that Kilkenny Day, in future, be made the headquarters for a regiment of Infantry. Resolutions were passed, and a memorial adopted.—Kilkenny Moderator.

SHEEP STEALING.—Constable O'Hara of our City Constabulary, having received information on the 23d inst., that a man under suspicious circumstances had driven eight sheep into this city on the previous evening, immediately went in search of the fellow. He found five of the sheep secreted in a house in one of the lanes, and shortly afterwards succeeded in arresting the man who claimed the sheep as his property, and who gave his name as John Bryan, and said he was from the county of Roscommon. Three more of the sheep it was ascertained had been sold to a farmer living at a distance from Kilkenny. On the following day a man named Henry Pearson, residing in the Queen's County, (between Rathdowney and Roscrea,) came to Kilkenny in search of his sheep which had been stolen a few nights previously, and identified the five in O'Hara's possession as his property. Bryan has been fully committed to take his trial at the ensuing Quarter Sessions for the offence.—Kilkenny Moderator.

INFANT LECTURER.—Master Arthur Harvey, of Halesworth, aged eight years and a half, has been lecturing on astronomy at Framlingham, Woodbridge, &c. The correct and appropriate language of the young lecturer, illustrated by many suitable diagrams constructed by himself, excited the admiration and called forth the warm approbation of his auditors, his modest self possession and freedom from embarrassment, his extraordinary retentive memory, and accuracy of minute detail, were his peculiar merits. He did not deliver an experienced lecturer.—Norwich Paper.

The inhabitants of Barcelona, during the bombardment, were determined to take matters very coolly. The Impartial and Constitutional journals of that town apostrophize to their readers for appearing only in half spirits, "as the bombardment had presented the composers from lifting a finger." In the former paper, however, the theatrical bill appears as usual. The piece were "Angelo, the Tyrant of Padua;" and the ballet of "The Lover without a Mistress."

The Kingston (U.C.) Gazette states, "on good authority," that Sir Charles Bagot had received by the Acadia, despatches from the home government, approving of his policy in the recent ministerial changes, and promising him every support in following it up. His excellency's health had not, we regret to say, improved. It was still precarious and removal to a more genial climate had been recommended to him as imperatively necessary.

Table with financial data: PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY, Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Consols, 3 1/2 per Cent Stock, 3 1/2 Debentures, BRITISH FUNDS—TUESDAY, Bank Stock, 3 per Cent Consols, Ditto for Act, 3 per Cent Reduced, 3 1/2 per Cent, India Bonds, Exchange Bills, £1000.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, DEC. 31, 1842.

It is one of the hardships of the newspaper press that its conductors are liable, not only to the grossest impositions, but to the penal consequences of faults in which they have been made—without any evil intention—the unconscious instruments. What adds to the hardship in such cases is—that newspapers are more frequently betrayed by the professed friends of their principles and party—than seduced or entrapped by their enemies. Against such traitors the utmost vigilance is not sufficient to guard the press; nor does public opinion, or the award of courts, stand in much stead to protect them. Were the discredit of such things transferred from the innocent printer—were he always able to trace and deliver up to justice the skulking libeller by whom he has been inveigled into a trespass against society—there would be some check to the practice of such treachery. But alas! neither the law of the land, nor the conventions of society afford any such immunity; and it is frequently to the injured plaintiff himself that the defendant legally—though not morally—guilty, and responsible for the offence, must appeal, for either sympathy or remission of the severity which a law undefined and unsettled in its boundaries is made to exercise.

Such indulgence, however, cannot reasonably be expected unless such reparation as remains in the power of the unwilling offender be made. Nor is it the part of an innocent man—made aware of the injury committed through his instrumentality—to refuse or deal out with a niggard hand such amends as may be satisfactory to the feelings of the injured, and acceptable to his friends and acquaintance; justice requires that the reparation be as ample as the wrong; and good feeling would dictate something, if possible, over the measure of strict justice.

It is in this spirit we have dealt with those cases in which this journal has had the misfortune some time since to be disastrously involved. It was never, in any party contest, our wish to injure the individual. It was as much our intent as our duty to carry on the political warfare with a sacred respect for domestic life, and a due consideration for private character, in which respects we are conscious that we ourselves stand in as much need of protection from the malice of the libeller, as any of those with whom we may occasionally be brought into political collision: The necessity is reciprocal, and so should be the right. Ut tibi, sic alii. As we would claim immunity for ourselves, so we should extend it to others. Upon those principles we have been all along anxious to render to Mr. George Wyse the reparation which he has now kindly consented to accept; and are only distressed that our own character should have lain so long under the odium of an injury unrecalled—of an injustice for which no reparation had been made.

Under these circumstances it is our pleasing duty here to repeat what will be found in a more formal instrument elsewhere in our columns—namely, our gratitude for the consideration which Mr. Wyse has liberally extended to us, and our sorrow for the act which provoked his just resentment.

WATERFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

A meeting of the Committee was held on Wednesday evening week—Edgar Clements in the chair. The following gentlemen's names were given in as subscribers:—Sir Richard Musgrave, Esq., T. Meagher, Esq., Mayor, Esq., T. L. Mackey, Esq., M.D., Sir Benjamin Morris, Esq., William Aylward, Esq., George White, Esq., James Delahunty, Esq., Edgar Clements, Esq., James Edwards, Esq., J. W. Strangman, Esq., John F. Dunford, Esq., James H. Reynolds, Esq., George Wyse, Esq., S. J. Fandy, Michael Hart, S. King, Esq., and Captain Stewart, Esq.; H. Galway, Esq., Henry Deany, Esq., 10s.

Mr. J. G. Davis was appointed Secretary. THE REGISTRY.—At Tuesday's City Sessions seventeen persons were registered by the Assistant-Barrister. In the County there were but three Applicants. On Saturday last the Hatched, Captain Flavin, was seized by the Artburstown Coast-Guard Officer, a small quantity of tobacco being found aboard. The Captain and crew were marched off to Wexford, according to the regulation of the new Municipal Act, but the Captain's bail was paid in Ross; and he was liberated. The passengers and cargo were detained at Artburstown but have since been relieved from seizure and came up to Waterford.

The smuggling case of the Eagle again came before Dr. Poole and William Morris, Esq., on Tuesday. Captain Edwards, Mr. Thomas Edwards, supercargo, and Joseph Edwards, pleaded guilty, and were convicted in the usual penalty, and were strongly recommended by the bench to mitigation from the Board of Customs, who, it is expected, will considerably relax their rule. We understand that the Captain is to be fined in the mitigated penalty of £20, and the supercargo £5 in case the Board receive their memorial favorably.

Henry Hart, Esq., has been promoted to be Landing Waiter of the First Class in the Waterford Custom House, in the room of S. W. Poole Esq., superannuated.

A CURIOUS ASTRONOMICAL FACT.—There is no New Moon, in the month of February, 1843, but there are two New Moons in the Month of March following.

COUNTY QUARTER SESSIONS.

The Assistant Barrister, Walter Barwick, Esq., Thomas Carrow, William Morris, and John Power, of Clonctown, Esq., and Mr. Rodmond, S.M., attended the sessions. Catherine Hearn found guilty of stealing £1; to be transported for seven years.

Johanna Creed, for an assault upon her own infant child; to be imprisoned four months at hard labour.

John Lynch for stealing a quantity of wearing apparel; to be imprisoned one year at hard labour.

Peter Tully and Peter Mullins found guilty of killing a sheep with intent to steal it; to be imprisoned five months at hard labour.

Julia Boland for stealing wearing apparel; to be imprisoned for six months.

Alice Heffernan and Bridget Tobin for stealing two stone of potatoes; Alice Heffernan two months and Bridget Tobin six months imprisonment.

Mary Morris for stealing a petticoat; to be imprisoned two months.

Edmond Wall and Michael Cleary for stealing a piece of decayed fir deal from the plantation of Mr. Sausse at Carrick; to pay £100.

Maurice Phelan, William Bridget, and William Phelan the elder, given in charge for an assault on John Phelan. Prosecutor and prisoners were all of one family, and the assault complained of was, the prisoners throwing prosecutor out of a house, to the possession of which they alleged he had no claim.—Not Guilty.

William Cahill for an assault on Mary Casey—Guilty, to be imprisoned one month, pay prosecutor 20s, and find two sureties in £5 each.

Joseph Foley, William Quirk, James Sullivan, and John Hogan, for maliciously beating Constable Perry whilst in discharge of his duty, and for a common assault.

Guilty.—Joseph Foley twelve months imprisonment and hard labour; William Quirk and John Hogan, fined 5s each; James Sullivan to be imprisoned one month.

Edmond Doyle was indicted for perjury, having sworn an information that on the 10th of July last he was beat on the head with stones by several persons, and that Patrick Foley was one of the persons who beat him; and that on the 19th of October last, at the County Sessions, at prosecution of Foley, he swore he could not say any of the parties were.—Not guilty; there being an informality in the indictment.

James Purcell, for stealing a fir tree, the property of the Marquis of Waterford. Guilty.—One month's imprisonment.

Edmond Power, John Lambart, and Denis Connors, indicted for a robbery of sixpence, in the dwelling house of John Gleeson.—Not Guilty.

Same parties were tried for maliciously beating Mary Gleeson and John Gleeson, and for a common assault.—Denis Connors fined £2; Edmond Power and John Lambart fined £2 each, and one month's imprisonment.

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR NEXT COUNCIL.

TO BE HELD ON MONDAY, JANUARY 2.

Mr. Silvester Phelan—that measures be adopted by the council for the opening of the Blackfriars and the setting of the adjoining ground.

Mr. R. Nicholson—that the salaries of corporate officers in all cases be ascertained and fixed on prior to their appointment.

