The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XX., No. 2056. SATURDAY, JANUARY 14, 1843. PRICE FIVE PENCE.

THE INDIA MAIL.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

THE RETURN TO INDIA.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 29.

The following extracts from despatches received from Major General Pollock, C.B., are published for general information.

By order of the Rt. Hon. the Governor General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governer General.

Extract from a latter to Major General Lumley, Adjutant General of the Army from Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding in Affghanistan, dated Camp Khoord Cabool, Oct. 18, 1842.

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Excellency the Commander in Chief, my arrival at Khoord Cabool, in progress to Hindostan. I left Cabool yesterday morning with the 1st and 2d divisions, and the troops under Major General Nott, for Boodkhak, as follows:—

1ST DIVISION.

4 guns 3d troops 1st brigade; Horse Artillery; No. 6 light field battery; 2 18 pounders, and detail E. Artillery Mountain Train; her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons; 4 Rissalahs 3d Irregular Cavalry; 1 squadron 1st Light Cavalry; her Majesty's 9th Foot; her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry; 26th Native Infantry; 35th Light Infantry; 5th company Sappers and Miners; Broadfoot's Sappers; Jazailchees; Bildars; Sikh contingent.

2D DIVISION.

2 guns 3d troop 2d brigade Horse Artillery; Captain Blood's battery of 9 pounders; 2 squadrons 1st Light Cavalry; her Majesty's 31st Foot; 2d Regiment Native Infantry; 16th Regiment Native Infantry; wing, 33d Native Infantry; wing, 60th Native Infantry.

GENERAL NOTT'S FORCE.

One troop Bombay Horse Artillery; one troop (late) Scah Soojah's Force; detachment Foot Artillery; 3d Regiment Bombay Light Cavalry; detachment 1st Irregular Cavalry; Christie's Horse; detachment Sappers and Miners; detachment Madras Sappers and Miners; her Majesty's 40th Foot; 16th Native Infantry; 38th Native Infantry; 3d (late) Schah Soojah's Force; her Majesty's 41st Foot; 2d Native Infantry; 42d Native Infantry; 43d Native Infantry.

Having detached Major General Sir Robert Sale with the 1st and 2d brigades, the Mountain Train, 1st Light Cavalry, 3d Irregular Cavalry, and Christie's Horse, over the Gospunddurrah pass, for the purpose of turning that of the Khoord Cabool, in consequence of which movement we marched through the principal defile without a shot being fired. Previous to my departure from Cabool, I destroyed with gunpowder the grand bazaar of that city, called the Chahar Chuttah built in the reign of Arungzebe by the celebrated Ali Murdan Khan, and which may be considered to have been the most frequented part of Cabool, and known as the grand emporium of this part of Central Asia. The remains of the late Envoy and Minister had been exposed to public insult in this bazaar, and my motive in effecting its destruction has been to impress upon the Affghans that their atrocious conduct towards a British functionary has not been suffered to pass with impunity.

Extract from a letter to the Governor General, from Major Gen. Pollock, Dated Jugdaluck, Oct. 16.

It is very gratifying to be able to state that we have met with no opposition since we left Cabool, except what must always be expected where the whole population is armed, and we have consequently had small parties of thieves occasionally firing on the rear guards. During each night that we encamped not a shot has been fired, and on the line of march not a man is to be seen on the hills.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL POLLOCK, C.B.

Camp, Chumkunie, Nov. 8, 1842.

The troops will march towards the British province by brigades, on subsessive days, as follows:—

The brigade, with head quarters, on the 10th inst.; the second, on the 11th; the third, on the 12th; the fourth on the 13th. The first brigade, General Nott's force, on the 14th; the second on the 15th.

When the second brigade moves from Chumkunie, on the 11th instant, the whole of the force under General Nott will encamp on the ground and proceed as above directed.

The brigades will be formed as follows:—

1st Brigade—3d troop 1st brigade of Horse Artillery, her Majesty's 3d Light Dragoons, the 3d Irregular Cavalry, the 4th and 5th company of Sappers and Miners, her Majesty's 13th Light Infantry, the 35th Light Infantry, Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners, Jezailchees.

2d Brigade—No. 6 Light Field Battery, squadron of 5th Cavalry, her Majesty's 9th Foot, the 26th Native Infantry, the 60th Native Infantry.

3d Brigade—The 3d troop of the 2d brigade of Horse Artillery, the 10th Regiment of Light Cavalry, the 30th Native Infantry, the 53d Native Infantry, the 64th Native Infantry.

4th Brigade—The 2d company of the 2d battalion of Artillery, and other bullock guns, the 1st Light Cavalry, her Majesty's 31st Foot, the 6th Native Infantry, the 33d Native Infantry.

Each brigade will have a portion of the park attached, which will be under the senior artillery officer, who will aid and assist with his forge establishments for all necessary repairs.

ORDERS BY GENERAL G. POLLOCK, C.B.

The Deputy Paymaster will be pleased to issue pay for the months of July and August last to the force, making advances of the estimated amount of abstracts to such corps and individuals as may not have received their pay-draughts for those months.

The bildars will be paid all arrears previous to being discharged.

AFTER ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL POLLOCK, C.B.

All the European officers and native sick, with the subordinate medical establishments attached to them at Peshawur, will be transferred to their respective regimental hospitals forthwith.

Camp near Peshawur, Nov. 9, 1842.

No news, but here are some orders that may be acceptable to you.—

ORDERS BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR R. SALE, G.C.B.

Camp, Chumkunie, Nov. 4, 1842.

The troops will halt until further orders. The Major General positively prohibits any soldiers, European or native, or camp followers, from entering any of the villages in the neighbourhood of camp, nor are they to be allowed to proceed in the direction of Peshawur, into which city they will not get entrance. Any one found disobeying this order will be severely punished. This order to be read and explained to the men, and by beat of tomtom throughout the lines and bazaars.

From Major General Pollock, C.B., commanding in Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Camp, Jellalabad, Oct. 23.

SIR—I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India, a copy of a letter which I yesterday addressed to the Adjutant General of the Army, reporting my arrival at this place. I have also the honour to forward the copy of a letter from me to the same address, transmitting a despatch from Major General Nott.

I have made preparations for the destruction of the fortifications here, and trust to be enabled to march in progress to Peshawur on the 25th inst. I will write again on this subject directly I have heard from Major General Nott, whose arrival here is still uncertain.

I have, &c,
GEORGE POLLOCK, Major General,
Commanding in Affghanistan.

From Major General W. Nott, commanding division of the Army, to Capt. G. Ponsonby, Assistant Adjutant General.

Camp, Giant's Tomb, Oct. 15.

SIR—I beg to report for the information of Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., that the rere guard of the force under my command, was yesterday attacked by large bodies of the enemy in the Huft Kotal Pass. I sent 200 sepoys and a wing of her Majesty's 40th Regt., and 2 companies of her Majesty's 41st, under the command of Major Hibbert, to the assistance of Capt. Leeson of the 42d Regt. Native Infantry, who had charge of the rear. Our sepoys defeated and dispersed the enemy. Captain Leeson speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the officers and sepoys under his command.

Major Hibbert and the wing of her Majesty's 40th Regt., and the two companies of her Majesty's 41st, under Captain Blackbourne, behaved with their accustomed gallantry. My thanks are due to all the troops engaged. I enclose a list of the killed and wounded.

I have, &c.,
W. NOTT, Major General.
G. PONSONBY, Assistant Adj. Gen.

Return of killed and wounded during the attacks of the rere guard of Major General Nott's force, on the evening of the 15th and morning of the 16th of October.

Total of each killed—12 men and 3 horse.

Wounded—2 lieutenants; 1 assistant surgeon; 4 havildars; 5 naicks; 36 gunners, troopers, &c.; 1 horse keeper; 10 horses.

Grand total of killed and wounded—61 officers and men, and 13 horses.

W. NOTT, Major General,
Commanding Field Force.
G. PONSONBY, Assistant Adj. Gen.
R. C. SHAKESPEARE, Military Secretary.

Officers Wounded—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain W. Jervis, 42d Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry; Lieut. N. W. Chamberlain, Christie's Horse; and Assistant Surgeon J. H. Serrall, 42d Regiment of Bengal Native Infantry.

N.B.—1 havildar, 1 naick, and 1 sepoy of the 27th N.I., doing duty with the 42d Native Infantry, are included in the above.

From Major General G. Pollock, C.B., commanding in Affghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Camp Ally Boghan, Oct. 27, 1842.

SIR—I have the honor to report, for the information of the Rt. Hon. the Governor General of India, my departure from Jellalabad with the whole of the troops, excepting Gen. Nott's division, after destroying the fortifications of that city.

I have, &c.,
G. POLLOCK,
Major Gen., Commanding in Affghanistan.
T H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Covernor General.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to the Government.

GENERAL ENGLAND'S FORCE.

Secret Department, Bombay Castle, November 5.

The Hon. the Governor in Council has great satisfaction in republishing for general information the following General Orders, dated Simla, the 20th ult., issued by the Right Hon. the Gov. Gen. of India.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to the Government.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 14.

The Governor General has much satisfaction in announcing the successful termination of the arduous and difficult operations confided to Major General England, of withdrawing, through the Kojuck and Bolan passes into the valley of the Indus, a portion of the force lately stationed at Candahar, and all the scattered garrisons of the immediate places between the eastern face of the Kojuck mountains and the plains of Cutchee.

The operation, less brilliant in its circumstances than that entrusted to Major General Pollock and Major Gen: Nott, was yet one which demanded the greatest prudence in the making of every previous arrangement for securing the safe descent of the several columns, and which called into exercise many of the higher qualities which must contribute to form the character of an accomplished general.

The Governor General could not but regard with some anxiety the progress of this movement, requiring so much of delicate management in its execution; and it is a subject of extreme satisfaction to him, that the same complete success should have attended this which has, during the present campaign, attended every other part of the combined operations of the armies beyond the Indus.

The Governor General requests that Major General Sir Charles Napier will express to Major General England, and to all the officers and troops which were under his command, the entire satisfaction with which their whole conduct has been viewed on this occasion.

The Governor General also requests that Major General Sir Charles Napier will communicate to Major Outram, and the other political officers, his thanks for the zeal and ability they have manifested in the collection of carriage and supply, and in their various transactions with the native chiefs and tribes, tending to facilitate and secure the descent of the several columns of the army.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

From Major General R. England, Commanding Scinde Field Force, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.

Camp, near Dadur, Oct. [illegible]

SIR—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor General in Council, that the troops destined to descend the Indus by the Bolan Pass finally evacuated Quetta on the 1st instant, and have accomplished their march through that defile without much difficulty.

2. In order to facilitate the movement of this large body, which, with the acquisition of the garrison of Quetta, consisted of more than seven battalions, with details of cavalry, 18 pieces of artillery, and an increased setting of invalids and of stores, I divided them into three columns of route, retaining the last in as light a form of equipment as possible, in the hope and supposition that, if the tribes through whose country we should pass, were inclined to attack us, they would prefer to make their chief efforts on the last departing division; and I, therefore, sent the greater part of the sick and public stores with the leading divisions accordingly.

3. It has proved that this conjecture was right, because the two preceding divisions have been wholly unmolested in their progress through the pass; whereas on the morning of the 3d I found the Kakurs posted in some numbers on the steep ground which commands the upper extremity of the narrow zigzag near Siribolan.

4. These insurgents, however, had only time to deliver a few rounds on the column, when their attention was fully engaged by the flanking parties which covered our left, and which I now reinforced by a strong detachment of the 6th Regiment Bombay Native Infantry, and by nearly the whole of the 6th Regiment of Irregular Infantry, under Major Woodhouse and Captain Macdonnell, respectively.

5. I had every reason to be satisfied with the handsome manner in which our troops ascended these stupendous heights, and cleared them of the enemy; and Major Woodhouse speaks very highly of the conduct of a party of Brahoe horse which accompanied him in this affair.

6. On this occasion also Major Outram gave me his able assistance, as well as in flanking the lower extremity of the Bolan pass near Kundye, where I had good reason to expect again to meet some hostile tribes; but the total disappointment of the Kakurs on the 3d, and the effectual flanking arrangements made on all occasions by our troops, seem to have prevented any renewal of interruption.

7. I beg leave to enclose a list of the casualties which have occurred during their passage of the Bolan defile.

8. As I now consider the chief difficulties of this march to have terminated, I trust I may be permitted to bring to the notice of his lordship the Governor General the general good conduct of the troops I have had the honour to command during these prolonged and laborious operations; and I venture to submit the names of Major Waddington, Commanding Engineers; Major Willie, Major of Brigade; Major Boyd, Acting Assistant Quartermaster General; Captain Davidson, Deputy Commissary General; and Surgeon Wight, in chief medical charge; and to claim his lordship's favourable estimate of the exertions these officers in their several departments and capacities; and it is with the utmost satisfaction that I am enabled to assure his lordship that owing to the discipline which has been exacted, these British columns, in emerging from the Bolan pass, will leave amongst the peaceable inhabitants of the country they have quitted a well merited character for forbearance and humanity; whilst, in the deliberate and systematic order of their march, during which every enemy has been beaten off and no store lost or captured, the power of our arms has been alike equally and imperiously made manifest.

9. The garrison of Sebee will be withdrawn to morrow, and that of the Dunher on the 12th and 13th, when I propose to resume my progress to the Indus.

I have, &c.,
R. ENGLAND, Major General,
Commanding Scinde Field Forces.

Return of casualties in skirmishes with the enemy since the march of the head quarters from Quetta on the 1st, to its arrival at Dadur on the 9th instant.

Camp Dadur, October 10.

Killed, 2; wounded, 11; missing 4.

RELEASE OF DOST MAHOMED.

NOTIFICATION.

Secret Department, Bombay Castle, Nov. 11.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to republish, for general information, the following notification, issued at Simla on the 25th ult., by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to the Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Secret Department, Simla, Oct. 25, 1842.

The advance of the British armies to Ghuznee and Cabool having led to the restoration to freedom of the British prisoners in the hands of the Affghans, Dost Mahomed Khan, his wives and family, Mahomed Akbar Khan, and many Affghan chiefs, remain in the absolute power of the British government, without having any means of procuring their liberation.

To this condition of disgrace and danger has Mahomed Akbar Khan reduced his father, and his wife, and his family, and the chiefs, his country, by making war upon women, and preferring the continuance of their captivity, and suffering, for objects connected only with his own safety, to the general exchange of prisoners, which was offered by the British government, and the consequent restoration to liberty of those whose honor and whose happiness should have been most dear to him.

But the British government is desirous of terminating, at the earliest period, all the evils which have arisen out of the Affghan war; and the Governor General, enabled by the recovery of the British prisoners who were in the hands of the enemy to follow the course most in accordance with clemency and humanity, declares that when the British army returning from Affghanistan shall have passed the Indus, all the Affghans now in the power of the British government shall be permitted to return to their country.

The Affghan chiefs who are thus released will, before they pass the Sutlej, present themselves at the durbar of the Governor General in his camp at Ferozepore.

The wives of Dost Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Akbar Khan, and all the ladies of the family and household, will be conducted with all respect to the frontiers of Affghanistan.

By order of the Right Hon. the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.
(True copy.) J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to the Government.

SCINDE AND BELOOCHISTAN.

NOTIFICATION.

Secret Department, Bombay Castle, November 5.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to republish for general information the following General Orders, dated Simla, the 19th ult., issued by the Right Hon. the Governor General of India.

By order of the Hon. the Governor in Council,
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to the Government.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HON. THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA.

Secret Department, Simla, October 19.

The Governor General is pleased to direct, that the functions and allowances of all officers holding political appointments in Scinde and Beloochistan, and of all persons in their several establishments, shall cease on the 15th of November.

Major General Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, will submit, for the approval of the Governor General, the names of such officers as he may be desirous of having attached to his staff as extra aides de camp, for the purpose of performing political duties under his directions.

Such extra aides de camp will, in addition to their allowances as such, have granted to them such moderate extra allowances as may be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of their journies and fixed establishments.

