Richard Henderson Lismore 18

The Waterford Mail.

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HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, THE QUEEN DOWAGER, AND PRINCE ALBERT, AT MELTON MOWBRAY.

Belvoir Castle, Tuesday, 2, p.m.

I can very easily conceive the effect which the above announcement will produce in London, I wish I could as easily describe the gorgeous scene it has been my lot to witness during the last two hours.

It was generally known that the Belvoir hounds would throw off in the vicinity of the Castle this morning; but although many persons expected that her Majesty would be present at the meet, it was not finally decided until eleven o'clock this morning, when the Queen having inquired if she could see the throw off from the tower, his Grace informed her that he feared it would be impossible, as it was arranged to take place at Croxton park, nearly five miles distant.

Her Majesty then decided upon proceeding thither, and the carriages were ordered to the door.

Pending their arrival, Prince Albert, his Grace the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Jersey, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Wilton, Lord Forester, Mr. G. E. Anson, General Wemyss, and many other guests, assembled in the guard chamber, dressed in scarlet coats, with the usual hunting appendages. Sir Robert Peel also came into the chamber, and conversed for some time with Prince Albert. The Right Honourable Baronet, however, was not one of the hunting party.

At 11 o'clock two carriages came to the door; they were each drawn by four black horses, with outriders in the noble Duke's livery, mounted on thorough bred horses of the same sable hue.

The first carriage contained her Majesty the Queen, the Queen Dowager, the Prince Consort, and the Duke of Rutland.

In the second were Lord Hardwick, Lady Portman, Lady Brownlow, and Lady A. Manners.

The Duke of Wellington rode to cover with Lord George Manners, in a chariot belonging to the Duke of Rutland.

The bulk of the company left Belvoir Castle by the Duke's private road, but the carriages were driven by a different and more public route. As the cavalcade passed along the road, numerous horsemen joined it, and by the time Croxton park was within sight, there could not be less than three hundred persons present. Arriving there the procession was joined by five hundred more, among whom were nearly all the gentlemen of the Melton hunt, and many ladies, foremost among whom was the beautiful Miss Manners, of Goadley-hall, a distant relative of the Rutland family; Miss Charlesworth and Miss Doyle, both well-known in the hunt, were also present.

At this point Prince Albert left the carriage, and mounted his favourite hunter, (six of the Prince's steeds having arrived there). The crowd of horsemen gave three cheers for the two Queens of England, which made "the welkin ring again," and the illustrious hero of all time having alighted from his carriage, and mounted his hunter, the royal party moved on towards the village of Waltham.

I could not have written so detailed an account of the proceedings this morning, were it not for an act of courtesy on the part of the master of the horse to his Grace, who offered your reporter a horse to proceed to the cover. I took advantage of his kindness, no other means of conveyance being to be had here for 'love or money.'

I am this moment returned. The hounds proceeded to "Melton Spinney," within about two miles of that place, before they were laid on. When I left, the royal carriages were stationed on the high grounds opposite, about 2 miles distant. A large number of horsemen were with the Queen, but the vast majority were gone with the hounds.

It was expected the royal party would have an excellent view of the hunt, but up to the time when I was compelled to return, the hounds had not "given tongue."

Windsor, Tuesday.

Her Royal Highness the Princess Royal was taken an airing to day in the pleasure grounds and plantations of the Park.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alice were not taken out either in the morning or afternoon.

The royal family did not leave the Castle yesterday.

HER MAJESTY AT MELTON.—BRILLIANT FOX CHASE.

Belvoir, Wednesday, Two, p.m.—My last despatch left her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Dowager, attended by a brilliant suite, on the summit of the hills overlooking Melton Spinney, which the hounds were then drawing under the guidance of Lord Forester and Goodall, the duke's chief huntsman.

I must now return for a moment to the "ride to cover"—a scene worthy something more than the hasty remarks which the early departure of the last train for town enabled me to put together yesterday.

On arriving at Croxton Park, the meet originally determined upon for the hounds to throw off, the Prince Consort alighted from the duke's carriage and mounted his hunter. Lord Forester having explained to the Prince that the point at which her Majesty would be most likely to have a good view of the chase was considerably further on the road towards Melton Mowbray, it was at once determined to proceed thither, and after the cheering which resounded on every side the moment the Prince showed himself had subsided, the cavalcade moved onwards towards the village of Waltham, still keeping to the park. Mr. G. E. Anson was in attendance on the Prince, himself wearing a scarlet coat, and mounted on a splendid hunter. The Prince looked remarkably well, and even among the followers of the Duke of Rutland's hounds acknowledged on all hands to be one of the finest fields in the kingdom, his fine manly figure, as he rode along in the front rank, was the admiration of every beholder. He was dressed in a scarlet hunting coat with white leather breeches and top boots, and looked from head to foot a sportsman.

The number of horsemen who had by this time joined the cavalcade, rendered the due observance of etiquette a matter of some difficulty; but her Majesty the Queen and the Queen Dowager, who were seated with the Duke of Rutland in the first carriage, did not appear at all disconcerted by the near approach of horsemen to the carriage window. On the contrary, her Majesty seemed to enjoy the scene very much, and laughed heartily at those little accidents of flood and field which are the necessary accompaniment of field sports.

Passing the lake the high grounds above Croxton were reached, and here the hounds were first seen. On an open plain, 50 acres in extent, with a fine greensward, the cavalcade assembled for the first time, and drew up in double lines, extending for an immense distance, while the carriages containing the royal party drove up the avenue thus formed. The riders closed in, and on the carriages coming to a halt the noble huntsman, Lord Forester, brought the hounds under the window of that in which the Queen rode, for her Majesty's inspection.

At this point the Duke of Wellington left his carriage and mounted his hunter, which had been brought to the spot by his groom. The noble duke was attired in a scarlet coat, and white leather smalls. Every eye was turned towards the hero as he rode up to Lord Jersey, with whom he remained in conversation some minutes, and the interest excited by his appearance in the field seemed scarcely second to that occasioned by the presence of royalty.

His grace rode amongst the thickest of the horsemen, and entered into conversation with several gentlemen belonging to the hunt.

On an unexampled occasion like the present it must be interesting to many sporting readers to know the names of the principal nobility and gentry attending the meet. The following list is the best I have been able to obtain—of course very many are omitted, whose names are equally worthy to be mentioned:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Duke of Rutland, the Duke of Wellington, Lord Wilton, Lord Forester, Lord George Manners, Lord John Manners, Lord Charles Manners, Earl Howe, Major General Wemyss, Colonel Bouverie, Mr. Anson, Lord Radcliffe, Mr. Norton, General Hale, Colonel Dundas, Mr. Bankes Wright, Mr. Manners, Mr. Christopher, Colonel Wyndham, Mr. Gilmore, Mr. F. Moore, Mr. Crawford, Mr. Masters, Mr. W. Bromley, Mr. Pryor, Mr. Turner, Mr. B. Turner, Mr. Selwyn, Mr. Herrick, Mr. Cradock, Mr. Hartropp, Mr. W. E. Hartropp, &c.

After a short delay the cavalcade again moved forward, passing through Waltham village, and keeping the road to the south of Melton. Before reaching the "Spinney" the huntsmen, with the hounds and the large bulk of the company, separated from the royal party, and crossed the dozen fields intervening between the cover and the road, which the carriages were compelled to keep.

Arriving opposite the copse the royal *cortege* halted, and with about 500 horsemen, and 30 or 40 carriages full of company, the two Queens awaited the issue of drawing the cover.

THE CHASE.

There was no scarcity of foxes. The hounds gave tongue almost instantly; but, strange to say, a difficulty arose from having too many. The pack were upon three "brushes" at once, but it was for some time found impossible to get either of the foxes away. Half an hour having elapsed one fox went away at a rattling pace towards Clarton Thorns, but, unfortunately, got headed by some people near Scalford village—turned short back towards the Spinney, and was run into only one field from the cover. This run short and unsatisfactory, called for no remark. It was merely "a shadow of things to come." The royal party saw very little of this run.

The hounds next tried Freeby Wood, some distance nearer the village of Waltham, where they soon found a fox, which got away immediately, and was run to ground in about ten minutes, near Kleoman's Gorse, on the road to Belvoir.

They next tried Nueman's Gorse, where they found directly, and here the prince displayed the true characteristic of a British sportsman, by exerting his personal influence in every possible way to prevent the field from heading the fox. He entreated several over anxious gentlemen to keep back at a moment when their pressing upon the fox would have very materially injured the sport, if not altogether spoiled the run. The fox went away with the hounds at his brush, at a good pace, through Stonesby Spring, leaving Sperzton Thorns to the left. The field were nearly all well up, and at this time (half past two o'clock) may have numbered about 500, chiefly red coats, presenting, as may be imagined a splendid appearance. Amongst the first rank were the Prince Consort, Lord Jersey, the Marquis of Granby, Lord G. Manners, Mr. Stuart Wortley, Lord Wilton, Lord Forester, &c. Passing Colston village the fox darted to the left, and crossed the brook, followed by the hounds, the prince going over it in splendid style. Leaving the Colston cover to the left the fox made his point for Woodhid head, but was headed by a plough team, and turned short round to the right, leaving Wymondham village to the left, his point now being Stapleford Park. The pace was now tremendous. The run had lasted nearly half an hour, over some of the finest hunting country in the kingdom. The second horses were called for by score at Wymondham, and away they went, the Prince Consort still keeping the first rank, with Mr. Anson a little in advance. Clearing the village, a cur dog coursed the fox, turning him round short to the right, and caused a momentary check which gave breathing time to many a panting steed. The hounds soon tracked again, and followed the fox back to Colston village, re crossing the brook, and he was shortly after run to ground at Garthorpe, having afforded a run of about 40 miautes, during the greater portion of which time the pace was first rate.

It is a singular fact that both the equerries in attendance on his royal highness, Col. Bouverie and Mr. Anson, had falls during the run. They were remarkably well mounted and among the most daring riders, but fortune frowned on their equestrian feats yesterday, and some good humoured jokes on the subject were freely circulated in the field—some way hinting the probability of a vacancy in the Prince's household.

Many of the horses were soon dreadfully beat, and the hounds have not had a harder run this season.

It was nearly 4 o'clock when the fox was run to ground, the field now dispersed, the prince and the duke's party retired to Belvoir Castle.

HER MAJESTY'S STAG HOUNDS.

Fortunate Escape of the whole Pack on the Great Western Railway.—A field of between 100 and 200 were present at the meet on Monday last, which took place near the Sun Inn, in the town of Maidenhead. The splendid Scotch deer, Highlander, which has heretofore afforded such excellent sport, upon being uncarted on Maidenhead thicket, went away across the thicket to the Coach and Horses, making for the Great Western Railway, where it ran along the upline towards Reading, for upwards of a mile and a half. The hounds followed in hot pursuit, having got upon the railway before the huntsmen and whippers in had got up to call them off. When between a deep cutting, an up train, proceeding at the rate of thirty miles an hour, appeared in sight. At this moment the destruction of the whole pack (the hounds still proceeding downwards on the up line) appeared inevitable. The stag made for the bank of the cutting as soon as it saw the approach of the train, and thus got out of harm's way. Not so, however, the hounds, who still pursued their dangerous career along the line. Most fortunately, however, when the train had advanced to within less than 100 yards of them, and when every one had expected that in another second or two the whole would have been sacrificed, the pack passed over to the down line of rails, and thus fortunately escaped. The feelings of all who witnessed the danger of the royal pack and their extremely lucky escape were, as may be imagined, greatly excited. From the railway Highlander took away to Shottisbrook, crossing a corner of the park, leaving the mansion to the left, on to the left of the village of Lawrence Waltham, nearly to Riscombe, where he doubled back to Charity Farm and Billingbear Wood, by Warren Farm to Hurst, leaving the village to the right. Thence he made for the Lodden, swimming the river near Stanstead Mill. At the mill the hounds and huntsman crossed over the bridge, and, upon the pack being again laid on, the stag made away towards the railway, crossing Mr. Wheeble's park, and over a heavy, newly ploughed line of country, to the Reading Cemetery, close to which it ran for refuge into the Marquis of Granby public house, and was there taken in the tap room, after one of the hardest runs this season, of two hours and three quarters over upwards of 30 miles of country. The pace from the time of the hounds being laid on, after crossing the Lodden, was tremendous, causing many to be tailed off before the finish. Between 20 and 30 were up at the finish.—*Standard.*

THE POOR LAW.

The following statement, deduced from the Parliamentary return, exhibits at what cost the preparations for this experiment have been forced upon the country:—

Total cost of 129 Unions, £1,360,000, being an average of £10,542 each.

Dr.				
Instalments due 1st August, 1843..			£42,785	0 0
Cr.				
Ulster, 12 Instalments paid..	£6,957	10 0		
Leinster, 8 do. do. ..	5,900	0 0		
Munster, 4 do. do. ..	1,730	0 0		
			14,387	10 0
Dr.				
Ulster, 8 Instalments unpaid	£2,500	0 0		
Leinster, 25 do. do. ..	1,097	10 0		
Munster, 22 do. do. ..	12,815	0 0		
Connaught	4,925	0 0		
			28,397	10 0
			£42,780	0 0

109 Workhouses opened prior to August 1843.
20 do. not declared fit for paupers yet.

The following is written in large red letters, on the Rev. Mr. Herbert's coach-house door, at Rathmore Cross:—

1811—commencement of our woes.
1844—destruction of our foes.
Let all remember 98111

—*Cork Constitution.*

Pleasant Prospect for Mr. O'Connell.—Fergus O'Connor, in his *Northern Star*, in a letter addressed to Mr. O'Connell, tells the great agitator that he repeal will be either carried, or his head laid on the lock by the 1st of April next.—*Observer.*

THE MASSACRE AT FORMOSA.

(Translation of an extract from a late Pekin Gazette.)

On the 24th of April the following imperial commands were received:—"In consequence of Tahunga and Yaou-yung having reported that during the month of September, 1841, an English vessel had suddenly approached the coast of Formosa, when the said general of division, intendant of circuit, and other, led on the troops and militia to the attack and sunk the vessel; that again, in the month of March last year, a foreign vessel suddenly entered the harbor, when the local officers and troops enticed her on to a shoal, and that they had on these occasions successively caught and killed many of the foreigners, and captured sundry Chinese military weapons, flags, banners, and other things. Our Imperial pleasure was, therefore, on each of those occasions, declared graciously commending and rewarding the general, intendant, and all other persons who exerted themselves in the several affairs.

But afterwards the foreigners, after their pacification, presented their document stating that Tahunga and others had treacherously massacred some shipwrecked foreigners, and that framing a story of having taken them in arms as prisoners of war, they had thus falsely represented it to us; and this statement of the foreigners having been by Eliang and Keying successively reported to us, our commands were then given to Eliang to pass over to Formosa, and examine into and adjudicate the matter.

It now appears from this report, upon examination and inquiry among the officers and common people, that, of the two foreign vessels destroyed, one went to pieces from the bad weather encountered, and the other was driven ashore by stress of weather; that in neither case was there any meeting in battle, or enticing into danger. On being examined into, Tahunga and Yaou-yung themselves have confessed that their report was a prearranged and made up one, and that their crime is wholly undeniable, and have presented to Eliang their own deposition requesting him to report clearly that they may meet due punishment.

The affair having originally happened previously to the pacification of the foreigners, at that time, when under the impulse of a just indignation, had the general and intendant reported according to the truth, we should surely ourselves have known how to act. But thus to deceive and falsify, in order to maintain merit, is conduct exceedingly hateful to us. In the one case they stated that they had met in battle, and in the other they had enticed in the enemy. Not until Eliang had passed over to Formosa, and examined into the matter, did they at all present their true personal statements and confess their guilt. Thus flagrantly have they shown ingratitude for our gracious favors, and involved themselves in the bitter consequences of crime.

Let Tahunga and Yaou-yung be deprived of their rank, and be handed over to the Board of Punishments, and let the ministers of the grand council be sent to join with the board in judging them, reporting fully to us the decision come to, and let all the officers and others who were recommended as having exerted themselves at Taewan, Kelang, and Tean, (excluding only the militia and other private individuals), and all the civil and military functionaries who have been promoted and commended for their diligence, be deprived of all the honours they have thus obtained.