Mr. R. Fenelly—that the mayor, aldermen, and council do confirm (by a general act of council), the appointment of Mr. Robert Curtis, (made by the warrant of the mayor, under his hand and seal), to the office of general weigh master of all goods, wares, and merchandizes, for this borough.

That the council do give him a grant of the public weigh house, and that the law agents be directed to take steps to put him in possession thereof, (if any should be necessary), to be subject to such yearly rent as the council shall deem reasonable, say from fifty to sixty pounds per annum.

To take into consideration a communication made to the Mayor, (from Dr. Poole,) respecting the appointment of trustees to the Leper hospital.

To receive the reports of committees appointed by council, and great sundries of money as may be recommended and as may be approved of by the council.

To appoint a keeper to the fish house, and decide on the continuance or discontinuance of inspector of markets.

Alderman Delahunty—that the salary of the water bailiff be fixed at £20 per annum.

To pass an order in council for the chamberlain to proceed to collect immediately the rent and arrears of rent now due.

To pass an order in favor of the street committee, for a further grant of £100.

THE CHURCH.

We are enabled with certainty—though not on official authority—to remove all doubts about the ecclesiastical moves consequent on the demise of the late Doctor Sandes. The Queen's letter, promoting Doctor D. J. to the Deanery of St. Patrick's to the Bishopric of Cashel and Waterford, has been received at the Castle.

The Venerable Henry Peckham, Archbishop of Emly, and Rector of Ardbraccan, in the diocese of Meath, is to succeed Dr. Daly in the Deanery of St. Patrick's; and will himself be succeeded, it is understood, in the rectory of Ardbraccan, vacated by his acceptance of the deanery, by the Rev. Henry Irwin, Chaplain of Sandford Church.

Etiquette will not permit the official announcement of those moves until Doctor Daly shall have formally resigned the Deanery of St. Patrick's, an event which is not expected to take place until the 10th of next month.—Evening Mail.

The Hon. and Rev. Thomas Cavendish, brother of Lord Waterpark, has been appointed by the Bishop of Lichfield to the non-residential canonry or prebend of Haaseore or Freeford, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Newling, B.D. The hon. and rev. gentleman is vicar of Doveridge Derbyshire.

A STRANGE TALE, BUT A FACT.—Some few months ago one of our townsmen left for America, in company with his wife. After having set foot on the Eldorado of the West they found to their unexpressed disappointment that they had travelled far without mending matters. They tramped over a great part of America, till they were reduced to seek charity from passing strangers. One day the husband asked charity from a black gentleman, who instead of giving him any offered him 250 dollars for his wife. The offer was refused by the husband with becoming indignation. The wife immediately turned to him, and said, in an under tone, "Thou fool, take 't brass let me go, and then I'll come to thee." Entering into the spirit of the dodge, he pocketed the money, and bade farewell to his wife, with the understanding that she would return to him directly. Three days afterwards he saw his wife's baggage, attended by black servants, and had an interview with her. She told him to go home and think no more about her, as she had found her a good shop and was determined to keep it. She still remains under the influence of the black gentleman, and the disconsolate husband returned to our town last week to tell his own miserable tale, and to exhibit himself a living proof of the treachery and inconstancy of woman.—Leeds Times.

The Portuguese government intend to reduce the duty of 32 per cent. on the importation of butter from Ireland. This is a boon to the Irish graziers.

The Daily Mail, a Swedish journal, announces that a Swedish vessel, named Nabel, has received from the Russian government the sum of 80,000 roubles, as a recompense for his discovery of the means of preventing an enemy's vessels from entering harbours. His invention consists in fixing under water, by means of anchors, petards, exploding by means of collision, and thus blowing up vessels coming in contact with them. The Albatross adds that the real inventor of this machine of war is a Swede, named F. R. Ginnard Tollin.

VENGEANCE AND DISCIPLINE.—A letter from Vienna of the 12th inst. states, that at Wells, near Lintz, during some recent military manoeuvres, two soldiers of a regiment of Hussars having fallen in a charge, were obliged to remain behind. One of them, however, who was less injured than his companion, joined the corps shortly afterwards, but being unable to perform his duty, the chief of squadron, the Chevalier de L., condemned him to receive twenty five lashes. When the hussar had undergone the penalty, he went up to that officer, as it were to thank him, according to military usage, and struck him on the face. The officer drew his sword and killed him on the spot; but, at the same moment, four soldiers left their ranks, and literally cut the chief of squadron to pieces.

O'CONNELL—IMPORTANT PROTEST AND MEMORIAL.

THE following Packet copy from an evening paper the following extracts from a document agreed to at a meeting held at the Conservatory House, Dawson street, in this city, on Tuesday last, in the afternoon, for the purpose of considering the best means of protesting against the violation of the Mayorality oath, involved in Mr. O'Connell's repeated attacks upon the Established Church. It was also agreed to appoint a Committee to obtain signatures to the document throughout Ireland, and to request its publication by the Protestant Press.

We publish sufficient of the document to establish the fact of perjury. The omitted part is composed of repetitions, which, in our opinion, weaken the whole by making it tedious. "Brevis est the soul of wit!"

"JUSTICE TO IRELAND."

"A Monument to Perpetuate the Papal Oath of a Mayor of Dublin, as exhibited in the First Papal Bull of the City of Dublin, for the Civic Year 1841, 2d of a Class by the Rev. Augustus P. O'Connell, M.P."

"Whereas, on Monday, September 27th, 1841, Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., brought forward the draft of a petition to the House of Commons, and read it at a meeting of the Repeal Association, of which the following are extracts:—

"To the Right Honorable the House of Commons. "The petition of the undersigned inhabitants of Ireland, humbly sheweth—That no law can be more afflictive, nor any practice more oppressive, than such as bear upon the freedom of conscience, or prevent man from worshipping his God in the candid sincerity of heart and soul. That amongst such grievance, that which is palpably oppressive in its nature is the compelling of any class of Church members to the support of any religious opinions which they conscientiously believe to be erroneous."

"That the members of the Protestant Episcopal Church, now established by law in Ireland, do not amount to one tenth of the inhabitants of Ireland; yet the industry and the property of the nine tenths are taxed to the support of the doctrines professed by that one tenth."

"We entreat the subscription of every man that values truth, justice, integrity, good faith, and the Christian religion in Ireland."

LATE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.

CATANIA, DEC. 11.—As long ago as the 17th ult. the summit of Mount Etna exhibited extraordinary symptoms. The smoke which usually covers it and the crater became blacker and more dense, and seemed to be thrown out with much greater force than usual; but, as there had been some rainy days and indifferent weather, and as similar phenomena occur at changes of temperature, little attention was paid to the existing appearances. Besides, the fog which usually covers the atmosphere was lower and the almost constant rain, prevented any distinct observation of the mountain. It was not until the 26th of November that a subterranean noise was heard, which left no longer any doubt that serious commotions were going on in the interior. Towards night we observed at intervals, when the atmosphere was a little clear, that immense columns of smoke and showers of ashes and stones were thrown up with great force. The obscurity, too, rendered apparent the flames which rose at intervals, always accompanied by thick smoke, mingled with ashes and stones in a very state. As the wind was N.E. on the 27th, and the vapours very thick, we could not perceive what was passing on the mountain, but towards night we had better weather, and saw immense volumes of flames, always accompanied by ashes and stones, which fell red hot. The eruptions issued alternatively from three different craters. It was impossible not to be struck with the grandeur of the spectacle, when masses of flames surrounded all the craters and seemed to flow through the gorges of the mountain. About one o'clock in the morning the green basin of the crater was full of burning lava, which overflowed and ran down the south side in a torrent of liquid fire to the place called the English bog, and there mixed with the lava of 1787.

On the 28th the commotion of the mountain, and the frequent showers of ashes and stones mingled with flame, diminished, but in the evening these threatening appearances returned with increased force. The lava, which had ceased to flow towards the south, was now divided into two torrents towards the south east, and it rushed down in the direction of the valley of Bronte, spreading destruction through the beautiful forest which adorns the declivity of the mountain on that side. On the night of the 30th a new and wonderful spectacle was presented to our eyes by the confluence of the crater, which was at the moment, throwing out flames with less violence. We observed therein a piece of burning matter, which crumbled into pieces by the action of the fire in the crater, at the same time clouds of burning matter were thrown out, followed by rushing flames, which seemed to set the heavens on fire.