Major General Sir Charles Napier will suggest to the Governor General what, in his judgment, the amount of such extra allowances should be, having reference, not to former salaries and allowances, but the just remuneration for service to be performed.

Major General Sir C. Napier is authorised to make any provisional arrangements to the above effect, subject to the approval of the Governor General.

The Governor General is likewise pleased to direct, that the functions and allowances of all officers holding political appointments on the right bank of the Upper Indus, and of all persons in their several establishments, shall cease on the 15th of November.

The functions and allowances of Sir R. Shakspeare, Military Secretary to Major General Pollock, will cease on the 31st of December.

The several officers abovementioned will, with all expedition, send in their accounts and their last contingent bills, and will, with the exception of such as may be appointed extra aides de camp by Major General Sir C. Napier, rejoin their several corps, being hereby, from the dates above mentioned, placed at the disposal of the Commander in Chief of the armies of their respective presidencies.

By order of the Right Honorable the Governor General of India,

T. H. MADDOCK,
Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor General.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to the Government.

HONG KONG.—Friday's night's *Gazette* contains the order in council, creating a court of justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction, in the island of Hong Kong.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—Some days since two boys named Gilmer and Campbell, picked up, on the shore, at Holywood, a bottle, with a proportionate buoy attached to it. On examination, they discovered it contained a letter, and, attached to it, a slip of paper, on which was written a request, that whoever might pick it up would put the letter in the Holywood Post office. The communication was directed to a person named Gibson, residing at Portwilliam, in the South of Scotland. The slip of paper stated, that this method of forwarding a letter was adopted by one of the crew of the schooner Cheerful, then lying in the Lough,—it being impossible, on account of the storm, to come ashore in a boat. The letter was forthwith conveyed to the Post office, and would, of course, be duly received by the person to whom it is addressed.—In stormy weather, when wind and tide suited, many communications might, probably, be effected in this manner, of consequence both to merchants and friends.—*Ulster Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.—A gentleman residing at Kennington, near Oxford, of the great age of 84, has recently cut one of his back teeth, and, what is more surprising, there appear the usual symptoms of others following.—*Berks Chronicle.*

AFFAIRS IN THE EAST.

SYRIA.

Beyrout, December 8.

Since my last communication the Pacha of Lebanon sent an assurance to the Druses that their Siekhs would be liberated; and in accordance with this pledge, and on the faith of his word, two of their most influential chiefs were sent to treat with him on the subject; but no sooner did they come within his grasp, than, regardless of his word or honor, he imprisoned them also, and, while he was thus dishonorably depriving the mountain chiefs of their liberty, the Pasha of Damascus was playing a similar part in the drama of Ottoman treachery; but, less wary than might have been expected in one of his school, he made known his purpose to a Druse chief living near Damascus, who, up to that time, continued in the interest af the Turkish government. On learning, however, that the Pashas contemplated nothing short of capturing all the Druse Siekhs, he returned immediately with his family to Lebanon, revealed the secret designs of the goverment, on which the war cry was raised, and the whole Druse population, with some villages of Christians, were roused to active and determined defence. The Maronites, with some few exceptions, have remained inactive, having, it is said, an understanding with the Druses that those who do not join them will continue neutral; but still they are exceedingly suspicious of each other, and their mutual sectarian hatred will scarcely allow them to act in earnest against a common enemy. This Damascus chieftain is at the head of the Druse party; he is a man of the most dauntless courage, and his name (Shibbey el Arian) a war note throughout the country. He, and about five hundred followers, made a long and successful stand against Ibrahim Pasha, and never submitted but by treaty. During the last month there has not been any engagement of importance; small parties have come in contact, on which occasion the Turks have been generally defeated. Some days since a party of five hundred soldiers attempted to ascend the mountain, but were driven back very quickly; every attempt having failed to get direct access to the mountain, large numbers have been sent by water to Sidon, with the hope of ascending by a more circuitous rout. We have a large force of Albanians here at present. They are rather refractory about going to the mountains, and evidently don't like to meet the Druses—lately, they positively refused to go except upon terms that were impracticable. On the 18th the Albanians were ordered to Sidon. The commanding officer said the men wanted their pay (which is a miserable allowance even when paid), and would not go without it. The Turkish officer very grossly insulted him, on which the latter discharged his pistol at the former, but without effect. The Albanian officer was immediately cut down. When the Albanians heard their officer was killed, a general row followed, in which several lives were lost, and since then they have remained in a state of sullen dissatisfaction. The Pasha is without money to pay the men, and has failed in every attempt to raise a loan in this country. On the 20th the Pasha of the mountain sent out a foraging party which came in collision with the Druses. Reinforcements were sent by the Pasha, and after a warm engagement the Turks were defeated, leaving a hundred and fifty killed. One of the Siekhs, who has been in prison, went up with a high officer from the Pasha to make terms with the Druses; but the object of the Pasha appeared to be that of gaining time rather than an amicable treaty, and consequently the conference has ended in nothing. Some pieces of artillery have been taken to Sidon, and the Pasha is mustering his forces there, with the intention of making a bold attack from that quarter. The Druses are removing their families to the Hauran, a place near Damascus, of easy defence and greater security, with the evident intention of preparing for a determined resistance. I have no doubt but they will make a deadly struggle; they feel that their existence in the country depends upon the result of the present war—if overcome, their condition will be scarcely tolerable.

Since writing the above, I have just heard that the Turkish force has succeeded in gaining the mountains from Sidon, so as to reach the main body under Omar Pasha, who have been for some time barely able to defend themselves; but quite unable to make any aggressive attack upon the Druses. Omar Pasha has taken the opportunity of returning by Sidon to Beyrout, where he arrived yesterday, and with great *eclat* declared a triumph over the Druses, because of some trifling defeat which the latter sustained, but chiefly from the Emir Amien (a Druse,) who with his followers retired to a higher village than that which they occupied hitherto, and which lies in the immediate neighbourhood of Christians upon whose friendship he did not think it judicious to rely; but, such is the uncertainty of Turkish favour or appointments, that this same Omar Pasha who came here yesterday with flying colours, amid the gratulations of the Turks, is to day a prisoner, and to morrow, by order of the Serasker, goes to Constantinople, to answer charges for mal administration of the government of the mountains.

We cannot look with listless indifference on the passing events which agitate the whole framework of society in this country; we are often compelled to see and hear, with painful sympathy, the condition of the opposed, and with disgust and abhorrence the conduct of the oppressors—and we have as often asked the question can nothing be done for Syria? Involuntarily the mind turns to England; she has rarely left a work half done: and yet Syria witnesses somewhat of this against her; she interfered, and, doubtless, with the most benevolent intentions—but by that interference she has rendered the country, by many degrees, worse than it was. Is it then to be left to ruin—rather is not this unfavourable form an argument for further measures?—Inactive sympathy will never efface the claims, or silence the cries of this afflicted country; she looks to Europe for mediation, but she looks to England, in particular, as the arbitress of her wrongs, and the efficient friend of her rights and liberties. Promises were made, and hopes held out, under the impression that Turkish honour and gratitude would ratify them, if for no other reason than respect towards the allied powers; but these promises have been laughed at—these engagements have been disregarded. That an obligation rests upon England in particular to see that the terms on which the Turks received this country, when taken from Mehemet Ali, be faithfully observed and carried out, will be evident from the prominent part which she took in these arrangements—Nov. 9, 1840. Lord Palmerston in a letter to the British ambassador at Constantinople, says—"The Pasha sent to govern in Syria, should be a man who will actively and in good faith fulfil the promises made to the Syrians in the name of the Sultan, by the British agent, Mr. Wood." We confess some surprise that England should quietly permit these promises to lie unfulfilled; yet, when the subject of Syria was brought before the British parliament last session, Sir Robert Peel expressed a hope that the Turkish government would see that it was for the interest of the Porte to adopt certain conciliatory measures then required. But those who expect that the Porte will see its own permanent interest, must be disappointed. The blindest obstinacy is the characteristic of that government, and her measures the most effective for ruining every country under her away. Scarcely had this country been again restored to the full possession of the Turks, than disorder and violence again become the prominent characteristics; and this state of things has gone on almost uninterruptedly since, till, crowned by the present climax of anarchy and blood—a contest, the fire of which may be smouldered for a while, but the embers will rekindle again and again—scenes of cruelty and war may be oft repeated—fields and vineyards may be ravaged, and villages desolated; but that power, the integrity and independence of which England has vainly tried and signally failed to sustain will continue its downward road to utter ruin: and though it may struggle long and hard, yet, like the violent floundering of the wounded whale, these efforts shall but the more quickly ebb out the life blood of its existence. But while the Turkish power is withering out its pending doom, is Syria to be given up to anarchy and ruin? Will the government of the country be allowed to continue in hands whose authority is nowhere recognised? Are the European powers to remain silent spectators of disorder which might be remedied, and oppression which might be removed?

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have Cape of Good Hope papers to the 6th of November, which bring very unsatisfactory intelligence from the frontier. It appears that the Dutch Boers who have been gradually increasing on the territory of the native tribes beyond the Orange River, have publicly disclaimed all allegiance to British authority, and set the judicial powers of the colony at defiance. Justice Menzies, one of the puisne judges of the colony, happened to be at Calesburg, on the Orange River frontier, when the account of this proceeding of the Boers reached him, who, upon his own authority, published an edict, declaring all the territory in South Africa, lying to the eastward of the 23d degree of east longtitude, and to the southward of the 25th degree of south latitude, not belonging to the Crown of Portugal, or in possession of the natives, annexed to Great Britain. The object of the judge on the spur of the moment was evidently to prevent the Boers from sheltering their disobedience under the pretext of being beyond the boundary line of the colony; but as soon as the account reached the governor, Sir Thomas Napier, he disclaimed the proceeding of Judge Menzies by public proclamation. It is quite clear, however, that the whole line of the frontier is in a very unsettled and unsatisfactory state and that it will require the employment of a considerable military force for some time to reduce the Boers to obedience. The main object the Boers have in view is to be allowed to seize upon the lands of the Aborigines with impunity, the only limit to their grasping cupidity being the extent of their power of coercion. The Cape editors attribute their boldness to the lenity shown to their members that emigrated to Port Natal; and the belief amongst them beyond the Orange River was, that Colonel Cloetz had not subdued them, but only made a truce with them for six months. Great benefit had been experienced from a copious fall of rain in the Grabernsteran district, which, as we were previously informed, had suffered severely from a long protracted drought.

NAPOLEON AND THE RIGHT OF SEARCH.

A Paris newspaper publishes the following quotation to show the opinion Napoleon would probably have formed on the question of the right of search:—

"These are the dispositions on which the decree of Milan, of the 17th of December, 1807, is based:—

"Seeing that the dispositions made by the Britannic government of the date of the 11th of November last, which bring into subjection the vessels of neutral powers, friends and even allies of England, not only to be visited by the crews of English vessels, but even to proceed to an English station, and are compelled to pay an arbitrary imposition of so much per cent on their cargoes, which are regulated by the English government:

Considering by these acts that the English government has denationalised the vessels of all the nations of Europe, and that it is not in the power of any government to exercise its own independence and right, all the sovereigns of Europe being bound to the sovereignty and independence of their flag; that if, by an inexcusable weakness, which will be an ineffaceable stain in the eyes of posterity, a like tyranny is permitted to become a principle, and consecrated by usage, the English will take measures to establish a right, as they have profited by the tolerances of some governments to establish the infamous principle that the flag does not protect the merchandise, and to give to their rights of blockade an arbitrary and unlawful extension in the sovereignty of other states:

"We have decreed as follows:—

"1. All ships, of whatever nation, that shall suffer the visit of an English vessel, submit to a voyage to England, or shall pay any tax whatever to the English government, are by that act declared denationalised, to have lost the protection of their flags, and to have become the property of the English government."

Articles 2 and 3 pronounce the confiscation of vessels, and that England is in a state of blockade.

"4. These measures, which are but a just reciprocity for the barbarous system adopted by the English government, which assumes a legislation like that of Algiers, will cease to have their effect for all nations that shall oblige the English government to respect their flag. The provisions of the present decree shall be null and void when the English government shall return to the principles of the rights of nations, which are also those of justice and honour."

TRADE OF BELFAST.

In the *Northern Whig* there is a very elaborate statement of the Trade of that port. The following abridgment contains the leading features of the return:—

There has been an addition to the shipping of the port, in the past year, of seven vessels (after deducting those lost and sold), and tonnage to the amount of 1,189.

Fourteen of the largest vessels belonging to the port are (or have lately been) employed in the East India and Australian trade. Thirty three regularly engaged in the trade with Canada and the United States; and 12 are generally employed in the trade with the West Indies.

Eleven years since the ship Thomas Gelston, of 441 tons, stood at the head of the register; that vessel ranks now only twenty ninth. The twenty eight ships which precede her have an aggregate tonnage of 17,354, and an average, within a small fraction, of 620 tons each.

The total number of vessels registered at Belfast (leaving out the very small craft) is 365, carrying 49,625 tons—an average of nearly 136 each. Of these, 104, registering 33,644 tons (an average of 323½ tons each), are in the foreign trade. Those in the coasting and cross Channel trades amount to 261 (being an aggregate of 15,981 tons), and each vessel carrying on an average nearly 61¼ tons each.

The number of steamers trading to the port of Belfast, in the years 1841—42, was 29.

EMIGRATION FROM BELFAST IN 1842.

United States	1,190
Prince Edward's Island	487
New Brunswick	180
Canada	4,854
Total	6,711

This shows an increase of emigration, direct from our port, of 1,483 individuals during the past year, compared with our returns for 1841. It is probable that double the above number—say 13,422 emigrants—left the port for final shipment at Liverpool, Greenock, &c.

CUSTOMS DUTIES OF BELFAST.

In the year ending	Jan. 5, 1839,	..	£316,175	1	9
.. ..	Jan. 1, 1840,	..	341,442	19	9
.. ..	Jan. 1, 1841,	..	366,152	3	10
.. ..	Jan. 1, 1842,	..	373,726	16	0
.. ..	Jan. 1, 1843,	..	346,245	15	4

The duties paid on goods, at the Belfast office, for the past year, amounted to £3,782 14s 1d.

The entire number of vessels, under 15 tons burden, which entered the port, during the year, was, 3,250, with a tonnage of 337,505 tons.

BRITISH FUNDS—WEDNESDAY.

Bank Stock ..	172½	New 3½ per Cent. ..	101 11/16
3 per Cent. Consols	94 13/16	India Stock	262 3
Ditto for Acct ..	—	India Bonds	59 7
3 per Cent. Reduced	95⅜	Exchequer Bills, (£1000)	
3½ per Ct. Red ..	101⅞	65 7 pm	

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	94⅞
3½ per Cent Stock	101
3½ Debentures	93⅝

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 14, 1843.

THE WATERFORD SCHOOL AND ST. OLAVE'S.

The extraordinary resolution to which the Corporation have come respecting the Waterford Endowed School, demands the gravest consideration of the public—and, we add, the most deliberate reconsideration on the part of our new Municipal Body. The School has flourished here from time immemorial under the auspices of the late Corporation; and, placed from time to time under the management of Masters, eminent for their talents and learning, has contributed mainly to the civilization and character of the extensive circuit from which its pupils were drawn, and to the reputation of this city as a seat of learning. Passing by such celebrated names as those of Stock, &c., we need only call to the remembrance of our fellow citizens the talents, learning, and virtues of the two preceding masters, and remind them (in terms restricted by his presence amongst us) of the many excellencies of the present. Who that remembers the late Rev. Wm. Price—his unaffected piety—his universal benevolence—his Christian charity, that knew no limit of creed or party—the liberality of his political views—the talents, the learning, the industry and skill, which he brought to the task—who that knew those things, we say, did not rejoice that the situation of Master of the Endowed School was sufficient attraction to engage the exercise of such talents, virtues, and principles in the important duty of educating the youth of this city and its environs?—who did not acknowledge that the existence of such an endowment conferred advantages on the City of Waterford truly inestimable?