In cherishing Chinese and foreigners, we look upon each with the same equal benevolence. And the General and the Intendant aforesaid, having become amenable by their crime to punishment, we will not allow that because the representation came from outside foreigners, it should be carelessly cast aside without investigation. Our own subjects and foreigners, ministers and people, should all alike understand that it is our high desire to act with even handed and perfect justice. Respect this.

(True Translation.)
(Signed)
True Copy.
W. H. Medhurst, Interpreter.
Richard Woosnam.

PARTICULARS OF RECENT WRECKS.

The following detailed particulars of the loss of several vessels, contained in letters received at Lloyd's from their agents at the several ports, will be found of interest. It will be perceived by the one dated from Alexandria, that his Highness the Sultan has afforded every assistance for the recovery of some goods stolen from the British schooner Margaret, wrecked in his dominions, and had likewise, in the person of the Viceroy, liberally declined all claim for the use of a steamer placed at the disposal of Lloyd's agent, in furtherance of his object of saving the vessel:—

"Alexandria, Nov. 20. 1843.

"Sir—Confirming what we wrote you on the 6th inst., relative to the loss and subsequent recovery of the schooner Margaret, we have now to inform you that his Highness the Viceroy has liberally declined making any claim for the use of the Boulac steamer placed at our disposal, and we shall, therefore, only have to remunerate the ship's company for their services. His Highness has also, upon our application, dispatched suitable messengers into the Desert, for the purpose of claiming such part of the Margaret's cargo as may be found in the possession of the natives; and his Excellency Boghos Bay appears sanguine of recovering a portion of the property. We have the assurance of the Viceroy that no pains will be spared to recover all that is possible of the cargo plundered by the natives.

(Signed) "Lloyd's Agent.

"W. Dobson, Esq., Secretary,
Lloyd's."

"Brest, Nov. 30, 1843.

"Sir—As mentioned in my last letter, I proceeded to the bay of Dinam, with two master surveyors. We found the state of things very different from that represented in the report from Camaret. We had some difficulty in finding the vessel. Her topmast barely appears above water, and the swell is so great that it only appears at intervals.—We sounded all round at low water, and found 15 fathoms everywhere, with a rocky bottom. The sea was covered to a great distance with lumps of palm oil, some of which rose to the surface while we were there. It appears evident that she struck on La Chivre rock, and sunk immediately after, as she is not two cables length from it. It is also the opinion of those who accompanied me that the vessel is already partly broken up. She lies about four or five miles from the shore, surrounded by rocks and in a continual heavy swell, which cannot be expected to abate for three or four days. We went on shore in the bay, where we found the two boats which had been washed on shore, marked on the stern outside, "Wm. D. Lennay, Bathurst," and inside, "John Warman." The people on the coast informed me that the weather on Saturday night, when the vessel was supposed to have been lost, was stormy, with a heavy rain, and a thick fog. I think it almost certain that the next gale from the westward, or northward, will break it up.

(Signed) "Lloyd's Agent.

"Wm. Dobson, Esq., Lloyd's."

"Isle of Fohr, Nov. 27, 1843.

"The Glasgow, Robert Lyall, master, from Hamburgh, with a cargo of sundry goods, bound to Leith, left Cuxhaven on the morning of the 20th. Lost both masts before the evening—drove down on the coast, and brought up in six fathoms, but drove from her anchors on the following night, and struck on Salt Sand, at the entrance of Lijst, and soon after filled. The crew saved themselves in the long boat, and came on shore at Lijst, but it is doubted if either the ship or cargo will be saved. On the same day a brig went on shore at Kmiddyle, outside the Island of Fance, filled, and lies four or five feet under water; supposed to be an English vessel. A dismasted schooner was at anchor on the 23d inst., outside of Blaarvand, to which assistance was sent; but, from the heavy weather of the following day, both are expected to be totally wrecked."

On Sunday night last, the 3d of December, Sub-Inspector Parker, accompanied by Sergeant Ogle and a party of the Shinrone police, apprehended a woman named Bridget Meagher, in the act of setting fire to a house at Cangort, near Shinrone, from which a man named Dorighan had been dispossessed for non-payment of rent. Constable Ogle extinguished the fire, and the woman was brought prisoner to Shinrone, and committed to Tullamore gaol by Sir William Lynar.—*Leinster Express.*

On Sunday night Constable Ogle proceeded to Cloughjordan with his party, and apprehended Patrick Quinlisk, who is fully identified as being the principal in the murder of Mr. James Sheppard. There is also home proof against two more—Gulfoyle and Quinlan, who are committed by Sir William Lynar to Nenagh gaol.—*Leinster Express.*

UNITED STATES, &c.

Liverpool, Wednesday evening.

We have another arrival from the United States at this port to day, the New York packet ship Montezuma, Capt. Lowber, reached the Mersey after a passage of 16 days from New York, which port she left on the 20th. By this arrival we have New York papers of the 20th, being two days later than those brought by the Hottinguer. This is the third voyage of the Montezuma, all of which Captain Lowber has completed in 16 days—his vessel ranks as one of the most splendid now crossing the Atlantic; when off this port, his passengers, 20 in number, subscribed to a very handsome complimentary letter, expressive of their approbation of his talent and polite attention during their short and rapid passage.

The papers by this arrival possess but little matter of interest to the European reader.

HAYTI.

(From the New York Courier and Examiner.)

The *N. O. Courier* has been received from Hayti to Oct. 1. The President, General Herard, had sent a messenger to the General Assembly, recommending an amnesty for political offences. The assembly had fixed the salary of its members at one hundred dollars per month. The manifesto complains bitterly of the provisional government for delaying the establishment of a constitution.

JAMAICA.

There is a rumour noticed in the *Baltimore Patriot*, that the government troops were to be removed from all the British West India Islands, and the militia to be placed under more strict discipline. One third of the 33d regt, stationed at Berbice, had been carried off by yellow fever. Eighty eight emigrants (negroes) had arrived at Trinidad from Sierra Leone. The collector of the customs at Navis, Henry Harding, Esq., was drowned in September by the accidental upsetting of a boat

GREECE.

OPENING OF THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Athens, Nov. 20.—The second act of the great constitutional drama commenced to day. All the parts to be enacted, and the ceremonial to be observed by the various actors in this solemn spectacle, had been arranged according to a programme which was strictly adhered to. For the last few days it has been stormy, and the rain has been pouring down in torrents, but this morning the sun shone out brightly, and not a cloud rests on old Hymettus. At nine o'clock the deputies assembled at the metropolitan church of St. Irene, where service was performed by the Bishop of Attica, and an oration was delivered by the Professor of Philosophy, Vameen. From the church they proceeded to the hall of the assembly, where the eldest member was elected president, and the youngest secretary. The bishop pronounced a blessing upon the assembly, and then the deputies took and subscribed the oaths. A commission of ten members was then chosen, who, with the president and secretary, were appointed to receive his Majesty. The synod and civil magistrates entered, and took the places assigned to them.

His Majesty, attended by a brilliant *cortege*, left the palace at two o'clock under a salute of twenty one guns, and was received by the commission and the ministers in full uniform at the door of the hall, all the deputies rising and standing uncovered. The King, having ascended the throne, desired them to be seated, and read the following speech, after which he left the hall, attended to the door by the commission and the ministers:—

"Gentlemen, Deputies of the Nation,

"I appear in the midst of you under the pleasing persuasion that this assembly will produce the prosperity of our beloved Greece.

"From the commencement of the monarchy several liberal institutions have been established, all tending to prepare for the introduction of a definite constitution. Free municipal institutions, provincial councils, trial by jury—all of these have paved the way for a representative system of government in Greece. It now remains to crown this structure by introducing and establishing the constitution.

"Under the protection of the Supreme Being, let us unite our efforts to frame such fundamental laws as may be adapted to the real wants and circumstances of the State, and may be effectual for the protection and security of every one.

"In drawing up the plan of a constitution for our common country, do not let us hesitate to make mutual concessions, but let a general desire to promote and establish the prosperity of the State, animate and direct our efforts in this work.

"You know, gentlemen, my love for the nation, which on no occasion I have refused to manifest. This love prevents me from desiring more or less power than is necessary for the security and happiness of Greece.

"Let us frame between us a contract which may be firm and permanent. All civilised nations have their eyes upon us, and history will judge of this work by its effect.

"Relying upon your prudence and patriotism, I open to you this present assembly. May the favour of God protect, for the safety and benefit of Greece. The prosperity of Greece will be my prayer and my glory."

His Majesty was most enthusiastically cheered, both on his entrance and departure. The Queen, too, present in a gallery set apart for her, was welcomed with loud and loyal acclamations. Her bright, sunny smiles, which wins all hearts it lights upon, was never more radiant and lovely. All the diplomatic body, except the Russian, attended by invitation, and every officer that could be spared from the men-of war at the Piræus (which were dressed with flags and saluted), except the Russians, was also present. The galleries, which are very capacious, were crowded in every part, as well as the Hall of Assembly. Never was there exhibited a scene of greater enthusiasm.

THE REV. R. W. SIBTHORP.

The most charitable mode of accounting for this gentleman in matters of religion, is to suppose that he is not altogether in sound mind. We extract and place in juxta position two passages from letters—one recently published by him in the Church and State Gazette, the other in the Tablet, and we ask whether anyman in his senses could blow hot and cold after such a fashion. Both letters are addressed, the one to a Protestant, the other to a Roman Catholic friend:—

"St. Helen's, Oct. 5th, 1843.

"Sunday last I received the holy sacrament in Saint Helen's church, as declaratory of my separation from the Roman, and my return to the Anglican Church. I am, therefore, no longer a member of the Church of Rome. I came here in the beginning of June, for the purpose of inquiring into the subject, and the conviction I come to is, that the Church of Rome is the Harlot and Babylon of the Apocalyse; I believe her to be an adulterous and an idolatrous church, and her worship is idolatry."

"St. Helen's, Nov. 18, 1843.

"I still praise, and, unless I come to see things very differently, shall praise the Catholic Church for her daily devotions, her hourly offices, her symbolic rites, her inestimable practice of confession, her intercommunion with the spirits of the just made perfect, her connexion with the glorious company of the apostles, &c., and her many wholesome and well connected truths. Yes, my mind upon all these things is unaltered. But, as yet, I dare not retrace the step I have taken."

The Consistorial Court of Cork, after several hearings, has confirmed the clandestine marriage of Christopher Conran, to Ann Donovan, though had under fictitious names before Rev. Mr. Chinnery, at St Ann Shandon Church, in February 1838. The friends of the husband have given notice of appeal to the Archiepiscopal Court, Cashel.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Dec. 5.

1st Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Henry George Galston, Gentleman, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Child, who retires.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant Jackson Villiers Tuthill to be Captain, by purchase, vice Elliott, who retires; Lieutenant Charles William Calvert, from the 23d foot, to be Lieut., vice Lord Aberdour, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons; Cornet Nathaniel Eyre Robbins to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Tuthill.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieutenant Sholto John Lord Aberdour, from the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Grimstone Hale, who retires upon half pay of the 41st; Cornet William Stephen Sandes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rowan Cave, who retires; Wm. Foster, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Sandes.

1st Regiment of Foot—Major Charles Deane to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Mullen, who retires; Captain Alexander Barry Montgomery to be Major, by purchase, vice Deane; Lieutenant Henry Dupre Neville to be Captain, by purchase, vice Montgomery; Ensign Wm. Reader to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Neville; Henry Allen Murray Deane, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Reader.

4th—Lieut. John Gun Bolton, from half pay 49th foot, to be Lieut., vice Glasbrook, appointed Adjutant to the 49th foot.

5th—Second Lieut. Wm. Knottesford Gretton to be First Lieut., by purchase, vice Wagner, who retires; Reginald George Shipley, Gent., to be Second Lieut., by purchase, vice Gretton.

23d—Lieut. John Charles Conolly, from half pay 41st foot, to be Lieut., vice Calvert, appointed to the 2d Dragoon Guards.

27th—Chas. Adrain Webster Wedderburne, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murray, whose appointment has been cancelled.

33d—Ensign John Edw. Taubman Quayle to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Knollys, deceased; Ensign William Robert Williamson, from the 38th foot, to be Ensign, vice Quayle.

38th—Lieut. Fleetwood Rawstorne, from half pay unattached, to be Lieut., repaying the difference, vice Evans, promoted; Ensign Jas. Jarvis to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Rawstorne, who retires; William Roberts Williamson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jarvis; Gentleman Cadet Fiennes Arthur Quartley, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Williamson, appointed to the 33d foot.

41st—Lieutenant John Madden, from half pay of the regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice James Campbell, who exchanges.

58th—Assistant Surgeon Chilley Pine, from the 26th foot, to be Surgeon, vice William Stewart, placed upon half pay.

60th—Staff Surgeon of the Second Class Augustus Henry Cowen to be Surgeon, vice Hall, promoted on the staff.

67th—Lieutenant Charles Barnard Hague to be Captain, by purchase, vice Power, who retires; Ensign Robert Hudson Wood to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hague; Robert Chas. Peel, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wood.

73d—Captain the Honourable Francis John Robert Villiers, from half pay unattached, to be Captain, vice Anthony Cunningham Sterling, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

76th—Lieutenant Wilford Brett, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Brereton, who exchanges.

85th—Assistant Surgeon George Cheriheu, M.D., from the 1st foot, to be Surgeon, vice George Griffin, who retires upon half pay.

93d—Walter Odgwell Barrington Campbell, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gordon, who retires.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. Robert Edward Perceval Brereton, from the 76th, to be Lieutenant, vice Brett, who exchanges.

Royal Military College—Assistant Surgeon Metville Neale, M.D., from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Stewart, promoted on the Staff.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Staff Assistant Surgeon Thos. Ross Jameson, M.D., to be Staff Surgeon of the second class; vice Cowen, appointed to the 60th foot.

MEMORANDUM.

The exchange between Lieutenant Campbell, of the 4th foot, and Lieut. Blackall, of the 49th foot, on the 24th of Nov., 1843, has been cancelled. The christian names of Ensign Hawes, of the 9th foot, are George Barrington, and not Harrington only, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 24th of Nov., 1843.

A man named Edward Murphy, late a schoolmaster at Freemount, near Liscarrol, who enlisted last week into the 50th regt., at Fermoy, arrived in Cork on Wednesday, and was stationed in the military barracks. Thursday evening he met some soldiers of the 45th regt. in a public house in this city, with whom he drank porter, and in the course of conversation a dispute arose between them, in respect to politics, when Murphy drew out his purse, and offered to wager £10 that his assertion was correct. He then gave liquor to fourteen or sixteen soldiers, and retired in company with three of them into another room, where they drank spirits. About two o'clock at night they proceeded towards their barracks, when his companions induced him to go through a field, for the purpose, as they told him, of getting in by a back passage. When he got off the road, one of the party, named Mills, struck him on the head, and the two grappled, on which another soldier, named Keely, struck him with a stone on the side of the head, giving him a severe wound, and prostrated him on the ground. When down the other (Nolan) kicked him, and the three demanded his money, which he refused to surrender unless with his life, on which one of them said "Take a knife and rip him open;" but another recommended them not to kill him, and the three then forcibly took from him £25 in notes, and £1 10s in silver, a penknife and dictionary, after which they fled. He reported the circumstance at the King Street station shortly after, and the guard, assisted by the police of the Tuckey Street station, went in search of the fellows, but did not succeed in capturing them; however, about two o'clock yesterday head constable Condon came up with them in a public house on Lavitt's quay, after a chase of several hours. He took them before Murphy, who was confined in the military hospital, and they were immediately identified. Murphy accounts for having so large a sum of money about him by saying that he got £15 from the parish priest of Freemount, being his salary as schoolmaster, and that he had previously saved the remainder. No money was found upon the prisoners, two of whom were drunk at the time of their arrest.—*Cork Constitution.*

Extraordinary Accident—Fortunate Escape.—Yesterday, about one o'clock, a man named John Downes was riding a very spirited horse over Essex bridge, when the animal from some cause got restive, and ran off at full speed. The rider, although an aged man, managed to draw the horse towards the end of the bridge; but all of a sudden the animal gave a most furious jump over the battlement of the bridge, and horse and rider were at once precipitated into the river, which most fortunately was flood tide at the time. The man kept his seat well, and managed to get the horse to the steps, where he was promptly relieved, by ropes, by which means the horse was brought up unhurt, as was also poor Downes. The "ungovernable beast" walked off cool enough after the bath.—*Freeman.*

At the Borris petty sessions on Thursday last, the magistrates rejected the application of a person named Kelly, who sought a recommendation to get a license to continue the sale of gunpowder, it having appeared in answer to a question from the bench that Kelly had attended a Repeal meeting. The bench intimated that they could not grant a license to any person who had been identified with the Repeal movement.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	177op
3 per Cent Consols	95⅝
3½ per Cent Stock	101¼
3½ Debentures	93¾

BRITISH FUNDS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock ..	181¾	New 3¼ per Cent.	102⅛
3 per Cent. Consols	95⅛	India Stock ..	272
Ditto for Acct ..	—	India Bonds ..	71 pm.
3 per Cent. Red	95⅛	Exchequer Bills..	59 pm.
3¼ per Ct. Red	102¼ ⅛		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13, 1843.