Mr. Walkenshaw, who has been, for seven years, engaged in making inquiries respecting the natural history of Etna, has gone up since the eruption ceased. It is said that Mr. Von Wurtemberg, a Swiss in the Austrian service, was the first who observed the eruption, he being, at the time, on his way to ascend the mountain. I shall continue to send you reports respecting this eruption, which will inform persons as of opinion will soon be renewed. You are, of course, aware that the territory of Bronte, to which I have alluded, was given to Lord Nelson, with the title of Duke, by our King Ferdinand.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF PRESERVATION.—ANOTHER CASUALTY ON CHRISTMAS DAY.—Having just read in your paper of Monday a distressing account of a most dreadful calamity which happened on Christmas Day, at a chapel in Galway, in which at least thirty five persons were crushed to death, I thought it would be as interesting to mention an extraordinary event, which occurred the same day in the parish of Corbally, near Roscrea. There is no Protestant church in the parish, but the people have, for some years, assembled in the lofts of a mill. They had been lately transferring this mill into a church, but Divine service was still conducted there. On Christmas Day the congregation was unusually large, every corner filled to saturation—several hundreds crowded together. Services ended—the sermon closed—and the clergyman having sat down in the pulpit, (waiting until the people would separate, that the communion might be administered,) a crash like thunder was heard—then shrieks, groans, and cries of the most appalling nature—and lo! the greater part of the long loft on which the people were crowded, in the act of going out, was sinking. A beam had given way, and all—men, women, children, forms, beams, rafters, crumpled—were crushed into an under story, lately excavated, twelve feet deep, and covered with stones and rubbish. It was, indeed, the most horrible scene I ever witnessed; nothing was expected but a sight of human death and suffering such as the mind shudders at at the contemplation of. It is calculated one hundred and fifty went down, nearly one half the congregation! But here came the cause of gratitude—here the subject of praise to every tongue; not a man, woman, or child, that I can learn, was killed, not a bone broken. A few had scrapes, some clothes were torn, and bonnets and hats broken. It certainly is a most astonishing instance of providential interposition. Bonnets were torn to pieces, forms rent and wrenched, rafters and beams broken, immense spikes of nails standing out in every direction, through which the people were precipitated; and yet, so did He give his angels charge concerning them, not one individual was seriously hurt. It is worthy of observation that the service was completely finished before this catastrophe took place; and that the part of the floor which their place and humble table was laid for the communion, was left untouched; so that the event afforded a grateful restorative to those who, through terror or the shock, had fainted or were indisposed. I may, perhaps, also add, that in that spot, on which a church had never been erected, surrounded by those hundreds of poor Christians, the clergyman now endeavoring, by public subscription, to erect a permanent church, and that any benevolent individual who sends a subscription to the curate of Corbally, Roscrea, will aid and encourage a labor in the Lord's vineyard.—D. E. Mail.

PROGRESS OF MACHINERY.—As an instance of the progress of machinery, we can state that the principal manufacturing concern in this town will, after the whole of the contemplated improvements are completed, have, besides other machinery, 1,440 power looms, each of which will be able to produce weekly six pieces of 25 yards, making an average of 122 miles and 280 yards of cloth.—Freston Chronicle.

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

PACIFIC SOLUTION OF THE SYRIAN QUESTION.

Despatches, by extraordinary express, from Vienna, reached the French government on Monday afternoon, the 21st, announcing that a special conference had been held in that capital with the important advice from Constantinople that the Porte had consented to the appointment of a Christian governor for the Maronite or Christian population of Syria, and a Druze governor for the Druses.

The Messenger and Monitor Parisian of Monday night speak the above interesting intelligence, which, indeed, we had been prepared by the late letters of our Constantinople correspondent.

ALEXANDRIA.

Additional accounts from Alexandria of the 7th inst., state that the mortality among the cattle still continued, and it was calculated that upwards of two hundred thousand oxen had already died. The Pasha and his son experienced the greatest difficulty in ploughing and sowing the lands, and were obliged to employ for that purpose their own horses, of the certain value, and a great number of camels. Mehemet Ali, on that occasion, named a chief, named Sheh Beied, to be decapitated for neglect of duty, and Ibrahim treated with similar rigor several of his stewards who had not attended to his instructions. On the 28th ult. an artilleryman belonging to the garrison of Alexandria, removed to the Lazaretto of Alexandria, where he soon died of plague. Three other soldiers of the same regiment having likewise taken ill, were placed in quarantine, and commissioners were sent to Aoukirk to inquire into the nature of their malady. They intended to try the experiment of purifying goods and merchandise by means of heat. Pestiferous articles were to be exposed, in rooms or stores, to different degrees of temperature, and, after remaining there a certain time, they were to be placed on individuals in order to ascertain if there had been any effect in destroying the contagion. The Russian consul, it appears, intended to ask Mehemet Ali, on his return, to allow the commissioners to make the experiment on some capital convicts. A rich coal mine had been discovered near Cassir.

THE KING OF HANOVER.

Hanover, Dec. 18.

His Majesty returned yesterday afternoon from the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg, as was talked of some time ago. The purpose of this journey is said to be to consult the celebrated physician, Sir Henry Hallard, on his Majesty's health, he having been formerly the King's physician, and enjoying the entire confidence of his Majesty; whereas, since the death of Steigitz, the King has no confidence in the German physicians, and it is difficult to induce him to accept of any foreign physician, as he well knows, would not even see Schönlein, whom the King of Prussia sent to him when he was at Düsseldorf.

ULSTER RAILWAY.—The traffic on this railway (twenty five miles opened) was, for the week ending 24th December

Table with traffic statistics: Passengers, 7,336; amount £312 3 1; Goods £120 2 4; Total £432 5 5.

We have received information from a quarter on which we are entirely rely, that it is not the intention of her Majesty's government to propose any alteration in the corn laws.—British Queen.

A number of forged Bank of England notes are in circulation. They appear to have been worked from one plate as they are numbered 1827, and are all dated June 4, 1842.

One day last week a young lady received in this town, through the post, a parcel, wrapped in paper, and on opening it found, much to her surprise, a pair of Swann's down, a present from a friend in Ireland. It was neatly stitched up in muslin, and the charge for its transmission was only twenty pence.—Plymouth Journal.

The life of Hannah Roberts, the convict, under sentence of death in the prison of Flintshire, for poisoning her husband, has been spared. The Home Secretary's letter to the noble Lord, on the fact of her being a mother, is the miserable woman had been safely delivered of a male child at ten o'clock the preceding night, which with the mother is doing well.

There are some young Chinese at Rome, who are educating as missionaries.

One nobleman is said to have lost £120,000 by the New Zealand Company.

EXTRAORDINARY LEAP.—As Mr. T. Wakefield, head groom to H. Handley, Esq., of Ulverthorpe, was on the 14th instant, following on horseback the hounds of Sir R. Sutton, which met at the Black Horse Inn, Grimsthorpe, he performed a remarkable leap over a hedge and brook by the side of Grimsthorpe Park. The hedge is four feet high and the brook three feet deep. He cleared the space of six feet, all of which he cleared, the whole distance measuring 27 feet, as can be attested by several gentlemen who were present.—Stamford Paper.

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.—A few days since a man was discovered in an almost insensible state, from cold and hunger, in the mountains some distance from Cong. He was brought to the next police station, where he died shortly after. When discovered he had a double barrelled gun, and there were two dogs with him, one of them having a collar with the words "Trafford, Quarter Master 60th Rifles," on it, as we have heard. It is supposed that the unfortunate deceased lost his way in the mountains, and thus perished from want and cold. There were no papers found on his person, to give any information as to his name or residence. We have not heard whether or not an inquest was held on the body.—Mayo Constitution.

A meeting was held on Tuesday, at the Tholsel, his Worship the Mayor in the chair, for the purpose of preparing a memorial to be forwarded to Sir E. Blyden, praying that Kilkenny may, in future, be made the headquarters for a regiment of Infantry. Resolutions were passed, and a memorial adopted.—Kilkenny Moderator.

SHEEP STEALING.—Constable O'Hara of our City Constabulary, having received information on the 23d inst., that a man under suspicious circumstances had driven eight sheep into this city on the previous evening, immediately set out in search of the flock. He found five of the sheep secreted in a house one of the lanes, and shortly afterwards succeeded in arresting the man who claimed the sheep as his property, and who gave his name as John Bryan, and said he was from the county Roscommon. Three more of the sheep it was ascertained had been sold to a farmer living at a distance from Kilkenny. On the following day a man named Henry Pearson, residing in the Queen's County, (between Rathdowney and Roscrea,) came to Kilkenny in search of his sheep which had been stolen a few nights previously, and identified the five in O'Hara's possession as his property. Bryan has been fully committed to take his trial at the assize Quarter Sessions for the offence.—Kilkenny Moderator.

INFANT LECTURER.—Miss E. Arthur Harvey, of Halesworth, aged eight years and a half, has been lecturing on astronomy at Framlingham, Woodbridge, &c. The correct and appropriate language of the young lecturer, illustrated by many suitable diagrams constructed by herself, excited the admiration and called forth the warm approbation of his auditors, his modest self-possession and freedom from embarrassment, his extraordinary retentive memory, and accuracy of minute detail, we are told, would do credit to an experienced lecturer.—Norwich Paper.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BARCELONA.—During the bombardment of Barcelona, the inhabitants of that town, who were determined to take matters very coolly, the Impartial and Constitutional journals of that town apologise to their readers for appearing only in half sheets, "as the bombardment had prevented the composers from lifting up the type." In the former paper, however, the subscribers appear as usual. The ballad of "The Angel, the Tyrant of Rome," and the ballad of "The Lover without a Mistress!"

The Kingston (U.C.) Gazette states, "on good authority," that Sir Charles Bagot had received by the Acadia, despatches from the home government, approving of his policy in the recent ministerial changes, and promising him every support in following it. His excellency's health had not, we regret to say, improved. It was very precarious, and removal to a milder climate had been recommended to him as imperatively necessary.

HUNTING APPOINTMENTS.

THE ISLAND HOUNDS, Co. Wexford.—Tuesday, Jan. 3, Ballymore. Wednesday, January 4, Charlestown. Friday, January 6, Limerick. Monday, January 9, Oulart Hill. Wednesday, January 12, Farnley Gate. Saturday, January 14, Cranford. Monday, January 16, Camolin Park. Wednesday, January 18, Clonmore Hall. Friday, January 20, Limerick. Monday, January 23, Oulart Hill. Wednesday, January 25, Charlestown. Friday, January 27, Cranford. Half past ten o'clock. It is requested that no gentleman will ride over fields lately sown with grain. THE WEXFORD HUNT.—Tuesday, January 3, Bellview. Friday, January 6, Kennel. Tuesday, January 10, Horstown Wood. Friday, January 13, Stokestown Wood. Half past ten o'clock.