Again, when we recollect that his successor was the celebrated Doctor Graham—that under his auspices the School flourished in an unprecedented manner, and raised the literary character of this city to an elevation it had never known before: that in the Endowed School of Waterford the learned Doctor achieved that reputation (not only for the School, but) for himself, which pointed him out to the government of the day as the fittest person to place at the head of the first and most celebrated of all the scholastic establishments of the country; when we consider the honor and advantages thus conferred upon this city, and still reflected on it by the increasing celebrity of this distinguished gentleman—what can we conclude, but that the Endowed School was a signal honor and a signal benefit to Waterford—and that any act which would disturb its progress in the same course, must be, in proportion, detrimental to the public, not to say disgraceful to its authors.

And lastly, when we reflect that the present master, the Rev. Dr. Price, is son to the former, and nephew to the latter of those distinguished masters, that, educated under them, he exhibits the same virtues, the same learning, the same industry, and devotion to his charge, and has thus been enabled to sustain, both as a mercantile and a classical school—in the merchants office, in the civil and military departments, and in the University, the same high character for the establishment which it sustained under his immediate predecessors; when we consider also his personal character and unblemished life, when all these things rise before us, we feel really at a loss to account for the determination to which the corporation has come of withdrawing its support from such an institution, and, in the apparent absence of any fairly justifying reason, can imagine no possible motive but a sectarian illiberality which the members of the Corporation have, as individuals, too frequently and too vehemently denied, to let us suppose that, as a body, they can be influenced by it. If they be, they have fearfully belied their own professions, and sadly disappointed, if not stultified, the expectations of their Liberal friends.

We confess we are unwilling to believe this of our Roman Catholic fellow citizens; and yet the motion for depriving the master of the chaplaincy of St. Olave's, and throwing it open to the competition of the Roman Catholic clergy, leaves us scarcely an alternative. If such should be the case, there remains but one course for the immediate adoption of the Protestant inhabitants of this city, and such *really liberal* Roman Catholics as detest bigotry and intolerance. The force of public opinion must be brought to bear on the corporation; and for this purpose we recommend an early public meeting to be held under influential auspices, and governed with good temper and discretion. The resolutions adopted on such an occasion may have their proper weight. But if not, there are other resources in the power of law, in the justice of an impartial government, or, as a last resource, in the wisdom of parliament, to which we must apply.

For the present we shall say no more on the subject.

THE MATHEW TESTIMONIAL.—By our advertising columns it will be seen, that a meeting will be held in Dublin on the 26th instant, for the purpose of taking such measures as may tend to perpetuate the grateful feelings entertained by all classes for the labours of the Rev. Mr. Mathew. We are certain that Waterford will not be backward in testifying its marked approval of the exertions of this truly estimable man.

We have received the first number of a new candidate for public patronage, "The Illustrated Polytechnic Review." The illustrations are admirably executed, and the matter is well selected. We know not, in this age of cheap publications, a work which more deserves to be supported than the "Polytechnic." The price, four pence, places it within the reach of the most humble.

SMUGGLING.—Yesterday a man named James Darcy, was detected bringing ashore 8½ lbs. of Tobacco from the *William Penn*, and brought before the Mayor, by whom he was committed until the board prefer informations.

AMERICA.

We have received a file of the *New York Journal of Commerce* to the 19th of December, per the New York, which arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday. It brings no news of importance. We subjoin a few extracts.—

"Washington, Wednesday, Dec. 14.

"The estimates of the expenditure for the coming year have not yet been laid before the house; but I learn that they are reduced to the very economical scale of 20 millions.—*Correspondent of New York Journal.*

"It is stated to day that the President, who has been severely indisposed of late, has recovered his health.

"At the sitting of the Senate Chamber, on the 15th of December, the following resolution was offered by Mr. Benont—

"Resolved—That the president be requested to inform the Senate whether the Quintuple Treaty for the suppression of the slave trade has been communicated to the government of the United States in any form whatever, and if so, by whom? for what purpose? and what answer may have been returned to such communication. Also, to communicate to the Senate all the information which may have been received by the government of the United States, going to show that the 'course which this government might take in relation to said treaty, has excited no small degree of attention and discussion in Europe.'—Also, to inform the Senate how far the 'home animadversions,' and 'the great political excitement which this treaty has caused in Europe, have any application or reference to these United States.' Also, to inform the Senate what danger there was of leaving 'the laws and the obligations' of the United States in relation to the suppression of the slave trade to be 'executed by others,' if we did not 'remove their pretext and motive for violating our flag and executing our laws,' by entering into the stipulations for the African squadron, and the remonstrating sentences which are contained in the 8th and 9th articles of the late British treaty."

A mutiny was discovered on board the United States brig Somers, on her voyage home from Africa. It was headed by Mr. Midshipman Spencer, son of the secretary of war. The mutineers had determined to seize the vessel, murder the officers, and then commence a piratical career, the homeward bound packets being the objects of attack—of the people on board the captured vessels they were sworn that "no one should be left to tell tales." The punishment of the intended mutineers was prompt; a court martial was held, and Spencer with two other ringleaders were condemned and hung. Spencer was only nineteen years of age.

We understand that it is the intention of Mr. J. P. Knight to visit our city in the course of a few days, for the purpose of giving a *soiree musicale* in which he will introduce specimens of various styles of composition.

At the weekly meeting of the Board of Guardians, on Thursday, the amount of the city collection for the week was announced to be £15 2s; uncollected £225 8d 2d. The County Kilkenny collection was £17 17s 7d; uncollected £754 7s 5d. But two paupers were admitted. The total amount due to the National Bank appears to be £2423 19s 8d.

Our respected contemporary, the *Cork Constitution*, states that our journal is received very irregularly. We beg to assure him that the *Mail* is duly posted to his address, and the fault of its not being received by him is not chargeable to us.

At the weekly meeting of the Harbour Commissioners, on Thursday, Henry Denny, Esq., took the usual affirmation as Harbour Commissioner, in the room of J. D. Lapham, Esq., resigned.

POOR LAWS.—We would impress on the Waterford *City* guardians the necessity of punctually attending the weekly board. A few week's ago a heavy new rate for the city *only* was passed, there being but one *city* guardian present. If those gentlemen cannot attend to protect the interest of the citizens they should resign, and others with more leisure be elected, but as long as they are guardians they should attend punctually, especially as the number of country guardians is so much larger, owing to the bad construction of the Poor Law Act.—*Mirror.*

The Marquis of Waterford has taken one of the splendid mansions in Belgrave Square, London, which will be thrown open to the *haut ton*, shortly after the arrival of the Marquis and Marchioness in London from Ireland, with a series of brilliant parties.

Lord Eliot goes to London about the 20th inst., to attend his parliamentary duty.—*Saunders.*

A post office has been established at the gay village of Courtown Harbor, county of Wexford.

On Saturdsy last, a private soldier of the 36th Regt., whilst in a state of inebriation, fell from off the top of the coach, near Naas, and was killed on the spot.

THE MAGISTRACY.—The Lord Chancellor has been pleased to appoint Francis Mooney, Esq., a Magistrate for the King's County; Charles Magee, Esq., a Magistrate for the county of Down; and the Right Hon. George Roe, Lord Mayor of Dublin, a Magistrate for the county of Dublin.

Head Constable Bourke has arrested Wm. Irwan, of Foxboro,' who has been identified as being one of the party that assaulted a man who afterwards died of his wounds, in the neighbourhood of Roscrea.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Christopher Wilson, who lately died, was the father of the turf. It is not generally known that he was never absent from the Derby race or the St. Leger for fifty years successively; and he was so highly respected that on all occasions of dispute he was selected as referee.

Mr. and Mrs. George Wyse have arrived at Gresham Terrace, Kingstown.

On the evening of Saturday last, between the hours of 6 and 7 o'clock, four men, two of whom were armed with guns, and one with a scythe, entered the bawn of Richd. Coffee, of Knockinglass, near Ballymackey, Having secured Coffee's door on the outside, and posted a sentinel thereon, three of them entered the bawn, in which a man named Martin Maher had taken up a temporary residence. On recognising Coffee, who was sitting at the fire, one of them instantly covered him with his gun, while another of them asked Maher what was his name? 'My name is Maher,' said the man, 'and I'll never deny it.' 'If so,' said the ruffian with the scythe, 'you're the man we want' whereupon he struck at him, and dragged him out in the yard, where he and the fellow that had the second gun continued to beat him until they supposed him dead. While Maher was being treated in this barbarous manner, the gun was kept levelled at Coffee's head, with imprecations that his brains would be blown out, if he either spoke a word or stirred hand or foot. In the meantime the persons in Coffee's house, who were five in number, three women and 2 servant boys, hearing the great outcry in the yard, they broke open the door, and Coffee's mother, an old woman upwards of 70 years of age, was felled to the ground by a blow of a stick on the furehead as she was coming out. Coffee's wife was cut with a scythe in the arm, and received a blow on the head. The ruffians having considered that they had completed their bloody job, departed as deliberately as if they had been engaged in an every day transaction. It is believed that the guns were unloaded, or else the miscreants would have dealt in a more summary manner with their unfortunate victim, who, as it is, is hardly expected to recover. Head constable Bourke having heard of the outrage, commenced a quick search, and, with that success which usually crowns his exertions, succeeded in arresting three out of the four. Two of them he apprehended on one of the by roads of Ballymackey, and the third amusing himself at a card table in one of the houses of the neighborhood. The three men have been fully identified by Richard Coffee, who was acquainted with their persons for the last 12 years. They are Stephen and John Gleeson, of Knockinglass, (brothers,) and Patrick Gleeson of the same place, and who is first cousin to the other two men. Maher's crime was, that Coffee was bringing him to the place as a cottier tenant, and that he was to get a house and 2 acres of land, which had been previously held by some friends of his intended murderers.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

WRECK OF A STEAMER—24 LIVES LOST.

(From the Liverpool Albion of Monday.)

We have been favoured with a letter detailing the loss of the steamer Monk, on the North Bank, Carnarvon, on Saturday, by which disaster twenty four individuals have perished. We subjoin the particulars:—

"Carnarvon, January 8, 1843.

"DEAR SIR—I have just learnt that the Skimmer got aground near Beaumaris Point, and has been obliged to discharge her pigs; but, notwithstanding that, she is likely to be neaped until the next spring. The Vale is arrived safe at the bridge, and I hope the Snowden reached Liverpool without damage or loss. It has been awfully etherwise with the Monk. In returning from Portdynllaen yesterday, she struck on the North Bank, about 6 o'clock, being nearly low water at the time. The engine immediately became disabled, and she stuck fast. They shortly after, being apprehensive of danger, showed lights, and burnt a tar barrel as signals to the Llanddwyn life boat, but she having been to Carnarvon yesterday, in returning they were obliged to leave her at Abermenia, so that when the signals were observed, and an attempt was made to reach the vessel, it was found impossible to do so against a strong flood tide and head wind, and the melancholy consequence is that the vessel going to pieces, twenty two or twenty four have perished, and only six saved.

"The pigs, cows, butter, and wreck are strewed about the Straits. Four of the persons saved got into a small punt, about two hours after she struck, and although they were at once capsized, eventually got safe on shore. Two others were saved this morning on part of the wreck, by the life boat.

"The body of Captain Hughes is, as yet, the only one found. He jumped overboard to endeavor to swim ashore, although the life boat was seen, and was overpowered, after getting into shallow water scarcely sufficient to cover him, and was, at the time, on his hands and knees, most probably in a state of insensibility. I believe he had no person on board acquainted with the bank.

"Among those drowned is a son of Mr. James, the officer of Portdynllaen, and Mr. Matthew James, master of a large vessel belonging to Liverpool.

I am, dear Sir,
Yours truly,
"N. PAYNTER."

LISMORE QUARTER SESSIONS.

POOR RATES—IMPORTANT DECISION.

Michael Morrissy v Francis Quin.

This was an action against the defendant, who was a Poor Rate Collector in the Union of Lismore, for having illegally levied six shillings and seven pence, for expenses of driver and auctioneer's fees. The Barrister stated that the Collector had no right, under the Act of Parliament, to charge more than one shilling in the pound on the sum levied, and had full authority to sell without an auctioneer, and decreed for the sum demanded.

The defendant has since sent in his resignation as collector.

OPENING OF TERM.

Hilary Term was opened on Wednesday with the usual formalities. The following gentlemen were called to the bar:—

* Thomas Daniel O'Mahony, Esq., eldest son of Daniel O'Mahony, late of Kilkenny, county of Limerick, Esq., deceased.

Walter Keating, Esq., eldest son of Walter Keating, of Sylvan Park, in the county of Meath, deceased.

Frederick Leopold Smyth, Esq., sixth son of Thomas Smyth, late of Queen Street, in the city of Dublin, deceased.

* Michael F. O'Dwyer, Esq., second son of Michael O'Dwyer, of Coolacussane, in the county Tipperary.

George Perrin, Esq., third son of Arthur Perrin, late of the city of Dublin.

Robert Warren, jun., Esq., eldest son of Robert Warren, of Rutland Square, in the city of Dublin.

Bernard Wm. Bogot, Esq., second son of Thomas N. Bagot, of Ballymore, county Galway.

John Fetherston Lowry, Esq., second son of Robert W. Lowry, of Pomeroy House, in the county Tyrone.

Robert William Lowry, Esq., elect son of said gentleman.

Hedges E. Chatterton, Esq., eldest son of A. Chatterton, late of Grenville place, in the city of Cork, deceased.

Norris Goddard, Esq., second son of William Goddard, of North Great George's Street, in the city of Dublin.

John Ryanston Edwards, Esq., eldest son of J. K. Edwards, of Old Court, county of Wicklow.

* John F. Maguire, Esq., eldest son of John Maguire, of the city of Cork.

* Dominick D'Arcy, Esq., second son of Martin D'Arcy, of Wellfort, in the county of Galway.

* Thus marked are Roman Catholics.

HILARY TERM, 1843.

Term began and sat on Wednesday 11th January, and ends on Tuesday, 31st January.

QUEEN'S BENCH.

NISI PRIUS DAYS.

IN TERM—1st Thursday, 12th January; 2d Monday 16th January; 3d Monday, 23d January. AFTER TERM—Wednesday, 1st February.

COMMON PLEAS.

NISI PRIUS DAYS.

IN TERM—Saturday, 14th January; Saturday, 21st January; Tuesday, 26th January. AFTER TERM—Wednesday, 1st February.

EXCHEQUER.

NISI PRIUS DAYS.

IN TERM—Saturday, 14th January; serve notice, Friday, 6th January; Saturday, 21st January; serve notice, Friday, 13th January. AFTER TERM—Wednesday, 1st February; serve notice, Tuesday, 24th January.

(From the Tipperary Constitution.)

ATTACK ON A KEEPER.—On Friday last a keeper on the lands of Woodhouse, near Mobarnan, was attacked in the noon day by two fellows, (one of whom was armed with a pistol,) who beat him, and used every means to deter him from remaining in charge of the house where he was. The keeper made a good resistance; but, we regret to say, the fellows escaped. The system of intimidation prevails to an alarming extent in this county, and no danger is left untried to carry out its lawless objects, against landlords in the recovery of their rents.

CARRICK ON SUIR, JAN. 7.—Thursday last, Mr. Maurice Davin, of the Deer Park, sub agent to Mrs. Keatinge, received a rockite notice, signed 'Sha na vest Starlight,' through the post office, *in haste*, stating that he was sent another before, which miscarried, otherwise his soul and the soul of his son John would be burned in Hell now. It was well written, but very badly spelled. Friday, two men from the county Waterford went into the house of a publican, named Edmund Walsh, in Bridge Street, and after drinking there for some short time, one of them, from Fews, near Clones, fell dead, and the other, named Griffin, would have shared the same fate, were it not for the timely attendance of Dr. Purcell, who with the greatest difficulty, after six hours' attention, perfectly recovered him from his dangerous situation. An inquest was held, and a verdict returned of—Died from the effects of ardent spirits.

