The Waterford Mail.

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SPAIN.

We have received the Madrid journals of the 7th.

The debate on the Queen's declaration still continued, and it was proposed that there should be a day and night sitting for the purpose of terminating the affair.

The following is the proposition announced by telegraph as having been carried by a majority of 81 to 66 for the impeachment of M. Olozaga :—

"We, the undersigned, convinced that we shall not fulfil our duty towards the Queen and our country, if, after the reading of the solemn declaration of her Majesty, against the ex-minister of foreign affairs, we did not, according to the right vested in us by the constitution, accuse M. Olozaga as guilty of abuse of confidence, of want of respect, and of using constraint towards the august person of her Majesty Queen Donna Isabella II.; we demand of the Chamber to proceed to the nomination of deputies to support the accusation before the senate.

(Signed) "MORON. SALIDA.
SABATER. PASTOR DIAZ.
NEGRETE. SANCHER TOSCANO.
POSADA."

General Pezuela has been appointed military governor and political chief of Madrid, in room of General Mazaredo, appointed minister of war.

M. Escosura is to be under secretary of state for the home department.

As the debate does not present any features of novelty, we do not feel it necessary to give any part of the discussion of the 7th.

INFERNAL MACHINERY AT THE SIEGE OF BARCELONA.

Madrid, December 6.

The *Expectador* of this morning publishes the following remarkable letter from an officer stationed at Barcelona, respecting the scientific mode in which the *jamancia* of that capital carried on the war lately. The principal is said to have been a Belgian engineer officer, who conducted the defence during the siege :—

"Barcelona, November 26.

"MY DEAR FRIEND—Providence has preserved the army! A horrid plot has been discovered to blow up our troops, as well as the cathedral, if we should have attempted to take the city by assault. We learned from one of the *jamancia* who has entered our ranks lately, that they had buried a number of barrels of powder outside the walls of the roads and paths by which the assaults were expected, with wires inserted to discharge them by means of electricity, according to the new infernal plan employed in France and England to blow up the hills which stand in the railroads they are constructing.

"The general, knowing that I understand something about these matters, sent me at night with an escort in search of the powder, and after plenty of perspiration, cold and hot, from fear and hard work, we succeeded in turning up thirteen barrels of it, buried in as many approaches, under heaps of stones, each disposed so as to have blown up a battalion at a time. We were in some danger, I assure you, for the wires were still in the powder, and stretched away to the city walls, as we judged from the direction of each, buried as they were two or three inches under the ground all the way into town, to prevent them being stumbled on by passengers. This is certainly the invention of some of those cursed French Republicans whom they had in the city, fomenting the rebellion, for such an idea would never have entered into the heads of the brutal *jamancieros*, i. e., the mob of the Plaza San Jaime.

"In each barrel we found two copper wires, tied with thread at each side of a thick cork, to keep them at a proper distance until they entered the powder, where the electric spark was to pass from one to the other, and inflame the powder lying between. The end of the wires were bent over the bottom of the cork so as to approach within about the fifth part of an inch, and the wires ended in a little ball of solder, without doubt to produce a stronger spark. But this was not all, Lest the spark should pass harmlessly between two coarse grains of their cannon powder, those villains had introduced each cork with its wires into a little wide-mouthed bottle, full of fine priming powder, that could not have escaped ignition with the slightest spark. I am sure that they were French toilet bottles, for one of them still bore a label with the word 'creme.'—One of the wires, covered with pitch, led off to the city under the surface, as I said before; and the other, a short end, hung out of the barrel into the damp earth to complete the electric circuit.

"When the thirteenth barrel was raised I broke off the wire to make all safe, and followed its course to the nearest wall, tearing it up, little by little, till I found it passed through a loophole into an adjoining garden, and at last into a cellar (altogether about 500 yards of copper wire.) There we found the infernal electrical machine itself, hidden in a corner and covered with a heap of straw. The machine was after all but a common black wine bottle, mounted in an old cigar box. A crooked stick in the bottle's mouth served for a handle to make it revolve in its position. On one side they had nailed a dirty doeskin glove, with some amalgam of solder in the palm, and, on the other, an old snuff canister, which served for the prime conductor, and the bottle spun about between both.

"Never did I see such a ridiculous looking appearance, one contrived to do mischief so quietly! I assure you that it had more the appearance of a child's toy than an electrical battery; but, on turning the bottle by the aid of the little crooked stick, to try if it was in action, I received a spark on my knuckles sufficient to inflame a barrel of powder a mile off, and blow a regiment to pieces.

"This is without doubt the great secret with which those savages boasted that they would astonish the world, if we drove them to extremity.

"That which most surprised me was to find this infernal machine in such good working order, in spite of the dampness of the vault in which it lay; but on overhauling the old cigar box I found in the bottom, instead of cigars, damp lumps of something like salt, which I afterwards showed to an apothecary, and which he said was a preparation used by chemists for drying the air in their apparatus, as it absorbs all the humidity of the place in which they enclose it. This composition, he says, is formed by dissolving lime in muriatic acid, and afterwards driving off the liquid by a red heat in a crucible.

"From what the *jamancia*, to whom we owe this discovery, said, we conclude that the author of this infernal project is some democratic disciple of Fieschi and Co., who is now strolling amongst the *pueblos* of the Ampurdam, instructing the mountaineers in these and other means of destruction for the troops. But we confide in the care of Providence that watches over the safety of our valiant army.

"Such is the state of our unhappy country!" exclaims the patriotic *Expectador*. "Foreigners are always engaged in combining the elements of destruction for its ruin!"

NEW ZEALAND.

The following authentic particulars, received by the New Zealand Company from their agents, are inserted, with a view of satisfying those who have friends and relations in that colony :—

"Sunday, June 18, 1843.

"DEAR SIR—I am obliged to start for Cloudy Bay to try to rescue my brother and others, who are in the hands of the natives, after an irregular engagement.

"I wish the despatches that are ready to be sent by the Vanguard, and, if you are well enough, that you will write shortly to the Court of Directors, telling them of my absence, and the cause of it. Act for me in everything as usual.

"W. WAKEFIELD.

"James Kelham, Esq."

"Wellington, New Zealand, June 19, 1843.

"SIR—The enclosed copy of a note from Col. Wakefield will explain to the court the cause of his temporary absence from this settlement.

"The particulars of the unfortunate event which has rendered this step necessary, as far as I am able to collect them, are as follow :—

"It appears that Mr. Cottrell having been interrupted at the surveyor's station at the Wairoa by a party of natives, headed by Raupero, and his hut burned down, he despatched information of the event to Captain Wakefield, who proceeded with Mr. Thompson, the police magistrate, and a party of about fifty, by the government brig Victoria, to Cloudy Bay, and arrived on Friday last at the scene of the outrage, Mr. Thompson having a warrant for the apprehension of Raupero. They found the natives encamped near the spot, and all armed, in number about 300. They were posted on a hill, and Mr. Thompson showed his warrant, and attempted an explanation of its nature, which they either did not or would not understand, but continued to remain together in a body. There was a small stream, or gulley, separating the two parties, over which Mr. Thompson and his party made a movement to pass in a canoe.—While this was taking place a gun from one of the Europeans accidentally went off, which the natives mistaking for signal of attack, immediately replied to by a general volley. This was returned, and several fell on both sides; the natives being in great numbers, and concealed in the fern, in which they lay down and reloaded, had the advantage, and, after a while, the English party were obliged to retreat up a steep hill, exposed to the fire of their opponents. Mr. Tuckett, with about twelve others, and two men severely wounded (one whose arm has been since amputated), made their escape back to Cloudy Bay, and embarked on board the government brig, which arrived here on Saturday night, at twelve o'clock.

"A meeting of the inhabitants took place at nine o'clock on Sunday morning, and about seventy individuals readily volunteered to accompany Mr. M'Donough, our police magistrate, and Colonel Wakefield, in the brig, to Cloudy Bay. They embarked yesterday about twelve o'clock, but remained still in the harbour, having been obliged to put back by a violent gale from the S.E., which continues.

"It is much to be feared that both Captain Wakefield and Mr. Thompson had fallen into the hands of the natives, although not clearly ascertained, as the brig put off immediately Mr. Tuckett and those who had escaped with him got on board. Nor am I able to communicate with certainty the name of any individual on our side who has been actually killed, although several have been severely wounded.

"Anxiously awaiting some further intelligence to communicate to the court, I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"JAMES KELHAM.

"To the Secretary of the New Zealand Company."

"Wellington, New Zealand, June 21, 1843.

"SIR—Since my despatch of the 19th inst., was written, the gale has continued with unabated violence, and the brig has been oblig d to come further in, for a supply of provisions and water. They have now got their supplies, and are fairly under weigh. This detention has changed Col. Wakefield's intention of proceeding with any force, in the hopes of rescue, which would now be unavailing, unless he could have mustered such a one as would have overcome all opposition; and he intends to proceed by negotiation, as most likely to be productive of success. The volunteers have, in consequence, disembarked, and the following gentlemen only proceeded with this object :—Colonel Wakefield, Messrs. Clifford, Dr. Evans, Lieutenant Hill, in the commission of the peace; Dr. Dorset, Dr. Knox, Mr. Commissioner Spain, Mr. Clarke, protector of Aborigines.

"It appears that Rangheietta was in company with Raupero, the only two chiefs who have hitherto created and are likely to continue their opposition to the quiet occupation of the Europeans. If Colonel Wakefield should fall in with any means of conveying intelligence of the state of affairs, on his arrival at Cloudy Bay, he will write me.—My statement to the court bears the impress of truth. I have forborne any remarks which might hurt the feelings of any party, or cause unnecessary alarm to their friends at home. If things prove worse, which I sincerely hope and believe will not be the case, my next will convey information thereof. Although the public accounts state that several were killed, this has not been positively ascertained. I remain, respectfully, Sir,

"JAMES KELHAM.

"To the Secretary of the New Zealand Company."

FOREIGN PROVISIONS.