The publicans of Gloucestershire have combined to evade the law passed in the last session of parliament, for the prevention of sweeping boys. They put in the sweep at the top of the chimney, the law saying nothing about descending the chimney.—Worcester Journal.

A good master is tender of his servant in sickness and in age, if crippled in his services his house is his hospital. Yet how many throw away those dry bones out of the which themselves have sucked the marrow.

Wednesday morning the Dublin mail coach arrived here a few minutes past 9 o'clock. Soon after leaving the post office, at which time there was no person outside but the coachman, the guard having remained to deliver up the mail bags, it proceeded very quietly—in fact it passed the Custom-House at rather a slow pace, owing to the broken stones now being laid down on the centre road of the quay—until it arrived opposite Mr. Glanville's Parade, where the horses, having become restive, galloped off, and instead of stopping as usual at the Commercial Buildings Hotel, they ran down the lane adjoining the house of George Morris, Wall, Esq., and knocked the Coach against the wall opposite Mr. Penrose's Deal. The driver named Leahy, was here pitched off his horse, and in the side of the horse, the coachman, Mr. Wade's house tearing off a door and knocking against some cars that were at the rear of the Commercial Hotel, ran towards Mr. Jeffrey Power's public house, but being stopped by some cars that were outside of his door, broke only a few panes of glass. Fortunately there were no passengers.

Mr. D. J. Murphy, a distinguished public writer, by whom a Cork newspaper was established, and who has been engaged in literary pursuits for many years in London, has published a small pamphlet, detailing his discovery and plan of a speedy and effectual extinguishing of fires in brick, stone, and iron buildings, as well as in manufactories, private dwelling houses, and all other buildings. At the suggestion of the Premier, to whom the discovery was just made known, Mr. Murphy submitted his plan to the Lords of the Admiralty.

A clergyman, whose name was M'Namara, died in America, about 19 years since, leaving a very large property, which was not being claimed by any of his friends was taken possession of by Congress. The property, unless claimed within 2 years, ceases to be private, and becomes public property.

Nineteen poor debtors were discharged from the Dublin City Marshalsea for small debts, through the bounty of the Countess De Grey, by the hands of the Rev. Dr. Vignoles.

At the last summer assizes, in Cork city, the fiscal presentments were not stated by Judge Ball, upon the allegation that, as a bill was about that time to receive the royal assent, which would affect the sums to be presented. All the officers in jails, infirmaries, the police, road contractors, and the parties supplying provisions to the several institutions, are, therefore, without salary for eight months. It is most unfortunate that the commission was not adjourned until the bill passed, so that the presentments were not fixed without regard to a measure which was not law at the time. Funds could then be raised, but nothing can now be done by the Lord Lieutenant or the Treasury. As parliament will meet on the 2nd of February, it is most probable that Lord Eliot will then, as soon after as possible, adopt means of remedying the evil, which is one of considerable magnitude.—Dublin Evening Packet.

NOCTURNAL ASSEMBLING OF RIBBONMEN.—On the night of the 22d of Dec. instant the Ballynagh police, under the command of Sergeant Spinks, came up in the townland of Shannon, parish of Ballintemple, county Cavan, with a large party of men amounting to at least two hundred, who were marching in regular order, five deep, accompanied with music, several of whom were armed with either guns or large poles, carried on their shoulders like fire arms. The police, on being informed that the presentments were not fixed without regard to a measure which was not law at the time. Funds could then be raised, but nothing can now be done by the Lord Lieutenant or the Treasury. As parliament will meet on the 2nd of February, it is most probable that Lord Eliot will then, as soon after as possible, adopt means of remedying the evil, which is one of considerable magnitude.—Dublin Evening Packet.

NOCTURNAL ASSEMBLING OF RIBBONMEN.—On the night of the 22d of Dec. instant the Ballynagh police, under the command of Sergeant Spinks, came up in the townland of Shannon, parish of Ballintemple, county Cavan, with a large party of men amounting to at least two hundred, who were marching in regular order, five deep, accompanied with music, several of whom were armed with either guns or large poles, carried on their shoulders like fire arms. The police, on being informed that the presentments were not fixed without regard to a measure which was not law at the time. Funds could then be raised, but nothing can now be done by the Lord Lieutenant or the Treasury. As parliament will meet on the 2nd of February, it is most probable that Lord Eliot will then, as soon after as possible, adopt means of remedying the evil, which is one of considerable magnitude.—Dublin Evening Packet.

THE POOR LAWS.—Notice of the following motion was given at the last meeting of the Wexford Board of Guardians.—That the arbitrary powers vested in the Poor Law Commissioners be taken away, and the guardians be empowered to make their own regulations, subject to the sanction of the Poor Law Board, and that the question of petitioning Parliament to modify those powers, into consideration.

ARRIVAL OF MR. WELCH, OF BELGIUM, IN BELFAST.—We are happy to learn that Mr. Welch, of Belgium, has arrived in town, and is making the necessary arrangements for the establishment of a house, in this country, for the purchasing of flax on foot, and preparing it after the Belgian system. This branch of business has been long known in Belgium, and found to work well both for the factor and the farmer; and we have no doubt that this project will be found equally beneficial in this country, when houses of a similar kind have been established in different parts of the country. The advantages resulting to the farmer have already been so fully pointed out, at the flax meetings held in Belfast and other places, that it is unnecessary for us to do more than allude to them here.—Northern Whig.

At a public meeting at Innishannon, county Cork, a petition to Parliament was agreed on to repeal the poor laws and substitute parochial relief; which would meet the wants of the indigent at a reduction of 70 per cent to rate payers.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between OWEN CARROLL, of the City of Waterford, PATRICK LEARY, of the Town of Tallow, in the County of Waterford, and RICHARD BARNETT, of said Town of Tallow, and carried on at said Town of Tallow, under the firm and style of P. LEAHY and Co., as Bacon Merchants, did expire and was dissolved on the 26th Day of Dec. 1842. Dated this 27th Day of Dec., 1842. OWEN CARROLL.

CARRICK ON SUIR GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE.

CHALLENGE CUP, TO BE RUN FOR ON THURSDAY, the 16th Day of MARCH, 1843.

THE time for Entering Horses for the above Races expires on the 1st of JANUARY next. JOHN H. LEECH, Secretary, Medical Hall, Carrick on Suir.

DUNGARVAN MONTHLY FAIR, TO BE HELD ON THE SECOND WEDNESDAY IN EACH MONTH.

THE next great FAIR will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of JANUARY next, for the sale of Horses, Cows, Sheep, Figs, &c. Buyers will attend from Waterford, Wexford, Cork, Tipperary, Youghal, Clonmel, New Ross, Carlow and Kilkenny. December, 29, 1842.

STANZAS ON HEARING THAT THE BISHOP OF JERUSALEM HAD LAID THE FIRST STONE OF A PROTESTANT CHURCH ON MOUNT SION.

JERUSALEM, Nov. 8.—Extract from a private letter—"The Bishop of Jerusalem laid the first stone of the Protestant Church on Mount Sion, on the 28th instant. Forty feet of rubbish, the wreck of ancient edifices, had to be cleared away, 'tis the ruin of ages; Let the mallet and bar on the sterile ground ring; And the earth, once the birth place of prophets and sages. Again rear the altar to Israel's King. Away with the dust of the Ishmaelite stranger! This is not his home, and shall not be his rest; And the ashes of those who, in toil and in danger, For the 'Holy Land' fought, be, with joy, disposed."

Scatter the fragments of cornice and column, The relics of temples a Pagan world built; When the curse has commenced—how tremendous, how solemn! "Be on us and our children the blood and the guilt!" Dig deep, and away with the wrecks of his slayers Who came and who died a world's ransom to pay—Of CHRIST, the REDEEMER, who, answering our prayers, Has strengthened our hands in the work of to day. We are down to the rock, and the dust yet remaining, While Urim yet shone, all its virtues retaining. And the priest to the people their God's message told. We are down to the rock, and, with CHRIST our foundation. Our Church shall be reared for the spread of his word. Till the Jew and the Christian unite as one nation: Then hasten the work in the name of the Lord!

At a meeting of the Limerick Guardians, a letter having been read from the Commissioners disapproving of the dietary given to the inmates of the workhouse on Christmas day, a resolution was adopted, appended at foot of the letter, and approved of by all present, to the effect—That the commissioners be requested to defray the expense of the extra diet out of their enormous salaries." Nearly all the towns in the county Cork are to meet for a repeat of the Irish poor laws.

Lord Wm. Fitzgerald, the second youngest son of the Duke of Leinster, was wedded on Christmas eve, at Carton, when the charge suddenly exploded, and inflicted such damage on his lordship's middle finger that an amputation of the injured member was rendered inevitable. The operation was skillfully performed, on the day following, by Surgeon Adams, of Gardiner's place, and the noble patient is now in a fair way of recovery.

The Russian Commercial Gazette states that a lump of native gold, of the enormous weight of 2 pounds and 7 lbs. (about 95lb. English) was found on the 7th inst. in the sands of Miss, near the mines of Zlatoust, and placed in the museum of the Institute of Mines at St. Petersburg.—Globe.

APPAI OF HONOR IN CLIFFEN.—A hostile meeting took place at Clifden on Wednesday last, between Henry Ainsworth-Hildebrand, Esq., of Boffin, and Patrick Bowers Daly, Esq., brother to the Rev. Dr. Daly of Galway. The parties, attended by their friends, Wm. Conneely, Esq., of the latter, met in a field near Clifden Castle. After the exchange of shots, Mr. Hildebrand apologized in suitable terms, and they left the ground perfectly reconciled. The quarrel arose out of a discussion on National Education, which took place at a private party given at the house of Dr. Morgan, and at which both gentlemen were guests.—Times Herald.