Mr. O'Connell has been amusing his dupes at Limerick, and puffing himself off with all Ireland and the kingdom of Dalkey to boot, with a *cock-and-a-bull* story about certain proffers made to him for compromising the state prosecutions on condition of his abandoning the agitation of Repeal. He spurned the offer of course; and would rot in a jail, (so he said) rather than abate one jot of his demands for a domestic legislature.

This is all extremely fine and magnanimous—until it comes to be examined, and until we learn the very rotten foundation on which the patriotic structure is built. Resting on good foundation, it would exalt and glorify the disaffected patriot as much as it would damnify and disgrace the treacherous minister from whom the overture emanated. Based on a lie, the disgrace and loss of character rebound upon the braggart, who, to magnify himself, either invented, or adopted the incredible figment.

Now, we believe there is no better foundation for the fable, than a casual and unauthorized paragraph, which, through some vanity, or by some oversight, found its way into the columns of a late number of the *Standard* newspaper—a document which, as everybody knows, has no official authority whatsoever. That journal did (foolishly, we believe,) express a belief that, were the demagogue and his associates to plead guilty to the indictment found against them in the Court of Queen's Bench, they would be let to escape the punishment of their crimes on giving sufficient security for keeping the peace hereafter. It is, we fancy, upon this substratum, poor, shallow, and humiliating, as it is, that Mr. O'Connell builds up the stupendous fabric of falsehood with which he entertained Mr. Smith O'Brien, and the other *gobe-mouches* of Limerick, at the recent monster dinner, and everybody with a grain of sense, a scruple of knowledge of the world must see at a glance how incapable the foundation is of bearing the weight of the superstructure.

It is upon this silly paragraph of the *Standard* we say, that Mr. O'Connell assumes and asserts the *fact* [?] that "the offer was made to him," and upon which he plumes himself with having refused the offer. If not—if upon other and better authority, let us know upon whose, and by whom. If the proposal came from Sir R. Peel, (the only authority from whom it could carry the slightest weight,) let us know it—let the country know it; and, if Sir Robert Peel be guilty, and not made to change places with Daniel O'Connell before the end of the next session of Parliament, it will only be that he may be reserved for the heavier penalty of his worse crime. If true, one week after the assembling of Parliament would not elapse before the prime minister would have to answer the impeachment of the Commons of the United Kingdom, at the hazard of his head.—But, there is not one syllable of truth in the story. It is obviously a creature of Mr. O'Connell's own prolific brain—a means to an end—a clap-trap for popularity—an appeal in behalf of the annual tribute. It will fill the hat, though it may not avert the trial.

In truth, the extensive preparations still going forward for the reception of company at *Carrick-fergus Castle* looks like anything but overtures for a compromise of the state prosecutions.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Summonses have been issued for holding a Privy Council at Windsor Castle this day (Wednesday), at half-past two o'clock, when parliament will be further prorogued to a future day for the dispatch of business. It is thought, however, that there is no intention, at present, of calling the legislature together before the usual time of assembling.

THE MAGISTRACY.

B. B. Newton, Esq., of Rathwade, is appointed to the commission of the peace for the County of Carlow.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

WHITEHALL, DEC., 8, 1843.

The Queen has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the great seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for presenting the Rev. John Sinclair, M.A., to the archdeaconry of Middlesex, void by promotion of the Right Rev. Father in God Doctor John Londsdale to the see of Lichfield.

CROWN-OFFICE, DEC., 8.

Member returned to serve in the present Parliament:—

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—Pierce Somerset Butler, of Lodge Park, in the county of Kilkenny, Esquire, in the room of George Bryan, Esquire, deceased.

Much sport is expected at the approaching Steeple Chase meeting at Dungarvan which, as will be seen by advertisement, takes place on the 19th and 20th of December.

LITERATURE.

THE DUBLIN UNIVERSITY MAGAZINE.

This is a number of which the publishers may well be proud. The contents possess a greater degree of variety and interest than we have met with for some months. In every department the utmost interest is created, and the same admirable taste and power manifested throughout.

We are prevented by a pressure on our space from noticing, at greater length the contents of our national periodical, but we strongly advise our readers to judge of their merits by a perusal.

TOM BURKE OF OURS.

By HARRY LORREQUER. Parts XI and XII.

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

We are in this number presented with a portion of the Austrian campaign, and the pen of Lever was never so felicitous as in his vivid portraiture of the capitulation of Ulm, and the battle of Austerlitz. The several scenes are strikingly interesting, and the characters depicted with historic accuracy, illumined by poetic fervour.

TRAITS AND STORIES OF THE IRISH PEASANTRY.

By WILLIAM CARLETON. Part XVIII.

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

This part concludes that most interesting of Carleton's stories "Going to Maynooth," and to such of our readers as have not hitherto perused the tale, the winding up of the whole, terminating with the marriage of Susan Connor with Denis O'Shaughnessy, will prove highly pleasing. There is an intensity of feeling true to nature, and exhibiting an intimate acquaintance with the deep workings of the human heart in this story.

THE GRAND FANCY BALL.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Dec. 9, 1843.

SIR—On reading over your report of the late Fancy Ball, in the *Mail* of this day, I was not surprised at seeing your richly deserved animadversion on the managers of it for the want of accommodation and attention to the members of the press—who are on all occasions treated with that respect which they are entitled to—that is when they have to come in contact with gentlemen. But, sir, I have as great a charge—if not greater—to make on the part of the respectable ladies who occupied the orchestra, and who paid four shillings to *look on*—a most unfair and enormous charge—greater than was ever made by any former caterer for a public ball—two shillings and sixpence being the usual price by all Mr. Dobbyn's predecessors in ball management: besides, sir, on every former occasion they were served with cake and wine; but up to two o'clock, when I left the orchestra the night of the last ball, the ladies could not obtain even a glass of water. From the crowded state of the orchestra on that night several ladies were not only inconvenienced, but many in a state bordering on fainting. The parsimonious conduct displayed on the occasion was anything but creditable to the manager; and I have since learned that even the poor constables, who had to remain up all night to preserve order and regularity in the hall and front of the Town Hall, neither received pecuniary compensation nor the slightest refreshment. Poor Goodman! peace to your manes! You were not wont to act in that manner. No; even when he was often at a loss he acted as a gentleman. On the last night, I am credibly informed, the manager of the ball and supper netted a very handsome sum; so that there is no excuse for the gross neglect in which those persons who had onerous duties to perform (as well as the respectable females who went as spectators) were treated. Hoping you will excuse my trespassing on the valuable space of your excellent journal,

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A LOOKER-ON.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—You will oblige a constant reader if you will give the following insertion in your very valuable paper:—I was not a little surprised, but also grieved, to have heard that the visiting by our respected clergy has been thought ill-timed by some of the Protestants of this city. I well remember that for years back a charge of neglect was a constant theme against the Ministers of the Gospel; it is now said that they interfere with their business. I would inquire of such persons, can they possibly think that their business will prosper if they neglect that Almighty Being who has given us all things richly to enjoy? Should it not be our first and chief concern to be visited by the servants of our Redeemer, in order to administer to our spiritual wants? and can the Protestants, now they have Ministers that are willing to give up their time in calling to inquire as to their spiritual affairs, be so lukewarm about so momentous a matter as the salvation of their immortal souls? Can any one, I say, being a Protestant, think it troublesome to spare a short time in the performance of their duty to their God? I cannot believe it; for whoever does so must indeed be only nominally Protestant. Let us consider the responsibility that attaches to our clergy if they neglect their duty, and also to us if we do not profit by their advice; and surely if Protestants were only now and then to call to mind the dreadful denunciations the clergy are threatened with, they would not be displeased with them for doing their duty—they ought rather give the Almighty thanks for giving such pastors to admonish and guide their flock in the way they should go. It is a fearful thing to fall into the hands of the living God. Let them read the third chapter of the Prophet Ezekiel, and there they will find the denunciations of the Most High against the Ministers of the Gospel who will not warn their flocks.

Waterford, December 7, 1843.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUC DE BORDEAUX.

The departure of his Royal Highness the Duc de Bordeaux is fixed for the 15th instant—to conclude his tour in England by a visit to the southern and western counties.

The illustrious Prince on Tuesday visited Doctor's Commons, attended only by Court Albert de Rochefoucauld. His Royal Highness inspected with great interest Napoleon's will, written with his own hand, and afterwards the original will of Shakspear, and the copy of Milton's.

RUMORED ARREST OF ONE OF THE FINOE MURDERERS.

There is a report here this evening (Thursday) of the apprehension of a man named Hogan for the Finnoe massacre. This Hogan's brother was transported some time ago for burning a haystack, the property of Mr. Thomas Waller.—*Leinster Express.*

IRISH FAIRS.

MARYBOROUGH.—The December fair of this town was held on Monday last, and was badly attended by stock of all kinds, particularly black cattle, which may be attributed to the prevalence of distemper in the neighbourhood. Fat pigs met a dull sale on the previous Friday and Saturday, and prices were low. A farmer residing near Stradbally sold a sow and 11 young pigs, nine months old, for £37. He declared after the sale that during the last six years he had realized £200 from her produce.—*Leinster Express.*

CLONMEL.—At our monthly fair on Wednesday, considerable business was done, and the attendance was good. Cattle averaged at the following prices:—Fat cows from £6 to £12; two bullocks, the property of Stephen Moore, Esq., of Barn, brought £43; milch cows brought from £6 to £14; a cow, the property of William Green, Esq., of Powerstown, was sold at £16 15s.; heifers brought from £4 to £7; In-calf cows from £8 to £10; sheep from £1 to £1 10s. The horse fair was badly attended, and the cattle of an inferior description.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

THE CITY MAGISTRATES.—Our readers are already aware, that the Charter Magistrates of Kilkenny have been out of office, and rendered incapable of exercising any jurisdiction here, since the 1st inst., by force of the Municipal Act; and the entire magisterial business of this city has, in consequence, devolved upon Joseph Greene, Esq., R.M., who now discharges whatever duties it is in the power of a single justice to administer. But for this gentleman's attention to city business, we apprehend that considerable inconvenience must have arisen from the present want of local magistrates. We presume the Government will use no time in making the necessary appointments for this city.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

REPEAL MAYORS.—It is rumoured, and with some appearance of truth, that the Lord Lieutenant will not ratify the election of Mayors who have declared themselves favourable to a Repeal of the Union.

The great chess match between the British and Gallic champions still proceeds, and with the advantage still in favour of the former; all chance for the latter is not yet, however, lost. Should the Englishman win, it is thought that another match will be made between him and that celebrated whist and chess player, M. Deschapelles, who up to this day has never experienced a defeat. M. Deschapelles has been solicited to vindicate the honour of the nation, and Mr. Staunton, the English champion, has expressed himself willing to accept the challenge if it be given.—Subscriptions have, it is said, been already opened to provide the stakes for the match.

On Saturday night last, Joseph Larkin, of Ballydaly, near Tullamoore, was arrested by Acting Constable Price, for embezzling a large sum of money from Tyrrelspass Loan Fund. The circumstance of this man's arrest is worth recording, as it may serve to show other policemen the necessity of a sharp look out in the discharge of their duty. On the police entering the house, they made what they deemed a diligent search; but Price being dissatisfied he went into a room off the kitchen, where there was a bed fixed so close to the fire that he suspected there most be some reason for placing it there. After examination he had it removed, and then, found at its rere a large press, fixed in the wall, with shelves complete. Perceiving a cross joint, about two feet from the ground, he displaced the board, and discovered it to be the entrance to a subterranean apartment, ceiled with boards, in which a regular floor was made to correspond with that of the house. In this snug retreat the delinquent was captured. Larkin was a carrier, employed by the people to take their weekly instalments to Tyrrellspass, which he omitted to do. When he had a large sum collected he disappeared, and his friends circulated a report, to the effect that he had absconded to America. £200 is the sum said to be closed on by him. Much credit is due to Acting Constable Price for his activity and cleverness on this and many other occasions.—*Leinster Express.*

In addition to the number of cattle, the property of Mr. Hamilton, destroyed as noticed in our last, it appears that Mr. Thomas M'Bride has lost some cows and a horse, apparently of the same malady; however upon the discovery of the means resorted to for the destruction of Mr. Hamilton's cattle, it occurred to that gentleman that Mr. M'Bride's might have been disposed of in a similar manner; he accordingly had several of them disinterred, when marks of violence, precisely similar, were discovered in the intestines and the matter became apparent. We are informed that Mr. Hamilton had found it necessary, a short time since, to reduce the holding of a tenant, who owed three years rent, to a size commensurate with his ability, leaving him as much land as he was able to manage. Mr. M'Bride was known to have proposed for the remainder; these circumstances may possibly account for these savage and unnatural outrages, by which so much valuable property has been destroyed.—*Leinster Express.*

Popular as our beloved Sovereign deservedly is, there is no one act she could have performed, so well calculated to add to that popularity, as her gracious visit to Sir Robert Peel. The whole country will participate, as it were, in an honor conferred upon the distinguished statesman whom its voice called to the post he now occupies; while the honor itself will be regarded as a grateful response to that call. The mere acquiescence manifested by placing the right hon. baronet at the head of her councils might have been nothing more than yielding to a state necessity, as her royal predecessor found himself compelled to recal Lord Melbourne in 1835; but this spontaneous mark of personal esteem admits of only one, and that a far more gratifying interpretation. It is impossible but that the empire must benefit from so cordial an understanding between the Sovereign and her chief minister.

William F. Tighe, Esq., and Lady Louisa Tighe have returned to Woodstock, Kilkenny, after an absence of several weeks in England.

The Earl and Countess of Rosse, Hon. Laurence Parsons, and Lady E. Parsons, have arrived at the Castle, Parsonstown, from Scarborough.

At Strathfieldsaye, in a population of 800, an infant school for 100 has been built, and is wholly maintained by the Duke of Wellington, who is about to rebuild the national school for 120 boys and girls, and to provide wholly for its maintenance.

On Sunday evening week the Rev. C. W. Vilbert, Wesleyan Minister of Stemford, preached in the Methodist chapel, Weston, near Ross, from John xi, 25—whilst reminding his hearers of their liability every moment to the stroke of death, and of the necessity of faith in christians to be saved, just as he uttered the words "The voice of God to every fallen child of man is, "Dust thou art, and unto dust thou shalt return," an old man named John Morgan, in the middle of the chapel, fell from his seat, was carried out, and in a short time breathed his last.

The only ministers who have left the Established Church for that of Rome, under the Puseyite schism, are the Rev. B. Smith, Rev. G. Talbot, and the Rev. C. Seagar, all of Oxford. What sect of Christians Rev. Mr. Sibthorpe, now belongs to, is not worth inquiry.

On last week the Chief Commissioner of the Insolvent Court, London said he saw from the newspapers that under the new Act in the Court of Bankruptcy, the petitions of persons who accepted accommodation bills were dismissed, and he should remand persons who dabbled in that system. He remanded one insolvent for three months from the vesting order.

At the half yearly meeting of the Hibernian Bank, Dublin, last week, R. M'Clelland, Esq., Governor, in the chair, a balance of £49,837 was carried to the credit of the company. A dividend of 2½ per cent. out of the half year's profit was struck. Extraordinary to say, the bank has not made a bad debt for the last 12 months. The Hibernian Bank has opened a branch at Drogheda.