The second public sale of American and other foreign provisions took place in London on Thursday last. The *Morning Post* gives the following account of the sale :—

Messrs. Keeling and Hunt's public sale of foreign provisions was distinguisedby the introduction of an article novel to the London market, viz., fifty tierces Labrador salted salmon, imported by the Hudson's Bay Company. In addressing the company, Mr. Keeling stated that as the public had experienced some difficulty in preparing American beef for the table, an experienced chemist had been engaged to examine into the cause, and that the remedy would be made public in a few days. The sale then commenced, and proceeded with great spirit, few lots being out. Twenty five tierces of the salmon found purchasers at 70s the tierce of 300lbs. This article was very fine, but salt; before it is used it ought to be soaked for 48 hours; the water should be tepid—say from 60 to 70 degrees fahrenheit, and changed 6 or 8 times. American cheese sold from 32s to 45s per cwt duty paid. The brandy cheese only fetched 22s. Cape of Good Hope beef sold at 40s in casks on bond. Ox tongues from New York sold at 2s 6d each. American Bologna sausages realised 11d per lb. 30 half barrels family mess beef in bond, 100lbs weight each, fetched 26s 6d; this is little more than 4d per lb, duty paid. Some fair American mess beef, in 384lb tierces fetched 57s to 59s in bond. Looking to the samples of foreign produce, we cannot but be struck with the difference which the produce of the animal beef in the wilds and that artificially fattened exhibits, the latter being immeasurably superior. American feeders would do well to *finish* off their cattle by a few weeks of stall feeding, as practised in England; we are quite sure the expense would be more than equalised by the increased price obtained.

EARTHQUAKE IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the *Canadien*, writing from St. Pierre les Becquest, states that the earthquake shock, felt at Cap Sante on the 10th instant, was perceived at the former place the same day and at the same hour. Cap Sante is on the north bank of the St. Lawrence, St. Pierre is twelve leagues higher up, on the south shore. He represents it to have taken place at half past five o'clock in the evening, and to have been of sufficient violence to rock the dwellings, and to cause much apprehension amongst the people of the village.—*Quebec Mercury*, Nov. 17.

HINT FOR CHRISTMAS.—Extract from a sermon of Archdeacon Hare, entitled "Peace, the Word of Righteousness :"—"We are wont to pray to God to grant us *pardon* and peace. There is little peace, not merely between different nations, but among the members of the same nation, among those who dwell together in the same city, in the same village, in the same parish, nay, often among those who dwell together to worship God in the same Church. It is because the word of God has been clogged and hindered. 'It is because we have not learnt to subdue our spirits, and to bring them into subjection to Christ. 'It is because we will not forgive those who offend us, even though this is the condition on which alone we are allowed to pray for God's forgiveness.' It is because our pride rears at some petty slight, which perhaps may never have been so intended, but which we brood over sullenly until it swells into a grievous injury. It is because our hearts are so crammed with sinful lusts, so eaten up with *self love*—because every one seeks his own, and is ready to lay hand on whatever he can wrest from others. The one simple commandment, 'Love by neighbor as thyself,' were it followed, through all the branching duties into which it spreads, would turn the earth into a garden of peace."

THE INCENDIARY FIRES.—The provincial papers received on Saturday contain accounts of numerous incendiary fires, in Cambridge, Berkshire, and other places. We deplore the fact; but, who can be at a loss for the cause? This wanton, this criminal, and as regards the perpetrators, this worse than foolish destruction of corn stacks, hay ricks, and farm buildings, is the legitimate work of the league. It will be found to have taken place chiefly if not exclusively, in those districts where the missionaries of the league have been most active. Perhaps, too, it may hereafter be proved that the incendiaries themselves are strangers in the places where the fires have occurred. Be that as it may, however, the assassination of Protestant landlords in Ireland is not a more natural consequence of the inflammatory & seditious appeals of O'Connell and his repealers, than the destruction of agricultural property is the natural consequence of the malignant falsehoods which Mr. Cobden and his followers dessominated with respect to English landlords. They would have worked to very little purpose if they had not succeeded in exciting this diabolical spirit. The question is, how much longer will they be allowed to continue their work?—*John Bull.*

THE "MARTYR" OF LUSK—POVERTY OF THE IRISH PRIESTS.

In the posthumous elegy bestowed but four days since by Mr. John O'Connell on "poor" Father Tyrrell, while delivering what may be called a funeral oration in praise of the multitudinous virtues of the deceased, (?) we find the following pathetic sentences :

"What has he left behind him, and how has he disposed of it? Had he left chattel property behind him, or estates, or rich and fertile lands, to be divided among his relatives? *No, none of those* had he bequeathed after him. Had he left noble mansions, or stately houses behind him? No, the humble but decent little cottage in which he resided was not even his property—it belonged to another. Did he leave hoards of silver and gold, as was frequently found to be the case when the ministers of an endowed church departed this life? Alas! no: he had neither gold, nor silver, nor jewels, nor fertile lands, nor stately mansions—none of these did he possess, and the *lowly cottage* in which he was wont to dwell, *lest all that it ever held* of precious or estimable, when the body of its occupier was carried from under the roof to the cold dark grave."

So spoke Mr. John O'Connell on Monday last, while commisserating the hard fate of the "Martyr" of Lusk, and this heart-rending description, while it reminded his hearers of the more than self-denial and voluntary poverty of the early Apostles, called forth the sympathy of every patriotic Repealer, as well indeed it might. Here was a picture of primeval simplicity of life—of unrequited labour and self-imposed mortification, calculated, if ever there was one, to awaken pity and draw down many a tear. It was the delineation of virtue in distress, and sanctity unrewarded. Yet Father Tyrrell was but an epitome of his order—poor but patriotic; moneyless, from choice; lowly, from disposition—

"And passing rich with forty pound a year."

Ponder upon this, ye ministers of an endowed church, and bow down your heads in utter shame and silent confusion. From *him*, you clergy of our Establishment, "learn virtue and real hardship—fortune from others." It was he—the meek, the pious, and the destitute Father Tyrrell—

"Who taught you how to live, and—oh! too high,
The price of knowledge—taught you how to die!"

But what have we here? Do we dream, or do our eyes deceive us? Surely it cannot be that the following advertisement, which appeared in the *Freeman's Journal* of yesterday, is a genuine document. No, impossible! It must have been a base fabrication—a vile forgery, intended by some Saxon enemy to scandalise the living, and defame the dead. But our readers shall judge for themselves after perusing the fabrication in question, for such it most undoubtedly is. Thus it runs :—

"SALE OF

"Household Furniture, Plate and Plated Ware, Table and House Linen, Gold Watch, Chain, and Seals; Chamber Clock, several Volumes of Choice Books, an excellent Family Mare, a prime Young Horse, trained to Harness; a Milch Cow, two Bullocks, Sheep, Pigs, Ricks of Hay, Stack of Oats, Potatoes, Jaunting-car and Harness, Farming Utensils, &c., &c.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of December, 1843, at the Parochial House, LUSK, (by Order of the Executors,) a quantity of Household Furniture, &c., the effects of the late Rev. PETER JAMES TYRRELL, comprising Mahogany Parlor Chairs, covered in Haircloth; Set of Economy Dinner Tables, on turned legs; Pedestal Sideboard; Grecian Sofa, Easy Chair, covered in Haircloth; Library Table, on Pillar and Claws; Moreen Window Curtains, Fender and Fire Irons, Framed and Glazed Prints and Drawings, Mahogany Bedsteads, Curtains, and Pallisses; Mahogany French Bed, Feather Beds, Bolsters, and Pillows; Curled Hair Mattresses, Dressing Tables, Basin Stands and Ware; Toilet Glasses, Chamber Chairs, Presses; Blankets, Sheets, and Counterpanes; Knives and Forks, Kitchen, Pantry, and Dairy Utensils, &c., &c.

"P. LAWLER, Auctioneer.
56, Henry street."

What, can this be the occupant of the "*humble but decent little cottage*"—the man who left *no chattle property* behind him? Oh, no! It could not be the poor priest of Lusk, whose sorrowing parent is, we are now told, consigned to "the disastrous influence of want and suffering"—it surely could not be this lowly, self-denying pastor who owned "*the plate*"—"the *gold watch, chain, and seals*"—"*the excellent family mare, and prime young horse*"—"*the two bullocks,*" in addition to the "*milch cow, the sheep, and the pigs—the jaunting-car and harness*"—"*the farming utensils,*" *&c., &c.!* It could not be the poor Martyr of Lusk who required for his personal comfort such luxurious and costly articles of furniture as *economy dinner tables, a pedestal sideboard, a Grecian sofa,* and *an easy chair,* to say nothing of the *mahogany bedsteads,* and the *mahogany French bed!* Yet what are we to think? The advertisement stares us in the face—there it is in black and white, with all the marks and characteristics of a genuine matter of business! This, we confess, staggers us not a little. The day, too, is expressly fixed, and the auctioneer's name is actually appended. We fear it is a true bill.

And now, what will our readers think of the oft-proclaimed poverty of the Romish priesthood in Ireland? Here is a man who, we were told on Monday last, could not until a few months since spare a pound, and that his *only* pound for the service of his beloved country! Doctor Gray vouches the fact in the following words—we quote from the report of his own speech in his own paper. Thus speaks the Doctor :—

"Father James Tyrrell, in common with the Catholic clergy of this country, partook of many of the trials and privations to which, from the position of their people, they are subjected year after year; he had gone through the trying ordeal of want and priv tion incident upon his holy calling, but he bore those wants and privations like a Christian and a man (hear and cheers.) He complained not, neither did he murmur or repine, but joyously labored with energy and zeal to discharge the Divine purposes of his mission (cheers.) After being translated to a parish, then he had for the first time since his ordination the command of money; and when he joined that Association what were his words? 'I deferred joining the Association (said he) not because my heart was not with you—not because my feelings were not with you—not that I was not ready to sacrifice all for you, and for the cause in which you are engaged. No; but I could not honestly join you, for I had not till this day one pound that I could call my own (cheers.) If I came and joined you (said the martyred patriot,) when I came amongst you I should give as my subscription a pound that was not my own; the pound so given could not prosper—it would be unworthy of your cause, and therefore until I got out of debt I stayed away.' (Cheers.) Yes, those were the feelings that kept him back, and he (Doctor Gray) knew from accurate sources of information that on the morning on which the reverend martyr came there, he first honourably discharged all his debts, and then gave his last pound to his country (hear.) It was not many months since his last pound was thus given to the cause of repeal."

This is the man of "*want and privations*"—the man of "*lowly position*"! Yet he "complained not, neither did he murmur." Not he, poor creature. He bore his destitution with all the resignation of a Christian minister, and repined not at his lot, though compelled to lounge on no more comfortable a resting place than "a Grecian sofa," or refresh his weary limbs on a "mahogany French bed"! Poor Father Tyrrell! You could not afford to pay a pound into the Repeal Exchequer, while you were fattening bullocks, and sheep, and pigs! No; like your prototype Trulliber, in *Joseph Andrews*, you were better employed. Feeding hogs was more profitable, and, to your taste, a much more congenial employment than practical patriotism; and yet, after all, you died *a martyr*! If so, we shall only say *requiescas*! Peaceful be your repose—but whether in the grave, or within the cloisters of Mount Melleray, time will, perhaps, tell.—*D. E. Packet* of Thursday.