The head mason at Curraghmore, named Falkner, is missing since Thurday last. He came into Carrick the evening before on business, and drank rather freely. He stopped at a lodging house that night, and left before five o'clock in the morning for Curraghmore. He went in the direction of the Quay, he got over the bridge, and is supposed to have walked into the river in the darkness of the morning. The Rev. Mr. Mandeville, of Curraghmore, held an investigation yesterday, at the police barrack, Carrick, when the above facts transpired. His friends employed two men to drag the river for his body.

Sir Robert Hagan, for the last eight years inspecting Commander of Coast Guard, at Cove, has been promoted to the rank of Post Captain.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE CHURCH.

The following ordinations are announced:—Sunday, January 15, Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon. Sunday, January 29, Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough. Sunday, January 29, Bishop of Norwich, at Norwich. Sunday, March 12, Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln. Sunday, June 11, Bishop of Oxford, at Oxford.

The Rev. Hugh Hamilton, jun., has been appointed to the curacy of Coleraine.

TRINITY CHURCH, BELFAST.—We understand that the consecration of this beautiful church, by the Lord Bishop of Down, Connor, and Dromore, will take place on Tuesday, the 17th instant.

The Rev. Robert M. Kennedy, vicar of Reynagh, diocess of Meath, has accepted the Prebend of Stagonil, or Powerscourt, in the room of the very rev. the Dean of St. Patrick's.

The Rev. F. Bridge, Curate of St. George's parish, Dublin, will succeed him in the parish of Reynagh, Banagher, which is of the gross yearly value of £270.

THE ARMY.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint Major General Ulysses Lord Downes, K.C.B., to serve upon the Staff of the Army in Ireland, in the room of Major General Hamilton, deceased. We extract the following from Hart's Army List:—"Lord Downes serve throughout the Peninsular War, as an Aide de Camp to Sir John Cradock, and afterwards to the Duke of Wellington. His Lordship has received a cross and a clasp for the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Nivelle, Nive, and Toulouse; and was wounded at Talavera." His lordship is at present on the Continent, but may be expected shortly to take command of the Limerick district.

Captain Mayor, Lieutenants Clerk, Arkwright, Rochford, and Forster, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, have rejoined their regiment in this garrison from leave of absence, and Lieutenant Coster has proceeded on leave.

The depot companies of the 5th Fusileers, under the command of Major Smith, have moved from Cork to Spike Island, Cove. Lieutenant the Hon. E. A. Lambert joined this depot on the 31st ult., on appointment, and Assistant Surgeon Murphy, of the 1st West India Regiment, is at present attached to it.

1st Foot—depot, Templemore—Officers on leave of absence—Captains Danoch and Mullen; Ensigns Hatton and Ewart. The draft will arrive in Dublin on the 13th instant to embark for Gibraltar, there to join its service companies; Major Charles Deane commands the depot.

5th—depot, Spike Island, Cove—Officers, on leave of absence—Captains Blair and Du Bourdieu, F. Pyner; First Lieutenant Campbell, Second Lieutenants Darell and Reney; Major Smith commanding.

8th—Dublin—Major Kenyon, Captain Chamley, Lieuts. Lavie and Granville, Captains Longfield, Greathed, and Malet, Lieutenants Dickenson and Marsden, have proceeded on leave of absence.

12th—depot, Isle of Wight—Ensign T. Dundas is on leave.

14th—depot, Londonderry—Major James Watson is under orders to join the service companies in Canada in spring; Lieutenant Dwyer and Ensign Trevor are on leave.

22d—depot, Chatham—Ensign T. Andrews is on leave.

26th—depot, Chatham—Ensign Sir G. F. P. Walker, Bart., is on leave of absence.

27th—Captain W. Williamson and Surgeon Mostyn, M.D., have left Mullingar on leave of absence.

31st—depot, Chatham—Ensign R. Mackenzie is on leave of absence.

33d depot—Ensign L'Estrange is on leave of absence from the depot at Waterford. A draft is ordered to embark to join the service companies in the West Indies. Assistant Surgeon Andrews has proceeded on leave of absence.

43d—depot, Enniskillen—Ensign F. S. Wilkinson is on leave.

45th—Cork—Officers on leave of absence—Captains Hinde, Simeon, Nott, and Kyle; Lieutenant Armstrong.

46th—depot, Templemore—Captain James and Ensign Menzies are on leave.

47th—Lieutenant Austin has arrived in England from the service companies in the West Indies.

48th—depot, Guernsey—Major Codd, Captain Rickey, and Lieutenants Lys and Massy are on leave of absence.

56th—Birr—Lieutenant Colonel Eden, Captains Passy and Charlewood; Lieutenant Conran and Adjutant Lacey are on leave of absence.

62d—depot, Chatham—Ensign W. Ingall and M. Batt are on leave of absence.—*Evening Packet.*

MOUNT ETNA

CATANIA, DEC. 6, 1842.—We pass whole nights in the open air, intent on admiring the sublime and imposing picture which Mount Etna presents almost without intermission; for the eruption continues with more or less violence. Numbers of foreigners are flocking hither some with the view of making scientific observations, and others merely seeking to gratify their curiosity by a sight of a grand phenomenon; so that Catania, in addition to all its other attractions, now combines that of numerous and select society. All the hotels, and many private houses, are occupied by foreigners. We are favoured with delightful weather—perfect spring temperature. The fields, even at this season of the year, are clothed with verdure, and the surrounding country, which is rich and highly cultivated, presents the most charming pictures, especially when lighted up by the moon or by the flames of Etna. The lava continues to flow in a broad stream in the erection of the Valledel Bove; but if, as there seems reason to apprehend, it should, take the direction of Moilo, it will make a descent on the place called La Zatfaranza, and in that case will destroy Giarve and Mascari on the sea shore. Up to the present time there is no reason to fear for the safety of Catania.

DEC. 15,—On the 7th I ascended Mount Etna, at least, as far as it was possible to ascend without danger. I advanced near enough to hear the roaring of the crater and the noise of the subterranean convulsions, which were like peals of thunder. I found the lava advancing slowly in the wide torrent, which dispersed itself in the hollows, ravines, and clifts, formed by previous eruptions, of which history affords no record. The different lateral openings of the crater are agitating with fearful violence, and they by turns vomit ashes, sand, and scoria, mixed with small quantities of liquid lava. This circumstance, combined with the peculiar nature of the locality (the declivity not being steep), checks the rapid course of the burning torrent, which from the spot whence I observed it, appeared to be about 600 French feet in breadth, and from 20 to 22 feet in length. The mass seemed to become cool, and to coagulate. Its distance from the nearest cultivated or inhabited point might then be about six Italian miles, and it would require copious eruptions to enable the lava to reach that point. In that direction, therefore, no danger need be feared. On the evening of the 8th a heavy rain set in, and lasted until the 11th. Every morning a beautiful effect was produced by a zone of snow encircling the upper part of the cone, and thus forming a boundary between the cultivated region, abounding in luxurant vegetation, and the region of terror and destruction. We were obliged to make our observations only from our balconies and the flat roofs of our houses in the town. The volcano continues to throw out columns of fire and immense masses of thick black vapor. On the 12th we had again spring temperature, and on the 13th I made another ascent. The lava had not made much progress in advance, which served to confirm my opinion that it is cooling at least superficially. We soon arrived at the point called La Calanna, towards which the torrent of fire is directed, and where we distinctly heard the internal noise of the mountain.

Yesterday evening we felt some shocks of the earthquake kind, but they were not very severe. However, this morning the inhabitants of Biancavill, Nicolonia, and Zatfarrana, places the situations of which are not very high, came to inform us that shocks similar to those we had experienced, had driven them from their houses, but they have, notwithstanding, returned to them. I shall stay here some days longer, and will continue to send you accounts. A great number of foreigners continue to arrive and depart.

LOAN FUND OFFICE.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint the under mentioned gentlemen to be members of the Loan Fund Board of Ireland:—John Barlow, Esq., Sybil Hill; A. Burgh Crofton, Esq., Roebuck Castle; John Ennis, Esq., Harcourt street; John V. Vernon, Esq.; Castle Clontarf; the Very Rev. Chas. Vignoles, D.D., Dublin Castle.

LOYAL AND CHRISTIAN AFTER DINNER SPEECHES.

(From the Ulster Times.)

In our progress through this weary world, we have been fated "many a time and oft," to both read and listen to speeches delivered at a period when the enthusiastic heart leaps to the throat, and the stupid head becomes still more bewildered from the excess of excitement. An after dinner speech! Smack your lips, oh ye teetotallers, at the thought of the rosy wine running in glassfulls down the poetical lane of flesh which connects the palate with the intestine recipient of our daily food. Prick up your ears, ye lovers of bathos and "gammon," for you have a banquet before you so sublime in its composition, as to throw into the shades those feasts of the ancients, whose pearls were melted to enrich their draughts. Be silent, critics, for "gems of purest ray serene" are to be placed before you—gems, than which Neptune cannot boast of brighter in his ocean caves. We are puzzled where to begin our selection, where the various displays of greatness are so equal in their quality, that to decide on which is most luminous becomes a task of difficulty, if not indeed invidious. It may be as well, perhaps, to commence with the first, but we must *ad interim*, inform our readers that there is a Popish society in Belfast entitled the "Belfast Christian Doctrine Society," and that on last Tuesday evening they held an annual "jollification" in the Diocesan Seminary, Donegall street—*vulgo*, the Romish school house—and be it known, under the same roof with the national seminary. Well, the feast being ended—and such a feast of "fish, flesh, fowl, and good ...ed herring," as rendered the immortal "tuck out" of O'Rourke nothing to it—a lord—"upon our lives he was a lord indeed"—a self styled lord—a somebody or other Denvir, who usurps the title of 'Bishop' in violation of the law, arose, and according to the *Vindicator* spoke as follows.—

"On a former occasion offence was taken by some of the Tory press, both here and elsewhere, because the toast of the Pope was given before that of the reigning Sovereign. No one can be more attached to the Monarch than I—(hear and cheers)—and I believe that there is not a gentleman who hears me but is equally devoted in loyalty to her Majesty.—(cheers.) When, therefore, the health of his Holiness receives precedence, it is not on account of disloyalty, but because this is a Christian Doctrine Society, and the Pope the head of all religion in Christendom.—(hear and cheers.) I have, therefore, great pleasure in giving you—'His Holiness the Pope.'"

His right reverend "lordship" must have been in the jocular vein, or perhaps he fancied himself the Pope *en gerite*, and desired to try to what extent the infallibity of Romish dogmatism could be gulphed down, with the assistance of Smith's soda water, by the eager intellects around him, when he stated that the Pope "is the head of all religion in Christendom." There is nothing in a Romish ecclesiastic, when he betakes himself to after dinner "oratorising," can do better than leave his memory at home with his canonicals, and supply its place with as much invention as the brain will hold, "Lord" Denvir—honest man!—seems to have studied this rule to perfection when he included in the theological headship of his Holiness Gregory the Sixteenth the Protestant Establishments of England and Scotland—the Irish Presbyterians—the Methodists of the United Kingdom—the disciples of George Fox—the Greek Church, and Protestant Germany. Ah! our dear doctor—pardon us—"Lord" Denvir, the idea might have gone down in the days of "bloody" Mary, or of James the Second, or on the eve of Saint Bartholomew; but "*Eheu! fugaces Domine' labuntur anni*," and with the rolling years the Bible has taken root in the mind of man, and his Popeship is but master of a section where he once governed the world. Perhaps the learned "lord" has taken his recollection by this time into its customary convenient keeping, and he, of course, cannot be offended at our giving it a gentle refresher, by way of inducing his "lordship" to retain a trifling quantity in possession when next he essays an after dinner declamation. His "lordship," as in duty bound, placed the Pope before her Majesty the Queen on the list of toasts: and, as will be seen, defended himself against the charge of disloyalty, with all that classic and pure eloquence for which the priesthood of Ireland are so marvellously renowned. We could have saved the loyal "lord" a vast deal of superfluous trouble on that point, for had he honoured us with a consultation, we would have said "put the Queen first—you will then have no occasion to speak one word on the subject, as your loyalty will be above suspicion." Following his "grace" came a gentleman yclept Alexander M'Allister, who spoke of the society, "counteracting the efforts of tract distributors and proselytisers," and of their being "cheered on by the great and good Catholics of Belfast." They are singularly great men, those Catholics of our town; but we are bound to conclude that their modesty is more than commensurate with their merit, as we never before heard of any particular greatness to which they could lay claim.—Unassuming innocents that they are; they "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame." How enviable is their situation. Fitted to command the world, they yet are contented to "waste their sweetness on the desert air."—Happy, happy mortals! Mr. M'Allister having concluded this exercise of his lungs, another of the fraternity rejoicing in the euphonious appellation of Buggy, "proceeded to observe," as the usual reporting phrase runs, that—

"It would very ill become him, or any Irishman whose heart beat truly, and whose mind was not obscured by any of the errors which continued to be so artfully and industriously fostered amongst us by our foreign rulers and their hirelings, to hesitate for a moment when called upon to respond to the health of Daniel O'Connell."

Confessing himself and every Irishman of his kidney to be "alien" and that England is a foreign power, we are justified in concluding that the Crown of England has no right to the allegiance of Ireland, at least of that portion of its people who call themselves Catholics. Mr. Buggy discoursed exquisitely of Ireland's delicious scenery; and that "her first effort would be to obtain a restoration of her Parliament." We have heard of "delicious" turtle soup—of "delicious" venison—"delicious" ice creams, and a variety of "delicious" condiments, but, of a verity, this is the first time we ever heard of "scenery," being ranked in the same category with sweet meats. The first effort of the Roman Catholics will be to obtain a restoration of their Parliament; this expression significantly indicates what the nature of the second effort will be. Mr. Henry Maguire proclaimed to the assembly of the "great and good" that—

"In other days their clergy were hunted like sheep on the mountains; but now they had in Belfast a splendid seminary, an immense national school, with another in May street, on a similar scale."

We thank Mr. Maguire for the admission that the national school is the property of Popery. What will the board say to this? The government refused aid to the Church Education Society, while they give Popery the powers of boasting that the national school of Belfast is its own—*proh pudor!* His "lordship" conveyed the unique information to the festive throng, that in the young days of a Captain Griffith.

"The place where the Catholics worshipped was in a sand pit, opposite Friar's Bush. After that, they went to a small cabin in Mill street, where each person was obliged to carry in a brick to kneel upon, in order to keep from the wet floor."

What a pity it was that in those remote rimes the system of thorough draining was unknown, or that the recent invention of producing straw by thrashing grain was not in wide repute; as in the one case, the floor could have been kept free of moisture, or in the other, handsome cushions could have been woven, and the knees of the pious worshippers spared the painful necessity of coming into contact with a hard lumped *brick!* On the whole, the meeting was one of that refined and intellectual character which has tended so much, heretofore, to convey to the peasantry that profound knowledge of Gospel truth, and to cultivate that peace and good will to all men, which so eminently characterises the priest ridden inhabitants of our country, in the county of Tipperary especially.

WHITE QUAKERISM.

Joshua Jacob, the acknowledged leader of this extraordinary sect, was on Tuesday, by the writ of the Lord Chancellor, arrested and safely lodged in the city Marshalsea. It appears that Joshua Jacob availed himself of the weakness of one of his female converts so far as to obtain possession of £9,000, two thirds of which was the property of minors, and which to secure the better he exchanged for sovereigns at the Bank of Ireland. The depositions, which are before us, establish such a case of fanaticism against this man and his deluded followers, as could not be exceeded among the disciples of Jughernaut. When he was arrested yesterday, Jacob offered no resistance, and became perfectly passive. He had to be lifted into the car to be conveyed to the City Marshalsea, and lifted out again—he would make no personal exertion at all.—*Monitor.*

WATERFORD MAIL

PRIVY COUNCIL—TRAWL FISHING.

A committee of the Privy Council assembled on Saturday at the Council Chambers, Dublin Castle, to hear the appeal of the Hook and Line Fishermen of Kingstown, Bullock, Dalkey, &c., against the boundary line prescribed by the Commissioners of the Board Works, under the new fishery act, 5 and 6 Vic. chapter 106. There were present the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, the Chief Baron, Judge Perrin, Baron Lefroy, the Bishop of Meath, the Recorder, the Chief Remembrancer, and the Attorney General.