On Thursday a large sale of American and Canadian provisions took place in Liverpool. The cheese was most of it out of condition, and did not bring more than 34s. to 38s. per cwt. Of salt butter, principally Canadian, 240 casks fetched 53s. to 55s. per cwt. The quality was good; superior to Irish butter at the same price. Of hams there were 1500, which sold at 58s. to 60s. the cwt. Of beef 200 tierces were offered, but none were sold. Of lard 1000 barrels were offered, but taken in at 35s. to 36s. 6d.

On Tuesday morning last, at an early hour, the barn and out-house of a man of the name of Blackwell, in the vicinity of Kilioscully, was set on fire, and entirely burned to the ground, and in which was a considerable quantity of oats. An attempt was also made to burn his residence which did not succeed. Immediately after the above, and it is supposed by the same party, the house of a man named Allison, (who holds a portion of the farm which had been divided between himself and Blackwell,) was attacked by three or four persons, who fired shots at the door and window, and lodged therein a number of slugs. Allison's wife was up at the time attending her sick husband, and the fellows told her to inform him that he and Blackwell should give up the land, and that in the morning she would see what happened to Blackwell. It appears that Blackwell and Allison are Protestants, who got the farm on the eviction of a man named Kennedy, who was unable to pay his rent, but who since that was provided with a situation as process server. The residence of the two Protestants became very inimical to the Priests of the parish.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Twelve insolvent debtors were remanded by Commissioner Farrell, at Clonmel, last week.

Cahir Castle, the family seat of Lord Glengall, is now occupied by a detachment of the 43d light infantry, the staff of the Tipperary Militia, and is armed with artillery, and fully provisioned and capable of holding six hundred men. It is a singular fact that this is the only fortified place in the interior of Ireland. Caher is the centre of the province of Munster, equi distant from Limerick, Cork, and Waterford. As early as the 14th century, had been the residence of *James Galdie* (or the Anglified) Butler, son of James, third Earl of Ormond, by Catherine, daughter of Gerald, Earl of Desmond—whose descendant Thomas Butler, ancestor to the present Earl of Glengall, was advanced to the peerage by letters patent, dated at Dublin the 10th Nov., 1543. (34 Henry VIII.) by the title of Baron of Cahir.

The *Journal des Debats* resumes its violent attacks on some of the noblemen and gentlemen who have lately visited the Duke de Bordeaux. The expression "King of France," used by the royalist partisans, has given great offence; and the *Debats*, with justice, asks how those deputies who have taken the oath of allegiance to Louis Philippe can join in such expressions. The *Debats* asserts that no legal proceedings are to be taken against those persons, though their conduct is unquestionably illegal; but it prepares us for the matter being taken up seriously in the chambers, and it declares that M. Berryer, and such of his companions as are deputies, will be called to account early in the ensuing session.

The house of a man named M'Namara, in the neighbourhood of Youghal, was forcibly entered by an armed party about a week since, in the dead of night, and having broken open his box took thereout a sum of money to the amount of £8. One of the party was armed with a gun, another who went in with him had a loaded stick, and there were several outside the door.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

On the evening of the 1st instant, about nine o'clock, a party of six men burst into the house of a widow named Coleman, in the mountain district of Capparoo, and beat with sticks Mrs. Coleman and her sister, but without inflicting any very serious injury. On their retiring they fired a shot, to show they were in possession of fire arms.—*Ibid.*

A meeting of the Irish Society took place on Tuesday last in the Assembly rooms, Col. Bruen, M.P. in the chair. The meeting was both numerously and respectably attended. Mr. Foley, a converted Roman Catholic, and a Kerry man, addressed the meeting at considerable length, and adduced numerous proofs of the persecution his countrymen undergo who read the scriptures in the native language, or who separate from the Church of Rome. His statements were authenticated by references of the first respectability, and created considerable interest. The Rev. Dawson Massey, curate of Killeshin, also addressed the meeting, and bore testimony to the sufferings of the poor people, who claim the privilege of exercising their own judgment in religious matters.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

On the morning of the day after the above occurrence, and almost in the same neighborhood, a party of four men, armed, pounced out from behind a ditch, and seized upon a man who was passing by on horseback, named John Gleeson, they seized him, pulled him from his horse, and beat him unmercifully with bludgeons upon the head, which inflicted a severe wound, and when they threw him down, they jumped upon his body. Whilst thus engaged they said they would prevent him from acting as keeper again on any property in future. It appears they mistook this poor fellow for another person of his name who had a seizure made in the neighbourhood for rent.—The police were in hot pursuit, but could obtain no clue from the people of the country, although the transaction occurred at 11 or 12 o'clock at noon.—*Ibid.*

Four men have been fully committed to our county gaol, charged with being of the party who fired at John A. Burke, Esq., at Tintrim, in June last. One of them when taken was found to be in possession of base coin and coining implements. Three men are fully committed, charged with the murder of Mr. Sheppard, schoolmaster, at Cloughjordan, a short time ago. On Wednesday last, eight prisoners were escorted into this town from Borrisokane, by the constabulary, and a strong party of the 16th, now stationed in that town—four of them charged with being concerned in the late outrage and murders at Finnoe.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

Mr. Sheil is at present in Dublin apparently in good spirits. He does not conceal his change of opinion on the repeal, but manfully says—"I was a repealer once, but am not now," and we presume his change is from conviction.

At the Central Criminal Court, London, Mr. G. Dawson Lowndes, whose name has so often been met with in police reports in connection with charges of an infamous description, was tried on the two last indictments preferred against him, found guilty, and fined £100 with two years' imprisonment and hard labour.

Old Miss Lucas, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Lucas, of Dublin, has been restored her pension of £50 a year from the corporation.

The Cork Agricultural Society are about to import a cargo of Guano manure, direct from the coast of Africa, the article is so much adulterated in England.

Private Watkins, of the 89th depot, is arrested by the police in Cork, with several articles of broken plate, supposed to have been stolen from Mr. Grubb's house, Clonmel, last month, when the 89th lay there.

Carrick-on Suir fever hospital is in a state of insolvency, and all the officers are struck off the establishment, since the 1st inst. At a meeting of subscribers, Lord Duncannon in the chair, it was resolved to elect a new committee, who will understand and enforce economy. The expenditure for salaries and medicine was £334, and the cost of a patient, £2 2s 9d; the latter being only 17s 8d in Clonmel fever hospital.

Wm. Rogers, Esq., of Lota (the last on the list, the two first declining to serve) has received his appointment as high sheriff of the city of Cork, for the ensuing year.

Thomas Hacket, Esquire, of Birr, is appointed high sheriff of the King's County for the ensuing year.

The old Friendly Club of Cork has been revived on a new basis, as the Union Club, to preserve the Conservative and constitutional interest in that city. One hundred and forty members were enrolled at the first meeting on Tuesday week, including Gen. Austin, Admiral Butcher, Major Gen. Bowdley, Colonel Chatterton, and Thomas R. Sarsfield, Esq., appointed President.

The *Leinster Express* states that the paragraph we copied from that journal, containing an alleged attack on Mrs. Dawson Hutchinson Vaughan, is without foundation.

The revised Jurors' List for this county comprises 5000 names, of which number one third are unable to write their signatures.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

Thomas Murray, a farmer and road contractor, was murdered at Manch, County of Cork, last week, by a party of men, who fractured his skull with a spade. Daniel Donovan, brother in law of deceased, is apprehended as the man who inflicted the fatal blow.

James Voules, Esq., and John O'Donoghoe, Esq., are to be discontinued as Poor Law Commissioners on the 31st instant, on which day their salary will cease.

A Poor Law Commissioner is forthwith to be nominated, whose sole business will be auditing the accounts of all the unions in Ireland.

17 unions are now allocated to one Poor Law Commissioner.

The Guardians of the Castlebar Union have scouted the idea of striking a new rate, so large a proportion of the first assessment remaining uncollected.

The expense of vaccination in Tralee Union amounts to £250. The Guardians have entered a resolution against any new contracts.

Mr. Cowen continues as under sheriff to the new high sheriff of Galway—the Honorable Prendergast Vereker.

COURT MARTIAL.

BOMBAY, CASTLE.—At a European general court martial assembled at Poona, on the 31st day of Oct, 1843, and of which Lieut. Col. S. B. Boileau, of her Majesty 22d Regt. is president, Ensign Frederick Dacre, of the 1st Bombay European regt., was tried on the following charge, viz,:—

"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, on or about the 28th of April, 1843, when in his quarters in the lines of the 1st Bombay European regt., at Poona, suffered himself to be struck by Ensign R. Maclaine, of her Majesty's 78th Highlanders, without having sought that immediate and legitimate redress which so gross an insult required.

"(Signed) "M. SOXPIT, Lieut. Colonel,

"Commander 1st Bombay European regt."

Finding and Sentence—The court is of opinion that the prisoner, Ensign Dacre, is guilty to the extent only of not seeking "that immediate and legitimate redress which so gross an insult required;" and does, therefore, adjudge him to be suspended from the rank and pay of an Ensign for six months.

Remarks by the Commander in Chief—I have confirmed the above finding and sentence. It is right to explain that the former is borne out and supported by sanctioned precedents in the British army, of prisoners being acquitted of the imputation charged against them, but found guilty of the act on which such was founded. It is matter of regret—and it appears to me to have been an error in judgment—that Ensign Dacre should have been permitted to do duty, even under any urgency, or that his proposal to exchange into another regiment was for a moment listened to, while so serious a charge was pending over him.

I feel further obliged to observe, that no reference on the part of the prosecutor to any former behaviour of the prisoner of a similar nature (although only intended to set aside the plea of inexperience by the latter, and not in aggravation of the present charge), should have been admitted by the court on the reply.

I am much concerned to remark that the trial of another officer must necessarily take place in connexion with the matter which has now been investigated.

(Signed) THOMAS MCMAHON.

Lieutenant General and Commander in Chief.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

The first subject of inquiry by the Landlord and Tenant Commission, Lord Devon presiding, was the operation of the Ejectment law, in the non-payment of rent and overholding land, as the subject is treated by Civil Biil process. To illustrate this important subject, Mr. Tighe, assistant-barrister, was examined on Friday, the commissioners having taken the evidence of Sergeant Howley, assistant-barrister for Tipperary, on Wednesday; Mr. Freeman, assistant barrister for Galway, on Thursday, to the same point. Mr. Kemmis and Mr. Jones were also examined. The proceedings are private. No Secretary is as yet appointed to the commission. Robert Pooler, Esq., of the Royal Horticultural Society, is nominated Assistant Secretary.

At the weekly meeting of the board of guardians on Thursday, William Morris, Esq., presided.—No money was handed in by the collectors. It appeared from the report of the committee appointed to report upon the statement of the accounts of the Waterford union presented by Mr. Pickering, in reference to the department connected with collectors accounts as to receipts and lodgements during the last five half years, that hitherto it was quite impossible to arrive at any correct estimate of the condition of the institution from the then state of the accounts and the corrected form in which they are now presented, exhibits innumerable inaccuracies, neglect and erasures throughout every department connected with the collection. From the abstract it appears that the whole amount of rate collected from the commencement up the 29th of Sept. last amounts to £11,234 10s 6½d the whole of which appears to have been lodged with the treasurer. After the admission of paupers the board adjourned.

ILLEGALITY OF LENDING OUT NEWSPAPERS FOR HIRE.—A notice has come into our hands of which the following is a copy:—"The proprietor of the Grocery establishment, 6, Laurel-street, begs respectfully to acquaint the ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood that they can be accommodated, at their residences, with the reading of the newspapers mentioned on the other side, at one penny per hour, and they will be sold at half-price on the second day after their date." We must take this opportunity of informing "the proprietor of this grocery establishment," and other similar persons, that they are guilty of an offence against the law on every occasion that they thus lend out papers at a penny or any other price per hour. We pay the government for our stamps, and in return we have protection, so far that we can legally punish those persons who thus trade upon our labour and outlay. "The proprietor" had better not let us catch him at his dishonest game, which we can assure him has been carried on so long, with impunity, at the expense of newspaper proprietors, as to exhaust all the merciful toleration with which Nature has endowed us.—*Liverpool Standard.*

An insurance company against accidents on railways has just been formed at Berlin, which is ready to begin its operations as soon as it has obtained the sanction of the Government. It will pay for each accident a certain indemnity, which will be more or less considerable according as the travellers were in such or such a class of carriages. In case of death the heirs of the deceased will receive several thousand dollars: for wounds or loss of limbs the indemnity will be in proportion to the nature of the accident. The persons employed on the railway will be insured gratis. So that the companies will not have to provide for their widows and children. As the founders of this new company offer to partake the profits with the shareholders of the railway, it is probable that their plan will be favourably received.

On Wednesday a sad accident occurred about ten o'clock, at Leipsic House, near Shinrone, the property of Counsellor Clarke, of Killallyskeigh. The house is at present unoccupied, and a man named John Lawlor was permitted, by the kindness of Mr. Clarke, jun., to tresh some barley in the barn of the premises, where Lawlor's tresher put carelessly a coal of fire, brought for the purpose of kindling his pipe. The fire was placed in a hole outside the barn wall, the wind blowing in that direction. The sparks communicated with the straw inside, and notwithstanding every effort being used to extinguish the flames, the range of slate out-offices were consumed. The loss to Mr. Clarke is estimated at £100; and but for the active exertions of the Shinrone and Brusna police, assisted by the inhabitants, Leipsic House would also have fallen a prey to the devouring element.

GOOSEBERRY CUTTINGS.—This is just the time for making cuttings of gooseberry and currant bushes; choose last year's wood, of medium strength, cut off a part of the top, leaving it from 9 to 15 inches long; pick out, with the point of the knife, all the buds between the two lowermost at the half dozen uppermost and plant them in any rich soil in lines a foot apart and two or three inches between each cutting.

PEAS.—A good early Pea may be the Early Frame or Charlton; they may be sown any time during this month for an early crop, in a light warm soil, and protected from frost by spruce branches; but if your soil be stiff and retentive of moisture, it will be better to sow them about the middle of January, as when sown earlier in such a soil they often become rotten.

1

STANDARD
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

HEAD OFFICE, 3, GEORGE-STREET, EDINBURGH.

WATERFORD BRANCH.

OFFICE, 16, COLEBECK-STREET.

LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT:

Wm. Marchant Ardagh, Esq.
Pierse Newport Barron. Esq.
Francis Davis, Esq.
Joseph D. Lapham, Esq.
Henry Ridgeway, Esq.

MEDICAL ADVISER:

Thomas Lewis Mackesy, Esq.

THIS Company have directed their attention particularly to the extension of Life Assurance business in Ireland, and have made such arrangements as enable them to offer increased facilities and advantages to Assurers.

While some Offices make a distinction between the British and Irish Policy Holder, this Company place both on the same beneficial footing as to Rates, participation in Profits, and other respects.

The Standard Life Assurance Company is one of the oldest and most successful of the Scottish Life Offices, and the following are practical examples of some of the benefits which its Policy Holders have derived.

Date of Policy.	Sum Assured	Bonus Additions.	Loan which would be advanced by the Company.
	£	£ s.	Age at Entry, 40.
1825	1,000	337 10	£395
1826	1,000	312 10	365
1827	1,000	287 10	335
1828	1,000	262 10	305
1829	1,000	237 10	275
1830	1,000	212 10	250

Later Policies have also large Additions.

Parties Assuring at the lowest rate of Premium, without Profits, can also transact with this Company on very favorable terms.

CHARLES S. TANDY,
Agent and Secretary to the Local Board.

AGENCIES:

DUNGARVAN—Benjamin George Dyer, Esq., Stamp Office
KILKENNY—Patrick Watters, Esq., Solicitor, Patrick-St.
NEW ROSS—Richard Usher, Esq., Quay street.
WEXFORD—Benjamin Allen, Esq., Solicitor.

THE ARMY.

The following officers sold out of the army on last week:—Cornet Child, King's Dragoon Guards; Capt. Elliott, Queen's Bays; Lieut. Cave, Albert Hussars; Lieut.-Col. Mullen, 1st; First Lieut. Wagner, 5th; Capt. Power, 67th, and Ensign Gordon, 93d Regts.

There is a general order from the Horse Guards, that upon no account shall Roman Catholic soldiers be suffered to hear any discourse from the officiating clergyman while attending mass.

Capt. Sterling, 73d, who resigned the office of Assistant-Adjutant General in Dublin, has since retired upon half pay. The company has not gone in the Regiment, although the senior Lieutenant is an officer of 18 years service.