INVITATION TO UNITED PRAYER,

FOR THE OUTPOURING OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, ON MONDAY, 1ST OF JANUARY, 1844, BEING THE FIRST DAY OF THE NEW YEAR.

DEARLY BELOVED IN THE LORD—It is under a deep sense of a rapid progress of time, and of the commanding influence our Lord's warning to his church should have at the present moment—"Behold, I come as a thief; blessed is he that watcheth and keepeth his garments"—that I now, for the eighth time, call upon you to unite in a general concert for prayer for the outpouring of the Holy Spirit, which it is purported, by divine permission, to hold on the first of the new year, Monday, January the First, 1844.

The day of the week on which the new year falls affords a very favourable season for this devotional union. For the first of January, 1844, will dawn upon you with the sweet savour of the Sabbath still fresh upon your spirit; on the day also which, for several years past, has been set apart by many of the Lord's servants for special prayer for the extension of his kingdom. So that when united with those devout Christians who belong to your own communion, you will be in fellowship with "the excellent of the earth" in all parts of the world.

May our Heavenly Father, for his dear Son's sake, pour out upon his people "the Spirit of grace and of supplication," that their prayers, presented before the throne by their Great High Priest, may ascend as an acceptable offering, and bring down a very abundant blessing.

The aspect of the times specially calls for this united prayer of the faithful; for the new year approaches "as a day of darkness and of gloominess;"—a darkness so thick, that the Lord alone can clear the sky, or dissipate the clouds now suspended over us.

In adverting to these dark shades, it is very far from my intention to speak of them in a spirit of reproach or unkind accusation. I refer to these events with feelings of deep sorrow. For to a mind in any degree influenced by our Lord's command to his disciples, "Love one another," how humiliating is the state of our highly favoured, but deeply sinful Protestant country!

In England, alas! instead of being united in maintaining the religion of our Protestant forefathers, our church continues to be disturbed by Tractarian errors. Even transubstantiation, or something very similar to it, has been preached—and so widely has the leaven spread, that one of our bishops in our sister island, to check its influence, has published the powerful charge he delivered against these errors; whilst the Bishop of Calcutta in the east, and the Bishop of Ohio in the west, have found it necessary, even in these distant climes, to guard their clergy against them.

Nor is this the only cloud. For such, alas! is our divided state, that whilst most persons of sound wisdom and intelligence consider, humanly speaking, that the safety of our country depends, under God, upon providing the working classes with a scriptural education, the attempt to introduce this national blessing has been prevented by that want of union which is so desirable upon so vital a subject. These are the clouds now suspended over Protestant England.

In Scotland, alas! the prospect is still more gloomy. For the disruption in the church, which was only apprehended last year, has actually taken place; and now—oh! who does not deeply lament it!—we see a divided family. They "who took sweet counsel together, and walked unto the house of God in company," are now separated—and, as many considered themselves to be, are constrained by conscience to avoid communion with, if not actually to oppose, each other.

And as to Ireland, what meets us there, but undisguised efforts to burst the bonds which now unite the British empire, kept under only by the strong arm of the law, or by military force?

Such are the calls for a devotional union between those "who sigh and cry for the abominations that are in the land." And imperious indeed is the call. For if Almighty God, in his unmerited mercy, does not help us, who can? Who but he, who dispels error by giving "the light of the knowledge of the glory of God in the face of Jesus Christ;" who softens down contending brethren, by shedding abroad a spirit of love in their hearts; and who "makes the wrath of man to praise him, the remainder thereof he restrains;" who but this great and glorious God, the Omnipotent Ruler of the universe—"the God and Father of our Lord Jesus Christ"—who but he, of whom it is declared that "when the enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the Lord shall lift up a standard against him"—who but he can befriend us? Blessed be his name! He has said, "call upon me in the day of trouble, and I will deliver you—and thou shalt glorify me."

Who, then, "that loves the Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity," or remembers his last prayer that all who believe on him "may be one; as thou, Father, art in me, and I in thee, that they also may be one in us; that the world may believe that thou hast sent me"—will not join in this devotional concert, and, as with one heart, present their united prayer that the Lord, for his dear Son's sake, may pour down the abundance of the enlightening, enlivening, strengthening, comforting, and sanctifying grace of the Holy Spirit, so that the clouds now hanging over us may pass away, and "the bright and morning star" in due time appear.

It seems almost unnecessary to offer other motives for this devotional union, so powerfully ought the state of our country to press upon us; still I cannot but mention these additional reasons :—

First, the state of the Lord's ancient people. When the invitation for a concert for prayer on the first day of this present year was given, the foundation of a Protestant church was laid on Mount Zion, and the building was progressing; but, as if Satan's agents were simultaneously at work in all parts, the Turkish Governor has issued an order to our missionaries to stop the building of the church. Application has since been made to the Sultan at Constantinople to have this order reversed, and a firman granted allowing the work to proceed; but no satisfactory answer has as yet been returned.

Let, then, prayer ascend that he who inclined the Persian monarch to make a decree, that what was "commanded by the God of heaven, let it be diligently done for the house of the God of heaven;" that this same gracious God may exercise his over ruling providence for the building of our Protestant church in Jerusalem, and that, when built, the house may "be filled with the glory of the Lord."

Oh! "pray for the peace of Jerusalem;" remembering the promise, "They shall prosper that love thee."

Second. During the present year, the door for sending the gospel to China has been widely opened, by the ratification of the Chinese treaty. Our eastern territories also have been enlarged; so that, besides our other possessions, the highly venerated bishop of Calcutta, already placed over a large portion of the globe, called a diocese, has now Scinde added to the whole of Hindoston, and the Straits of Malacca, and the coast of Arracan. Surely we need only to be reminded of these fresh openings for sending the gospel to the heathen, to lead us gladly to unite in this devotional concert. These are some of the special calls for prayer which are made at the approach of the new year.—May they find a response in every Christian heart!

Devout persons will be encouraged by this fact; that the concert for prayer on the first day of the present year was far more extensively held than on any former one. It was observed on the continent of Europe, in Canada, in the United States, on the coasts of the Mediterranean, and in the East and West Indies; and at least forty thousand copies of the "Invitation" were circulated.

The following suggestions are respectfully offered, to assist those who are desirous of a similar union on Monday, January 1, 1844 :—

1st. Let Christians follow the example of our blessed Lord (Mark i. 25,) who rose up a great while before day for secret prayer. Let them thus secure the blessing of him who says, "Pray to thy Father which is in secret, and thy Father which seeth in secret shall reward thee openly."

2d. Let them call upon the Lord in their families, for his spirit to be poured upon themselves and their households, their neighbours, their country, the ministers of the Lord, the churches of Christ, the remnant of scattered Judah and outcast Israel, and upon the Gentile world.

3d. Where circumstances will admit of a morning service, let the congregation be assembled, and, in addition to the appointed prayers and a suitable sermon, let all who are devoutly disposed partake together of the supper of the Lord; or, as may be more convenient, let the whole congregation meet in the evening for public worship, and let an appropriate discourse be preached.

4th. Let the ministers of the Lord meet on the following day, with their brethren of their own communion, in earnest prayer for themselves, their flocks, the whole body of Christ, and the world at large; and then specially consult together upon the most effectual means of hastening the coming of the Lord's kingdom, and particularly for the continuance of such a general concert for prayer that the year may proceed according to this devout commencement.

May the Lord accompany these means of grace, or such others as may be adopted, with his abundant blessing.—Oh, may it indeed be a season of special refreshment from the presence of the Lord.

Let this be the prayer of all who read this paper; and, as the new year is now approaching, it would be a great kindness if those who approve the object, and have influence over the press, would republish and circulate this invitation, which any one, into whose hands it may fall, has full permission to do.

Peace be with all who love the Lord Jesus in sincerity.

Thus prays their affectionate brother and servant in the Lord,

J. HALDANE STEWART.

St. Bride's, Liverpool.

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, Dec. 12.

1st Regiment of Foot—Thomas Patrick Matthew, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Clerihew, promoted in the 85th foot.

6th—Lieut. Henry Belgay, from the 25th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Birch, who exchanges; Lieut. John Craven Mansergh, to be Adjutant, vice Birch, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

8th—Lieutenant John Eldridge West, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Ogilvy, who retires; Ensign George Edwd. Baynes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice West; Charles Lennox Maher, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Baynes.

11th—Lieut. Lawrence Hartshorn Scott, from the 44th foot, to be Lieut., vice Phillips, who exchanges.

24th—Ensign George Ellis Lloyd Williams to be Adjutant, vice Hodgetts, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

25th—Lieut. Wm. Birch, from the 6th foot, to be Lieut. vice Belgay, who exchanges.

26th—Lieutenant Charles Cameron to be Adjutant, vice Johnstone, who resigns the Adjutantcy only; Kenneth Menzies, Gent., to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Pine, promoted to the 58th foot.

32d—Wm. Airde Birtwhistle, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stannell, who retires.

34th—Ensign Henry Hugh Oxley to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Bisbe, who retires; Mawdistly Gatussen Rest, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Oxley.

44th—Lieut. John Allen Lloyd Phillips, from the 11th, foot, to be Lieut., vice Scott, who exchanges; Lieut. Chas. Henry Montresor Smith to be Adjutant, vice Kipling, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

54th—Captain Charles Thursby, from half pay 29th foot, to be Captain, vice Jasper Byng Creagh, who exchanges; Lieut. Patrick L. C. Paget to be Captain, by purchase, vice Thursby, who retires; Ensign Francis Fane to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Paget; Valentine Greatrakes Coates, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fane.

61st—Lieutenant William M. de Butts to be Captain, without purchase, vice Brevet Major Charles Campbell, who retires upon full pay; Lieutenant Henry H. M'Kenzie Fleming, from half pay 41st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice de Butts.

75th—Major Robert Dampier Halifax to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Patrick Grieve, who retires upon full pay; Brevet Major James Henry England to be Major, vice Halifax; Lieutenant Robert Boyd Brown to be Captain, vice England; Ensign Wm. Thomas Smith to be Lieutenant, vice Brown; Gentleman Cadet Chas. Frederick Tyler, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Smith.

82d—John Harvey, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Isaacs, who retires.