ST. GEORGE'S STEAM PACKET COMPANY.—A meeting of the shareholders of the St. George's Steam Packet Company having been called for this day our reporter attended. Having requested to see Mr. Hazleden, the representative of the directors, that gentleman very politely made his appearance, and the reporter having stated the object of his attendance, Mr. Hazleden said that "he had no particular desire on the subject, and that he would consult the wishes of the assembled shareholders." He then retired, and after an absence of a few minutes returned, and informed the reporter that the shareholders had come to the determination not to admit the gentlemen of the press, as they were not allowed to be present at any of their previous meetings. The reporter accordingly retired.—Cork Examiner.

TO GEORGE WYSE, Esq.

I beg to express my very sincere thanks to you for having remitted the large amount of Damages, £750, obtained by you at the last Spring Assizes for the County, for a Label signed to asperse your character, upon the payment of Costs only. No Apology I could make would be sufficient to atone for the grossness of the Label. I can only say, that I believe every charge made in the Letter containing it to have been false; and that I should never have published it had I been aware the charges referred to any person; and I beg to hand the enclosed Declaration for your further satisfaction. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant, RICHARD HENDERSON. Waterford, Dec. 14, 1842.

I, RICHARD HENDERSON, of the City of Waterford, Proprietor of the Waterford Mail Newspaper, DO SOLEMNLY AND SINCERELY DECLARE, that I am totally ignorant as to the person or persons who is or are the author or authors of a certain Label which appeared in the form of a Letter signed "Q in the Corner," in the Waterford Mail Newspaper, of the Fifteenth day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty-one; and further, that I was ignorant at the time the Manuscript was sent to the Office of said Newspaper as to whom the libellous paragraphs in the said Letter alluded; that I was not aware that the article alluded to any person; and that I had not at any period, either at the time of the publication of the said Label, or since, been able to ascertain who the author or authors of the same was or were, although I have used every exertion for that purpose—the person who brought the same to my Office having since left this country, and destroyed the Manuscript, as I believe. And I make this solemn Declaration, conscientiously believing the same to be true, and by Virtue of the Provisions of an Act made and passed in the Sixth Year of the Reign of His late Majesty [5 & 6 Wm. IV., c. 63], intituled An Act to Repeal an Act of the present Session of Parliament, intituled An Act for the more effectual Abolition of Oaths and Affirmations taken and made in various Departments of the State, and to substitute Declarations in lieu thereof, and for the more entire Suppression of voluntary and extrajudicial Oaths and Affidavits, and to make other Provisions for the Abolition of unnecessary Oaths. RICHARD HENDERSON. Made and Subscribed before me, this 14th day of December, 1842, BENJAMIN MORRIS, J.P.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL PRINTING, PAPER, AND STATIONARY WAREHOUSE. LITTLE BARRINGTON STREET, WATERFORD. J. KILLILEA. RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public, that he has just received a large Stock of Paper and Stationery, including Letter and Note Paper, (very superior), Foolscap, Pott, Post, Demys, Double Crowns, Double Demys, &c.; together with some heavy Brown Papers, well suited for Grocers and Tobacco Manufacturers. He has also received a large assortment of Drawing and Writing Pencils; a superior Wax of every colour; Envelopes, Water, patent and common; Law, Mercantile, and Ladies' Steel Pens, in great variety; Quills; India Rubber; Cane Hair Brushes; Wisker's Gun Numbers; Ditto Books; Washing Books; Letter Writers; Account Books, Prints, Caricatures, Scrap Sheets in great number, with a variety of articles in the above line, which will be disposed of on very moderate terms. J. K. will also in a few days be supplied with Irish Manufactured Black, Blue, and Red Writing Inks, which he will sell on draught or in bottles. Executed with care, neatness, and dispatch. 16th Dec., 1842.

IMPORTANT SALE. Mr. ANDREW BRENNAN Is Commissioned by the Executors of the late Rowan Powell Esq., to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT CLASHMORE HOUSE, On MONDAY, the 16th Day of JANUARY, 1843, THE Entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, too numerous for insertion, with the Valuable PLATE and WINES, and a Lot of CLASHMORE WHISKY, Twenty Five Years Old; as also, the Splendid STOCK, comprising:— 50 Milch in Calf Cows, 28 Year Old Heifers, 20 One Year Old ditto, 20 Calves, 15 Fatted Cows, 1 Ditto Bullock, 4 Bulls, 80 Breeding Ewes, 40 Hoggets, 50 Ditto Ewes, 40 Ditto Wethers, 2 Two Year Old Rams, 60 Lambs, 50 Pigs of different sizes, Three Hundred Tons of Prime Hay in Rick; a large quantity of Wheat, New and Old Oats in Stock; Two Pair of excellent Carriage Horses, with Double and Single Harness; Two open Phansies; an Outside Car and Tax Cart; Eight Dry Horses; a lot of Farming Utensils, namely—Carts, Ploughs, Harrows, Rollers, &c., &c., &c., of the latest and best invention. Also, the Entire Furniture and Stock of the House and Demesne of WHITEHORCH, equally valuable as those already set forth at Clashmore. Terms—Cash. Purchasers paying Auction Fees. Bills approved of by Mr. BRENNAN at Three Months, for any Sum exceeding £50, will be accepted. Dungarvan, Dec. 24, 1842.

IRISH MANUFACTURE. SIR, HAVING purposed to erect a Marble Altar and Stone Platform in Ramsgrey Chapel, I was apprehensive of being able to procure a resident Artist equal to do justice to the design; and in the event of not succeeding, I should be obliged, however reluctant, to send to another Country to have it perfected. It now affords me infinite pleasure in being enabled to announce to my Fellow Countrymen, that if we were but to give trial to our native Artizan in preference to Foreign Manufacture, we would be more than amply surprised—which I have realized to my fullest satisfaction—the gem there lies hid in Irish talent. Mr. Henry Kennedy, who is the Proprietor of a Marble Factory at John's Bridge, in your City, having proposed to execute the plan laid down, it is not too much for me to bear testimony of his having more than exceeded my expectations in the completion of the most beautiful design, in the execution of the Workmanship, together with the Carving of the Four Figures or Representations, as referred to in the iv. chap. 7 verse of Revelations, which have commanded the admiration of all who visited it since its erection. From other works which I have seen in this Young Man's Works Rooms, such as Superb Chimney Pieces, Monuments, Tables, &c., any person once visiting them will be convinced of the utility of encouraging Home Manufacture in preference to English or other Countries; such a stimulus in forwarding our native and industrious Fellow Countrymen is, I believe, the first step to a great nation. I trust that you will give this letter a place in your valuable journal. I am, Sir, &c.

TESTIMONIAL. MY DEAR SIR—I will testify that you executed the Marble Altar, Steps, and Floor of the Sanctuary in the Chapel of Ramsgrey, in a manner highly satisfactory. GEORGE MURPHY, P.P. Ramsgrey, 23d Dec., 1842.

MR. HENRY KENNEDY, John's Bridge, Waterford.

GUANO CONSTANTLY ON SALE.

APPLY to the Importers, GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., 28, Orchard Street, or at BUSH and CO. Warehouses, Baldwin Street, Bristol, where it can be seen.

HOWARD'S PIANOFORTE AND MUSIC WAREHOUSE, (NEXT DOOR TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE), QUAY, WATERFORD.

JUST Arrived at the above Establishment, a Splendid Assortment of Coropians, (Plain and Silver Mounted) of superior Tone and Finish; Clarionets and Flutes, Bass and Tpt.; Spanish Guitars; Violins, Violoncellos, and Double Basses; Italian and best English Violin and Violoncello Strings; Harp and Guitar, do.; Music Cases; Portfolios; Accordions, 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 Duets; Vocal, do., and Glee, by the most popular Composers; Blank Music Paper; Fancy Music Books, &c., &c. A well selected Stock of COLLARD and COLLAP'S Square Patent Grand and Microchord Pianofortes continually kept. Temperatures and Amateurs supplied from this Establishment with the very best Instruments, at reduced prices. PIANOFORTES AND COROPIANS FOR HIRE. Dec. 17th, 1842.

IN CHANCERY. THOMAS HARVEY, Plaintiff, PATRICK LAWLER and others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of her Majesty's Court of Chancery in Ireland made in this Cause, bearing date the 25th day of November, 1842; I hereby require all persons having charges or incumbrances affecting any part of the Estate and property of PATRICK LAWLER, of ARDO, in the County of Waterford, Esq., comprised in the Trust Deed of the 24th day of May, 1842, to come in and prove the same before me on or before the 14th day of JANUARY, next, under said Decree, otherwise they will be precluded from the benefit of said Decree. Dated this 23d day of December, 1842. E. LITTON, MURDOCK GREEN, Plaintiff's Solicitor; and JOHN JULIAN, Solicitor for the Defendants, 56, Upper Sackville Street, Dublin.