Paymaster Mathews, 31st, is about retiring from the service.

The following officers have arrived at Calcutta by the Owen Glendower and Bucephalus from Portsmouth:—Capt. Sibley, 62d; Lieut. Evans, 10th; Ensigns Gould and Brenchley, 31st; Ensign Sinclair, 62d, and 88 rank and file, for the regiment; Lieut. Handfield, Ensigns Sweetenham and Steward, 3d, and Ensign Woolhouse, 13th foot, with 86 rank and file.

Ensign R. C. Bowen. 86th, was drowned on the 8th of October, while swimming his horse across the river Bhaidea, within 40 miles of Belgaum, when proceeding there to join his regiment. This young officer is much regretted.

The *Northumberland* arrived at Calcutta, from Portsmouth on the 16th October, with drafts for the 3d Light Dragoons, 9th Lancers, and 31st Regiment, in charge of Captain George Gavin, 16th Lancers, accompanied by Lieut. Gabbett, 31st. The other officers on board were Lieut. Codd, Cornets Burton and Ellis, 3d Light Dragoons, Cornets M'Farlane and French, 9th Lancers; Ensigns Pilkington and Mackenzie, 31st; Lieut. Nicolls, Engineers.

The 59th Regt. are to be made Light Infantry, on their arrival at Portsmouth from Barbadoes.

Lord Aberdour has entered the 11th Hussars in Dublin, from the Queen's Bays.

The privilege of late years granted to soldiers, of purchasing their discharges, has been suspended in the corps serving in Ireland, in consequence of the demand for the services of every available soldier in that country.—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

Captain Massy Dawson, 9th Lancers, whose death was announced by the *U. S. Gazette*, was in good health with his regiment at Cawnpore, by the last intelligence from that quarter.

One of the Subalterns of the 11th Hussars, who recently differed with his commanding officer in Dublin, upon the nature of the discipline and duty of the regiment, last week retired from the service.

Lieut. Colville, 9th Lancers, has got two year's leave of absence to England; also Lieut. Bloomfield, 18th, or Royal Irish.

Capt. Austin, R.N. returned to this port yesterday, and in company with Sir James Dombrain, has been engaged fixing stations for the Coast Guard, on the Upper Shannon.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The following pursers have been permitted to retire from the Navy, at the rate of 8s. 6d. per diem, to commence from the 31st July, 1843:—Nicholas P. Rothery, James Street, William Ballinghall, John Clyde, Richd. Gilbert, James Burkie, Charles Matson, Thomas Cole, John S. Richardes, Henry Jones, John Barnett, Thomas Fitzgerald, Sir Diggory Forest, Wm. R. Shugar, William Holman, Wm. H. Whitehurst, Simon Little, Henry Dove, Jas. W. Nobbs, Benjamin Jennings, Richard Booth, Henry Wells, Wm. Christy, Peter Henwood, Jas. Macfarlane, Patrick L. O'Reilly, Charles E. Andrews, William Knapman, John Shea, John Mayhew.

Lieutenant Whitfield, from the half-pay 62d Foot, has been appointed by the Secretary-at-War, Staff Officer of Pensioners to the Tullamoore district.

Lieut.-Colonel Deane will embark next spring to take the command of the 1st Battalion of the Royal Regiment, in the West Indies.

ARMY PRIZE MONEY.—It is stated in a parliamentary return of last session that the unclaimed army prize money, from 1809 to 1842 was £1,060,435 16s. 8d.; the interest was £215,235 0s. 4d., making together £1,275,670 17s. On the credit side there are disbursements, leaving a balance of £4,115 17s. 10½d. The following memorandum appears on the return:—"Although the balance on the account appears to be as above stated, yet there is in the 3 per Cent. Consols £100,000 stock; and in the Bank of England, to the account of the Paymaster-General, £1,038 15s. 5d. cash, which arises from the investments having been made in the earliest periods when the funds were very low, and from the amount sold thereout from time to time having been when the price of stock were considerably higher, thus accounting for the difference between the balances stated and the present amount of the army prize fund in the Three per Cent. Consols, and in money in the Bank of England."

There are no promotions or exchanges in Friday night's *Gazette*.

A sale took place on Thursday, at Mountpleasant, near Tullamore, for non-payment of rent, the property of the Rev. Benjamin Morris. In consequence of a threatening notice being posted to obstruct the sale, it was deemed advisable to call on the authorities to direct that a portion of the 65th and a large body of the police should be in attendance. The sale passed off quietly, and the Rev. Mr. Morris subsequently behaved to his tenants with more kindness and leniency than could in any reason be expected from a landlord under such aggravated circumstances.

2

TEETH.
MR. JONES,
SURGEON DENTIST,

BEGS to intimate to his Patients and Friends, it is his intention of professionally visiting WATERFORD at an early period.

Appointments, to the care of Mr. ARDAGH, or addressed to Messrs. JONES, Cork, will have immediate attention.

7, South Mall, Nov. 20th.

3

WATERFORD UNION.

THE Guardians of the above Union will, on the 21st Instant, proceed to elect a competent person to fill the office of Master of the Poor House, in room of Mr. Baird, resigned.

Candidates to fill that office will transmit their cappliations under sealed cover, with testimonials as to qualifications, addressed to the Chairman, on or before the 14th Instant.

Salary, £60 per annum, with Allowances.

The outside cover to be marked in the corner, "Candidate for Office of Master of Waterford Union."

Signed by order,
JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk of the Union.

4

PLEASE OBSERVE.

Messrs. M'LEER & KELLY,
COMMISSION AGENTS,

BEG leave respectfully to inform the inhabitants of the City of Waterford and surrounding Counties, that they intend opening that Establishment on the Quay, and corner of George's-street, formerly occupied by Mr. JAMES CARROLL, with a large and most extensive consignment of every article connected with the

WOOLLEN DRAPERY AND HABERDASHERY

line, of which due notice will be given as to the time of commencing.

P.S.—M'LEER and KELLY solicit the public to hold themselves disengaged until the above Establishment will open, as they pledge themselves to sell the above mentioned goods at such low prices as never before offered in this part of the kingdom.

Waterford, December, 1843.

WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITIONS of PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS relating to LITERATURE and the FINE ARTS. Illustrated with plates and wood-cuts. 18mo., price 9d each.

Poetry	British Biography	Painting in Oil
Mythology	Classical Biography	Perspective
Rhetoric	Architecture	Music
Logic	Drawing	

5

N.B.—Care should be taken to order WHITTAKER'S IMPROVED EDITIONS of all PINNOCK'S CATECHISMS and HISTORIES, as, from their universal popularity, unprincipled attempts are made to substitute works of a somewhat similar appearance. Messrs. Whittaker and Co. have expended large sums in procuring the highest talent in each department of art or science in re-editing and illustrating them, and are determined to protect their property and the public from being imposed on by surreptitious imitations.

Whittaker and Co., Ave Maria-lane, London.

6

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,

A Commodious and Roomy HOUSE at Arthurstown, and immediate possession given. This House is in perfect repair, and well adapted for Business. It contains a Shop, Parlour, Drawing Room, Store Room, and Three Bed Rooms, with a Good Two-horse Stable, and other suitable Offices.

Arthurstown, being only Half a Mile from Ballyhack, where a regular Steamer plies Daily to and from Waterford, make this a most desirable situation for Business.

ANDREW DUNN, Bailiff, Dunbrody Park, will shew the Premises.

Also, TO BE LET, from the 25th of March next, the HOUSE, Offices, and Demesne of Taulagh, consisting of about Eighteen Irish Acres. This is a desirable Residence for a Gentleman, the House being in good Repair, Roomy, and beautifully situated near the picturesque Bay of Bannow, in the Parish of Tintern, County Wexford, and commanding a fine View of the Saltee Islands and the Irish Channel, only Four Miles from Ballyhack, eight from New Ross, and Twelve from Wexford.

MARTIN LEESON, Bailiff, at Taulagh, will shew the Premises.

Application to be made to

JOHN KENNEDY, Esq.,
Tintern Abbey. Arthurstown.

Nov. 23, 1843.

DISEASED & HEALTHY LIVES ASSURED.

7

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

Capital £500,000.

THIS Office is provided with very accurately constructed Tables, by which it can ASSURE DISEASED LIVES on Equitable Terms.

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

INCREASED ANNUITIES granted on *unsound* Lives, the amount varying with the particular disease.

Members of CONSUMPTIVE FAMILIES assured at Equitable Rates.

HEALTHY LIVES are assured at *Lower Rates* than at most other Offices.

Policies of twelve months' standing are *not affected by Suicide, Duelling*, &c., and Assigned Policies are valid from the date of the Policy, should death ensue from any of these causes.

AGENTS:

WATERFORD—JOHN MACKESY, M.D., 5, The M
Belfast—Mr. George Hannay, 13, Donegal-street.
Cavan—Mr. William Johnston, Stationer, &c.
Dublin—H. Maunsell, M.D., 13, Molesworth street.
Innishannon, &c.—J. C. Meade, Esq. Solicitor, Bandon.
Limerick—John Beveridge, Esq., 2, Francis-street.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

8th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 11½ a.m.
9th—Osprey (steamer), Burgess, Bristol, m. goods—H.M.P. Adder, at 11, a.m.—Hannah and Maria, Bennett, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Ebenezer, Weekes, Jersey, apples—Vintage, Cockerell, Oporto, wines and fruit.
10th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at noon—Pilgrim, Power, Cardiff, coals—Susan, Morgan, Newport, do.—Maria, Hincks, Liverpool, salt—Billow, Fishwick, Portheawl, coals.
11th—Liverpool, Stagg, London, ballast—Goat, Hughes, Wexford, grain.
12th—Velocity, M'Grath, Newport, coals—Edward, Rees, Llanelly, coals and crates—Gratitude, French, Swansea, culm—Three Brothers, Greenfell, Llanelly coals—Jim Crow, Roche, Cardiff, do.—Shannon Packet, Jones, do. do.—Fox, Berriman, Neath, do.—Nelly, Clay, Cardiff, iron.

SAILED.

8th—Erin (steamer), Jones, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Mermaid (do.) Hearn, do. do.
9th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 7, a.m.
10th—Coral, Browne, Glasgow, flour, &c. &c.—Jane and Margaret, Owen, Cork, flags—H.M.P. Adder, at 7, a.m.—William Harris, Luby, Gloucester, provisions and grain.
11th—H.M.P. Pigmy, at 7, a.m.
12th—H.M.P. Advice, at 7, a.m.
Wind—South—S. by E.

On the night of the 23d ult. a party of three men, armed, came to the residence of a man named Condon brother of the Patrick Condon, and having forcibly entered the house, they proceeded to break open his box, and took therefrom his pocket-book, containing £14. Condon escaped, and hid himself up in the rafters of the dwelling, and had to remain there concealed for nearly two hours. The ruffian's faces were disguised, and one of them threatened the servant girl with death if she ever discovered who they were. We suspect from this that the girl knows some of the party.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

8

WANTED,

TO BORROW the Sum of £400, for which Eligible Security will be given by Mortgage on Lands in the COUNTY of WATERFORD.

Application to be made to
VERNON R. DELANDRE,
Solicitor.

Waterford, 7th Dec., 1843.

9

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT
CLEARY'S AUCTION MART,
58, MERCHANTS' QUAY,

On FRIDAY, the 15th Instant, at One o'Clock precisely,

THE well known superior fast sailing Barque "*Bolivar*," now lying at the Quay of Waterford, 354 51 94 Tons Register, O.M., built at Prince Edward's Island.

She is in excellent order, carries a large Cargo for her Tonnage, is abundantly found in Stores, and can be sent to sea at the shortest notice. The standing and running Rigging are nearly all new, and a large sum has been lately expended on her Hull.

Inventories and further particulars may be had on application to ANASTATIA CARIGAN, or to
JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Dec. 6th, 1843.

10

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of JOHN FRENCH, a Bankrupt.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPT will sit at the Court of Bankruptcy, INNS' QUAY, in the City of Dublin, on FRIDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY next, at the Hour of 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, to take into consideration the Signing of the Bankrupt's Certificate in this matter, of which all persons concerned are to Take Notice.

Dated this 4th day of Dec., 1843.

ARTHUR SMITH,
Agent to Assignee and Commission,
32, North Frederick-street, Dublin, and 33, William street, Waterford.

Barry Collins, Registrar.

11

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In the Matter of JAMES H. MORRIS, A Bankrupt.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY the 27th Instant, at the Hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the AUCTION MART of J. CLEARY, Merchants' Quay, all the Outstanding Debts due to the Estate of the Bankrupt in this Matter, amounting to about £210.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. CHERRY and HASSARD, Agents to the Assignee, No. 17, William-street, Waterford, where a Schedule of the Debts to be sold can be inspected.

INCREASED STEAM COMMUNICATION

12

BETWEEN
Liverpool and Waterford.

THE POWERFUL STEAM SHIP,

"ERIN,"

300 Tons Register, and 200 Horse Power,
ANDREW JONES, Master,

WILL Sail regularly every Week between the above Ports, leaving the Trafalgar Dock, Liverpool, for Waterford, on Tuesdays, and Waterford for Liverpool, on Fridays, with Goods, Passengers, &c.

For particulars of Freights, &c., apply to

JAMES M. NELSON,

4, George's Dock Gates, Liverpool; or at the Company's Office, Quay-lane, Waterford.

BELCHER v. BELCHER.

13

TO BE LET,

For SEVEN YEARS, pending this Cause,

Subject to the approbation of THOMAS GOOLD, Esq., the Master in this Cause.

Pursuant to his Report, dated June 9, 1842, and to the Terms therein contained,

ALL THAT AND THOSE, the Bacon Yard, Sheds, and Cellars, in Thomas Street, Waterford, formerly occupied by WILLIAM BELCHER, and Co., and lately by JOHN O'NEILL; and also the Corn Store in Thomas Street, opposite G. and A. White's late in the possession of P. K. Reid.

Information will be given, and proposals in writing received by the Receiver, or M. MORTIMER, his Solicitor, or by CHARLES TANDY, Esq., Solicitor for Plaintiff.

16th June, 1842.

14

SALE OF ESTATES.

THE FOLLOWING ESTATES,
The Property of the late
Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart.,
WILL BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
IN DUBLIN,
IN THE COURSE OF THIS SUMMER,
Of which due Notice will be given,
Unless previously Sold by Private Contract.

LISMATEIGUE,

CONTAINING 1167 Acres, Statute Measure, Let at very Low Rents to Solvent Tenants, at £765 per annum. There will be a considerable advance on the Farms under Lease, at the expiration of the existing Leases.

Lismateigue is in the Barony of Knocktopher, Ten Miles from Waterford, and Six Miles from Carrick on-Suir, and on the Road from Waterford to Callan.

Much money has been expended on Buildings on this Estate, which is admitted to be one of the best in the Walsh Mountains. Lime of the finest quality can be purchased at Bessborough, within Four Miles of the Estate, through which a New Road has been made for the benefit of the Tenants, by which there is easy access to the centre of the Estate.

Mr. PATRICK LANDRIGAN, one of the Tenants, will shew the Estate.

THE BISHOP'S-HALL ESTATE.

One Undivided Third Part of said Estate and its Sub denominations, containing in the whole 1918 Acres, Statute Measure, producing a Rental of £450 per annum, let at Moderate Rents, principally on Lease. Part of the Estate is One-third Part of the Demesne of Bishop's-Hall, and neighbouring Townlands in the Barony of Ida, and within Three Miles of Waterford. The other part, near Glanmore, also in the Barony of Ida, within Six Miles of Waterford, and Six Miles from Ross, on the bank of the River Barrow. A Navigable Pill runs into the Estate, by which a supply of Limestone is obtained. There is good Brick Earth adjoining the River.

Mr. PETER RYAN, of Gaulstown near Bishop's Hall, will shew the Estate.

THE MANSION AND DEMESNE LANDS OF NEWPARK,

Within One Mile of Waterford, containing 240 Acres Statute Measure, held under the Trustees of the Widows' Apartments, for an unexpired term of 850 years; and 20 Acres, Statute Measure, of the Lands of Kilmurry, held under the Representatives of the late John Snow, Esq., on a Lease of Lives renewable for ever. There are about 100 Acres of the Out-Grounds let at very Low Rents, which pay the Head Rents, and leave a Profit Rent of Seven Pounds per annum. The Demesne Lands contain about 160 Acres, including 20 Acres of Plantation, the fine growing Timber on which was lately valued at near £2,000. The Lands are of the best quality, and all in grass.