2d West India Regiment—David Reid M'Kinnon, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Tuthill, who resigns.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Chas. Theodore Staples, M.D., to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Jameson, promoted on the Staff.

MEMORANDUM.

The exchange between Lieutenant Shelton, to the 28th Foot, and Lieutenant Hill, on half psy of that corps, on the 27th of November, 1817, is "without the difference," Lieutenant Shelton having repaid the difference between half and full pay. Lieutenant Walter Swayne, of the 84th Foot, is superseded, having absented himself without leave, when in arrest at Chatham, preparatory to his trial by a General Court Martial.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 15, 1843.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Paul Ivy Sterling, Esq., to be her Majesty's attorney-general for the island of Hong-Kong.

WAR-OFFICE, DEC. 15.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—John Carpairs Jones, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Robbins, promoted.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Assistant-Surgeon James John Majoribanks Wardrop, from the 97th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Neale, appointed to the Royal Military College.

13th Regiment of Foot—Brevet Colonel Sir Robert H. Sale, G.C.B., to be Colonel, vice General Edward Morrison, deceased; Major Horatio Nelson Vigors to be Lieutenant Colonel, without purchase, vice Sir Robt. Henry Sale, promoted; Captain Richard Martin Meredith to be Major, vice Vigors; Lieut. Wm. Alexander Sinclair to be Captain, vice Meredith; Ensign Robert Wm. Wade to be Lieutenant, vice Sinclair.

22d Foot—Lieutenant Charles Thomas Powell to be Captain, by purchase, vice M'Phee, who retires; Ensign William Carrow, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Powell; George J. Weld, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Carrow.

64th Foot—Wm. C. Dunn, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Massy, who retires.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Surgeon John Chambers, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Staff Surgeon of the First Class, vice Alexander Sinclair, M.D., who retires upon half pay.

ROYAL MILITARY ASYLUM AT CHELSEA.

Brevet Colonel Peter Brown, on half psy unattached, to be Commandant, vice Lieutenant Colonel James Williamson, deceased.

MEMORANDUM.

The Christian names of Second Lieutenant Shipley, of the 5th Foot, are Reginald Yonge, not George, as previously stated.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, DEC. 14.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Lieutenant George Thomas Field, to be First Lieutenant, vice Harvey, deceased.

WHITEHALL, DEC. 14.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Jas. M'Laren, Esq., Lieutenant Colonel of the 16th (grenadier) regiment of native infantry, in the service of the East India Company, on the Bengal establishment, and companion of the most honourable military order of the Bath, her royal license and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the third class of the order of the Dooranee empire, which his late Majesty Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of his services in the late affairs in Afghanistan, and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed: provided, nevertheless, that her Majesty's said license and permission doth not authorise the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence, or privilege appertaining unto a knight bachelor of these realms. And also to command, that the said royal concession and especial mark of her Majesty's royal favour be registered, together with the relative documents, in her Majesty's College of Arms.

The following letter puts the true stamp on that species of *independence* which has prompted so many rampant "patriots" to fling their commission 'in the Chancellor's teeth.' How small some people appear when the measure is taken by impartial hands :—

"THE MAGISTRACY.

"Secretary's Office, Four Courts,
Dublin, 13th Dec., 1843.

"SIR—My attention has been drawn to a statement in the *Freeman's Journal* of the 12th instant, copied from the *Roscommon Journal*, in which it is stated that you had felt it your duty to resign the commission of the peace—that you had thrown the commission in the Chancellor's teeth; and this is accompanied by a copy of my letter of the 4th instant, in which I informed you that directions had been given by the Lord Chancellor to supersede you at your own request. As you, I presume, sent my letter to the press, and it does not refer to any preceding correspondence, I beg to remind you that a complaint was forwarded to the Chancellor against your personal conduct, and that he informed you that he should be compelled to supersede you unless you desired a public investigation of the charge.—This you declined, but requested to be superseded at your own request, to which the Lord Chancellor acceded, and my letter was a formal announcement of his intention. The statements to which I have referred in the newspapers are wholly unfounded.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,
"Your most obedient servant,
"HENRY SUGDEN,
"Secretary.

"Henry Moriarty, Esq., &c. &c."

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	—
3½ per Cent Stock	101¼ op
3½ Debentures	93¾

BRITISH FUNDS—SATURDAY.

Bank Stock	181½	New 3½ per Cent.	—
3 per Cent. Consols	95½	India Stock	—
Ditto for Acct	—	India Bonds	73 pm.
3 per Cent. Red	96¾	Exchequer Bills	57 59 pm.
3½ per Ct. Red	102½		

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20, 1843.

Ere another week the solemn day appointed to commemorate the birth of our blessed Redeemer will have proclaimed—as from the voice of angels and arch-angels—the "glad tidings of great joy, which shall be to all nations," and announced "Glory to God in the highest; and, on earth peace—good-will towards men."

At such a season, how should our thoughts be directed?—how should our hearts be disposed both towards God and man? Are not the questions answered by the divine oracles just cited? What should fill our hearts, but good-will towards our neighbors?—what engage but the establishment of peace on earth?—what occupy our whole souls but the glory of God in the highest?—best promoted here by universal benevolence to all His creatures, and supreme adoration of His holy name.

It is in this spirit that we feel truly thankful for the quietness and tranquillity which have succeeded the late storm of public commotion—for the cessation of angry passions—excited by political feuds—and for the calm season of reflection which allows us to enquire why we differed the one from the other—whether the things we contended for were worth the strife engendered in the pursuit—and by what means we may best live in brotherly love hereafter. We are the servants of the same God—the children of the same common parent—the natives of the same land—the subjects of the same Government—and, above all, the redeemed of the same adorable Saviour. Have we not here all the rational, and natural motives to unity and brotherly love? It there anything, in this world even, of higher, stronger, or holier obligation, which ought to divide and set us at variance! Surely not.—And if we were truly anxious for our happiness here, and hereafter; and really sensible of the means by which alone these great objects can be accomplished, nothing would tempt us to break, by our angry passions, the command of Him, who has taught us to love even our enemies, and would have every man love his neighbor as himself.

Seeing "how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell in unity," we shall by no particular allusion here, provoke a thought that would lead to controversy or ill-will. We are sure that in acting so we speak the mind, and indicate the conduct of our fellow citizens of every Protestant denomination. May we not include our Roman Catholic brethren? Will they not accept our invitation, or follow our example? We think better of them than to suppose they would act otherwise than Christians; and we pray sincerely that the present season may prove the occasion of healing all differences between every sect and every party in the land; and that, having found the sweetness and the benefit of peace, none, on either side, will hereafter be disposed to trouble it, or bring the people and their passions into angry collision. Let us mutually pray for the peace of our Jerusalem.

We cannot conclude without directing the prayerful attention of our readers to the Invitation to United Prayer, which will be found in our first page.

ORDINATION.

At an ordination held by the Lord Bishop of Cashel and Waterford, at the Cathedral, on Sunday last, the following were received into

PRIESTS ORDERS.—Revs. Basil Duckett Aldwell, Edward Dalton, Humphrey Davy Millett, John Bridge.

DEACONS ORDERS.—Messrs. Wilson Hartchorn, Francis King, Morgan Crofton, Daniel Foley, John Galtrith.

We understand that Mr. James William Morris Wall, grandson and heir at law of the late lamented George Morris Wall, Esq., and from whom he inherits the extensive estates of Clonea Castle, &c. in this county, arrived in town on Monday last, and is now at the Commercial Hotel.

By a communication from the Castle, in reply to the memorial forwarded by the Aldermen and Town Councillors of Cork, against the election of Alderman Fagan to the Mayoralty of the Borough, it appears that the New Rule, 23 Charles II, is not now in force, and that it is not necessary that the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council should approve of the person elected to the office of Chief Magistrate.

MORE SIGNAL FIRES.—On the night of the 13th inst. a correspondent informs us that between 20 and 30 signal fires blazed simultaneously on the hills throughout the entire district of Bagenalstown, Royal Oak, and to Goresbridge. The frequent occurrence of these signal fires have caused the greatest alarm in that neighbourhood.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

On Friday last General Wyndham arrived in Enniscorthy and inspected the detachment of the 11th regt. quartered there, under the command of Captain Mitford. The General expressed himself greatly pleased with the discipline and soldierlike condition of the men, and the order and cleanliness of the barracks.

A memorial is about being forwarded to the proper quarter, praying that Clonmel, which is the centre of the South of Ireland, and possessing every facility for provisioning troops, may be made the head quarters of a regiment.

Captain Ogilvy, 8th, Ensign Stannell, 32d, Lieutenant Blake, 34th, and Ensign Isaac, 82d, sold out of the service on last week.

On Thursday the Fox frigate, 42, Captain Sir Henry Blackwood, bart., arrived in the river Shannon from Plymouth, and came to anchor at Tarbert. Capt. Austin, C.B., left this yesterday morning in the Tartarus war steamer, to meet Sir Henry Blackwood.—*Limerick Chronicle* of Saturday.

TOWN COUNCIL—YESTERDAY.

Present—The Mayor in the chair—Aldermen Aylward, Carrol, O'Reilly, and Delahunty.—Town Councillors O'Brien, Nicholson, Cummins, Cox, Hearn, Curtis, Kenny, Phelan, Smith, Counsellor Walsh, E. Walsh, Hart, Tobin, and J. F. Dunford.

The Town Clerk read the proceedings of the last council, also a notice from Mr. Maher, declining to act as assessor for the borough, having acted last year, and not being liable again to be called on for five years more.

The Town Clerk read a memorial from the inhabitants of Five Alley Lane, complaining of a nuisance from a sewer.

Mr. Nicholson read a memorial from the inhabitants of Ballybricken, requesting that a pump might be placed in the middle of that locality, for the use of the inhabitants.

The two memorials were referred to the select committee.

The Town Clerk read an account from Mr. S. B. Ardagh, for attending 32 persons confined in the Tower, at 2s 6d per visit, and for medicine supplied to them, amounting in the whole to £9 8s 10d.

The Mayor stated that if the council did not pay it he would be obliged to pay the amount himself.

After some observations from Counsellor Walsh, that the money should be paid out of the fines inflicted on the persons for being drunk, it was referred to the finance committee.

A letter from the Widow Abernathy to the Mayor was read, requesting payment of the annuity allowed to her, which was referred to the finance committee, as was also an application from Mr. W. S. Thompson, requesting payment of £10 Irish, due for subscription to the Protestant Orphan Institution.