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 tested from Ten till Four o'clock each day. 15 Hogsheads of Superior Cask Superior Old Port, (O'Leary's Brand, Oporto). 3 Butts Superior Sherry, (Hourie Superior, Cadiz). 2 Hogsheads, do. (Burdon and Gray, Cadiz). 3 Quarter Casks of very fine Lisbon Wine. 5 Hds. of Cape, do. 2 Hds. of Scheidam Hollands, upwards of four years in Bond. 4 Cases of Champagne. 1 Hhd. of French Brandy. 10 Quarter Casks, do. do. 3 Funchons Foreign Rum. In addition to a large Stock of CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, PORT, SHERRY, LISBON, CAPE, and other WINES, at his Vault, Henrietta Street. His Stores are supplied with HEWITT'S OLD WHISKY, the purest and most superior of the kind, and also HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PORTER, BURTON-TRENT ALE, CHERRY'S XX, all of which can be had in Small and Large Bottles. The Subscribers are invited to call on the Agent for the Sale of JENNINGS'S GRATED LEMONADE, and the DOUBLE-SODA WATER, which can be had at his Establishment on the same terms as if they are bought in Bond. P. K. has DARECY and Co's, of Dublin, FINE PORT, which he will dispose of at 2s 9d per dozen, LARGE BOTTLES; and 1s 6d per dozen, PINT BOTTLES. On trial the wine will be found of superior description. P. K. is an usual supplier with Ship Stores (in Bond) for vessels going Foreign, consisting of NEGROHEAD TOBACCO, CIGARS, BRANDY, RUM, GENEVA, WHISKY, Double Refined LOAF SUGAR, SOFT SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, &c. Waterford, Dec. 16, 1842.

HEINE BROTHERS having remitted during a very short time very large amounts of Money to the several Correspondents in Great Britain and Ireland. Dividends of £25,000, £18,000, £9,000, £500, and £3,600 to London; £3,600, £800, and £700, to Edinburgh; £3,600 to Dublin; £3,600 to Beverley; £3,600 to Halifax; £1,200 to Portlough Harbour; £900, £700, and £600 to Liverpool; £900 to Hull; £900 to Newcastle upon Tyne; £200, and £200 to Manchester; £700 to East Retford, Nottinghamshire; £700 to Colne, Lancashire; £700 to Ryde, Isle of Wight; £600 to Cork; £600 to Bideford; and £600 to Bradford, &c., &c., they beg to CALL THE ATTENTION of those desirous to obtain large Money Dividends to THE APPOINTING EIGHTHENTH DISTRIBUTION OF LUBECK, GUARANTEED BY THE GOVERNMENT. This Distribution offers the Possibility of obtaining MORE THAN £25,000 upon One Share. £2,400 of the Shares obtain Money Dividends of £1 and upwards. Price of a Share £1, 2 Shares £2, 3 Shares £3, 4 Shares £4, 5 Shares £5, 6 Shares £6, 7 Shares £7, 8 Shares £8, 9 Shares £9, 10 Shares £10. Direct for Shares, WITHOUT DELAY to HEINE BROTHERS, at LUBECK. The full prospectus with all particulars may be had GRATIS upon addressing a line to HEINE BROTHERS AINSWORTH & CRUIKSHANK.

PRICE HALF A CROWN. AINSWORTH'S MAGAZINE. CONTENTS OF THE JANUARY NUMBER: WINDSOR CASTLE. An Historical Romance, By W. HARRISON AINSWORTH. Book II.—Chaps. I., II., III., and IV. WITH TWO ILLUSTRATIONS ON STEEL, BY GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, Esq. And Woodcuts by W. ALFRED DELAMOTTE. A Legend of Normandy. By the Hon. C. Stuart Savile. My Dream at Hop Lodge. By Laman Blanchard. The Consecration of King Henry's Weapons. By John Oxenford. The Dying Poet to his Wife. By Charles Harvey. Astrology and Alchemy. By Camilla Tomlin. State and Prospects of the Legitimate Drama in China. By Charles W. Brooks. On our late Success in India. By Mr. Y. W. Three Days lost in Tauros. By Francis W. Heath. A Scene during the Early Part of the French Revolution. By Miss Skelton. A Charade. By Napk Esq. miry.

The Serious Miller. By Dudley Costello. A Valuable Romance: Part II. By Edward Keenly. Old German Ballad. By Margaret Scott. New Year's Eve. By M. The Monastery of L'Aver. By H. E. L. O'NEIL, P. A. P. E. R. S. Edited by GEORGE RAYMOND, Chapters V. and VI. With a Portrait of Ellison, engraved from the Original Picture in the possession of the Garrick Club. London: CUNNINGHAM & MORTIMER, Publishers, Adelaide Street, Trafalgar Square. Dublin: JOHN CUMMING.

THE MARKETS.

Table with market prices for various goods like wheat, flour, and other commodities. Includes columns for item names and prices.

Table with market prices for various goods like butter, bacon, and other commodities. Includes columns for item names and prices.

Table with market prices for various goods like wheat, flour, and other commodities. Includes columns for item names and prices.

Table with market prices for various goods like wheat, flour, and other commodities. Includes columns for item names and prices.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—Tuesday. At this day's market the supply of English wheat was even smaller than last week, and shorter than we remember for years past at this season of the year. The condition was also somewhat better, still the stands were quickly cleared at Monday's rates. We had a good assortment of country millers, who purchased again freely of foreign wheat.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE.—Tuesday. The receipts into Liverpool this port since Tuesday last include a fair quantity of the finest quality of oats, flour, and oatmeal from Ireland, but of which we have not heard anything coastwise we have still little to notice; and except a few parcels of wheat and peas, with 6000 barrels of flour from Canada, no fresh arrivals worth naming have appeared from abroad.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Tuesday. Butter, per cwt.—Belfast 72s to 76s; Kerry, 60s; Banbridge, 60s to 64s; Sligo, 61s to 68s; Ballymore 68s to 72s; Cork 4th, 65s; ditto 5th, 62s; Fickled 24s, 73s; beef per tierce 92s to 94s; pork per barrel 52s to 54s; bacon, per cwt., 30s to 35s; new hams 50s to 54s; firkin lard, 44s to 45s; bladders 52s to 55s.

DIED. On Saturday, the 24th instant, at Saltersbridge, county Waterford, in his 81st year, Anthony Cherrill, Esq., who was universally respected and esteemed by all who knew him, this truly Christian character could only be duly appreciated by those who were intimately acquainted with him, as his virtues were of that description which seldom attract the notice, and gain the applause of the world; but which, nevertheless, in the sight of God are of great price, and which throughout a long life bore testimony to his being the disciple of Him who has pronounced his blessing upon the poor in spirit—the meek—the merciful—the pure in heart. Of him it may be truly said, that he walked humbly with his God; that he was lowly in his own eyes, and made much of them that feared the Lord. His humble opinion of himself taught him to be so tolerant of others, that the language of censure was never heard from his lips; but his whole walk and conversation evinced that he was under the influence of that charity which suffereth long, and is kind, and which thinketh no evil. He showed the power of religion by a patient continuance in well doing. He was of clean hands, and a pure heart. He had not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully. It is the consolation of his family and friends while deploring the loss of one so esteemed and beloved, that they sorrow not as others who have no hope; it must be ever to them a source of thankfulness that they can regard his memory with no common veneration—that they had so long the privilege of beholding in him the power of a sincere and vital religion; and of witnessing in his tranquil departure the truth of the words of the Psalmist—"Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."

December 24, at Killeaden Glebe, county Waterford, George, infant son of the Rev. John Bourke. In John's street, Kilkenny, after a short illness, John Walsh, Esq., formerly of Annonet, Waterford. Mr. Patrick Kelly, Ballynate, near Dungarvan. The police of the town of Galway, twenty one, had on Saturday added to their number ten. The increase is remunerated against by the inhabitants, who met on Saturday to protest against it as unnecessary, and if continued, wantonly expensive to an overtaxed population.

TO THE POOR LAW GUARDIANS OF THE COUNTY OF CORK.

Derrybeg Abbey, Dec. 20, 1842.

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—earnestly address to you on the subject of the Poor Law for Ireland. There are amongst you many who, I believe, are predisposed to advise coming from me.—There are, I know, several of you whose political opinions and propensities differ so widely from mine as to create what I deem (pardon me) a prejudice against anything emanating from me. But, whether you be favorable or unfavorable to me, personally, the subject I write upon is one in which you are all deeply and vitally interested—y, interested to a degree far beyond anything distinctly conceived by most people.

For my own part, I have a thorough conviction that the social state in Ireland—its safety—its permanence—its very existence—are all involved in the poor law system. I am deeply persuaded that the continuance of that system is replete with the utmost dangers to the lives, as well as to the fortunes, of the landlords of Ireland. It seems to me quite clear that the present calamities threaten the country, unless the present poor law be repealed, altogether, or at least so modified as to secure its nature and pressure. I may be mistaken, and I hope I am; yet, no conviction was ever more deeply impressed on my mind, than that our present system of poor laws must be either totally abolished, or exceedingly modified; or it will produce a sanguinary and general insurrection—and an insurrection which, I strongly apprehend, will, at least in its commencement, be, to a considerable extent, successful—perhaps permanently so.

Many of you, of course, will deem those apprehensions much exaggerated; perhaps they are; but assuredly they are not, or that account, the less dangerous. Indeed every body must admit that some dangers will ensue in the working out of the present system. Blood, alas! has been already shed; and, taking for granted that the slayers on the recent occasion were as guiltless as the circumstances would admit; yet that very fact may, perhaps, give to every thinking mind a stronger impression of the danger that we have to contend with. At all events, it is a great deal more safe to apprehend too great a danger come on us unexpectedly, than without preparation to meet the evil day.

The first proposition which I wish you to consider, is this: That there is not a single Irish person, either in or out of the workhouse—either rate payer or pauper, who does not find fault with the present system.

The Irish people are, for once, unanimous. Nobody approves of the present poor laws. Some find lesser faults, others proclaim greater errors; whilst for the greatest number consider the system as totally, radically, and incurably defective, and incapable of any other remedy, save total and immediate repeal.

Mark this unanimity, I pray you—an unanimity of condemnation, which ought to excite the most serious reflection. Nobody is satisfied—everybody is displeased.