The Beautiful Views from the House and Demesne are too well known to require description.

JOHN CORBET, the Gardener, will shew the House, Garden, and Lands.

For Rental and particulars of the several Estates, apply to Messrs. TANDY, Waterford, and 32, Anglesea-street, Dublin; or to Mr. MILWARD, Waterford.

Waterford, 24th June, 1843.

15

BACON, HAMS, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER is constantly supplied from the best Limerick and Waterford Curers with

FLITCHES and MIDDLES of BACON—Smoked and Green.
SPICED ROLLS Do, without Bone.
HAMS and UNDER JAWS—Tongues in.
BLADDERED LARD.
Ditto in SKINS.
PIGS TONGUES, in Half Barrels and Firkins.
PRIME SEED WHEAT.
GENUINE GUANO—direct from the Importers.

All of which will be Sold (Wholesale and Retail) for Cash, at moderate prices, and are worthy the attention of Families and Country Dealers.

C. B. COLE,
Corn and Flour Factor, General Commission, and Forwarding Agent.
19, Merchants' Quay, Waterford,
11th Dec. 1843.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR
GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLE CHASE
CHALLENGE CUP.

16

NOTICE.

THE above Chase to come off in March next. The money added to be double—*i. e.*, 20 Sovs. in lieu of 10 Sovs., as heretofore.

All entries to be closed on or before MONDAY, the 1st of JANUARY, 1844, and the *Stakes paid in full* with the Clerk of the Course,

JOHN H. LEECH, Esq.,
Medical Hall, Main-street.

9th December, 1843.

17

DUNGARVAN
STEEPLE CHASES.

1st *Day, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 19th*, 1843.

SWEEPSTAKES of 5 Sovereigns each, to which the Stewards will add 30 Sovereigns for all Horses carrying 12 stone each. Three miles over a Sporting Country; the Winner of a Steeple Chace in 1843, value 60 Sovs., to carry 5lbs. extra,—2 or more, 8lbs. extra,—the Winner to be sold for 70 Sov., if demanded in the usual way.

SAME DAY.

Sweepstakes of 1 Sov. each, to which the Stewards will add 10 Sovs. for Horses *bona fide* the property of Farmers, Weight for Age, 3 years' old, 8st 7lb.; 4 years' old 10 st.; 5 years' old, 11 st.; 6 years' and aged, 12 st. Mile and Half Heats.

2nd *Day, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20th*, 1843.

Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. each, to which the Stewards will add 50 Sovs., for all Horses carrying 12 Stone each, 3 miles over a Sporting Country; the Winner of a Steeple Chace in 1843, value 60 Sov., to carry 5lbs. extra—2 or more, 8lbs.

SAME DAY.

Handicap Stakes of 5 Sov. (3 only if declared within Half an Hour) 20 Sovs. added; to be weighted by the Stewards, or those they may appoint, 3 Miles over a Sporting Country;—Three Horses to Start, or the Money added will not be given.

A SADDLE RACE each Day for Saddle Farmers' Horses.

QUEEN'S PLATE ARTICLES.

All Horses to be entered, and the Colors of the Riders declared, at or before 10 o'clock, on the Evening previous to the Race for which they Start, with

MR. ANDREW BRENNAN,
Clerk of the Course,

To whom all Applications for Tent Ground, &c, &c, are to be made.

STEWARDS:

Sir J. NUGENT HUMBLE, Bart., Clonkoskoran.
EDWARD GALWEY, Esq., Duckspool.
RICHARD BUTLER H. LOWE, Esq., Bayview.
RICHARD CHEARNLEY, Esq., Salterbridge.
Capt. ENGLISH, 35th Regiment.

*** An ORDINARY each Day at the "DEVONSHIRE ARMS," Dungarvan, and a GRAND BALL and SUPPER, at which the Stewards will attend, on WEDNESDAY EVENING.

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NEW
FARMERS' NEWSPAPER.

TO LANDLORDS AND TENANTS.

THE time has come when Landlords and Tenants must devote their anxious attention to Improved Cultivation—when, in the words of Sir Robert Peel, "All must learn how, in the shortest time and at the least expense, to produce the greatest quantity of food, vegetable or animal, without permanent injury to the land." To accomplish this, no means can be so effectual as that which brings the results of Experience and Science before every man, in a cheap form. For this purpose THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to be established.

The Proprietors are aware of the difficulties of dealing with the many details of cultivation without an acquaintance with circumstances, often as varying as places. They condemn the idea of conducting farming operations upon one invariable plan, and, while they welcome science as the best auxiliary of practice, they regard crude speculations as the most dangerous of delusions; but they also feel that in Agriculture, as in all other arts, there are general principles upon which successful farming must depend; that there are practical errors which no local circumstances can justify; in short, that there is room for improvement even in those branches which are best understood. No one man can be competent to deal with the multifarious questions affecting husbandry, and the duty of the Editor of such a Paper as THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE is to make known the knowledge of all. It is to practical Farmers that the Proprietors trust for the means of carrying out their views, and not to the talents of any individual. While, therefore, they state that the Editor of THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will be a gentleman well acquainted with the best kind of Farming, in which he is actively engaged, they feel it to be of more importance to announce that they have received the promise of assistance from the most considerable part of the landed and farming interest.*

With Free Trade, Fixed Duties, Sliding Scales, &c., &c., THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will in no way concern itself—such questions can only be of temporary interest; whereas THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE will be devoted to the investigation of those great truths which human laws cannot affect.

The Practice of Agriculture—its Science—Animal and Vegetable Physiology—Improvements in Implements—better modes of Husbandry—results of well conducted experimental Farming—Growth and Rotation of Crops—Stock—Draining—Irrigation—Foresting—Road-making—Farm-Buildings—Labourers—in short, whatever affects the beneficial employment of capital in land—will form topics of consideration. Reports will be given of the English, Scotch and Irish Agricultural Societies—London Market Price of Corn, Hay, and Cattle, and the Weekly Averages. Replies to questions connected with the object of the paper will also be furnished weekly.

Considering the union which exists between Horticulture and Agriculture, it has been thought advisable to make THE AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE an addition to the GARDENER'S CHRONICLE, edited by Dr. LINDLEY, and so extensively known; but that there may be ample room for discussion, that Paper *will be increased one half in size without additional charge*—thus Twenty Four Columns will be occupied, as at present, by Horticulture, and Twenty Four by General News of the Week, whilst

TWENTY FOUR COLUMNS WILL BE DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE.

On the 6th of January, therefore, will be Published, Price 6d, Stamped, to go Free by Post,
THE FIRST NUMBER
OF THE
Gardeners' Chronicle
AND
AGRICULTURAL GAZETTE.

* A Prospectus, with List of Contributors, may be had on application, or by letter, at the Office, 3, Charles-street, Covent Garden, London.

*** Parties intending to commence with the Volume, had better give their orders at once to any Bookseller or Newsvendor.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, DECEMBER 12.

Wheat, millers	26s 0d to 27s 0d
Ditto, inferior	24s 0d to 25s 6d
Ditto, shipping	23s 6d to 24s 0d
Barley, malting	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 13s 0d
Oats, black	9s 0d to 0s 0d
Ditto, white	8s 9d to 0s 0d
Bran, per barrel	2s 9d to 3s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	10s 6d to 11s 0d
Flour (superfine)	39s 0d to 40s 0d
Fines	37s 0d to 38s 0d
Seconds	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Thirds	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Fourths	18s 0d to 22s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Heads, ditto	19s 0d to 20s 0d
Offal, ditto	16s 9d to 19s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	43s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	20s 6d to 21s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	11s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton,	45s 0d to 48s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	25s 0d to 26s 0d
Cork Whiskey, wholesale	6s 2d to 6s 4d
Do., per gal. by retail	7s 0d to 8s 0d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs	12d to 3d
Mutton, per lb	4d to 5d
Beef, per lb.	4d to 5d
Veal, per lb.	5d to 6d
Pork, per lb.	3d to 4d
Butter, (fresh) per lb	14d to 16d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	98	65 0	to 80 0
Monday	9	65 0	to 80 0
Yesterday,	26	65 0	to 80 0

CLONMEL, DEC. 7.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	70 0	— 77 0	Barley	12 0	— 13 0
Oatmeal	10 0	— 00 0	Wheat, ℔ st.	1 4	— 1 4½
Bacon Pigs'	26 0	— 27 0	Oats, per do.	00 8	— 0 8½

WEXFORD, DEC. 7.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, ℔ cwt	70 0	— 74 0	Oatmeal ℔ cwt	10 6	— 12 0
Wheat ℔ barl	24 0	— 28 0	Potatoes ℔ st	0 1½	— 0 3
Barley ℔ do.	12 0	— 15 6	Beef ℔ lb	0 3	— 0 5
Oats ℔ do.	7 9	— 9 5	Mutton ℔ lb	0 3	— 0 5
Beans ℔ sack	15 3	— 00 0	Veal ℔ lb	0 2½	— 0 4½
Flour fine ℔ do	32 0	— 37 0	Pork ℔ lb	0 2½	— 0 3
——2ds ℔ do	34 0	— 00 0	— fresh ℔ cwt	25 0	— 26 6
——3ds ℔ do	28 0	— 00 0			

ENNISCORTHY, DEC. 7.

	d.	d.		d.	d.
Butter fresh ℔ lb	8	— 9	Veal ℔ do	2½	— 4
Do. in tub ℔ do	7½	— 8½	Pork ℔ do.	2½	— 2½
Beef ℔ lb	3½	— 4½	Potatoes per st.	1½	— 2
Mutton ℔ do	4	— 5			

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—TUESDAY.

White wheat	26s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats	8s 6d to 10s 0d
Miller's red	22s 0d to 28s 0d	Oatmeal	8s 6d to 10s 6d
Inferior	00s 0d to 00s 0d	2d Flour	15s 6d to 16s 6d
Barley	13s 0d to 16s 0d	Rapeseed	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Bere	11s 0d to 12s 0d		

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

Our arrivals this week have exceeded those of last, but are not large of any description of grain. Of English wheat we have upwards of 5,000 quarters reported, and of barley 13,200 quarters. The trade has been dull both on Wednesday and to day at Monday. The trade has been dull both Wednesday and to day at Monday's quotations.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN
(Which governs Importation,)
For the Week ending Dec. 2, 1843, made up from the Returns of Inspectors in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales.
Per Imperial Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	51 1	Oats	19 0	Beans	31 10
Barley	31 8	Rye	30 7	Peas	33 6

Imperial Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks preceding (Which governs duty.)

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	51 4	Oats	18 8	Beans	31 10
Barley	31 10	Rye	30 0	Peas	33 7

Duties on Foreign Corn.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	19 0	Oats	8 0	Beans	10 6
Barley	7 0	Rye	10 6	Peas	9 6

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The duties continue without alteration on all sorts of Foreign grain, except rye, reduced to 10s 6d, the Colonial rye to 2s 6d per qr.

We have an average supply of wheat and flour fresh in from Ireland, but only a moderate quantity of other articles thence and coastwise, the arrival of oatmeal being less liberal than usual; while a few samples of Canadian wheat, pease, and flour, form almost the only imports from abroad during the past three days.

There has been no activity observable in any branch of the trade since Tuesday, but upon a retail demand generally prices have remained tolerably steady.

At this morning's market, which was thinly attended by either local or country millers, considerable dullness prevailed, the few buyers of wheat taking only sufficient for immediate purposes, with, however, scarcely a variation from the currency of our last circular.

The flour trade was also without animation, and we quote the same prices for all descriptions of British as well as Foreign.

No English malting barley remaining unsold, the first arrivals will command a ready sale and full prices, there being no Irish or Scotch of a quality suitable to supply the deficiency.

Malt, beans, and pease, in slow request, but unaltered in value.

We had little country demand for oats to day, but the very moderate quanity offering prevents any present depression in prices; choice new oatmeal still reaches 21s to 21s 6d, and we have a moderate sale for good old parcels at 20s per 240lb.

No bonded transactions are reported, besides a few parcels of Egyptian beans at 18s per 480lb.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—FRIDAY.

The demand for butter has rather improved since our last report, but prices remain unaltered except for the finest sort, which are the turn dearer. Bacon and lard are in moderate request at our quotations.

Butter per cwt.—Belfast, 70s to 74s; Newry and Banbridge, 66s to 70s; Sligo, 60s 68s; Derry, 64s to 68s 0d; Waterford and Carrick, 64s to 74s; Cork, (2d pickled new) 68s to 00s; ditto (3d dry new) 62s to 00s per cwt; prime beef per tierce, mess, 87½s 0d to 92½s 0d; pork, do, prime new, per barrel, 48s 0d to 57½s 0d; bacon (short middling) 35s 0d to 00s 0d; ditto new (no bone) 00s 0d to 00s 0d per ditto; long old ditto 34s to 00s 0d; bladder lard 49s to 00s per ditto; kegs and firkins ditto, 45s to 46s; hams, dry 50s to 54s, per ditto.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET.

CATTLE IMPORTED INTO LIVERPOOL—From the 27th of Nov. to the 4th Dec.—Cows, 1618—Calves 28—Sheep, 2852—Lambs, 0—Pigs, 4385—Horses, 27.

MARRIED.

At the Friends' Meeting house, Belfast, Joseph Waring, Esq., of Cove Lodge, Waterford, to Margaret Watson, eldest daughter of John Lamb, Esq.

Dec. 9, in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. P. Preston, Prebendary of Edermine, in the diocese of Ferns, John Browne Macartney, Esq., M. D., of Enniscorthy, in the county of Wexford, to Anne, third daughter—and at the same time, Arthur Wellington Webb, Esq., of Lower Baggot-street, to Olivia, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Beasley, of Dromin, Esq., in the county of Wicklow.

At St. Mary's Church, Clonmel, I. C. Richy, Esq., of Dublin, to Frances, daughter of the late Henry Farange, Dublin, Esq.

DIED.

At 8, Cathedral square, on the 12th inst., Anna, relict of the late Mr. James Maclean, of this city—beloved and regretted by all who knew her. May our last end be like hers.

At the house of his brother-in-law, Richmond, Templemore, Charles, youngest son of the late lamented Charles O'Keeffe, Esq., of Thurles.

REPEAL POETRY.

The *Nation* still pursues its vocation of sedition. In its number of Saturday we find the following on the death of the Rev. Mr. Tyrrell :—

"THE VOW.

"We have bent and borne, though we saw him torn, from
his home by the tyrant crew—
And we bent and bore, when he came once more, though
suffering had pierced him through ;
And now he is laid beyond our aid, because to Ireland true—
A martyr'd man—the tyrant's ban, the pious patriot slew.

"And shall we bend and bear for ever,
And shall no time or bondage sever,
And shall we kneel, but battle never,
For our own soil ?

"And shall our tyrants safely reign
On thrones built up of slaves and slain,
And nought to us and ours remain
But chains and toil ?

"No! round this grave our oath we plight,
To watch, and labour, and unite,
'Till banded by the nation's might—
Its spirit steel'd.

"And then, collecting all our force,
We'll cross oppression in its course,
And die—or all our rights enforce,
On the **.

Like an ebbing sea that will come again,
Slowly retir'd that host of men ;
Methinks they'll keep some other day,
The oath they swore on the martyr's clay.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

(From the Morning Post.)

We alluded the other day to the broken condition of both the great political parties of England. As to the Conservatives, their case is poor enough. They have themselves and Sir R. Peel to blame. They left themselves with but one pilot, and, as it were, one anchor. That (as we say, and as they feel) has failed them, or has almost the same has failed, and they are——anything but what they ought to be.

As to the opposite party, we may judge what it is from the sort of convulsive eagerness with which they grasp even at such a leader as Lord Spencer. The free trade advocates, boasting as they do of having all the intellect and "enlightenment" of the country on their side, cast themselves before that most bucolic personage, and beseech the great feeder of beeves that he will be so condescending as to lead them on to victory! If he will but place himself at our head, say they, he will not retire from leading us on in the struggle until the contest be triumphantly brought to an end!