Counsel for the appellants, Messrs. Whiteside, Q. C, and Gibbon; Solicitor, James Watt, Queen's Proctor.

Counsel for the Board of Works, Messrs. Brewster, Q C., and Martley, Q.C.; Solicitor, A. Stewart.

Mr. Whiteside, Q. C., opened the case by reciting the leading facts in the memorial which had been presented to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and referred by his Excellency to the Committee of the Privy Council, to hear and determine.

The evidence on the part of the memorialists having closed,

Mr. Whiteside addressed the council on their part He said from the evidence which he had adduced it plainly appeared that the very object of the act of parliament relating to Irish fisheries would be defeated if the by law of the commissioners should be approved of by the Lord Lieutenant and council. If he referred to former acts of parliament he found that in every one of them the practice of trawling was deemed destructive to fisheries. The learned counsel then referred to the several acts of parliament repealed by the 5th and 6th Vic., chap 106. After alluding to the evidence, and the very great hardship which would be inflicted on the memorialists if the bye law of the commissioners should be approved of and affirmed by the Lord Lieutenant and council, he referred to the clauses contained in the 5th and 6th Vic., which imposed the forfeiture of the net and a penalty of £10 on any person using on the sea coast any net or engine covered with canvas, hide, or other material, by which unsizeable or young fish might be taken or destroyed, except engines for dredging for shell fish, also the clause imposing the same penalty on any person having any herring or trammel net floating in the sea or tideway in the daytime, and concluded by calling on the council not to affirm the proposed by law of the commissioners.

Mr. Brewster replied. He said that there had been twenty four persons examined in the Commission of Inquiry on Irish Fisheries. The commissioners, therefore, did not think it necessary to produce any evidence on their part before the council. It was all contained in the report of that Commission of Inquiry. He contended that the memorialists was not at all borne out in their object by the evidence adduced in their behalf.

Mr. Gibbon followed Mr. Whiteside on behalf of the memorialists, contending that the confirming of the commissioners by law by the council would be a serious injury to the memorialits, and most destructive to the quality and quantity of fish.

The Lord Chancellor said it was contended on the part of the memorialists that trawling would be destructive to fishing if continued, yet their own evidence had altogether failed to support them. After alluding to the evidence, his lordship said, that neither by law or custom were the memorialists right in their desires. The commissioners seemed to the council to have acted very legally, and really gave the hook fishermen considerable advantages by the by law. The evidence had not at all shown that the trawl boats did the injury complained of by the memorialists. As for the act of parliament, it was not intended to give the trawl fishermen any exclusive rights. The council should not consider the fishermen alone, but also the supply of fish to the Dublin market. Under all the circumstances, the council would recommend to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant to approve of the commissioners' by law. If his Excellency should approve of the by law, it would be a positive benefit to the fishermen. The decision of the council left it open to the commissioners to extend the law to any point for which the memorialists might prove a case hereafter.

FIXITY OF TENURE.

At a public dinner in Drogheda, on Wednesday last, Nicholas Boylan, Esq., of Hiltown House, in returning thanks for his health having been drunk, made the following remarks on the subject of Fixity of Tenure:—"I have taken a lively interest in the Agricultural Society, and have been the treasurer of that body, but I regret much that no one of our societies has taken a proper view of the best means of improving the culture of the soil, by placing the relations of landlord and tenant on a proper basis (hear, hear, and cheers.) I will mention an anecdote which proves the necessity for some protection for the tenant, and I trust it will go abroad on the wings of the press. It has happened that a gentleman of large property had some land to let to a tenant at the fair rent of 25s per acre; this year the land produced, in consequence of good management, an excellent crop of twenty barrels of oats per acre.—The landlord became aware of that fact by his tenant taking a premium, and was present when the tenant sold the produce of an acre at a fair price; when the landlord turned round on him, and said, 'you got the highest price for your produce, and I find you have my land too cheap—I must get from you four pounds an acre, the real value of it, hereafter:' thus making the tenant pay an enormous rent because he was skilful and industrious, and taking to himself the profits of the tenant's labour (cries of shame, shame.) Who would venture to improve land under a system in which such an act could be committed (hear, hear.) I regret that some of the landlords will thus turn the improvements entirely to their own advantage. I regret this as a member of the parent Agricultural Society; and the gentleman who acted as I describe is a member of one of the branches (hear, and shame.) I would resign my office of treasurer, if it was not that I wish to ascertain whether the landlords will take the opportunity of doing that which alone can ensure the improvement of the soil—that is, to give fixity of tenure (loud cheering.) I give my opinion on this subject as a practical man. Gentlemen sign their names, as presidents, and vice presidents, and secretaries, &c., of agricultural societies, and claim credit as persons anxious to improve agriculture; *I would much rather see them sign their names to good leases*; but this they have not done (loud cheers.) I took the liberty of mentioning, a few days since at Navan, that, as it was impracticable to compel the landlords to give leases, it would be well if there was an act passed to enable the tenant to register his drains as permanent improvements for the landlord, as he registers his trees; and when he is obliged to leave his land he might be able to call upon his landlord for the value of his improvements. I defy Mr. Smith, of Deanston, or Mr. Purcell to improve without thorough draining: give, then, to the tenant the power to register these drains, and the land will be improved (loud cheers.) I do not require that the landlord should give up any portion of his property; register the drains, and these will become his property on his allowing the out going tenant their value. This would be a practical good in the case of those landlords who now give only seventeen or eighteen years' leases. I wish that every parish in Ireland would prepare petitions for such a law. I am an advocate for free trade in agriculture as in every thing else, although, as a grazier, I have come under the lash of Mr. Levins, but I can say that I have been better remunerated with beef at 4d per lb. than at 8d. As far as I am concerned in grazing I pay a greater number of men than many farmers I pay at least 225 labourers every Saturday in cash (cheers); whilst it is a well known fact, that many of the agricultural laborers never know the handling of sixpence."

At the fair of Rossmananer, on Friday, Mr. John O'Halloran sold 20 sheep, at £2 each.

Attack and Robbery by an Armed Party.—On the night of the 5th instant an armed party, about fourteen in number, with their faces blackened, proceeded to the house of Mr. John Power, tenant to the Earl of Stradbroke, on his County of Waterford estate, within five miles of Clonmel, and having forced open a window, seven of the number effected an entrance, the remainder of the party keeping watch outside. On finding that Mr. Power was not at home, they vented their disappointment, by beating in a savage manner a servant boy. They then demanded fire arms, broke open every lock in search of them, &c., but, as there were fortunately none in the house, their object was here again frustrated. Having spent a considerable time in the house, awaiting with truly brutal impatience Mr. Power's return, they took their departure, desiring that he should be made acquainted with their kind intentions in the following polite terms:—That "unless Mr. Power suffered his tenants to retain possession of the land, and gave them leases at the rent it was originally let at, they would repeat their visit, and have the soul out of him!" From the tenor of this threat, it may be conjectured that the provocation given by Mr. Power was the exercise of his rights as a landlord, in dispossessing his tenantry. He had given notice of his purpose of doing so, and it was his intention to leave the ejected tenants in possession of their houses, and a portion of the land attached to each. He wanted the land for himself, and could he have more kindly, or more charitably observed the "duties of property" (to the violation of which the awful insecurity of a landlord's life is ascribed by a reckless press for vile party purposes)—in the necessary exercise of his rights? It may be pleaded in mitigation of this outrage, that the object of this party was merely intimidation; but, it admits not even of this palliation, and it is but too palpable that they visited his house with the diabolical determination of taking away his life; or, why should they have run the risk of parading the country, armed to the teeth, attacking and breaking into a man's house, while their purpose might be effected by the posting of a rockite notice, a system of proceeding to which our experienced peasantry, are, alas, no strangers.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

Statue of the Duke of Wellington.—On Monday the committee, under whose auspices the city equestrian statue of the Duke of Wellington by the late Sir F. Chantrey (completed since his death by Mr. Weeks) is about to be erected, were summoned to inspect the full sized model in the studio in Belgrave place, the figure of his grace in clay, having been placed on horse back, in order to judge of the general effect, previous to being cast in bronze as the horse has already been. Sir P. Laurie, Dr. Clory, Mr. Rainbow (the secretary); Mr. Barclay, jun.; Mr. Cadwick, and several other members attended, and expressed themselves well pleased with the design; and after their departure, we believe the Lord Mayor (*ex officio* a good judge of a horse!) and some other members, who had been detained opening a Commercial Hall in the city, arrived, and were similarly gratified with the appearance of the group. The duke is seated in a very erect military position—his breast advanced, his left hand holding the bridle, and the right holding the marshal's truncheon, resting easily on his thigh and the saddle. The costume likeness is forcible and the head uncovered. The costume is very simple—the whole nether man, from the waist to the toe, being clothed in one unbroken pantaloon, whilst a short cloak covers the shoulders, and is skilfully dropped over the whole back, and partially down each side. The head of the horse is full of fire, the ears pricked forward. He is standing on all four legs, and not in action. The entire height is rather more than 12 feet; and the executors of Sir Francis stated that it would be ready next June as agreed upon; but Sir P. Laurie doubted if the site near the Mansion House, dependant on the building of the Royal Exchange, would be cleared for its reception by that time. The committee paid their respects to Lady Chantrey; and having partaken of refreshments with her, retired.—*Literary Gazette.*

Turn where you will, your ear, in this part of the country, is arrested with complaints against the poor laws. You can scarcely meet three or four persons together that rents and rates do not form the prominent topic of their conversation; and how can we be astonished, when we find that, at the last Quarter Sessions of Loughrea, no less than twenty five decrees were issued, for sums varying from *three halfpence to fourpence and upwards!* Out of one hundred and five processes for the country portions of this union (Galway,) entered upon the Clerk of the Peace's books, seventy were for poors' rate, and for very trifling sums. We have taken some pains to ascertain the proportion the aggregate amount of rate bears to the costs and decrees, and we find that the costs are more than four hundred per cent. over the debt. In one electoral division of the Tuam Union, there are one hundred and eighty four householders, whose rate is each three eighths of a penny; the law makes it imperative that when the rate is a fraction the collector shall levy for it the next smallest current coin of the realm; those wretches are themselves more distressed objects than the paupers for whose support they are taxed, and the law of the land not only makes them contribute their fair proportion of the obnoxious cess, but absolutely forces out of their pockets for their poverty, twenty five per cent. over their equitable liability. The collection has caused, and must cause, the greatest anarchy, for the peasantry of an entire village unite, and, by adding fractions convert them into pence, between themselves, by the aid of a hedge pedagogue, or the village lawyer (a person of infinitely greater importance); and they cannot be persuaded that the collector is not imposing upon them—robbing them, in fact, of the twenty five per cent., to which, in equity, they are not liable. In one electoral division of the Ballinasloe Union a sum of £130 is positively paid, and how much of this sum (we have it on unquestionable authority) goes to the paupers? Precisely twenty pounds! The Sur[illegible] division of the Tuam union sends into the workhouse one pauper, and for his support the landholders and inhabitants pay a cess amounting to £127. In Loughrea, we perceive that it is contemplated to strike a rate of ten pence in the pound—whereas, in the country divisions the rate is not to exceed five pence. In this town the job is already perpetrated, the deed is done, the die cast. By the operation of the corn laws, or, perhaps, more by the panic they have produced, our staple export trade is annihilated—it is with the utmost difficulty our brokers can get freights for half the vessels that ride in our magnificent docks—when the country is depressed the town is depressed, and the measure which deteriorates agriculture is certain to destroy commerce. The interest of the one is inalienable from the interest of the other—if the landlords and farmers have no money to expend on the purchase of shop goods, the shopkeepers cannot make the sales; on the prosperity of the former depends the success of the latter, and we regret to be obliged to state publicly that a general bankruptcy impends—poverty stalks, through the land. We have before us a requisition, numerously and respectably signed, calling on the high sheriff, Martin Morris, Esq., to convene a public meeting to devise the best and most constitutional, yet firm, plans to oppose the exaction of a tenpenny rate in this town.—*Galway Standard.*

Sale of the Earl of Howth's Stud.—The fact of the Earl of Howth's stud being brought to the hammer had the effect of bringing together a great number of the sporting gentlemen of Ireland at our Irish Tattersall's, Dycer's Repository. The day was exceedingly unfavorable, showers of sleet and snow prevailing; but the lovers of horseflesh nothing daunted were "there and thereabouts" during the entire sale. For the prime lots, Morpeth, Doctor Sangrado, and Tom Pipes, no bidder has as yet offered. The rest, according to catalogue, brought the following prices:—Patience, 3 years old, by Economist, dam Pandora, (Mr. M'Grane), £18; Impatience own sister to lot 1 (Mr. King), £26; The Slave (Mr. Alexander Boyle), £18; Kangaroo (Mr. Samuel Garnett), £24; Paste, 5 years old, by Dissolution, dam Haidee, by Recordon, winner of Warblers and Kilrue steeple chase (Mr. Cox), £56; Cromaboo, 5 years old, by Drone, dam Crim. Con. by Sir Hercules (bought in) £45; Grasshopper, by Starch, dam by the Cole Arabian (ditto), £35; Desperate, by Defence, (ditto), £114; The Sea, by Whalebone, dam Mermaid by Orville (ditto), £200.

The sporting season has been seldom so brilliant in Kilkenny and Tipperary as this year, and the sport generally is said to be excellent in kind.

MR. HENRY GARBOIS,
PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Pupils, Friends, the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford, that his Morning Academy, for Young Ladies only, is open on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS at 3 o'Clock; and his Academy exclusively for Gentlemen, on the Evenings of same Days at 8 o'Clock, at 34, Mall.

Commands addressed to his residence, 18, Lombard Street, will be attended to.

January 7, 1843.

GUANO
CONSTANTLY ON SALE.

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

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS are requested to TAKE NOTICE that the MEETING for declaring the HALF YEAR'S DIVIDEND, is appointed to take place at the TOLL HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 21st Inst., at ONE o'Clock.

CHARLES AMBROSE,
Chairman.

Jan. 2, 1843.

THE WATERFORD LOAN FUND SOCIETY.

THE Members and Debenture Holders of the Waterford Loan Fund Society are particularly requested to attend the GENERAL ANNUAL MEETING to be held at The New Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, 14th January, at ONE o'Clock, to receive the Report of the Committee, and the Treasurer's Audited Accounts for the past year, to appoint Officers for the ensuing year, and to transact all other business which may be brought before them.

By order of the Committee,
J. W. CONDELL, Secretary.

Immediately after, the Annual Meeting of the SICK POOR will be held in the same Room.

MATHEW TESTIMONIAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held in the THEATRE ROYAL, HAWKINS' STREET, DUBLIN, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 26th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of erecting an Enduring Testimonial of the esteem in which the labours of the Rev. THEOBALD MATHEW are held by all classes of the community, and which may serve to confirm the People in those habits of Temperance which they have lately acquired.

The requisition for the above meeting has already received the signatures of

Two Dukes,	Thirty seven Baronets,
Four Marquises,	Thirty Members of Parliament,
Fourteen Earls,	
Four Barons,	Four Catholic Bishops,
Two Honorables,	Four Protestant Deans.

Sixty four Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace, with an immense number of the Gentry, Clergy, and Merchants, Metropolitan and Provincial.

*** Such Noblemen and Gentlemen as wish their names attached to the Requisition, will please forward same, addressed to P. Purcell, Esq., No. 4, College Green, before the 23d instant, when the list will be finally closed.

AUCTION AT THE PALACE.