For my own part, I opposed the introduction of poor laws into Ireland. Amongst public men I stood alone. I was abused and reviled, and calumniated for my opposition; but that is my ordinary fate. I submitted to this largely from that necessity which makes one yield to a regiment; yet I protested against the system. I stood alone in that protest, I no longer stand alone.

The second proposition to which I solicit, my lords and gentlemen, your attention, is this—That the present poor laws were introduced into Ireland most inconsiderately, most incautiously—nay, in open defiance of an emphatic caution the other way. There is even something inexpressibly ludicrous in the history of the transaction. The whole is melancholy withal, and, in this matter, to an extent which could occur only in Ireland.

The history of the transaction is short. The Whig government bethought themselves of giving poor laws to this country, and, very properly, commenced with appointing "commissioners of poor law inquiry." These persons were empowered to examine upon oath into the state of poverty and destitution in Ireland—that was the first step. These commissioners were occupied between two and three years in the inquiry. They were persons of the highest respectability. The result of their inquiries was a report, which was published, and which contained a mass of evidence and inferences. Their conclusion was a strong recommendation that a great increase should be made in medical and other charities; but they distinctly pointed out the total unfitness of the condition of Ireland for any general system of poor laws.

This report much displeased the Whig authorities. Lord John Russell, of course, deemed himself wiser than any combination of Irish commissioners. He accordingly, selected an adviser of his own—a man whose name is but too familiar in Ireland—Mr. Nicholls. He made him sole arbiter of the fate of Ireland.

Judge of the fitness of this appointment. This Mr. Nicholls had been brought up in the naval service of the East India Company. He, for many years, commanded, with, I believe, integrity and skill, a large ship engaged in traffic between England and the East Indies. Mark this. A sea skipper to regulate poor laws for Ireland!!! If we were not divided among ourselves—but no matter.

The qualified Mr. Nicholls was despatched to Ireland. He spent, in investigating the state of the country, an enormous length of time—"to wit," as we lawyers say—"about nine weeks!"—rather less, the duties are these—Nicholls received in London his sailing orders for Ireland from Lord John Russell on the 22d of August, 1836—he visited Ireland, returned to England, and drew up—prepared and gave in his full report before the 15th of November of the same year. Was the like of it ever heard of! Alas! it could happen only in Ireland!—save only in Ireland. He was whirled in a post chaise, at the public expense, from Dublin to Cork, from Cork to Sligo, from Sligo to Belfast, and thence, I believe, by short sea, to Glasgow; but, to be sure, "his eyes in a fine frenzy rolling" passed over all Ireland. He calculated the number of poorhouses, the number of paupers, the amount of expense, the quantity of rates, in short, he calculated everything, and was accurate in nothing. But his report was not—acted on—our poor laws are the ultimate, the natural consequence. How I pity and despise the man who does not feel the force of this statement.

Armed with this most potent and convincing information, Lord John brought in, and carried, his poor law for Ireland. He had against poor laws a most deliberate and painfully minute report by his own commissioners—men of the highest respectability. He flung that report to the public, both in and out of the House of Commons. They, however, made no impression on the public mind; why? Alas! my lords and gentlemen, the answer is but too obvious; we were all then, as we are now, too busy quarrelling with one another upon local politics and party questions. We were then, as now, too much occupied by partisan animosities to be able to apply sufficient attention to the great and paramount interests of our common country.

Before we proceed further, I should wish that we could all distinctly understand one phrase—the principle of a poor law. Many persons give themselves great credit for their cheap humanity, by declaring themselves friends to "the principle of a poor law," though they object to the details of the system. I have never yet been able to obtain from any body a satisfactory explanation of what is meant by the "principle of a poor law," unless it be that which will always be found to be practically mischievous—namely, the support by the state of the indigent, no

matter how that indigence has been produced, whether by dissipation, drunkenness, and extravagance, or by mere misfortune. That is, in other words, an indiscriminate support of all the indigent, accompanied (as it must be) with all the vexatious and most expensive machinery for the administration of such relief.

But this is not the principle of the poor law. Charity calls on each of us, individually, to make his contribution, and enables us to discriminate the worthy from the unworthy recipient. But the "principle of the poor law" compels others to contribute, renders relief either indiscriminate or capricious, and offers a necessity for a distribution of the poor rates in various establishments, expenditure upon workhouses and other establishments, and creates a wasteful expenditure in the machinery of giving relief, equal in amount to—indeed sometimes more than—the actual relief of the paupers themselves. The principle of the poor law, "instead of making free the prisoner," gives relief only on the terms of the pauper submitting to imprisonment. It extorts from a portion of their own scanty means for relief, and extorts from those of the higher class the means that should be used to employ laborers and to pay wages. And these means, which would be expended in wages, are, by the "principle of our poor law," employed to feed the idle inmates of a place of confinement.

However—I repeat it—the great evil of a poor law is, that it necessarily requires a machinery so expensive as to waste an enormous proportion of the poor rates in carrying on the system, and modes of relief; and that it requires (or at least sanctions) a despotic authority in the managers of that machinery.

The subject is too vast to allow me to do more than touch generally on the principal heads of objection to our present system of poor law; and I should not address you at all, but that the defects of the system are so many as to induce a general conviction that our Irish poor law must either be repealed, or essentially altered and remodelled.

For my part, I should prefer the former—the total repeal. I believe that repeal to be necessary for the safety of the social state of Ireland.

I want you, my lords and gentlemen, to attend not only to my observations, but to my prophecy. I do prophesy that the poor law in Ireland will not continue long to pay the rates. Whilst the opposition is confined to particular localities, it will be put down, the payment will be enforced, and blood will be shed again and again. But if the resistance extends from parish to parish, from barony to barony, from county to county, how will it be possible to overcome that resistance? I do not think that any man is so ignorant as to suppose that the resistance of that kind could be put down. It might be forced into actual insurrection, it might be driven into rebellion, it might involve us all in one common ruin; but I confess I think the man insensible to the state of the country, and to the disposition of the Irish people, who imagines that such an universal resistance could be suppressed.

Let me not be misunderstood. My object is to alarm you all into immediate attention to prevent impending danger. I wish to create a salutary alarm. In 1830 I published some letters, in which I then demonstrated that if the Union were not repealed and a domestic parliament restored to Ireland, the Irish laborers would be inevitably punished by a poor law. My prophecy was attended to, and the poor law has come! And if I now am a prophet of greater worth, it is only because I know the temper of the people well, and I anxiously desire to protect them against their own bad passions, by taking away the causes which I fear will inflame those passions into madness.

I have never advised resistance to this or to any other law. I never advised any kind of resistance. On the contrary, the voice always has been, and always shall be, raised to discourage illegal resistance to any law. My first anxiety is to give my advice the power which it ought to derive from the absence of despair of a legal and constitutional remedy, and from the determination to look with constancy for such remedy, and not to acquiesce in any opposition.

There is nothing less understood than the real state of the popular mind. There are so many persons interested in misrepresenting the facts as well as the feelings of the people, that it requires an intimate acquaintance with what may be called the domestic history of the country, to understand the causes of those events that fill us with shame and grief.

It is diply presumed that because the laws of landlord and tenant are nearly the same in England as in Ireland, therefore the relations of landlord and tenant must be the same. Yet, there are no two things more essentially different, in England the tenant deals with his landlord as for an article of commerce. He pays his rent and lays out his capital with the expectation of deriving profit and advantage, and accumulating property for the benefit of himself and his family.

In Ireland, on the contrary, the tenant anxiously seeks in his dealings with his landlord, for the bare means of subsistence. He cannot live unless he gets land. A livelihood, and not profit, constitutes the Irish tenant's great object. His life and the power of the landlord, who, in fact, has authority of life or death over him.

believe, in the locality where it first showed itself. It has, however, had a beginning. When? where? and how? shall I have an end? Alas! the answer is, it appears to be, as it were, in present, in the future, it will appear to be, as it were, in the past. You do not like to hear talk of your duties; but I tell you loudly and firmly, that it is your duty to make peace with the people, by taking part with them against every oppression. And I now tell you solemnly, that it is not only your first duty so to do, but also your own highest interest.

When Sir Robert Peel said that Ireland was his greatest difficulty, he did not mean a difficulty arising from a parliamentary representation. He knew that some of our boroughs were already becoming corrupt, and could be bought with English money. He knew that our county constituencies were fading away, and that popular power in them was nearly annihilated. Besides, he knew that such an overflying Tory majority of unprincipled English members, that the parliamentary force of Ireland is like a cliff before the wind.

No. It was not Irish parliamentary power that was his difficulty. It was the temper of the Irish people—the millions who know of English rule nothing but imperial tendency—who have no sympathies in common with those rulers—who have heard of the wrongs of the poor, but who have never any benefits derived from English rulers—who know that the present administration belongs to that party, who have, for centuries, oppressed their country and persecuted their religion; who also know that from English distress or difficulty opportunities may arise for the assertion of Irish rights and the redress of Irish grievances.

It was from this temper and disposition of mind of the Irish millions that Peel felt the great difficulty of his administration would arise. It is thence it now continues to arise.

What I want now is, that you should take part with that people—that you should soothe and conciliate them. I do not now speak to you of the restoration of our domestic Parliament, although that would destroy all the evil tendencies of the present system, and amalgamate the two people. My present desire is limited to obtaining your aid in seeking the repeal, or at least the thorough remodelling, of the poor law.

The people of the county Cork have many causes to complain of the great majority of their landed proprietors, and of Peel's administration that gives support and countenance to that majority. I would justly call you to mind some of their cause of complaint. Let me try the numerical order.