A notice of motion given by Ald. Aylward with respect to the sale by auction of the corporation property, was referred to the general committee to report thereon.

Alderman Delahunty read the report of the finance committee, who moved that the amount recommended by them, amounting £151 3s 5d, be paid, was seconded by Town Councillor Smith, and carried.

Mr. Cummins moved that it be referred to the general committee to consider the right of property by the corporation in the banks along the rivers Suir and Barrow.

Seconded by Ald. Carroll and carried.

After which the council broke up.

ADJOURNED QUARTER SESSIONS.

On Monday Henry Colles, Esq., (who is acting *pro tem* for Mr. Berwick)—the Assistant Barrister opened the Court and proceeded to business. The following magistrates were on the Bench:—The Earl of Huntingdon; Samuel King, William Morris, Robt. Longan, Nicholas Kelly, William S. Morris, John Power, Esqrs.

The Registry List was then called over, and 4 Conservatives admitted—David Dodds, freeman; George Leake, freeman; Richard Ryland, freeman; Isaac Veitch, householder.

Counsellor Alcock and Harris contended at considerable length that the Court had no jurisdiction to try City Criminals, even before a City Grand and Petty Jury, with the Assistant Barrister and a County Bench of Magistrates, and, after the remainder of the day having been spent in hearing the arguments of Council the Barrister fixed the time for hearing those cases, at 10 o'clock next morning, and the city jurors were desired to be in attendance at that time.

Applications for spirit licenses were then considered, and only one granted. The number applying was eight.

The following Grand Jury was then sworn:—

Gregory Lymbery, Esq., foreman; Denis Lymbery, Washington Hobbs, John De Courcy Hearn, William Isaac Tully, J. Allen Merritt, Denis C. Flynn, Thos. Walsh, Wm. Kelly, Richard Reynett, Robinson Thomas, Arthur P. Hunt, Richard Wilson, Patrick Slattery, Henry Wilson, George Moore, Stephen Gamble

The provincial journals of the south of England abound in notices of incendiary fires in the agricultural districts.

The National Bank of Ireland has declared a dividend on the paid up capital of the company of five per cent. for the half year ending the 31st inst.

Dr. Phelan has authorised a contradiction of the statement that he had issued a circular advising the dispensary doctors to put their dispensaries under the Poor Law Commissioners.

THE REGISTRY OF ARMS.—By a letter, which has been addressed to M. W. Reddy, Esq., of Cootehill, by the Under Secretary, it appears that any person who has previously registered his arms need not attend personally at the coming sessions, but may depute any person to produce the certificate in court, which will entitle him to register anew, unless there has been notice of objection served upon him by the sub inspector of police.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

There are upwards of 500 notices for the registry of arms served for the division of Carlow, which will be taken into consideration on the 30th ult.

Four hundred and fifty notices to register fire arms have been served for Rathkeale sessions, on the 28th inst., including these served by members of the Rathkeale and Adare yeomanry corps.

On Friday Dr. John Macneil, the eminent civil engineer, whose report on the railway from Dublin to Cashel appears in our columns, was examined before Lord Devon's landlord and tenant commission.

By the 53d of the 6 and 7 Vic., c. 91, which will come into force on the 1st of January, every member or officer of a loan society who shall raise, hold, or lend monies, without the certificate of the Loan Fund Board, will be subject to a penalty of £20 for every such offence.

Colonel H. Jones of the Royal Engineers, is about to direct the navigation of the river Blackwater, a work so much to be wished for, and to remove the weirs thereon, especially at Lismore, where there is a monopoly of salmon sent to the English markets, where high prices are obtained.

The Bank of Ireland will receive light sovereigns only to the 23d inst.; £3 17s 7½d per oz.

Mr. Thomas Walshe has contradicted in the strongest manner a statement made by a correspondent of the *Tipperary Constitution*, that he was in any way cognisant of the attack on Farrell, Mr. Thomas Hackett's driver.

The distant town of Lisburn has offered £50 reward for the apprehension of the murderers of Mr. Waller and Miss Vereker.

The collector of the poor rate in the rural districts, Limerick union, have been summoned before the magistrates for disobedience of orders, under the 109th section of the act, for not furnishing a list of the names of all defaulters in their respective divisions according to order. A penalty of £5 is imposed by the act for every such offence.

Crofton Moore Vandeleur, Esq., of Kilrush, has given directions to his agent not to deduct the poor rate from the rent charge of the working clergy.

The Wexford guardians have agreed to give the workhouse inmates a meat dinner at Christmas. The Ennis guardians will give the paupers a coffee breakfast and meat dinner at Christmas.

Lord Lucan has declared his intention to move for the expulsion of reporters from the Castlebar board of guardians, because a reporter of the local press maintained the accuracy of his report after exception had been taken to it by his lordship.

The subscription opened for the erection of a place of worship, in connexion with the "Free Church of Scotland" in Calcutta, has reached 9,000 rupees. An anonymous subscriber has presented 2,000.

The *Tiger*, steam ship, Captain Hirst, belonging to the Cork Steam Ship Company, performed her last passage within the day, having left Cork on Tuesday morning and arrived at the quay of Dublin on the same night!

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

MR. EDITOR—I send you an extract from a Glasgow paper, giving an account of one of those judicial murders, tenderly styled executions, which occurred some time ago in Sterling. It was accompanied, as you may perceive, by circumstances of more than common horror. I do hope you will give the relation a place in your columns, and if it have the effect of arousing a single mind to the consideration of this awful and shamefully neglected subject, my trouble, and your space, shall have been beneficially expended. It appears to me that a system which can give rise to scenes like the following *must* be radically wrong:—This insane defiance of Almighty God in thus thrusting a fellow mortal away out of all earthly hope of reformation with blasphemy and prayers for the eternal destruction of his enemies on his tongue, is surely quite horrific enough to open mens' eyes to the anti-Christian character of the legislation which allows it, and should urge them to vigorous measures towards harmonizing the theory of the Christian religion and the practice of its professors. The miserable sufferer was upwards of 80 years of ago, one might charitably hope in the second childhood of reason, but how does this tell against *his* murderers. "On Wednesday morning, Allan Mair, who was convicted at last Circuit Court, Stirling, of murdering an old woman, 85 years of age, his reputed wife, underwent the extreme penalty of the law. The unfortunate man, who slept but little on Tuesday night, was visited early on the following morning by the Rev. Mr. Stark, chaplain of the prison, and another clergyman, with whom he spent a considerable time in devotional exercises. At 12 minutes past 8 o'clock, the Rev. Mr. Leitch came into the Court room, and was followed by the prisoner *half carried* by the Rev. Mr. Stark and the man who had been guarding him all night. At this moment the spectacle was most humiliating—a hoary old man in his 83d or 84th year, bent together with age and mental suffering, and oppressed with a five months' imprisonment—his whole appearance indicating the utmost degree of human frailty, borne down with the intense idea of grief, struggling to bear up against what he considered the greatest injustice. After some prayer by the clergyman, the executioner made his appearance, and, when pinioning the prisoners' arms the poor creature said—"You need not do it very tightly, as I intend to make no resistance, my only wish is to have it soon over." At this time he was greatly affected and tears were flowing.—We now thought that the idea of making a speech on the scaffold had left him, but we were mistaken, for he had been making up his mind for this last abortive effort for vindicating his innocence. When the executioner offered to put gloves on his hands he would not permit him. He was then conducted to the scaffold between two officers, being half carried, and quite bent, as when brought into the Court room. Being placed upon the drop he was accommodated with a chair, upon which he was no sooner placed, than he began the contemplated speech, which lasted nearly ten minutes. From the hollow sepulchral tone in which he expressed himself in the Court room, we were apprehensive, that not a word of what he said, would have been understood by the people. We were mistaken, however, for the fresh air wonderfully revived his courage, considering the circumstances in which he was placed. As he advanced in his harangue, he got more and more animated, hurling death and damnation, fire and brimstone, upon all, with the exception of judge and jury, (a most reprehensible omission) who had any part in his apprehension, examination, or trial. His arms, pinioned as they were by their spasmodic efforts, obeyed the indignant fire within, and told to those who could not hear, that denunciation, and not prayer, was actuating his mind. He called upon the whole assembly, and more especially those who came from his own parish and neighbourhood, to listen to what he had to say, and as they had not given him a single opportunity since his apprehension to prove that innocence which was as clear as noon day. The minister of the parish, the constable, the fiscal and sheriff, all came in for a share of his maledictions. He was quite certain GOD would rain down fire and brimstone from heaven upon them, and destroy them. For himself he had already ordered, and this he repeated, he had ordered the 109th Psalm to be applied to them in all its consequences. He was no murderer. He never committed murder—and he said these things as a dying man, just passing into the presence of his GOD.—But he was condemned as a murderer by the lies of a minister—by the injustice of a sheriff and fiscal—and by the perjury of witnesses. And he trusted that for this conduct all these parties would be overtaken by the vengeance of GOD, and sent into everlasting damnation. Mair had not a word of thanks, so far as we heard, to bestow upon any one. As a set off against this, we have learned that he spoke with great affection of the Rev. Mr. Craig, Secession Minister at Avonbridge. When the executioner savagely endeavoured to hurry him off to be butchered, he struck his hands violently upon his knees, vociferating that he would not go until he was done. At the final adjustment of the rope he was unable to stand, and had to be supported while undergoing the devilish operation. He was placed upon the drop at 27 minutes past 8, and was thrown off at 17 minutes to 9. The crowd was very great, though the morning had been drizzling—and just before he was thrown off a partial gleam of sunshine broke through the clouds." Let us hope that at length, in a different sense, a partial gleam of sunshine may break through the clouds of savage barbarism which overshadow the land—and assuredly if ever it does, it will banish the drops from before our jails, if it even spare those sombre edifices themselves.

ZENO.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS OF THE PEACE—TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

The question raised on yesterday, as to the non-jurisdiction of the Assistant Barrister for the County, to try City Criminal cases, was again discussed this morning by the Barrister, Mr. Alcock, and Mr. Harris, when the Barrister decided that the question should stand over to Friday next; probably to give him time to consult the law officers of the crown. The registration of fire-arms was then proceeded with, which, from the number of notices served, occupied the whole of the day; there was an unusually large attendance of Magistrates present, viz:—Samuel King, Mount Prospect; Shapland C. Morris, Harbor view; Thomas Carew, Ballinamona; Pierse Marcus Barron, Stradbally; I. T. Medlicott, Portlaw; John Power, Churchtown; Wm. Morris, Bell Lake; Simon Newport, Esqrs.; Nicholas Kelly, R.M., and Major Brownrigg, branding officer for the County under the new Arms' bill.