Sale of a Valuable Selection of FURNITURE; Brilliant Looking Glasses; Brussels, Kidderminster, and other Carpets; Mahogany Book Stand; Dinner and Dessert Services of China; Rich Cut Glass, Delph, and other effects, the Property of the late

Right Honorable and Reverend the Lord Bishop of CASHEL, WATERFORD, &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 23d of JANUARY, 1843,
And following days,
AT THE PALACE, WATERFORD,

THE Entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, chiefly comprising Three Beautiful Drab Damask Window Hangings, with Gilt Cornices; Crimson and Chintz, ditto; a Pair of Splendid Ottomans, with centre rests; a Pair of Benches, with Back Cushions; Bell-pulls; Sofas; Eighteen Pillow Stuffed Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Twenty Four, ditto; Balloon Pillow Stuffed, in Drab Damask; Reclining ditto; a Set of Dinner Tables, on Pillar and Claw, 18 feet by 5½; Sarcophagus; several Brussels Carpets and Hearth Rugs, best Quality; Fenders and Fire Irons; a Pair of Pier Cabinets, with White Marble Slabs; Loo, Sofa, Pier, Fly, Work, and other Tables; Chimney Ornaments; Four Post and other Bedsteads, with suitable Curtains; Feather Beds and appropriate Bedding; Hair Mattresses; Palliasses; Mahogany Wardrobes; Hanging Presses; Dressing Tables; Basin Stands; Commodes; Bidets; Mahogany Boot Stands; Nobbies; Mahogany Hat Stands; Cane Bottom Chairs; Dressing Glasses; Window Blinds; Bedroom Carpets;

A MAGNIFICENT DINNER SERVICE OF CHINA;

Rich Cut Glass; Delph; Reading, Hall, and Dinner Lamps; Kitchen Furniture; Servants' Bedsteads and Bedding; Culinary Requisites, &c., &c. Also, an immense lot of Greenhouse Plants; Garden Rollers; Beam, Scales, and Weights; Oat Bins; and about Ten Tons of best quality Coals.

The above valuable effects may be viewed on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, (19th and 20th instant,) from 12 to 4 o'Clock.

Sale to Commence at TWELVE o'Clock each Day.
Auction Duty to be paid by the Purchasers.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer.
58, Merchants' Quay.

Waterford, January 10, 1843.

AUCTION

Of Splendid HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; Plate; Plated Ware; Rich Cut Glass; China; Carpets; Rugs; Eight Day Trunk Spring Clock; Cabinet Piano, (by Collard, Collard and Co.) but two Months in use.

THE Subscriber has the honor to announce that he has received instructions to submit to Unreserved Sale on TUESDAY, the 17th instant, and Following Day, at No. 7, BERESFORD STREET, the Residence of Lieut. Darby, R.N., who is about leaving Waterford in consequence of the decease of his Lady, all the Furniture, which is of a new, chaste, and elegant description, comprising a Set of Dining Tables, 6 Feet 11 by 4 Feet; Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Mahogany Book Stand, perfectly new; a Splendid Cabinet Piano, by the celebrated makers, Messrs. Collard, Collard and Co.; Music Stand and Stool; Drab Moreen Window Hangings; Reclining Chair; Tea Store; Breakfast, Card, Work, Loo, and other Tables; Bellpulls; Two Brussels Carpets, nearly new, one measuring 16 feet by 10½—the other 12 by 10½; Two Splendid Chimney Glasses, Plate of each 3 feet 3 by 2 feet 8; Fenders and Best Diamond Steel Fire Irons; Copper Coal Scuttle; a Pair of Glass Chandeliers; a large and varied assortment of Stuffed Birds, with Glass Shades; Chimney Ornaments, Shells, &c.; Hall Globe; an Eight Day Trunk Spring Clock; Stair Carpeting and Brass Rods; Four Post and other Bedsteads; Feather Beds and Bedding; Palliasses; Hair Mattresses; Mahogany Wardrobes; Nobbies; Deal Presses; Dressing Tables; Washhand Stands; Dressing Glasses; House Linen; Damask Tables Cloths of the best description; Plate and Plated Ware; Glass, China, Delph, &c., &c.; Floor Cloth; Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Persons about to Furnish would do well to attend the above sale, everything being of the purest and best description, and must be sold without reserve.

The Furniture may be seen SATURDAY and MONDAY from 12 to 4 o'Clock.

Sale to commence each Day at 12 o'Clock.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer.
58, Merchant's Quay.

Waterford, Jan. 11, 1843.

Melancholy and Fatal Accident.—We are deeply pained to state, that letters have reached us setting forth that Captain Peter Hull, of the *Emerald Isle*, belonging to this port, fell overboard last week in the river Thames, whilst proceeding on the gangway to his vessel; and although alive when taken out of the water, that he survived only half an hour afterwards. He was a man of the most upright and exemplary charcter.—*Wexford Independent.*

Mr. Atkinson, rope manufacturer, of Preston, has received an order from the Admiralty to manufacture 75,000 fathoms, or 85 miles, 400 yards of line! for Captain Belcher of the Samarang, going on an exploring expedition.

DISEASED AND HEALTHY LIVES
ASSURED.

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

Capital £500,000.

PRESIDENTS.
Sir Henry Halford, Bart., M.D., G.C.H., F.R.S., F.S.A., President of the Royal College of Physicians, &c., &c.
Sir William Burnett, M.D., K.C.H., F.R.S., Inspector General of the Navy, &c. &c.
Sir Matthew J. Tierney, Bart., M.D., K.C.H., &c, &c.

TRUSTEES.
J. H. Anderson, Esq., 59, Queen Street, May Fair.
Benjamin Bond Cabbell, Esq., F.R.S., Temple.
Claude Edw. Scott, Cavendish Square.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Members of *Consumptive Families* Assured at Equitable Rates.

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

Application for Agencies to be made to the Actuary.

Agent for Cork.—Mr. Edward Casey, Apothecary, 41, Grand Parade.

Agent for Limerick.—John Beveridge, Esq., 2, Francis Street.

Agent for Dublin.—H. Maunsell, M.D., 13, Molesworth Street.

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

WEST OF ENGLAND INSURANCE OFFICE.

LIFE POLICY, NO. 15,237.

RECEIVED from the Directors of the West of England Insurance Office, per T. S. Harvey, Agent at Waterford, £400, being the full amount insured under the within Policy, on the Life of Daniel Byrne, of Kilkenny, who died the 15th day of August, 1842.

Waterford, 3d January, 1843.

THOMAS MURPHY.

Witness, T. R. Gatchell.

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Waterford, 3d January, 1843.

DAVID CONDON.

Witness, T. R. Gatchell.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL—£600,000.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon.
VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart.
Sir Robert William Newman, Bart.
Augustus Stowey, Esq.
Samuel Kingdom, Esq.
SECRETARY:
Charles Lewis, Esq.

BY a Return of Duties paid into the Stamp Office, Dublin, for the Year 1841, it appears that the West of England Office ranks Fourth in amount of Fire Duty paid in Ireland.

FIRE INSURANCES

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

LIFE INSURANCES.

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

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

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

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

Annuities are granted and purchased. Endowments of Children effected.

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

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
Agent at Waterford.

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

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

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

Waterford, 12mo. 24th, 1842.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Jan. 13.

Wheat, prime millers	22s 6d to 24s 0d
Ditto, inferior	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	19s 0d to 21s 6d
Barley, malting	9s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 11s 0d
Ditto, grinding	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oats, black	7s 6d to 8s 0d
Ditto, white	6s 9d to 8s 3d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	10s 0d to 10s 6d
Flour (superfine)	36s 0d to 37s 0d
Fines	33s 0d to 35s 0d
Seconds	28s 0d to 31s 0d
Thirds	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Fourths	14s 0d to 18s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	27s 0d to 29s 0d
Scalded ditto	20s 0d to 23s 0d
Heads, ditto	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Offal, ditto	11s 9d to 15s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt	51s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	18s 6d to 20s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	8s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	60s 0d to 65s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	31s 0d to 33s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal. by retail	7s 5d to 7s 8d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 1½d to 0s 3d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6d
Beef, per lb.	4½d to 0s 5d
Veal, per lb.	5d to 0s 6d
Pork, per lb.	4d to 0s 5d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d. s. d.
Wednesday	125	84 0 to 93 0
Thursday	91	84 0 to 93 0
Yesterday	46	84 0 to 93 0

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins	
Wednesday	35	76s 0d to 84s 0
Thursday	39	86s 0d to 86s 0
Yesterday	52	82s 0d to 88s 0

Cork Butter, Jan. 12.—To the Merchants—82s—75s—65s—57s—54s—42s. To the Country—73s—66s—56s—48s—44s—31s

Thursday's corn sales at Cork market were—16 brls. white wheat, at 18s 0d to 24s 6d; 391 brls. red wheat, at 21s to 24s 2d, average 23s; 343 brls. barley, at 9s 0d to 11s 6d, average 10s 0d; 1088 brls oats, at 7s 6d to 9s 6d, average 8s 2d per brl.

Limerick Butter, Jan. 11,—72s—64s—54s—44s—00s, and 8s paid over for prime.

Wheat, 12¾d to 15½d per stone. Oats, 6¼d to 7½d per stone. Barley, 6½d to 8d per stone. Bacon Pigs 24s to 26s; Scalded ditto, 22s to 24s per cwt. and brokerage.

Clonmel, Jan. 10.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	78 0 — 84 0	Barley	10 0 — 12 0
Oatmeal	9 6 — 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 2 — 1 2½
Bacon Pigs'	25 0 — 28 0	Oats, per do.	0 6 — 0 6½

Wexford, Jan. 10.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	70 0 — 77 0	Beans	13 0 — 14 0
Wheat	23 0 — 25 6	Oatmeal	11 6 — 00 0
Barley	10 6 — 12 3	Pork, per cwt.	26 0 — 00 0
Oats	8 0 — 9 0		

Dublin Corn Exchange—Jan. 10.

We had a small supply of grain this day, and without any alteration from Friday's prices.

White wheat	25s 6d to 29s 6d	Oats	7s 6d to 10s 0d
Miller's red	23s 0d to 27s 0d	Oatmeal	9s 0d to 12s 0d
Inferior	00s 0d to 00s 0d	2d Flour	15s 0d to 16s 0d
Barley	10s 6d to 14s 6d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	0s 0d to 00s 0d		

London Corn Exchange—Monday.

The supplies of grain to this market during the past week were of descriptions tolerably good, the exception being English wheat, which still comes to hand only in small quantities. Of barley the total arrival from Great Britain amounts to nearly 12,000 qrs., and of oats the supply was equally good, rather exceeding 2,500. We have no arrivals reported of either foriegn wheat or flour, the duty on the former still continuing at 20s.

Liverpool Corn Exchange.—Tuesday.

A moderately fair supply of Oats and Flour, with a further liberal accession of Oatmeal have arrived from Ireland into this port since Tuesday last, but of Wheat and other Grain thence, or of any article Coastwise, except Malt, we have little to notice; and from abroad the imports consist merely of 444 bags of East India Flour, with 1494 qrs. of Beans from Egypt.

An indication of amendment in the leading markets of this district last week, and the rise in London yesterday, communicated a better feeling to the Wheat trade here this morning; and having a tolerable appearance of local and country buyers, an increase of 2d to 3d per 70lb over the rates of this day week was paid upon most descriptions of both Irish and Foreign, whilst English Wheats, although rather scarce, barely commanded a proportionate improvement; the advance, however, evidently tending to check any extensive demand, the transactions on the whole were but moderate in amount.—Irish Flour was taken off rather freely, and prime marks were 1s per sack higher; States as well as Canadian at the same time, *fully* supporting late prices.

English malting Barley, in the absence of arrivals, would realise the increased terms noted on Friday; but in grinding qualities, or in Malt, Beans or Pease, no change was perceptible.

Oats met some inquiry, resulting in sales to a moderate extent at an amendment of ½d per 45lb; and Oatmeal may be noted 6d per 240lb dearer, but was not readily saleable above the rates of this day se'nnight.

R. MAKIN & SONS.

Liverpool Provision Market—Tuesday.

Butter, per cwt.—Belfast 78s to 82s; Derry, 80s; Banbridge, 66s to 70s; Sligo, 62s to 76s; Ballymony 74s to 78s; Cork 4ths, 65s; ditto 5ths, 62s, Pickled 21s, 74s, beef per tierce, 89s to 93s, pork per brl., 44s to 53s; bacon, per cwt., 34s to 35s; new hams 50s to 52s; firkin lard, 00s to 00s; bladdered 52s to 54s.

Liverpool Cattle Market—Monday.

The supply of cattle at market to day has been much the same as last week, both with respect to price and quality. Beef 5½d to 6d; Mutton 5½d to 6d. Number of cattle at market:—Beasts 1211, Sheep 4127.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 2d to the 9th Jan.:—

Cows, 1458—Calves, 21—Sheep, 3280—Lambs, 00—Pigs, 4589—Horses, 2.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

10th—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at 9, a.m.

11th—H.M. Packet Prospero, at 8, a.m.—Elisabeth, Henry, (arrived the 4th inst.) discharged at Duncannon—Ellen, Davies, ditto, discharged part of cargo at Duncannon—H.M. Packet Adder at noon—Nora Criena, Pond, Bristol, m.g.

12th—Wm. Penn, (steamer,) Clarke, Liverpool, m.g.—Ann and Mary, Davey, (arrived 4th inst.) discharged at Passage—H.M. Packet Advice, at 3, p.m.

SAILED,

10th—Osprey, (steamer,) Burgess, Bristol, g.c.—H.M. Packet Pigmy, at 4, p.m.

11th—Elizabeth Hogan, Philpin, Milford, flour, &c.

12th—H. M. Packet Advice, at 8 a.m.—William and Mary, Nugent, Southampton, oats—Victoria, Miller, London, provisions—Resolution, Angel, ditto, ditto—Duke of Wellington, Stephens, Falmouth, grain—Mary Jane, Wilson, Bristol, ditto—Prince Leopold, Whelan, Portsmouth, ditto and bacon—Piper, Evoy, Gloucester, ditto—Spankaway, O'Neill, Southampton, grain—Sharman, Doyle, Galway, ballast—Elizabeth Ann, Thomas, Limerick, salt—Wellington, Evans, Gloucester, grain and flour—Emmeline, Trick, Newport, ballast.

13th—H. M. Packet Advice, at a quarter to 8 a.m.

Put back—Eliza; Spankaway; Sharman; and Elizabeth Ann; above mentioned.

Wind—N.N.E. to N.N.W—S.S.W—S.—At night extremely heavy gales, thick weather, and rain, with thunder and lightning—which continued from 9 o'Clock, p.m. until 2 a.m. when it became moderate.

BIRTH.

The lady of John Greene, Esq., of a son.

DIED,

Jan. 9, at Rathmines, Catherine, relict of William Moore, Esq, formerly of Newtown House, Waterford.

At Ballynooken, near Clonmel, Captain Minikin, formerly of the 73d regiment, and one of the gallant veterans of the memorable field of Waterloo.

At his house in Seville place, Dublin, the Rev. Andrew O'Callaghan, Clk.

WHEN FIRST WE MET, 'NEATH HOPE'S BRIGHT RAY.

SONG.

BY THOMAS R. J. POLSON.

When first we met, 'neath Hope's bright ray,
To sorrow we were strangers;
And then our mutual vows were made,
To share each other's dangers:
And fondly have we travell'd since
Life's chequer'd scenes together—
Thro' smiling, fertile valleys, and
O'er mountains crown'd with heather.

When first we met, 'neath Hope's bright ray,
No clouds our prospects blighted;
We spoke of love, and oh! our souls
Seem'd each with each delighted:
We spoke of fancied joys to come,
Nor thought, alas! of sorrow;
And merrily we settled where
We'd meet again to-morrow.

When first we met, 'neath Hope's bright ray,
Smiles on thy cheeks were glowing;
In color too, they seem'd to vie,
With roses newly blooming:
And ah! how little did we think
That Time those cheeks would wither;
When first we met, and vow'd to tread
Life's thorny path together.

When first we met, 'neath Hope's bright ray,
Thou seemd'st an angel smiling;
Or like some gem of purest ray,
On earth's dark waters shining:
We then were happy with those friends,
Who in the tomb are sleeping:
And joy seem'd sparkling from thine eyes,
Which now are red with weeping.

Aughnacloy, Dec., 1842.

MEDICAL CHARITIES BILL FOR IRELAND.