Firstly—The rural population of your county amounts to more than seven hundred and fifty thousand souls.—Yet, the number of electors does not exceed, and scarcely equals, three thousand! What a frightful picture does not this afford of your unkindness and want of generosity as landlords! Would it be possible for the power of language to display evidence so condemnatory of your landward hostility or stinginess to the occupying tenants of your county than is afforded by this single fact? Three thousand persons only, qualified to vote, out of a population of 750,000! The law which has thus enabled you to restrict the franchise, and the spirit which has induced you to act as you do, is a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Secondly—Another exhibition of your landward hostility towards the people of your county is to be found in the opposition given by the resident proprietors of the county of Cork to the Government plan of National Education.—The Catholics have no great reason to applaud that system, yet it was so much better than any other that has been proposed, with the assent in your dioceses of their clergy, very generally availed themselves of it. What has been the consequence? Why, we hear it from the first authority that is above ten national schools have been opened by the Protestant proprietors in your most extensive county.—These were, of course, Liberal Protestants; and whilst the smallness of their number affords a melancholy contrast to the greater multitude of illiberals, it imposes a duty on the people to enhance their gratitude to the liberals in the same proportion. But this is not the point I am laboring. I labour to show how rancorous must be that hostility to the people entertained by your landed gentry, which would deprive that people of all the educational advantages without which they are unable to acquire any useful knowledge, and which are not all aware of its pernicious, thought secret, effects upon the minds of the general population.

Thirdly—But it does not rest there. You not only discouraged education, when unconnected with proselytism, but you carry on a direct crusade against the religion of the people. You would your lords and gentlemen and power in the vain, but the irritating endeavour to make proselytism. That process is not successful in compelling your Catholic tenants to send their children to the schools called Protestant. A bitter infliction upon the unhappy tenantry!—And then, again, your "Scripture readers," and "Bible societies," and the entire host of a melancholy contrast adverse to Catholicity; and the thousand shapes in which that adverse feeling is exhibited towards, and reciprocally felt by, the people. The Protestant preferences in all dealings, and the inferiority which the Catholic peasant experiences, both at petty sessions and in other manifestations of magisterial authority. The vexatious power which he is obliged to submit to, and which he is obliged to make it tolerable, require the utmost mildness and impartiality. In short, in all the incidents of life, the Catholic people feel deeply the effects of your unfriendly disposition. I much apprehend you are furnishing the material for a slumbering volcano. The surface is smooth and tranquil; but there may be fermenting underneath the materials of a most destructive explosion.

Fourthly—Let me put a supposition case. Let me suppose that, I think Heaven, is impossible ever to be realised; let me suppose that there were selected for the highest office in your county a nobleman or gentleman who, however amiable in private life, was bigoted in his political and religious animosity to Protestantism and Protestantism; and that the Government countenance and every Government preference were given to persons of similar sentiments, and if such preference were aggravated by insulting pretences to great liberality; if the judges of the land, in whose hands should be the lives and fortunes of you all, were to be selected from that party; if the magisterial bench were composed of the hypocrites who, in such a state of affairs, should judge in maudlin pretences of liberality and justice! Would the Protestant volcano then slumber?

Do but reflect. Turn these things in your minds, and look back to the fate and destruction of empires as recorded in history; and with me, then, sealously exert your power to avert events which, if they once occur, will go far beyond human control.

Fifthly—To return to the immediate burdens upon the land. Recollect there are such things as rack rents, which, of course, are payable by the occupiers of the soil. Add to these the heavy county charges which are enormously increased and the increasing. The roads—the bridges—the session houses—the court houses—the police stations—the prisons—the expenses of prosecutions—the police charges.—In short, the multitudinous burdens for which our counties are mortgaged, and which are all payable by the occupying tenants—who let it never be forgotten—MUST HAVE LAND, OR MUST DIE! Turn in your minds the contrast—the centralisation, in one spot, of the power and authority and wealth disposable by the Government; but no centralisation of the multitudinous burdens which are carefully localised in Ireland; thus placing upon our unhappy country as much as possible of the expenses of the machine of the state, with as little as possible of state advantages or state emoluments. But, above all things, creating with you the recollection that these burdens are all borne by the occupying tenants—who, in their necessary eagerness to possess land, are not able to shift the load upon their landlords.

Sixthly—But, before all, recollect that the whole burden of the Established Church—the church of not one tenth of the Irish people—is now mixed up and amalgamated with the rents. The title now composed part of the rents which the tenant pays to the landlord, and which the landlord pays to the patron himself; but you cannot possibly imagine that the Irish peasant is ignorant that a portion of his rent goes into the pocket of the Protestant clergyman, whom he thus supports as he does his lay landlord. The tithe were considered by that peasant as an accursed thing. It is safe or prudent to have the Irish peasant conceive that his rent goes to the ecclesiastical tithe? Are not all these materials for thinking—especially with the facts stated by the Rev. Mr. Nolan staring you in the face? Would to heaven that I could induce the landlords of Ireland to make

peace with the Irish people! instead of aggravating pressing evils by countenance and treatment and the bitterness of bigoted opposition.

Seventhly—I come to apply all these reflections to the question more immediately before us—that of the poor laws. It would be easy to deal with those laws if they were to be introduced amongst a peasantry who had no other grievances to complain of, and no partisan hostility to render them dissatisfied and suspicious. But you must take these into account, with every other cause of complaint existing with the people of the county; with the payment of the tithe rent charge; with the religious animosity and irritating zeal of an antagonistic creed. You must also prepare yourselves for the perpetual recurrence of a new poor rate after poor rate! If it were but one payment it might be enforced; but it is the repetition of the enforcement that will increase your difficulties into an impossibility.

See how the difficulties will multiply. The harsh conduct of the Commissioners—the suspicion of their partisan feeling—the proofs of their bitter bigotry—will increase the odium attached to this tax. Then, the poor houses are, it seems, becoming the legitimate successors of the charter schools, for the maintenance of orphans to be brought up, and the education of a child in this country is, to a thinking mind, rather a strong proof of the utter poverty of the parent, and, therefore, of that parent's belonging to the religion of the poor in Ireland.

Another fearful consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland is the necessary creation of a pauper and helpless population. There are in Dublin between the two workhouses, at the present moment, at least from 1,500 to 1,600 persons between the ages of ten and eighteen, being no friends and relations to fall back upon, or to take care of them, when they are discharged from these? What is to become of the accumulation of similar persons from the daily reception of others into the house? What is to become of this "Workhouse family," increasing—as they yearly must, in tens, in hundreds, and in thousands?—What is to become of them? Are they to be sent out to look for employment? Alas! there is no employment for those who are sent out to look for it. Are they to be dismissed, and hidden to go look for work? Alas! there are but too little wages for those who are already seeking them, without ever having gone into the poor house! Are they to live "from the cradle to the grave" within the walls of the workhouse? It may be said the master may enlist as they become adults, to furnish reports to the police, and to be employed in the streets; already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

peace with the Irish people! instead of aggravating pressing evils by countenance and treatment and the bitterness of bigoted opposition.

Seventhly—I come to apply all these reflections to the question more immediately before us—that of the poor laws. It would be easy to deal with those laws if they were to be introduced amongst a peasantry who had no other grievances to complain of, and no partisan hostility to render them dissatisfied and suspicious. But you must take these into account, with every other cause of complaint existing with the people of the county; with the payment of the tithe rent charge; with the religious animosity and irritating zeal of an antagonistic creed. You must also prepare yourselves for the perpetual recurrence of a new poor rate after poor rate! If it were but one payment it might be enforced; but it is the repetition of the enforcement that will increase your difficulties into an impossibility.

See how the difficulties will multiply. The harsh conduct of the Commissioners—the suspicion of their partisan feeling—the proofs of their bitter bigotry—will increase the odium attached to this tax. Then, the poor houses are, it seems, becoming the legitimate successors of the charter schools, for the maintenance of orphans to be brought up, and the education of a child in this country is, to a thinking mind, rather a strong proof of the utter poverty of the parent, and, therefore, of that parent's belonging to the religion of the poor in Ireland.

Another fearful consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland is the necessary creation of a pauper and helpless population. There are in Dublin between the two workhouses, at the present moment, at least from 1,500 to 1,600 persons between the ages of ten and eighteen, being no friends and relations to fall back upon, or to take care of them, when they are discharged from these? What is to become of the accumulation of similar persons from the daily reception of others into the house? What is to become of this "Workhouse family," increasing—as they yearly must, in tens, in hundreds, and in thousands?—What is to become of them? Are they to be sent out to look for employment? Alas! there is no employment for those who are sent out to look for it. Are they to be dismissed, and hidden to go look for work? Alas! there are but too little wages for those who are already seeking them, without ever having gone into the poor house! Are they to live "from the cradle to the grave" within the walls of the workhouse? It may be said the master may enlist as they become adults, to furnish reports to the police, and to be employed in the streets; already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

Another menacing consequence of the continuance of the poor law in Ireland must necessarily be the giving of an ABSOLUTE RIGHT to the paupers to be admitted into the poorhouse. It has passed unnoted that our worthy Poor Law Commissioners have strongly urged, in three of their reports to the House of Commons, that the pauper should already been tried in the charter schools, and totally failed. There never were enough of their inmates possessed of manly vigor to constitute a corporal's guard. And yet they were brought up with the advantages of open air and free exercise. But the male and female youth brought up in the imprisonment of the workhouse will become driftless and unfit for any pursuit that requires labour and exertion. The plant reared in the dark never acquires the greenness and vigour of fertile nature. This unhappy poorhouse population, totally disconnected from friends, relatives, or motives for exertion, will display in the moral world what the plant brought up in the dark displays in the physical.

This is a frightful prospect of a necessarily augmenting pauper population—a new class created in society: idle, useless, fruitless!

DANIEL O'CONNELL.