The inconvenience which has arisen to the public from the present anomalous state of the law, with respect to the trial of offenders in the county of the city of Waterford by the Assistant Barrister for the county, is only equalled by the obstinacy with which the re-establishment of a Court of Quarter Sessions for the city is resisted. At the introduction of the Municipal Act in 1840 a Court of Quarter Sessions for the city was in existence, presided over by a Recorder and Bench of City Magistrates, but by a section of that act it was rendered necessary to the revival or continuance of such court that the New Municipal Council should memorial the Lord Lieutenant for that purpose. The utility of the Court, independent of the necessity of its existence, for the due administration of justice, was confessedly immense, as it enabled parties by a summary process to prevent creditors of theirs absconding with their property, in addition to the great facility afforded the public for the frequent recovery of small debts beyond the jurisdiction of the Court of Conscience; yet notwithstanding all this the new Town Council resist every application to have the Court revived, and why? out of personal enmity to one individual, because if the court were revived they should either appoint the late Recorder again or pay him such reasonable compensation for the loss of his salary, and all because he happened to differ in politics with the Town Council.

DEAF AND DUMB JUROR.—At Banagher, on Friday week, a deaf and dumb man acted as a juror upon an inquest, and was so well instructed that he performed his duties in a very satisfactory manner.

About the hour of seven o'clock on Monday evening the house of John Fitzgerald, in the center of the village of Portroe, and within a very short distance of the Police Barrack, was entered by some persons, as yet unknown, and robbed of a gun.—*Newagh Guardian.*

On Sunday night last, the 10th instant two fine sheep the property of Bernard Mullins of Ballyegan, Esq., in the King's County, were killed in front of his hall door and carried away. The persons who committed this outrage must not have been the least in dread, as they lef nothing behind them only the wool which bears the brand of the owner.—*Ibid.*

LITERATURE.

IRELAND BEFORE AND AFTER THE UNION WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

PARTS I. II.—BY R. MONTGOMERY MARTIN, ESQ.
London: C. MITCHELL.

We consider that every well wisher to the legislative union should possess this work. In our previous publications we drew largely from these pages, and purpose to lay before our readers at greater extent more of the valuable and instructive matter to be found in them. In the second part Mr. Martin furnishes an authentic detail of the "Commerce, Shipping, and Manufactures of Ireland before and after the Union," and from the array of figures, taken from official documents, we have indisputable evidence that the trade, shipping, and manufactures of Ireland materially *decreased* during the boasted sway of the Irish independent parliament, which lasted only from 1782 to 1800. During that period, to use Mr. Martin's words, "the Irish expenditure was annually augmented, and public and private corruption was the order of the day." We shall return to the subject at our next opportunity.

THE ILLUMINATED MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY DOUGLAS JERROLD.—No. 2, CRANE-COURT, FLEET STREET, LONDON—Part VIII.

There are several admirable tales in this part. The poetical department is well, and richly supplied, and we have felt but one regret on looking over its beautifully illustrated pages, and that feeling was of regret at the continued illness of the gifted and amiable editor. We trust, however, that the approaching year will see him restored to perfect health, and find him again amusing and instructing the numerous admirers of his prolific genius.

THE POST MAGAZINE ALMANACK, AND COURT AND PARLIAMENTARY REGISTER FOR 1844.

London: W. S. D. BATEMAN, Wine Office Court, Fleet Street.

This uncommonly cheap and highly useful Almanack has already been noticed by us in terms of warm approval, and on looking over the number for the approaching year, we are glad to perceive that several useful additions in those parts devoted to general business, conveying information of the most essential kind, have been adopted. In addition to the usual matter contained in an Almanack, the man of business will find much of practical utility in the "Trade Directory." The several tables appear to have been compiled with considerable care, and we congratulate the proprietor in having more than amply redeemed his promise when originating the work; he has, indeed, produced an almanack "sufficiently respectable for the rich, sufficiently cheap for the poor, and sufficiently full for all."

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC REGISTER AND ALMANACK FOR 1844.

BY J. W. G. GUTCH, M.R.C.S.E.
London: E. LUMLEY, 56, Chancery Lane.

This beautifully executed pocket manual, dedicated to his Royal Highness Prince Albert, is well adapted as an elegant Christmas present, or New Year's Gift. It will also prove highly acceptable for the great quantity of information it contains on subjects Literarary, Scientific, Historical, and Statistical. In our opinion, however, there is one drawback, which will render it of less utility than might otherwise be the case. We mean the disguising of the several medical receipts and recipes in latin, accompanied by those marks with which few are conversant. We have looked over several of the prescriptions, and though we may be able to understand the signification, the great majority of readers are not similarly placed. We merely throw out the hint, and trust it will be accepted.

PUNCH, OR THE LONDON CHARIVARI.

PART XXIX.—Dublin: W. CURRY, Jun., and Co.

As usual we find Punch in the merry vein, and have laid by this part highly amused. In whatever mood Punch appears, sarcastic or humorous, or humorously sarcastic, he is sure to please.

A PEEP UNDER THE HOOD.

BY BO PEEP, OF OXFORD.
London: SHERWOOD, GILBERT, and PIPER.

This is a most curious little production. The writer declares himself a pietist in search of truth, and after describing the different classes, and their pursuits, encountered by him during his enquiry, we find him arrived at Oxford in pursuit of the object of his solicitude.

The work concludes with the result of the visit, and presents some most severe comments on Tractarianism. Bo Peep has lifted up its "Hood," and displayed it in its full deformity.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From the Court Circular of Thursday.)

The Queen held a Court and Privy Council at half past two o'clock yesterday afternoon at Windsor Castle.

The Council was attended by his Royal Highness Prince Albert, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord President; the Duke of Wellington, Commander in Chief; Sir. R. Peel, First Lord of the Treasury; the Earl of Aberdeen, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Sir J. Graham, Secretary of State for the Home Department; Lord Stanley, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Sir E. Knatchbull, Paymaster of the Forces; and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse.

At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 19th instant, until Thursday the 1st of February next; and a proclamation was ordered to be issued, summoning Parliament to meet "for the despatch of business" on the 1st of February.

The Duke of Wellington arrived from his seat at Strathfield, Hants, to attend the Council. Sir R. Peel, Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Stanley, Sir J. Graham, and Sir E. Knatchbull travelled from town on the Great Western Railway, by the half past one o'clock train. The Hon. William Bathurst arrived to attend the Council from Cirencester.

Sir R. Peel and the Earl of Aberdeen remained at Windsor Castle on a visit to her Majesty.

Lord Wharncliffe, Lord Stanley, Sir James Graham, Sir E. Knatchbull, the Hon. William Bathurst, and others present at the Council, took their departure from Windsor Castle in the afternoon, and returned to town.

AMERICA.

The British and North American royal mail steam ship Caledonia, Captain Lott, arrived at Liverpool at 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. She sailed from Boston on the 1st, and Halifax, where she stopped several hours, on the 3d instant, and made her voyage across the Atlantic in the short space of ten days. She has brought thirty one passengers.

In Pennsylvania the Rev. Sydney Smith's letter had stirred up no small commotion.

The recent election in Mississippi, where the question of paying the bonds was canvassed before the people, has, we regret to say, resulted in the choice of a large majority of those adverse to payment, and, therefore, postpones more and more the hope of ultimate redemption.

Upon the subject of repeal the *New York Herald* says—"The movements of the repealers in this country are singular enough. In Philadelphia there are two associations who are quite at loggerheads. In Boston, one portion has gone over to the Abolitionists, in obedience to the mandate of his Holiness the Pope and Dan O'Connell. In other parts of the country the same divisions and differences have occurred."

A steady improvement was taking place throughout the country, and increased confidence in trading transactions was manifesting itself, and everything indicated a return of prosperous times.

Money continued as abundant as ever, and the amount of unemployed capital was considerable.

The reported resignation of Sir Charles Metcalfe is not confirmed.

Upon this subject the *Montreal Times* says:—"We are pleased to have it in our power to contradict the prevalent rumor that his Excellency Sir Chas. Metcalfe is about to return to England immediately after the prorogueing of the Parliament, in consequence of a malady his excellency formerly labored under having again made its appearance. The governor general, we are happy to state, is, and has been enjoying good health."

The Executive Council of Canada resigned in a body (with the exception of Mr. Daly, the provincial secretary) on the 25th ult., and their resignations were accepted by the governor general. This was not known in Kingston till the following day; but it being Sunday, the public curiosity as to the cause would not be gratified till the house met on Monday. The latest letters from Kingston, which are of Sunday evening, and are from a gentleman likely to be well informed, state, as the understood reason of this unexpected change, the desire of the late council to be consulted upon all appointments to office, a claim which, it would appear, Sir C. Metcalfe is not inclined to submit to. The names of the retiring members of the council are—the Hon. Messrs. Sullivan, Lafontaine, Baldwin, Hincks, Dunn, Small, Morin, Aylwin, and Killaly.

Dr. Pierre Beaubien has been elected member for the city of Montreal without opposition, *vice* the Hon, George Moffatt, resigned.

IRISH REPRODUCTIVE LOAN SOCIETIES.

As the majority of the Irish Loan Societies enjoying a small grant from the county trustees of the fund formed by public subscription in 1822 have raised other monies by loan or otherwise, it will be well for the gentlemen conducting them to get their establishments certified by the Loan Fund Board—where they have not already done so—previous to the 31st day of the present month.

By the 53d clause of the Act 6 and 7 Vict., c. 91, which will come into force on the 1st of January, every member or officer of such a Society who shall raise, hold, or, lend, other moneys, without the certificate of the Loan Fund Board, will be subjected to a penalty which may be recovered in a very summary manner, without appeal or mitigation, under the 55th section of the same Act.

The hint may be useful to some of our friends in the south and west.—*Evening Packet.*

THE REAL NET REVENUE OF THE POST-OFFICE.

The net revenue, as stated in the annual finance account prepared in the post office, and issued by the treasury, is £600,000 a year; notwithstanding which, a return was made to parliament, in April last, showing a loss of £10,000 a year. Mr. Hill immediately denounced this return as fallacious, but Mr. Goulburn, preferring the authority of the Post office, emphatically stated in parliament that the Post office, did not defray its expenses. The validity of the return was made the subject of investigation before the postage committee, in the course of which Colonel Maberly—who, by the bye, signed the return in question—admitted that it was an *estimate*, not as it purported to be, a return of ascertained facts, and that it was wrong in nearly every item; finally, he said, "As I have stated over and over again, looking at it as regards the Post office revenue now and as it was before the penny post, the surplus of increase over expenditure is somewhere about £600,000." (1664).—*Globe.*

SIR HENRY POTTINGER.