"This paper (the declaration) does not furnish me with the information I wished to procure. I desired to know whether the members of the medical profession were satisfied with the present system of medical relief, and if not, what system they proposed to substitute for it."—*Letter from the Right Hon. Lord Eliot to the Committee of the Royal College of Surgeons, December* 19, 1842.

In compliance with the wish expressed in his lordship's communication, we, the undersigned medical officers of dispensaries and fever hospitals, declare it to be our opinion,

That the present mode of supporting these institutions—namely, partly by voluntary subscription, and partly by grand jury presentment, (the amount of the latter depending on that of the former,) is objectionable, for the following reasons; 1st, because the income derived from such sources must be uncertain in amount, and precarious in duration; while medical institutions, to be effective, ought to possess permanent stability, the demand for medical relief being constant and urgent; 2d, because the poorest and often the most populous districts (which stand in the greatest need of these institutions) are the least provided for in this respect, as, not being capable of contributing voluntary subscriptions, they are of course deprived of grand jury presentment; 3d, thef subscription system is painful and degrading to the feelings of the medical officers, who are frequently compelled to solicit as personal favors, the funds necessary for the support of public institutions; and 4th, because the present system imposes the burden of support, both by voluntary subscription and grand jury cess, on those least able to endure it—namely, the occupying tenants; while the affluent and absentee proprietors often contribute but little in the form of voluntary subscription, and not unfrequently are wholly exempt from grand jury assessment.

We believe that a bill containing the following provisions would rectify the above defects—would ensure permanence and stability to our medical charitable institutions—provide due medical relief for our sick poor—and relieve the medical attendants from many of the annoyances connected with the present subscription system:—

1.* That dispensaries and fever hospitals shall no longer be dependent on voluntary subscriptions, or on grand jury presentment, but shall be supported out of the equitable assessment of the poor rate.—Cl. 43, (*a*.)

2.* That a "medical charities board" shall be appointed by the lord lieutenant, as a board of reference on scientific matters, and to make orders for the medical economy and management of dispensaries and fever hospitals.—Cl. 1. 5. (*b*.)

3.* The poor law commissioners, with the sanction and consent of the lord lieutenant, shall have power to make orders for the *general fiscal management and regulation* of these institutions, for auditing accounts, making of contracts, &c., &c.—Cl. 9. [Such orders to be notified to the local boards at least one month before being acted on, so as to allow, if necessary, of an appeal to the lord lieutenant] (*c*.)

4.* That the poor law commissioners shall be authorised as above, to form and alter dispensary and fever hospital districts, with power, in conjunction with the local boards, to order in connection with any fever hospital, the establishment of a number of beds, not exceeding twenty, for the relief of urgent medical or surgical or midwifery cases, where the distance from such fever hospital to the nearest county infirmary is not less than [ten] miles (*d*.)

5.* That four medical inspectors be appointed by the lord lieutenant, to inspect and report from time to time.—Cl. 7.

6.* That the management of each dispensary and fever hospital be vested in a local board of governors, consisting of the magistrates, the principal officiating clergymen, the elected guardians of the district, and the highest resident rate payers, sufficient to make up the whole number to [21] (*e*.)—Cl. 17.

7.* That the election of the medical officers be vested in the local boards.—Cl. 27.

8.* That the power of dismissal be vested in the lord lieutenant, upon such investigation and inquiry as he may deem necessary upon application from the local board, the poor law commissioners, or medical inspectors.—Cl. 31.

9.* That [resident] annual subscribers of two guineas, and life subscribers of twenty guineas, shall enjoy the privileges of governors (*f*)—Cl. 19 20.

10. That tickets for medical relief shall be issued by the governors, *but* should the medical officer deem the applicant not a fit object, then the ticket shall only remain in force until the next succeeding weekly meeting of the board, when it shall be submitted to the board for their opinion (*g*.)

11.* That the qualification of the medical attendants, as physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries, be defined in the bill; that where there is only one officer [he shall be qualified as physician and surgeon, with a certificate of a competent knowledge of midwifery and pharmacy, or with such degree as in any bill or medical reform that may hereafter be introduced, may be equivalent thereto] (*h*)—Cl. 47, 48, 49.

12. That the arrangement of the salaries of the medical officers shall be vested in the local boards; or, that a minimum and maximum salary shall be inserted in the bill, with power to the local board to name any sum within the range (*i*): the minimum (,) and the maximum (.)

13. That all persons, being medical officers of dispensaries or fever hospitals at the time of the passing of this act, shall be eligible for all appointments under the bill. That where there is only one dispensary or fever hospital attendant in the district, he shall continue to hold office without re-election: and that where there are two or more, should the medical officers now in office so require, the district shall remain undisturbed, until vacancy by death or resignation occur (*k*.)

14. That it be in the power of the local dispensary or fever hospital board to grant a superannuation allowance, not exceeding -to the medical officer after years of service, provided he shall have retired from private practice.

(*Signed*)

(*a*) The clauses marked thus* are in Lord Eliot's bill. Words within brackets [ ] are not in the present bill.

(*b*) Is a medical board required?—Could not the medical inspectors fully and efficiently discharge all the functions of such a board?

(*c*) The intention of clauses 5 and 9 appears to be, to vest in the medical board the medical economy, and in the poor law commissioners the fiscal arrangement of the institutions; but it appears to us, that clause 9 ought to be worded in a more precise and stringent manner.

(*d*) In the present bill, clause 46, the power to establish beds, as above, is vested in the local boards, subject to the approval of the medical charities board; for obvious reasons the medical board should not interfere.

(*e*) The number in the bill is fifteen. We think it should not be less than twenty one, in order to secure a large proportion of the resident gentry, thereby preserving the bond of connection and sympathy between them and the sick poor around them, as also to insure a sufficient attendance at each weekly meeting, and to facilitate the issuing of the necessary tickets to the poor for medical relief.

(*f*) Our own strong conviction, supported by numerous communications from our correspondents, is against the admission altogether of voluntary subscribers; but if admitted, they should be resident, for otherwise, in the election of medical officers, persons residing at a distance, and having, therefore, no strong interest in the competency of the persons to be appointed, might often carry an election contrary to the wishes of the residents, and with injustice to the resident medical practitioners.

(*g*) There is no provision in the bill for the regulation of applicants for dispensary relief. The above plan we venture to propose. Much must always be left to the discretion of the governors and medical officers conjointly. Many persons, far above workhouse relief, are very fitting objects for dispensary and hospital assistance, and the supervision of the weekly board will check the admission of unfit applicants.

(*h*) Clause, 50, defining the qualification where only one officer is to be appointed, does not ensure competency of qualification.

(*i*) In the bill, clause 27, the power of regulating the salaries of the medical officers, and defining their duties, is vested in the poor law commissioners. On the utter impropriety of this, whether as regards the proper privileges of the local boards, or the rights of the medical officers, there cannot be a second opinion.

(*k*) This clause is considerably modified from clause 51 in the bill.

Jan. 10, 1843.

SIR—In the above analysis we submit to you the principal provisions of the Medical Charities Bill, introduced into parliament last session by lord Eliot and the Solicitor General for Ireland, with such modifications as an extended and constant correspondence with our professional brethren has led us to think would render the measure more useful to the public, and more acceptable to the profession. The above differs in nothing essential from the view we submitted to you in our "Supplement" last May. We will thank you to peruse this Analysis carefully, marking in the margin those clauses of which you approve or disapprove, or stating what modifications you would suggest. We submit this document *for signature* solely to the medical officers of dispensaries and fever hospitals, (the institutions to which this bill is intended to apply,) whose practical experience justly entitles their opinions to great weight, and whose interests are chiefly concerned: they, therefore, are the persons we conceive who ought to be primarily and principally consulted. We will thank you to return this document (with the least possible delay) with your signature and office attached.

We have the honour to remain, sir,
Yours,
B. HARRISON, M. D., 1, Hume Street.
D. J. CORRIGAN, M. D., 4, Merrion Square, West.

REPEAL WITHOUT CIVIL WAR.

One of those "pilot balloons" which have recently been sent up as weekly precursors of the regular swindling exhibitions at the Corn Exchange, made its appearance this morning in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal*. It professes to be the handy work of that very promising *artiste*, Mr. John O'Connell, the amateur member for Kilkenny, and is intended, if we may judge from its label, for the special amusement of "the editors of the Liberal newspapers in Connaught."

Johnny, it would seem, has made the unwelcome discovery that even at the west side of the Shannon there is at least "*one* timid, good man," whose "objections have hitherto kept him aloof from us" (Repealers)! Those objections, we are told, rest upon the ground that a Parliament in College Green is utterly unattainable without incurring the somewhat perilous chances of a civil war, and to remove any such vague apprehension is the avowed object of "Ireland's Second Hope." A very laudable purpose truly, but how far the execution corresponds with the design we shall presently see.

Our *spes altera* sets out by laying it down as a fundamental proposition that England was, at heart, really as adverse to emancipation as she is now to Repeal; and argues that as the former measure had been carried without "*the concurrence of any great disaster, or any foreign war*, so also must the latter.—"Peaceful, legal, and constitutional agitation *ought*," he tells the Liberal editors in question, "succeed again as it did before." Now, in his premises, no less than in his conclusion, this puny and would-be democrat is egregiously wrong; and if he be not fully as ignorant as he is presumptuous, he must know that he is wrong.

How Mr. John O'Connell has been enabled to penetrate into the secrets of England's "*heart*," he does not condescend to inform his intended dupes; nor indeed was such condescension to be at all expected, seeing the implicit credit hitherto given to the wildest asseverations of the O'Connell brood by the "hereditary bondsmen"—the only parties who are at present sought to be deluded by the worn out claptraps of their sordid plunderers. Every man, however, acquainted with the domestic history of Great Britain for the last forty years, must be perfectly aware that long before the birth of this feeble demagogue, the most enlightened of England's statesmen were decidedly opposed to the continuance of the penal laws, so far as they affected the Roman Catholics of Ireland. Pitt was the Emancipationist; so was Grenville; so likewise was Rockingham, Castlereagh, Grey, Canning, and even Palmerston, in the days of his rankest and most virulent Toryism; to say nothing of the other prominent characters who figured on the public stage during the eventful period alluded to, and whose names will readily suggest themselves to every intelligent reader.

It was, in fact, by the English members of the House of Commons that the Relief Bill of 1829 was virtually carried. This fact was proved to demonstration by Sir Robert Peel, in his never to be forgotten speech, while introducing the measure in the spring of that year. To say, therefore, that England as a nation was really adverse to the passing of Emancipation, is to belie the records of history. George the Third was certainly adverse to it on conscientious as well as constitutional grounds, and so likewise was his immediate successor; but the sense of the English people at length prevailed over the prejudices of the last named voluptuary, and the question was thus carried. Yet, now, we are gravely assured by this miserable aspirant to notoriety that England was, at heart, opposed to the relief of the Irish Roman Catholics! And now mark the glaring and audacious hypocrisy of what follows:

The bill of 1829, we are reminded, was conceded without the concurrence of any great disaster, or the intervention of any foreign war; and such, too, must be the case with repeal. The boon is to be obtained from the generosity of Great Britain in the hour of her perfect security; not wrung from her fears in the moment of her weakness. This is all very fine; but what comes next? In the succeeding sentence the Connaught Repealers are called upon not to despair; and upon what grounds?

Firstly—"England (they are told) has, indeed, won barren triumphs in the East; but nearer home her position is *full of difficulties and dangers*."

Secondly—"America is pacified, *but only for a time*."

Thirdly—"Passionate France is seeking about for a point of 'vantage, which the very irritability of England is but too likely to give her."

Fourthly—"Internal discontent is ravaging the very vitals of the country"—meaning England. True it is that it has been repressed for a time, (for this is candidly admitted;) but then comes the cheering announcement that "the tide only boils and tosses, and *works the more fearfully below*."

Fifthly—"The *dangerous* state of England is forcing itself even upon the pride inflated heart of aristocracy." And—

Sixthly—"In the midst of these gloomy predictions come the ominous news of the *increasing and disastrous failure of England's resources*. Truly we are at 'the beginning of the end:'"

Such are among the propitious circumstances under which the "hereditary bondsmen" are invited to "strike the blow" for national independence! Thus are they encouraged to hope for a separation from Great Britain. England, they are reminded, is now in imminent peril, both at home and abroad; and all of us have been taught to believe that "England's weakness is Ireland's opportunity"! Hurrah then for Repeal! Hurrah for the three millions of shillings! And may swindling flourish to the end of the chapter. In this state of affairs, who can have the hardihood to doubt that he must, ere long, have a paliament in College Green; and better still, "*without* the concurrence of any great disaster, or any foreign war"? Really and truly the hypocrisy which could have dictated such an effusion as the latter now before us, must be thoroughly disgusting to every honorable mind. Why dot these O'Connellites content themselves with spouting their weekly sedition in their proper character, without at the same time putting on the mask of loyalty? Why do they on one day howl "Wo, wo," over the defeat of the ruffian Affghans, and on the very next affect to feel an interest in the honor and prosperity of England? Let them, in the name of Heaven, be consistent once in their lives, and proclaim themselves openly to be what every man in the empire knows they are—traitors in heart and rebels in intention?

STATE OF THE REVENUE.

(From the Morning Post).

If any one wants to know the practical result of acting upon the principles of Whigs and political economists in respect to the commercial and industrial policy of this nation, let him look at the official return of the revenue, upon which it was our cheerless duty yesterday to remark; and yet, though it is as notorious as any public matter can be, that the industrial policy of the present administration is whig policy—though it has been boasted of a hundred times and more, in all the whig journals, that the tory ministers had been obliged to avail themselves of the wisdom of the whigs in their measures of last session—we find the morning organ of the whig opposition, with the coolest effrontery, protesting that "the revenue return for the last quarter bears fearful evidence of the ruinous policy by the party in power." Ruinous policy! We admit, indeed, that it has been disastrous; but we affirm that of all the pieces of party effrontery with which our experience has made us acquainted, the most gross is that of a whig organ venturing to find fault with that policy, and to ascribe to it the decay of the revenue. The measures in which the policy of our present government essentially differed from the policy of the whigs were the measures regarding the United States of America, India, and China, and the tone of our diplomatic relations with the states of the continent of Europe. It cannot be pretended that the assurance of peace with the United States, the conclusion of the war with China, and the victories in Affghanistan, followed by the evacuation of that country, can have unfavorably affected the revenue. No such effect could possibly arise from such causes. The policy which has affected the revenue must be the policy in respect to commerce and industry.—Now, that policy was applauded, *ab initio usque ad finem*, by the whig statesmen in Parliament, and much they rallied Sir Robert Peel and his colleagues upon the genuine whiggery of all the alterations which were proposed. Look to the statements of Lord John Russell and Mr. Labouchere last session: it will be found that every alteration which was made in the previously existing commercial policy of the country was highly commended. It was, indeed, maintained that, to go further, would have been much better policy; but no whig attempted to say that, going as far as the government did, was bad policy, or "ruinous policy," or anything of the kind. On the contrary, the whigs were never tired of sounding the praises of Mr. W. E. Gladstone, and the "excellent principles" which he so frequently asserted. And yet after this—after experience has proved that these measures, so approved of by the whigs, and these "principles" which they found so "excellent," have done no good, but have made matters far worse than they were before—after these practical results, a whig journal has the effrontery to exclaim with indignation that the policy of "the party now in power" is ruinous. Can impudence and unfairness go beyond this?

The time has been when our revenue flourished.—Not a single measure affecting the commercial or industrial policy of this country has been passed since that time which was not passed either by the whigs themselves, or with their approbation. The income tax they feebly opposed; but even whigs will not pretend that the revenue is less in consequence of that tax. But the tariff, they said, was excellent, so far as it went. The corn law of 1842 they declared to be a great improvement upon that which, for fourteen previous years, had been in existence; and after parliament was up, they said that, though they had lost their places, their principles had triumphed, for the Tories had come into power to carry into effect the policy of the whigs.

They then spoke, to a certain extent, the truth. The industrial policy of the present administration was essentially whig policy throughout the last session of parliament. The quarterly returns of the revenue since the last session of parliament exhibits the result of that policy. They prove that whig policy is bad, even in the hands of far abler managers than any which the ranks of the present whig party afford.