Can anything be conceived more transcendantly absurd—more pitiably ridiculous than this? What do Lord John Russell and Mr. Labouchere say to this attempted political resuscitation of the worthy grazier? Are they not somewhat ashamed that the professors of "enlightenment" and "exalted views," and all that sort of thing, should cast them aside after all they have done, and call upon the great cultivator of obese oxen to lead them in the course of political regeneration.

"A was an Althorp, as dull as a hog,"

said the *Whig Guide*, and no doubt he *was* so, though a very good, well meaning sort of man, so far as ability went. But now all this has changed, and he, in his latter days, has become the fittest person in the world to lead those whose sublime views of progress and advancement in political science entitle them to change everything which they find established, and to put something infinitely *scientific* in its place.

Lord Spencer, after having retired from politics for eight years, for the more congenial atmosphere of the farm yard, and after having abandoned almost all society, save that of feeders and fat cattle, is now implored "to resume that activity heretofore exerted by him with such *signal utility* to his country."

There must be some lapse of memory here. That Lord Althorp meant well, we are willing to concede; but we insist that the historic page is altogether blank in regard to the signal utility which is ascribed to him. While he was leader of the House of Commons, all the Radical wits laughed at him, and though others were very serious sometimes in contemplating his leadership, we did not think it was that kind of seriousness which waits upon reverence or admiration. Lord Althorp was at the head of a tremendous power in the House of Commons, which a sort of revolution had created. A less dull man might, perhaps, have done more mischief in such a position, but he did nearly as much as he could. He left his party miserably weak in comparison with what it was when he, with the temerity of mental heaviness and slowness, undertook to lead it. Even "Athelstane the Unready," could sometimes be rash, and, according to Sir Walter's story, he in this way got knocked on the head. In Lord Althorp's case it was not himself but his party that got knocked on the head. He left his place as Chancellor of the Exchequer to Spring Rice, and the scorn of everybody. Yet this is the personage to whom the most "forward" men of the Whigs are now fain to look up not only for assistance, but for guidance!—What can be more wretched?

But is it not a great thing to have such a man as Lord Spencer, himself a large landowner and an eminent agriculturist, declaring for a free trade in corn? We think it amounts to nothing, because the worthy nobleman lacks understanding. No one, it is said, will believe that Lord Spencer wishes to hurt the agricultural body. Of course not, but he may be very willing to do that which would hurt it, though his wishes and intentions be all the other way. It is, indeed, added that no one can suppose that Lord Spencer does not know what is for the interest of agriculture. But that is the very thing which a great many can and do suppose. Lord Spencer, doubtless, knows how to fatten an ox, and for so far he knows what is for the interest of the agriculturist, but (as we submit) no further. He is not at all to be trusted either in respect to his knowledge of the political facts which bear upon the condition of the British agriculturist, nor as to the operation upon that condition of such facts as he does happen to be acquainted with.

Lord Spencer now proclaims that a free trade in foreign corn is just and necessary policy. Is that a new or an old idea? If it be an old idea, why does he not explain the process by which this new view has established itself in his mind?

The truth is that, when he had power in the House of Commons, he always put aside the corn law question. He did not resist the opinions of the corn law repealers, but he denied the necessity of acting upon those opinions. He treated the question as one not worth the trouble of being gravely entertained. They asked for repeal, and enlarged on the great benefits of having cheap corn. He told them, in reply, that corn was cheap enough, and that free importation from abroad would not make it cheaper. Probably this is his opinion still, and while the corn law repealers are down on their knees beseeching him to be their leader, he feels as much contempt as a very dull man is capable of feeling, for all the rant about cheaper bread for the poor, which is the main popular inducement on the side of the corn law repeal!

What would the leadership of such a man be but fraud and humbug—he having one end in view—his brawling followers another—and the expectant multitude a third, which differs from the other two? We pity even the anti corn leaguers when we see them driven to such shifts.

The United Service Gazette, which has occasioned so much litigation in the Court of Chancery, was sold by auction at the Gray's Inn Coffee House, to Mr. Andrew Spottiswoode, the printer, for one thousand five hundred pounds.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

(From the Herald.)

Mr. Smith O'Brien has been feasted to his heart's content and fooled to the top of his bent at Limerick; Mr. O'Connell made it convenient, *en route* to Darrynane, to preside over the festival commemorative of so great a man's conversion to the repeal faith! and thus added another "great day" to the many he has given Ireland. But the whole affair was nevertheless a very unreal, theatrical and insincere display on the part of the principal actors; Mr. O'Connell took part in the entertainment that he might nail an Irish landlord, like a bad shilling down to the counter of repeal; and Mr. Smith O'Brien gorged his hungry vanity by being an hero of an hour.

A young Frenchwoman, whose elegance and beauty unfortunately did not vouch for her virtue and good repute, in seeking the other day that relief which our Insolvent Debtor's Court affords against the disagreeable importunites of *Marchandes des Modes* delicately ascribed the temporary inability to discharge her tradesmen's "small accounts" with which she was afflicted, to "insufficient income," and assuredly if Mr. Smith O'Brien were now required to file a schedule in a Court for the Relief of Political Insolvents, the only true cause he could assign for his unexpected appearance therein would be the "insufficient" notoriety of his past parliamentary investments. Mr. Smith O'Brien has for many years past being striving and struggling, and wriggling and twisting to attract public attention; but in Parliament or out nobody cared two straws about either his saying or his doings, and at last, goaded to desperation by the failure of all his efforts, he has plunged into repeal agitation, in the sure and certain hope that it will thrust greatness upon him. "I am an ambitious man," he whimpered to the Repealers of Limerick. No, Mr. Smith O'Brien, you are not; you mistake inordinate vanity for ambition; you are not even a proud man; you are simply a vain one.

The gratification of his vanity is the only solution of Mr. S. O'Brien's adherence to the repeal movement. Honest he may fancy himself; and so he is in comparison with Mr. O'Connell; but his honesty in his present proceeding is very much akin to the honesty of Rousseau when that maleficent genius accounted for the deep damnation of his comedy, *Narcisse*, at the Theatre Francais, by declaring that he wrote it to be hissed off the stage; for that having experienced the feelings consequent on dramatic success, it was necessary, so he tells us in its preface, for him to feel the sensation of a failure, in order to complete his course of self knowledge! Mr. Smith O'Brien has not, however, the apology which can be offered for Rousseau; his vanity has not as yet assumed the form of insanity; and while we pity the melancholy disorganisation of the crazy confessor's faculties, we can only feel contempt for the wicked weakness with which the member for Limerick gratifies his ruling passion. He belongs to the class of politicians long ago described by Dryden in his great satire as "talking treason but to show their parts."

Every line of Mr. Smith O'Brien's maguiloquently empty speeches at Limerick demonstrates the enormity of his vanity, "I know," he exclaimed to the mob gathered about him in the city, "your personal attachment to—myself!" "To the people I owe my position, and by the people I hope to be sustained." "I felt it a point of duty to bring my eldest son here"—presenting for a share in their shouts "the young Ascanius, Rome's other hope"—"I brought him here that he may become accustomed to his countrymen"—and to hear his father cheered "He is come as a pledge of my regard for you and to show the sentiments of gratitude I feel for you." And thus to the diners he prettily discoursed of himself, his "ambition," and his powers of doing good :—

"I confess I entered life ambitious, but not ambitious of place or office. Those who know me know that I am perfectly careless on that subject.—(Hear.) I was ambitious to couple my name with useful measures, and to leave my country more happy and prosperous than I found it:—(Hear, hear.) For 15 years I cherished the hope of obtaining that result through the medium of the British Parliament; but at the end of that time I found myself at a greater distance than ever from it, and then it was that I determined to pursue the phantom no longer.—(Cheers.)"

"Ambition should be made of sterner stuff," a worthy and wholesome desire to benefit one's country is not so readily disappointed; though vanity is easily mortified. Earl Grey did not turn rebel because in his youth he could not carry parliamentary reform; Lord John Russell quite as ambitious a man as Mr. Smith O'Brien, still hopes against hope; the much belauded Lord Morpeth, just as desirous of coupling his name with what are called useful measures, does not seek to dismember the empire because he is no longer Secretary for Ireland; nay more, even the Romanist, Mr. Wyse, though no longer a lord of the treasury, still "pursues the phantom," whose chase Mr. Smith O'Brien has abandoned. Mr. Smith O'Brien's talking of ambition, can only be equalled by Mr, O'Connell discoursing of purity, or by the Italian valet describing, the other day, his household peculations as "contingent comforts." "Ambition!" forsooth. "Vanity of vanities; all is vanity!"

The more the repeal agitation prevails the more apparent it becomes that its main object is the overthrow of the present administration. The jobbery of the preceeding government endeared it to Irish patriots, such as Mr. Smith O'Brien, and they will never be easy until their thirst for patronage is again slaked in the cesspool of Whig radical government. Another Lichfield House compact is the only means of pacifying them. "Nothing could surpass," said Mr. O'Brien, amid the cheers of Mr. O'Connell, "the good intentions of the Whig government towards Ireland;" and though he confessed that those intentions were quite unproductive of good measures, though he admitted that in despite of their existence Ireland became worse and worse, and though he professed to see no hope for the future in united legislation, still he would never have become a Repealer had the Whigs remained in power, he would never have been content with their intentions, their inability, and their patronage, and would have gone to his grave ambitious in an Imperial Parliament "to leave my country more prosperous than I found it." There was such a charm in a Whig government that Mr. Smith O'Brien seldom thought of Irish affairs whilst it lasted; he was buried chin deep in colonial matters when the ejection of his friends from place showed him the deep enormity of Ireland's wrongs. But, urges Mr. Smith O'Brien, we Repealers gave the Conservative government a trial of eighteen months, before we became seditious. And in this delay is written the condemnation and the baseness of the agitation. The policy which the Conservative government laid down for itself was as apparent in the first week of its existence as it is now; and it was only when the success of that policy was in view—when all that was necessary to ensure its triumph was seen to be continued tranquility—when capital was gradually, under its protecting influence, flowing into Ireland and the improvement of the country was patent on its surface—and when Mr. O'Connell's power and his rent were on the decline, that he recommended, or rather increased in virulence that repeal agitation which he had always kept in reserve to replenish his finances and to coerce the Whigs—that Ireland was disturbed—that England was denounced—and that the empire was endangered. Ireland had previously, since the accession of Sir R. Peel to power been withdrawn by common consent from the party struggles of Parliament. That Ireland no longer formed Sir R. Peel's chief difficulty was admitted on all hands; its progress was confessed; and the impartiality of Lord De Grey's viceroyalty was proved by the complaints which came from the ultras of either side. Such a prospect was gall and wormwood to Mr. O'Connell, and he recklessly and causelessly plunged into political excesses unequalled in violence save by open rebellion, in those excesses he was immediately encouraged by Lord John Russell; and because ministers have resolved to protect, so far as they can, the empire from their danger, Mr. Smith O'Brien's "ambition" leads him to join the Repeal Association, and his vanity is gratified by a Limerick festival.

(From the Standard.)

Mr. O'Connell has *come out* as violently as ever in a speech, delivered at a dinner given to Mr. Smith O'Brien, at Limerick. We must postpone the greater part of our remarks until we have more room to give to them and to the speech; but we wish to notice two of the learned gentleman's remarks, because the first is ominous, and the other brings us back to the subject of our leading article yesterday. The ominous notice is, that Mr. O'Connell will abandon repeal upon the first appearance of insurrection. That Mr. O'Connell must and will abandon repeal, and soon abandon it too, is very certain. Does the notification referred to imply a knowledge that the pretext—namely insurrection, is at hand, or that there is a purpose of accelerating it?

Our second observation concerns Mr. O'Connell's intimation that if tried by a Protestant jury, he and his co-defendants must be convicted, however innocent they may be. This is flagrantly unjust and vilely ungrateful. If the Protestant juries of Dublin have erred, in reference to Mr. O'Connell, surely the error has always been on the side of indulgence.

In 1811 the Roman Catholic delegates, prosecuted under what is called the Irish Convention Act, were acquitted by a Dublin Protestant jury, if not contrary to law, certainly contrary to the charge of the presiding judge; and again in 1824, a bill presented by the Liberal Attorney General (Lord) Plunket, was ignored by the Protestant grand jury of the city of Dublin. We believe that the juries acted rightly in both cases. But whatever may be thought of the strict justice of their decisions, these decisions clearly prove that the protestant jurors of Dublin are not men to be swayed from the religious observance of their oaths by any political prejudice.

The English reader may be surprised that at any moment of Mr. O'Connell's career (up to the last year, of which nothing must be said at present) there could be a difficulty in bringing him within the penalties of the law. Such, however, was the fact; and this is the consideration which brings his present libel upon the Dublin juries into connection with what we said yesterday of conspiracy. In the long and desultory war which successive governments were compelled as guardians of the public peace to wage against the Romanist conspirators, they never prosecuted for conspiracy *eo nomine*—act after act was passed to catch *boards, committees, conventions, associations*, under these several titles, and under these titles the conspirators were often prosecuted, under the statutes respectively provided, but almost always without success; for it was left to a united government, and to an able and honest Attorney General to meet the mischief by the constitutional remedy—a common law prosecution for conspiracy. The reason of the former neglect was obvious. The government was divided, the pro Romanist faction could not afford to put down seditious conspiracy altogether, because this would be to put down Romanist agitation, upon the strength of which many of them held their seats in parliament, all of them their seats in the cabinet. The utmost length to which they could go was to attempt to put down sedition in that particular form in which it had exhibited most recently and most offensively. But this legislation against forms, of course proved about as successful as the King of Sparta's chace of Proteus, or the search for a "needle in a bundle of hay." The conspiracy proceeded and prospered, until it made rebels of half the population; succeding thus in the real object of its movers, though it probably retarded the pretended object for many years.

REPEAL AND THE ARMY.

The love of the Repealers for the Queen and "all who are in authority under her," so frequently vaunted by Mr. O'Connell, appears to be but little participated in by his followers, if we may judge from transactions disclosed at the Petty Sessions of Maryborough on Tuesday last, (a full report of which appears in our columns of this day). The proceedings prove, along with many similar instances, that the Repealers confidently anticipate, in several regiments, a coalition where the numbers of men of their "own kidney" predominate; and, on the contrary, they hate, with the deadliest rancour, all those who may be presumed as unlikely to be seduced from allegiance in the expected struggle. As to their hope, we entertain not the slightest fears of their fulfilment, for we are convinced that when called on by the sovereign to vindicate her honor, either against foreign foes or domestic traitors, every man will be found to "do his duty;" and as to their hate, it is as impotent as the gnawings of the viper at the file. We make the following remarks for the purpose of drawing public attention to the facts, as strongly indicative of the spirit of the times.

The 72d Highlanders, as gallant a corps as ever drew a trigger in defence of their country, and remarkable alike for their bravery in the field, and their strict discipline and orderly demeanour in quarters, have for some time been stationed at Maryborough; and during that period, every insult that could be heaped upon gallant but forbearing men, has been thrown upon them, by the low ruffians of the town and neighbourhood. The Highlanders are essentially a Protestant corps; but this has never made any difference with the well affected of any persuasion.—However when it was seen that the entire company filed to church on the first Sunday of their stay in the town, on the next fitting opportunity, where one or two individuals were found alone, they were set upon and beaten. Again, on Monday last, when two men were regaling themselves at a public house, it was attempted to draw them into a quarrel; but their forbearance emboldening their assailants, they were attacked. Again, a single individual, when passing inoffensively along the street, was attacked; but he succeeded in handing over the chief aggressor to the police. At another place, one of them was singled out to join in a toast of O'Connell's health with other Repeal sentiments; and on refusal he was attacked, and obliged to fight his way out. And in another instance, an individual was attacked and most brutally beaten, who had no conversation with any one. And what is the reason assigned for all this? None whatever; not a single person among the parties accused could say that they were in any way offended by the soldiers. Surely then we are at liberty, from the language used at the time, to draw the most obvious conclusions.—The applause of the Bench upon their good temper was well merited, but we doubt whether in such instances forbearance could be much longer practised: and only that the laws wisely admit of no such precedents, it would be well to order them to *defend themselves* from their brutal assailants.