We regret to learn that the reports which were current about twelve months ago, to the effect that Sir Henry Pottinger had solicited his recal from China, are now confirmed, with the additional fact, that his request has at length been complied with by government; and we understand that a successor to Sir Henry will leave England in the course of a few weeks. We regret to add, that the cause of this resignation is a painful disease of long standing, which imperatively requires not only the best medical advice, but a season of relaxation from the arduous duties of foreign service, in which Sir Henry has been engaged, we believe, for a period of nearly forty years.—*Manchester Guardian.*

THE ARMS ACT AND THE REPEALERS.

At the Macroom Sessions on Friday the magistrates refused to grant licenses for arms to repeal wardens and collectors of repeal Rent. It will be recollected that the magistrates at the last Borris sessions refused to grant licenses for the sale of gunpowder to individuals connected with the repeal movement.

On Wednesday night last a man dressed in woman's clothes was arrested by the police under the following circumstances:—While on duty in plain clothes, at 8 o'clock that evening, sub constable Gahagen observed a lady walking very awkwardly through Tullow street, whose strides he thought very unfeminine. Suspecting from the lady's gigantic stature that all was not right, he followed her into the house of a man named Foley, in Charlotte Street. The constable having surveyed the lady's face saw beneath some well arranged curls something like whiskers, and on being informed that she was from Paulstown, she was instantly placed under arrest, and brought before Capt. Cary, when it turned out that the lady's name was Murtagh Doyle, a bookbinder, from Paulstown, county Kilkenny, who, on expressing his sorrow for the "lark," was liberated by Captain Cary, after a suitable admonition, and a caution how he appeared in disguise in these times.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

POST OFFICE STAMPS.—Although we have no objection to receive a few Post-office Stamps to make up the balance of a furnished account, we must protest against subscribers sending us packets of them, to the amount of 10s at a time—a remittance in that form being received this morning. The accumulation of these Stamps in our office at present is very considerable.—*D. E. Post.*

DUELLING.—A bill has been brought forward in the Upper Chamber of the Duchy of Baden, demanding the institution of "Courts of Honour," which are to decide on those delicate questions, the nature of which does not qualify them for the decision of the ordinary judges, and which hitherto were generally decided by means of duelling.

A sirloin of beef was exposed in the market of Richmond, Yorkshire, last week cut from a two year old heifer. Although the beef was only thin a large mass of fat or suet was attached to one of the loins which weighed 10st. of 14lb. to the stone.

1 WATERFORD SAVINGS' BANK.

THE YEAR ENDING 20TH NOVEMBER, 1843.

This Form of the General Statement of the Funds of the Savings Bank is to be filled up and returned to the National Debt Office, within Six Weeks after the 20th November, 1843, pursuant to the 9th Geo. 4, cap. 92, sec. 46.

THE TRUSTEES OF THE SAVINGS' BANK ESTABLISHED AT WATERFORD, *In the County of Waterford.*

Drs. CHARGE. Crs. DISCHARGE.

	£	s.	d.
In the Year ending the 20th Nov. 1843.			
To Balance due on 20th November, 1842, including Interest, as per last Return	101,340	13	4
To Sums received of Depositors within the Year ending 20th Nov., 1843	30,970	3	4
To Interest on Monies invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, viz.			
Rect. B. dated 21st May, 1843	1,912	10	5
Rect. B. dated 21st November, 1843	1,884	14	8
To Interest on Sums drawn for by the Trustees upon the Commissioners within the said Year	70	4	2
Sale of Books	12	5	4
Interest allowed by Treasurer on Cash Balances	7	7	6
Final Dividend received from Newport's Estate	2	7	0
Received for an Iron Safe sold	20	0	0
	£136,220	5	9

	£	s.	d.
In the Year ending 20th Nov. 1843.			
By Sums actually paid to Depositors in *Money, including Interest*, within the Year ending 20th November, 1843	34,421	5	4
By Sums actually paid for Management within the said Year, viz.			
Salaries	253	6	8
Rent	20	0	0
Printing and Stationery	12	0	1
Sundries	15	4	0
By amount paid towards the building and fitting up of new Savings Bank Office	281	16	0
By Do. Do. being balance of *Surplus Fund*, drawn for that purpose	484	2	5
Balance on the 20th November, 1843.			
Balance on the *General Account*, invested with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, *including Interest*, on 20th Nov, 1843 £100,219 1 0			
Do. on account of *Separate Surplus Fund*, invested with said Commissioners 0 0 6			
Do. in the hands of *Provincial Bank of Ireland Waterford Office, Treasurer*, which fact is hereby certified by me... 513 10 3 (*Signed*,) B. MACKENZIE, *Treasurer, For the Provincial Bank of Ireland.*	100,732	11	3(A)
	£136,220	5	9

The Balance due on the 20th November, 1843, brought down ..... £100,732 11 3 (A)

Number of Depositors.	Total Amount of each Class.	£	s.	d.
1668	whose respective Balances on the 20th of November, 1843, (including Interest) did not exceed £20 each	11,759	11	1
1206	Do. were above £20 and not exceeding £50 each,	36,360	18	0
363	Do. were above £50 and not exceeding £100 each,	24,916	2	8
87	Do. were above £100 and not exceeding £150 each,	10,482	6	8
80	Do. were above £150 and not exceeding £200 each,	13,469	12	1
3404	Total Number of Depositors, ...	96,988	10	6
71	Charitable Societies	3,647	5	0
3475	Total Number of Accounts. Total Balances,	100,635	15	6
	Balance invested with the Commissioners on the *Separate Surplus Fund Account*, on the 20th of November, 1843, as per foregoing account	0	0	0
		100,635	15	6 Deduct.
	Surplus,	96	15	9
	Deduct the portion thereof reserved to meet *Current Expenses*, as directed per 23d sec. 9 Geo, 4, c. 92,	96	15	9
	Actual Amount to be carried to the *Separate Surplus Fund Account* at 20th November, 1843,	0	0	0 (B)

WE do hereby certify to the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt, that the aforegoing is a true Account, and that the above Actual Amount of Surplus Fund or Increased Stock of the said Savings' Bank *(marked B)*, is to be discharged from our *General Account* and carried to the "*Separate Surplus Fund Account*," belonging to the said Bank, for the future purposes of the Institution, pursuant to the 9th Geo, 4, c. 92, sec. 23. And we further certify, that a *Duplicate* of this Statement, accompanied by a List of the Trustees and Managers of the above Institution, is publicly affixed in the Office or Place where the Deposits of the above Savings' Bank are usually received, for the information of all Persons making Deposits therein.

Witness our Hands this 13th Day of December, 1843.

THOMAS MEAGHER, Mayor of Waterford. ALBERT WHITE, } Two Trustees of the said Savings' Bank.

Witness, THOMAS DILLON, Secretary.

TRUSTEES OF THE INSTITUTION:

MAYOR OF WATERFORD, BISHOP OF WATERFORD, ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOP OF WATERFORD, PRESIDENT OF CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THOMAS M'CHEANE, WILLIAM HOBBS, JOSHUA WILLIAM STRANGMAN, WILLIAM MILWARD, REV. WILLIAM M'CANCE, JOHN BARDEN, ALBERT WHITE.

Treasurer—PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.
Secretary—THOMAS DILLON.

NAMES OF THE TREASURER AND OFFICERS WHO HAVE GIVEN SECURITY.

*** *Every Bond must be entered into with Clerk of the Peace, or Town Clerk, and be deposited with him.*

Name.	Officer.	Amount of Security.	In whose hands the Bonds are deposited.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND	Treasurer, ..	None.	
THOMAS DILLON	Secretary, ..	£500,	Clerk of the Peace.
MATTHEW W. BIGGS, THOMAS HANTON, CHRISTOPHER CHERRY, DENIS B. EAGAN,	Assistants attending in rotation, as required,	£100 each.	Ditto.
EDWARD MAGINNESS, ...	Resident Porter,	£50	Ditto.

The Rate of ANNUAL INTEREST allowed to the Depositors is £3 6s 8d per Cent.

Friday, the 9th inst., was the anniversary of the execution of the ill fated Mary, Queen of Scots, who lost her life on the scaffold Nov. 9, 1542.

Patrick Maher, a prisoner in our jail, charged with waylaying and assaulting Thomas Kirwan, of Toomavara, died of fever on Thursday last the 11th instant. An inquest was held by James Carroll, Esq., coroner, and a verdict returned—"Died by the visitation of God." This is the first death which has occurred in Nenagh jail since its opening.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

On Thursday evening last a man in the employment of Mr. John Cunningham, of this town, on his return from Mr. Cunningham's farm, near Knockalton, after drawing manure to it, was waylaid by three men, who knocked him down with stones, and beat him in a savage manner, inflicting three severe cuts on the head. They then desired him to return to that part of the country from which he came, and to tell his master to restore to his situation a man who had been discharged from his employment some short time before.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

One of the Dover papers mentions a report that Sir John Rae Reid, M.P., has resigned his seat as a member for Dover.

Punch recently published a paragraph to the effect that Father Mathew had had a convivial meeting of his friends, at which water from the Danube, the the Seine, the Tagus, and other celebrated rivers was drunk. This paragraph is gravely translated as a matter of fact, and is now going the round of the French papers!

The Court of Queen's Bench, London, has decided unanimously in the case of the Queen v. the Inhabitants of Birmingham, that the magistrates have no right to separate children seven years of age from their mother even with her consent.

Lieut. J. G. Cox, 2d West India Regiment, was tried by Court martial at Jamaica, for disobedience of orders and un-officerlike conduct, by which a soldier of his detachment was drowned. The court could not agree to a finding, and was dismissed, but the officer remains in arrest.

SECOND BATTALION FIRST ROYALS.—A reinforcement from head quarters, in Canada, is expected here to-day. Preparations are about being made in Omagh and Strabane for accommodation for more troops, and it is supposed that the additional reinforcement arriving here is for the purpose of having them placed in those districts.—*Derry Sentinel of Saturday.*

We regret to learn that the hopes long entertained of a larger body of troops being stationed in Wexford during the winter are dissipated, as application will be made this day for temporary barracks for the accommodation of troops in Enniscorthy—the situation being so much more central.—*Wexford Conservative* of Saturday.