When we get back to Tory policy again, then perhaps we may once more see satisfactory quarterly returns of the revenue. So long as whig policy shall prevail, no matter who may hold the reins of government, we do not expect that the people will prosper, or the revenue be preserved from decay.

THE MEDICAL CHARITIES' BILL.

(From the Evening Mail.)

We perceive by documents published in the advertising columns of two of our evening cotemporaries, that the hope of bolstering up this measure has not yet been abandoned. Copies of the advertisements to which we allude have also, we understand, been circulated among the medical attendants of the several fever hospitals and dispensaries throughout the country, with a request that they may be returned "with the least possible delay, with the signature and office" of the party addressed, attached to them. This request proceeds from two doctors of place hunting notoriety, one of whom lately contrived to get himself and Lord Eliot into a disagreeable scrape from which, we presume, he hopes by the present movement to effect a retreat. The movement, however, is a very weak device of the enemy, and will easily be seen through by those concerned, who we suppose will not be found willing to stultify themselves by consenting to poor law control, because it is wrapped up in a cloud of words, when they so lately dissented to it in the short and simple sentence which has been already signed by the majority of the medical practitioners of Ireland.

There is one point of view in which we should be glad to put this matter before the attendants of the medical charities, and without due attention to which we should be sorry to see these gentlemen taking any step of a kind that it might be afterwards difficult to retreat from. The bait held out to them by Dr. Dominick Corrigan and Dr. Harrison, is a compulsory assessment for their salaries, upon the property of Ireland, at the discretion either of the poor law commission, or of a medical board. Now, we believe that the gentry and landed proprietors are wisely and properly anxious to maintain the respectability of the medical profession. In fact, they are in many ways interested in doing so. They will not, however—and, what is more, they ought not—consent to any measure having the effect of placing the remnant of their estates at the mercy of a board other of Dublin doctors, or poor law officials. The medical charities have hitherto been fostered by the gentry, and will continue to be so, if left in their hands; but when their support shall have become *absolutely* compulsory, either by their being placed upon the poor rate or otherwise, that moment will be the commencement of a separate interest between the dispensary doctor and his neighbour, the landed gentleman.—We would, therefore, have the former to consider well whether the certainty of £30 or £40 a year, under the control of Messrs. Nicholls and Phelan, will compensate him for the social position and other advantages which he now derives from his relation to the gentry of the country. He may depend upon it that a poor law doctor will not long continue to hold the rank of a gentleman, in the estimation of any class in society, nor is it designed by the Somerset House people that he should. Meanwhile we repeat what we said in our last:—

"The blow [given to the present bill] should be followed up by the preparation of a well digested measure to set this question a rest. The real friends of the poor of Ireland could not serve the public cause better than by acting upon this hint."

Since the foregoing was written we have learned that a meeting of the governors of the King's County Infirmary was held yesterday, in Tullamore, when resolutions condemnatory of any connexion being established between the poor law and the medical charities, were unanimously passed with the full concurrence of all parties.

We copy the following from the *Medical Press* of this day:—

"The High Sheriff of Sligo, Richard Gethin, Esq., has called a meeting of his county for Tuesday, the 17th Jan. inst., at two o'clock, to consider the subject of the following requisition—'We, the undersigned, request that you will have the goodness to call a meeting of the gentry of landed interests in the county of Sligo, for the purpose of considering the proposed medical charities' bill, as far as its object is to hand over the management of those charities to the poor law commissioners.' The requisition bears the signatures of Lord Lorton, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Roscommon; Mr. Knox Gore, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sligo; one member of parliament, two baronets, three deputy lieutenants, thirty one magistrates, the mayor of Sligo, twelve clergymen, nine physicians, and forty one other gentlemen."

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR DECEMBER.

(From the Farmer's Magazine.)

In laying before our readers a general review of agricultural affairs of the month, we will, in the first place, direct their attention to the atmospheric influences. That they have been, on the whole, favorable to vegetation, no doubt can be entertained, yet the young wheat plants have stood in need of a few sharp frosts to check premature exuberance. It is, however, gratifying to learn that they are exhibiting, in almost all parts of England, and bid fair for good forthcoming crops. From the month's commencement until its close scarcely a day elapsed without rain having fallen, yet the actual amount, in the aggregate, has not exceeded that at the corresponding period of some past years. On the 23d and 25th the weather became seasonably cold, and thin ice was produced; but with these exceptions it has proved extremely mild, the barometer having stood unusually high.

The exertions of the agricultural body have, we have great pleasure in stating, been crowned with complet success in the process of committing the seed to the soil, and it is admitted by all that a finer period for the purpose has not been recollected since 1836. Thus far matters are cheering, but when we compare the value of the produce on hand with that of last year, we perceive much cause for despondency; and, notwithstanding some persons engaged in farming appear to be looking forward to an improved state of things bearing immediately upon their interests, we regret that we cannot lead ourselves to the same conclusion. Now it will be conceded that supply has much influence upon the ruling prices. Although partial failures of the wheat crop in this country have been apparent, we are firmly convinced that the actual yield was nearly adequate to meet every want until the conclusion of next harvest, unless, indeed, if should prove a late one. Add to this the immense imports of foreign corn, and we shall find a surplus on hand. We have all along contended, and still contend, that the quotations of corn must rule low, especially as relates to wheat, and the correctness of our assertions has been fully borne out by passing events.—It is true, large quantities of wheat of foreign produce have gone into consumption during the last two months, yet the quantities in warehouse are still large, they amounting to nearly a million and a half of quarters, and both holders and speculators appear to be impressed with the belief that the spring markets will be anything but brisk; however the transactions at the various shipping ports up the Baltic, Black Sea, and Mediterranean, for forward delivery, have been limited in the extreme.

A fewer number of really inferior samples of wheat offering at Mark lane and elsewhere has been scarcely ever noticed; and the same observation may be applied to most other kinds of grain. The averages have again ruled extremely low, and any alteration in the duties for some time hence is wholly out of the question.

The potato crop has been more than usually large, with quality seldom equalled, much less surpassed. The process of raising it has occupied much of the time of the farm labourers, and the receipts at the various markets have been very large. This, together with the abundance of green vegetables, has caused the demand for all descriptions to rule heavy at very low rates of currency—the very best York reds have sold with difficulty at 60s per ton. Only one or two small cargoes have arrived in London from Ireland, and from Holland and France about 70 tons have been received. The latter being of a very inferior description, have produced only from 20s to 30s per ton.

Owing to the absence of moisture in August, the growth of turnips has proved small. On some of the light soils, scarcely half a crop has been procured, with a considerable deficiency on the heavy ones; the graziers have, therefore, found it necessary to use more cake, carrots, hay, &c., for their stock, which has fared tolerably well. As to the epidemic, this has again made its appearance, though not with its accustomed virulence, in some of our northern and midland grazing districts, and great losses have been sustained in the transmission of the beasts and sheep to different markets. We much hope that the council of the Royal Agricultural Society will continue their spirited exertions to discover a remedy for this scourge, for such we may with justice term it.

Throughout our provinces the supplies of wheat offering direct from the farmers have been but moderate, yet the demand has ruled dull. The finest descriptions of both red and white have mostly sold at previous rates, but the middling and inferior kinds have suffered a further decline. For free foreign wheat there appears to have been a fair retail inquiry, and some few thousand quarters of bonded have changed hands at Liverpool, Hull, and Bristol, on speculation, at full quotations. Barley has been plentiful and must be noted a shade lower in price. In malt very little has been passing; nevertheless, its value has been supported. The oat trade has ruled dull in the face of small receipts. Beans, peas, and flour heavy.

As regards the importation of stock under the new tariff, it has been of a very meagre character during the whole of the month; the principal arrivals have been from Hamburg and Spain. From the former we have received about 100 and from the latter 220 oxen and cows; about one third has been in good condition, the remainder being much beneath the middle quality. Very few more supplies of stock can now be received from Germany or Holland until the spring, as most of the ports and rivers are becoming frozen up. From what we have been able to learn, some very extensive receipts of good stock may be then expected; many of the Dutch, German, and Spanish graziers having procured the aid of English feeders. Since the present measure has passed the legislature, the following arrivals have been reported, and which may serve as a good guide to those interested:—

	Beasts.	Cows.	Sheep.	Pigs.
From Germany	1191	356	284	54
Spain	878	114	230	—
Holland	594	204	—	20
France	401	38	140	—
Totals	2064	712	654	74

Forming a grand total of 3,502 head of different kinds of stock. Very few of the beasts from either Germany or Spain have realised a profit to their owners; while, in numerous instances, losses of from £2 to £3 per head have been experienced.

According to our Scotch advices, the corn trade has ruled heavy, yet no variation of moment has taken place in the quotations, but they have certainly had a downward tendency. It is admitted on all hands that the available supplies of grain are extremely good. The potato crop is represented as very abundant. Very dull accounts have reached us from Ireland, whence the shipments of produce to England, caused by the miserably low figures ruling in our markets, have been small. The deliveries of corn at the different markets have been good, with prices on the decline.

LORD ELIOT.

(From the Morning Herald.)

When we ventured a few days ago to hint to a fragment of the Conservative party in Dublin, that the virulent attacks of its organ on Lord Eliot were noticed in England with commingling feelings of regret and disgust—and when we felt compelled to state that these outrages on good sense and good manners were here ascribed "to disappointed expectations and frustrated schemes," we certainly did not anticipate from our plain speaking either reformation or penitence. Our Irish contemporaries, be they Conservative or destructive, love the excitement of bitter personalities as dearly as the Irish peasantry do a faction fight; temperance and moderation are virtues unknown in Irish politics; national affairs are, even in the metropolis of the sister island, discussed with all the wrath and littleness which in England characterise only parochial squabbles or provincial rivalry; editorial existence in Dublin would be intolerable without the stimulus of a good hatred and—better whisky; and *cliquerie* and jobbery are often the provocation both of attack and defence. A want of discretion and the influence of passion render the Dublin journals almost as dangerous as friends, as their undoubted cleverness and facile eloquence make them formidable as foes. The inveteracy of a personal dislike overcomes in them all the obligations of party, and the discords and sectarianisms which are the curse and bane of Irish society, are very much kept alive and promoted by the individual antipathies of Irish journalists.

Thus at the present time the difficulties of Sir Robert Peel's government in Ireland are attempted to be increased, that the *Dublin Evening Mail* may indulge every other day its spite against Lord Eliot, and the Conservative party generally is scandalised that dirt may be thrown on the Irish secretary. On Tuesday last we pointed out that the exclusiveness of these incessant, inveterate, and indiscriminate assaults on Lord Eliot, accompanied as they were by praise of the Lord Lieutenant, and support of Sir Robert Peel's cabinet, denoted their injustice; and what is the reply made to this irresistible inference; its very smartness and ingenuity bear testimony to its weakness and worthlessness. We complain, we are told, that the *Evening Mail* does not reproach and condemn Lord De Grey, Sir Edward Sugden, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir James Graham. We do nothing of the sort what we did was to expose the obvious inconsistency of this perpetual indulgence of animosity against a subordinate functionary and continuous applause of his chiefs, and to infer from this limitation of abuse the existence of improper motives. Oh! but we are next informed, "we will reproach and condemn the higher officers of state if after the information they have received and are daily receiving they should continue to permit Lord Eliot to remain Irish Secretary." What! is the machinery of communication between the Castle of Dublin and Whitehall so defective, and are the premier and the home secretary so profoundly ignorant of what is going on in the Castle, that the information on which Lord Eliot's continuance in office depends is to be discovered in the columns—instructive and well filled as to news we gladly admit them to be—of the *Dublin Evening Mail!* The excuse is paltry and insignificant—if it do not amount to equivocation. No one knows better than our contemporary that an Irish secretary is not an independent officer of the government, and though he has naturally great influence over his superiors, yet on all such grave subjects as could beget his dismissal he acts merely and simply as the agent of the government—that, in short, he is its chief secretary and nothing more. As well might the *Evening Mail* solicit the removal of Mr. Lucas as Lord Eliot, on the grounds on which he has assaulted and abused the latter; its charges cannot be restricted against the Irish secretary; they ought to constitute, if they be worthy of serious consideration, articles of impeachment against Sir Robert Peel's administration. As it is, our contemporary has advanced too far or not far enough; and the threat that he will hereafter pass the Rubicon is but the repetition of the poor showman's deceptive invitation—"Walk up, walk up, and you shall see—what you shall see!" We are however inclined to do our contemporary more justice than he does himself; for we do not think that should Sir J. Graham decline to disavow Lord Eliot's correspondence with some unknown—at least in England—apothecaries, the *Dublin Evening Mail* will commence a career of unmitigated hostility to Sir Robert Peel's government, or that that journal will stimulate Protestant wrath in Ireland to a Protestant administration if Lord Eliot be not recalled, for what may have been an indiscreet pecuniary present to an obscure Irish newspaper that has few readers in its own country and none in this. We know our contemporary better than he knows himself; the present derangement of his biliary secretion will be removed without having any such permanent disorder behind; his present intemperance is clearly only temporary; when the fit is over he will be heartily ashamed of its occurrence and "purge and live cleanly" for the future. We are more disposed to this opinion from the kind and hearty manner in which our contemporary speaks of Lord De Grey:—

"Upon every occasion on which Earl de Grey has come before the Irish public, he has discharged the high trust reposed in him with a dignity which reflects honor on the Sovereign whose representative he is, and with a courtesy and urbanity which have insured him the support and kind feeling of every section of his fellow subjects in this kingdom.

Why not extend the same charity to Lord Eliot? The primness, preciseness, and formality of the Irish secretary may occasionally chill Irish cordiality and frankness; but the prevailing virtues of the Irish character forbid condemnation for faults of manners or coldness of tone.

Our contemporary asks us to mention any one act of Lord Eliot's showing that he fills his present office "to the satisfaction of all who know the real interests of Ireland." Our reply to this request is two fold—firstly, that every act of Lord Eliot, as Irish secretary, has been sanctioned and approved by Lord De Grey, Sir Robert Peel, and Sir James Graham; and secondly, that the grounds advanced for his removal are vague, trivial, and childish. Here are the principal counts of the high sounding indictment:—

"It may not be useless to suggest to Lord Eliot's champions to recollect his lordship's donation of £50 to the *World* newspaper—to reflect upon the wisdom of his choice of confidential councillors in Tipperary—to think over the prudence of his announcements that justice is denied to the lower orders of Ireland, and that a federal relation with England is what it most requires—to mark his blind sacrifice of Conservative interests, by servilely supporting such Whig made measures as the Medical Charities Bill—to admire the candour of his dealings, as displayed in the Corrigan correspondence lately published in our columns."

These accusations may be grave matters in themselves, but as reasons for Lord Eliot's removal they are positively contemptible. The majority of them is quite unintelligible to English ears; others are mere matters of opinion and sentiment; and the first it would be an act of impertinence for Sir Robert Peel to inquire into. The very advancement of such "exquisite" reasons show the excitement under which our contemporary labors, and the non existence of more substantial grounds.

We offer no indiscriminate support to Sir Robert Peel's administration, much less to Lord Eliot's conduct: when we differ from either the measures of the one or the acts of the other we express that difference boldly and without any profusion of countervailing compliments. But because we cannot inoculate the cabinet with all our convictions and views, we do not attempt to destroy it, or recompense ourselves for failure by indulgence to malice or hatred.

We refuse to injure the Conservative cause, because we cannot at all times direct the Conservative party, and we do not ascribe improper motives to all who conscientiously entertain opinions different to our own. And this manly and independent course of conduct we recommend for the adoption of the *D. E. Mail*.

NEW POTATOES.—Some fine new potatoes have been raised from the lands of Deer Park, belonging to Mrs. Synnot, of that place. They were growing from "sets," planted, about the latter end of October, in a bucket, that was kept in a house partly without a roof, and in which there has been no fire for a number of years.—*Ulster Times.*

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published for the Proprietor by R. HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Saturday, January 14, 1843.