Now what do these facts prove, and facts they undoubtedly are, elicited in evidence, and from most authentic sources. They certainly go to show a most unwholesome state of society, fomented by the political demagogues of the time; they give the lie direct to Mr. O'Connell's assertions of the loyalty of himself and his followers; and they unequivocally demonstrate a hatred of everything anti-Repeal.

Such a state of feeling as the magis rates described to be springing up in the town, is truly to be deplored. We can well remember the time when party animosity ran high, and loyal, peaceable persons were liable to be assailed at night, with the knife, the bludgeon and the brickbat; but those times were happily succeeded by better, and until the blighting influence of Repeal began to infuse itself amongst the populace, the town, and in fact the entire county enjoyed tranquillity.—We find them now again drinking, pledge-breaking, and rioting, as the necessary effects of the disturbed state of men's minds—effects which were dormant so long as their cause—agitation—remained quiescent. Local facts such as the above prove more clearly than general assertions, its demoralising influence, and we sincerely regret that its poison should have spread through a district hitherto so peaceable.

We trust the promise of the magistrates, that every exertion will be used by the authorities to repress these disturbances, will be carried into effect; and we expect that, though the good results of the government prosecutions may not be at once visible, it will ultimately check the extension of the disease, and infuse a healthier tone into society.—*Leinster Express.*

The City of Dublin Company are making a bold push to secure the contract to convey the mails between the new terminus of the Chester and Birkenhead railway at Monk's Ferry and Dublin in nine hours, being about to launch their new iron vessel from Mr. Wilson's yard, in Liverpool, with engines 380 horse power, guaranteed to be the fastest sea going steam vessel afloat.

FEARGUS O'CONNOR'S DEBUT AT CORK IN 1832.

(From "Ireland and its Rulers.")

The assembly was held in the County Court House, which was thronged; and as the landlords of the county came forward to address the meeting, loud were the cheers, and great was the enthusiasm. The crowd were highly delighted with so brilliant and imposing an exhibition.—Some city radicals, however, were present, who were by no means pleased with the *moderado* character of the meeting; and they did not feel quite at their ease in the presence of the 'assembled rank and wealth of this great county.'

Towards the end of the day, a gentleman, whom no one knew, claimed a hearing from the High Sheriff. He appeared to be about 30 years of age, had red hair, and a fierce countenance, with an indescribable 'dare devil' demeanour. He proposed some amendment, for the purpose of entitling him to speak; and literally electrified the meeting with one of the most inflammatory harangues that even Irish ears had ever heard. 'Who is he?' was eagerly asked; but no one could tell the orator's name. His person was unknown, except to a few, who thought they had seen him 'in the bar box at the last assizes.' The Whigs wished him far away; but the mass of the meeting were delighted with his dashing and rattling style—his high sounding clap traps—his unbroken fluency, and his *ultra* Irish principles. 'Away with this canting Whiggery,' he cried; 'Repeal, and nothing but Repeal, will do for Ireland.' Cheers greeted the unknown speaker, as he poured forth a torrent of vituperation against the Whig Ministry, the Lord Lieutenant, and 'the tyrant Stanley.' It was most amusing to witness the blank faces of dismay amongst the Whig gentry, and to contrast them with those of the delighted 'people.' Many were heard to say, that this new public speaker was 'finer than O'Connell.'

The Whigs listened to him in silence, until the strange orator, after having abused the aristocracy, 'these *frages commmere nati*,' 'this kidskin glove aristocracy, with his gingerbread Geneva watch in his *fop*—his hat on three hairs of his head, actually st—k—g with perfume,' &c., &c.—clenching his fist, suddenly told the astonished meeting that '*he* would open up the rotten borough of Cork.' Shouts of laughter from the Whig gentry greeted this foolish escapade, as it was then thought to be. A man, whose name nobody knew, wresting the county from the Whig patriots, who had always supported Emancipation, and had carried Reform. 'Twas too ridiculous! Even the City Radicals thought the stranger was 'very wild in his ideas.' What for a man without a passport from the recognised organs of agitation, to take matters into his own hands!—Besides, would O'Connell give him leave to come forward? In short, though the humbler—more numerous—and least reflecting portion of the meeting were in ecstacies with the stranger, his announcement, that *he* would open up Cork County, made some persons strongly suspect his sanity.

And this was Feargus O'Connor's *debut* in political life. Yes! the stranger whom no one then knew, was that demagogue who has done so much mischief to himself and others—who excited the Repealers of Ireland, and the Chartists of England—injured the one cause, and ruined the other.

It must be admitted, that Feargus was well fitted, in some respects, for an Irish tribune. He had the three great requisites, viz.—brazen audacity, a fine, sonorous, voice, and a copious supply of words. Besides these, he had other qualities—a frank and ingratiating demeanour, very popular manners, high spirits, and a reckless nature of adventurous turn. His face was very ugly, its features were haggard and care-worn, the forehead retreated sharply from the brow—his hair was foxy, but his stature was large, with massive shoulders; and his action in public speaking was peculiarly easy and graceful. Almost all other qualities for a public man he wanted. For example—he had neither tact, discretion, power of reflection, or capacity for retaining his influence.

His style of demagogueism had much individuality of character. Most Irish demagogues, for the last few years, have been only bad copies of O'Connell and Sheil. They try and imitate the vehement politics and funny scurrility of one, or the *sesquipedalia verba* and fustian sentiments of the other. They are seldom original—their topics are hackneyed; and they survey Ireland with the eyes of men, who take all their ideas from the Corn Exchange.

But Feargus was original; and certainly O'Connell had good cause for being jealous of his powers for popular speaking. There was a wild Ossianic spirit about O'Connor's spirit stirring effusions, that was altogether different from O'Connell's wearisome blarney, and incessant cajolery. As men of talent and mind, it would be absurd to institute any comparison between them; but, as an Irish popular speaker, Feargus was, in some respects, superior to O'Connell. Though he had no poetical powers, he had strong poetical feelings, (which are totally deficient in O'Connell;) and to these he often gave vent in speeches of a most romantic character, whose effect was not the less powerful, because they could not bear the criticism of the closet. These poetical feelings were natural to Feargus. He had lived much in the country, and had roamed over the Continent—he was fond of theatricals, and reputed to have no mean historionic powers. His mind was crammed with legendary poetry; and, on the whole, there was, in those times, before he became a hardened agitator, a mystical spirit in the man, that found an utterance in pouring out his feelings to an impassioned peasantry, who heartily sympathized with the fancies of this wild and singular demagogue.

Besides, there was a strong dash of high and aspiring character in Feargus's popular speaking. He did not talk down to his audience after O'Connell's 'free and easy' colloquial style, and put himself on a level with all the cobblers and tinkers in the crowd. He played the part to perfection of an Irish chieftain; and addressed the Repealers rather as his gallant clansmen, than as his fellow citizens or comrades. In truth, he was a *picturesque* agitator. His voice was, in those days, greatly in his favor; and, when he poured out some half poetical harangue in his dramatic tones, interspersing it with vague aspirations after Freedom in the style of 'Young Germany,' and snatches of verse, aiding the whole effect by his flowing delivery, and the gallantry of his deportment, nothing could exceed the delight of 'the people.' Many persons, competent to judge, considered him a much better popular speaker than O'Connell. But he had nothing of the various powers of the 'Great Agitator.' When he had ceased to talk, his influence was at an end.

CHATSWORTH.

The entrance to Chatsworth would not lead any one, ignorant of its beauties, to imagine the magnificence which reigns within. Chatsworth was among the domains originally given by William the Conqueror to William Peveril, one of his attendants, but it afterwards passed into the noble family of Cavendish. The present building was designed by William Talman, Comptroller of the Works, in the reign of William the Third, but the whole extent of his plan has only been carried out by the present Duke and his predecessor. Chatsworth was for some time the residence or prison of Mary Queen of Scots, a circumstance which has caused her name to be given to a suite of apartments in this building. The house was also the residence of Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner by the Duke of Marlborough at the battle of Blenheim. On taking leave of the Duke of Devonshire, with the happy politeness of his nation, he said, "When I reckon up the days of my captivity in England, I shall leave out all those I have spent at Chatsworth." The house is composed of four nearly square sides, with an open quadrangular court within, having extensive wings. The sides of the court have open balconies, guarded by stone ballustrades, forming pedestals, upon which are placed busts, representing some of the most distinguished men of the reign of Queen Anne. The middle of the court is occupied by a marble statue of Arion seated on a dolphin, round which a fountain plays. The chapel at Chatsworth boasts the master-piece of Verrio.—The glitter of art, however, supersedes the sentiment of nature. The series of drawing rooms forms a suite, together with the library, extending over an area of nearly 750 feet long. These rooms are furnished in a style of elegant and costly magnificence, and contain some splendid pictures. The library is about ninety feet by twenty two feet, with a ceiling painting by Louis Charon. The ceiling of the antelibrary is painted jointly by Hayter and Landseer. The sculpture gallery is a very fine apartment, lighted from the top. The walls are of polished variegated grit stone, and have that simplicity of tone and colour so well calculated to heighten the effect of the many exquisite works of art in the exhibition. The orangery is 180 feet long, 27 feet wide, and 21 feet high. Some of the trees were selected from the fine orangery of the Empress Josephine at Malmaison. There is a specimen of rhododendron arboreum, one of which bore upwards of 2,000 flowers in the summer of 1840. At the northern end of the orangery there is a communication with the baths and ball room, and over them is an opem temple, which commands very extensive prospects. The water works, and the great cascade were designed by a French engineer, situated to the south and south east end of the house, and where, on playing, a vast body of water rises from a square building, surmounted by a dome ornamented by dolphins, sea nymphs, &c., through which it falls into a basin, and then descends a series of 24 ledges for about 300 yards, when the stream disappears amidst masses of rock, and passes beneath the lawns to the river. The "Willow Tree" consists of a series of *jets d'eau*, the pipes are in form of a decayed tree; one of the fountains throws up the water ninety feet.

COUNTY CORONERS.

We understand that a meeting of the Coroners of Ireland is about to be held in Dublin, for the purpose of "taking into consideration the laws affecting their duties, and to adopt preliminary steps to obtain a similar measure to that introduced last Session of Parliament for the English Coroners." There is no county office whose duties are of more importance to the community than those of Coroner, while we believe there is none for which there is such inadequate remuneration, in proportion to the labour, expense and responsibility involved in the efficient performance of its functions. The legislature has instituted a qualification of £300 a year fee simple, or £400 a year freehold, as indispensable for this office, while the compensation is limited, *in Ireland*, to £2 for each inquest—not to exceed a certain amount each half year, no matter to what extent the services of the Coroner may be required.

If the office of Coroner be considered necessary, and such a qualification imposed, it should be placed in a much better position with regard to emolument. It is only by a proper representation of their grievances that the Coroners can expect redress, and they should cordially co operate with their English brethren, on whose part a measure was introduced during the last Session of Parliament.—*Leinster Express.*

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

Chambers v. Wood.

On Monday last Lord Cottenham gave judgement in this long pending case, reversing the judgement of the court below, each party to pay their own costs. The brief facts of the case are as follow :—In 1837 Mr. Titus Wood, of Hackney, died, and left a will, dividing his property in two equal proportions between his nephew, James Wood, and his niece, Mrs. Chambers, wife of the spellant. He had previously, however, made a will (in ignorance of the existence of Mrs. Chambers) bequeathing the great bulk of his property to James Wood, who disputed the last will, alleging the imbecility of the testator, and affirming a conspiracy on the part of Mr. and Mrs. Chambers and others. The cause was tried before Sir H. Jenner Fust, who declared in favor of Mr. Wood, on the ground of want of belief in the witnesses of Mr. Chambers. Mr. Chambers appealed to the Privy Council, and the case was argued before Lords Brougham and Campbell, Vice Chancellor Wigram, and Sir S. Lushington, who ultimately decided upon calling on Lord Cottenham, in giving judgement, entirely to exonerate Mr. and Mrs. Chambers from the charge of conspiracy, and said that the testimony of Mr. Wood's witnesses disproved the alledged imbecility of the testator; declared that the disposition of the property by the last will was perfectly natural; and, after a very elaborate argument, concluded by declaring the appeal of Mr. Chambers to be good. By this judgement, Mr. Chambers, who is known to the public as the proprietor of "Chambers's London Journal," and numerous other periodicals and newspapers, will come into the possession of freehold and landed property to the amount of £70,000.

[We have much satisfaction in copying the above, as the gentleman who has been so fortunate, after the anxieties consequent on so protracted a course of law proceedings, is a native of Wexford, Michael Hobbs Chambers, Esq., the worthy son of the highly esteemed physician, the late Dr. Chambers, of Belvidere House, near this town.—*Wexford Conservative.*]

FREEMASONRY.

At the meeting which took place at Jude's hotel, Grafton Street, on Saturday week, of the "Grand Chapter of Knights of the Eagle and Pelican and Princes Grand Rose Croix of Ireland," two new warrants, Numbers 3 and 4, were issued for the formation of subordinate chapters—the latter to be held in the county and city of Cork, and the former in the city of Dublin. The officers of the new chapter, No. 3, being in attendance for that purpose, were solemnly inaugurated into their respective stations by brother H. O'Connor, M. W. S. of the grand chapter, who, in delivering to them a brief and appropriate charge respecting the nature of their important duties, expressed his full confidence of the success of the new chapter, from the ability and high Masonic character of its Sovereign, Brother Fitzpatrick, and his colleagues.

The grand chapter has now been for five centuries in existence, from a period long anterior to the construction even of the grand lodge, the supreme legislative body of the craft Masons—and, as appears from a most curious and original tract lately printed, it takes its descent from Robert Bruce, in whose time it certainly existed, if not before. Nor in the stirring incidents of later years has it been negligent of its ancient fame. Based upon the rock of truth, and supported by the energy and integrity of its sons, it has stood firm against many trials, many prejudices, and many assaults, and has transmitted to the present day the ancient light of the Rosicrusian order, "undiminished by disgrace and undishonored by dependance."

On this occasion several of the most distinguished Masons of Ireland were present, amongst whom were some of the ablest past masters of lodges 1, 6, 50. (St. Patrick's Lodge,) 100, (The Royal Albert,) 125, 143, 153, &c., &c., forming a galaxy of Masonic knowledge and personal independence and ability rarely surpassed in the annals of Irish Masonry.

The chapter, after labor, adjourned to a most sumptuous entertainment, at which every delicacy of the season was provided, in a style which places Brother Jude at the head of all Irish *restaurateurs*.

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT OF PEDESTRIANISM.—An extraordinary feat of this kind came off on Thursday, the 7th instant, and is the more remarkable, from the rank of the noble performer. It was a match against time, and was as follows :—Lord Langford, an officer of the 85th depot, stationed at Newbridge, backed himself to walk from Newbridge barracks to the Castle of Dublin, in a soldier's full marching order, with musket, knapsack, &c., in all carrying four stone two pounds, in the space of 7½ hours. He started from Newbridge at a quarter past nine o'clock, and succeed in performing his arduous undertaking in 20 minutes less than the prescribed time. The distance is 21 Irish miles; and considering the state of the roads, the weight his lordship carried, and his youth, we think it is a feat unexampled in pedestrian performance. Large wagers were pending on the result. We understand his lordship is a winner to a considerable amount. The crowds that accompanied his lordship were immense; and the cheering with which he was greeted on winning was tremendous.

ERUPTION OF MOUNT ÆTNA.—MALTA, NOV. 26.—By the Neapolitan steamer Francesco 1., which arrived yesterday morning, we have received an account of the breaking forth of Mount Ætna :—"The mountain had been for some days heavily wrapped with dense clouds; some rumblings were heard at times resembling distant thunder, and many persons, especially on the west side, near Bronte, imagined they felt at intervals slight shocks of earthquakes. On Saturday, about midnight, several violent explosions were heard, and fire was soon seen to ascend from near the mouth of the old crater, the steam of lava gradually increased in extent, and took a course towards the town of Bronte; luckily a few hillocks to its left served to turn its direction, which then flowed on towards the post road to Palermo. On Monday, this stream of liquid fire attained the destructive breadth of upwards of two miles; it still flowed on, destroying everything in its path. The road to Palermo is closed up, filled with burning lava. The sight is awful, grand, beautiful, yet terrific beyond description. It bids fair to be the most magnificent eruption of the last century. Pray heaven it may not be more destructive, as yet its damages have been confined to a few houses and vineyards.

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—Wednesday, December 13, 1843.