The Dean and Chapter of Kilkenny have appointed Mr. George De Vine, of Dublin, organist to the Cathedral of Saint Canice, vice G. H. Jepheon.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

15th—Eclipse, (steamer) Bolger, Dublin, m. goods—H.M.P. Advice, at 3, p.m.

16th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 10 a. m—Osprey, (steamer) Burgess, Bristol, m.g.

17th—Mermaid, (steamer) Hearn, Liverpool, g. cargo—H.M.P. Jasper, at 10 a. m.

18th—Elizabeth and Mary, Shaw, Glasgow, g. c—Philip, Edwards, Flint, coals—H.M.P. Advice, at 9 a.m—Clementine, Bennett, Liverpool, salt—Zebra, Gill. do., do.

SAILED.

15th—Wm. Penn (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool, gen. c—Erin (do) Jones, do., do—Nora Creina, (do) Pond, Bristol, do—Sultan, Read, London, provisions—Druid, Williams, Bridgewater oats.

16th—H.M.P. Advice, at 7, a.m—Emma, Bowdin, Newport, ballast—Messenger, Fall, Falmouth, grain and flour—Eagle, Edwards, Cardiff, ballast—Vintage, Cockeril, Bristol, wine—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, Cardiff, ballast—Lane, Dawson, Liverpool, flour and oats—Liverpool, Whelan, Cardiff, ballast—Grace, Damon, Portsmouth, oats and bacon—Mary, Morris, Neath, flour—Rebecca, Dempthorne, do., do.

17th—H.M.P. Prospero, at 7 a.m—Devonshire, Whelan, Dungarvan, ballast—Kirwan, Whelan, do., do.

18th—H.M.P. Jasper, at 7 a.m.

19th—Eclipse, (steamer) Bolger, Dublin, g. c—H.M.P. Advice, at 7 a.m.

Wind—S.S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

The schooner "Betsey of London," Wm. Lloyd, master, bound from Carnarvon to Tralee with slates, sprung a leak, and the crew being unable to keep her clear, abandoned her near the Blackwater Bank, on which she soon after grounded. Whilst there she was boarded by upwards of thirty men from the shore of Morriscastle, pumped and floated off. At this time the "Town of Wexford steamer" Captain Williams, from Liverpool to this port, hove in sight, and on signal being made ran down for her, took her in tow, and brought her up to the Packet Wharf on Thursday morning, where her cargo is now being discharged, the pumps were kept constantly going by 26 of the countrymen.—*Wexford Conservative.*

The Repealers of Youghal and some privates of the 35th had a severe row a few nights back in that town, the former charging the soldiers with shouting "down with O'Connell or any Repealer." Some of the privates were knocked down and severely injured. The Repeal aggressors escaped in the darkness.

The Ordnance pinnaces for the Upper Shannon are in charge of the Coast Guard service, and if necessary will be most effective auxiliaries.

Her Majesty's man of war steamer, Stromboli, Capt. the Hon. T. Plunket, has arrived in Westport bay, to assist in the collection of poor rates.

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2 WANTED,

A TUTOR, or DAILY GOVERNESS, capable of teaching Latin Grammar, for One and a Half or Two Hours, Daily, between the hours of 9 and 2 o'Clock, to instruct two young children in the usual branches of education.

Apply to the office of this paper.
Dec. 19, 1843.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors of the Waterford Literary Institution it hereby convened for FRIDAY, the 22d day of DECEMBER, instant, at the Library, for the purpose of electing TRUSTEES to their Institution, in the room of those Deceased or Removed.

3 By order

WM. MACLEAN, Librarian.

TEETH.

4 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.

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5 WATERFORD UNION.

THE following Resolution was adopted at the last Meeting of the Board of Guardians:—

"That in order to give the utmost time to Persons wishing to become Candidates for the Office of Master of the Workhouse, Tenders will continue to be received until 12 o'Clock on the 21st Instant, when the appointment will take place.

Signed by order,

J. DE BOURKE,
Clerk of the Union.

December 15th, 1843.

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6 TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE hereby the honour to request the attendance of as many of you as can conveniently assemble on the Second Day of the Quarter Sessions (2nd Jan., 1844,) to be next held in Dungarvan, when it is intended that certain matters relating to the Police allocation of the County, and to the proposed establishment of a new Police Station at Ballyleane, in the Barony of Middlethird, shall be brought under your consideration.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient humble servant,
STUART DE DECIES,
Lieutenant County Waterford.

INCREASED STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN

Liverpool and Waterford.

7 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.

8 TO BE LET,

For SEVEN YEARS, pending this Cause,

Subject to the approbation of THOMAS GOULD, 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.

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9 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 LESSON, 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.

MEDICAL, INVALID AND GENERAL

10 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 Mall

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

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11 Important Notice.

THE Inhabitants of Waterford and neighbourhood are respectfully informed, that as the Representatives of the Late WILLIAM KIRKWOOD will cease on FIRST JANUARY next to have any interest in the business at present carried on by

W. KIRKWOOD & CO.,

32, *KING-STREET,*

A SALE

Of the whole Stock, by RETAIL, will commence on MONDAY, the 18th instant, and will be disposed of at greatly REDUCED PRICES, that a speedy clearance may be effected. The entire Stock is of the best and most fashionable description, consisting of

Cashmere De Laines; Black and Colored Silks and Satinetts; London Printed Velvets; Merinos; Orleans; Coburgs; Double Twilled Cashmeres, *wide breadth*; Muslins and Long Cloths; Plaid Cloakings and Plaids for Dresses; Shawls; Flannels; Lace Goods; Hosiery; Gloves; Ribbons; Printed Calicoes; Printed Handkerchiefs; Silk Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, and MOREENS.

REMNANTS Sold from 10 to 11 o'Clock Morning.

32, King-street, 15th Dec., 1843.

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12 WEST OF ENGLAND

FIRE AND LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL—£600,000.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon.

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

SECRETARY:
Charles Lewis, Esq.

THIRD QUINQUENNIAL BONUS.

The period of 5 years having expired at the end of the year 1842, when the Company are required, in conformity with their prospectuses to the public, to ascertain whether any surplus profits remain, to be divided among the respective insurers, the Directors have the satisfaction of stating that their sanguine expectations have been realized, and they are enabled TO DECLARE A BONUS, arising from the surplus profits of the life policies, which result the Directors hope will be as satisfactory to the public as to themselves.

The rates of this Company being for the most part lower by 10 per cent. than required by some of the principal offices, an immediate as well as an annual saving or bonus is derived by the public, besides the bonus added to the sum insured at the end of every five years. These combined advantages, together with a prompt and LIBERAL settlement of claims, render the terms of this Company particularly avourable to the insured.

TABLE OF LIFE RATES

FOR THE INSURANCE OF SUMS ON SINGLE LIVES.

Premium per Annum to insure £100.

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

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

Annuities are granted and purchased. Endowments of Children effected.

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

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
Agent at Waterford,

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

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

P.S.—Fire Policies falling due the 24th instant, should be renewed within Fifteen Days, receipts for which are now ready.

Waterford, 12th mo. 19th, 1843.

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13 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 Subdenominations, 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 the Insurers. TANDY, Waterford, and 32, Anglesea-street, Dublin; or to Mr. MILWARD, Waterford.

Waterford, 24th June, 1843.

Household Furniture & Effects.

COLEBECK-STREET.

14

The Subscriber has received Instructions

TO SELL BY AUCTION,

ON THE PREMISES,

No. 1, COLEBECK-STREET,

On TUESDAY, the 26th DECEMBER, 1843,

AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK PRECISELY,

THE FURNITURE, which is Modern, and in the best possible order, chiefly comprises Mahogany Chairs, in Hair Cloth; Sofa; Oval, Breakfast, Card, Work, Spider, and other Tables; Drab Moreen Window Hangings; Holland Blinds; Bell Pulls; Kidderminster Carpets, 19 feet by 16 (nearly new); Hearth Rugs; Fenders and Fire Irons; Gardwine; an Excellent Clock; Glass; Delph; Lobby Lamp; Kitchen Utensils, &c., &c., &c.; TWELVE PRIME FEATHER BEDS & BEDDING; Bedsteads and Hangings; Hair Mattresses; Pallasses; Mahogany Wardrobes; Clothes' Presses; Basin Stands; Dressing Tables; Dressing Glasses; Commodes; Cane and Rush Bottomed Chairs; Nobbies; Stretchers; several large Writing Desks; Forms, &c., &c.

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer,
58, Merchants' Quay.

Waterford, 18th December, 1843.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, DECEMBER 19.

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)	38s 6d to 39s 0d
Fines	36s 6d to 37s 0d
Seconds	34s 0d to 35s 0d
Thirds	26s 0d to 28s 0d
Fourths	17s 0d to 21s 0d
Bacon Figs, per cwt	28s 0d to 30s 0d
Scalded ditto	24s 0d to 28s 0d
Heads, ditto	20s 0d to 22s 0d
Offal, ditto	18s 9d to 20s 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 13s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	13s 0d to 13s 6d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	13s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	45s 0d to 46s 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	1½d 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	9d to 12d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	87	70 0	to 82 0
Monday	42	70 0	to 82 0
Yesterday,	41	70 0	to 82 0

CLONMEL, DEC. 15.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	70 0	— 75 0	Barley	12 0	— 13 9
Oatmeal	10 0	— 00 0	Wheat, ℔ st.	1 2	— 1 4½
Bacon Figs	24 0	— 27 0	Oats, per do.	00 8	— 0 8½

WEXFORD, DEC. 15.

	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 6	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. 15.

	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—FRIDAY.

White wheat	26s 0d to 30s 0d	Oats	9s 0d 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	14s 6d to 16s 6d	Rapeseed	18s 0d to 19s 0d
Bere	11s 0d to 12s 0d		

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The arrivals are short of all grain, and the trade continues much as on Monday, with a slack demand.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN
(Which governs Importation,)

For the Week ending Dec. 9, 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 0	Oats	18 8	Beans	32 0
Barley	31 8	Rye	30 1	Peas	33 0

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

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	51 5	Oats	18 10	Beans	32 0
Barley	32 0	Rye	30 0	Peas	33 8

Duties on Foreign Corn.

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

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

Having an unusually small attendance at our Corn Exchange to day, and continued disposition on the part of buyers to remain inactive, the trade on the whole was exceedingly dull, and in all its bearings extremely uninteresting.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—FRIDAY.

Our butter market has been very much depressed during the week, and so extremely limited has the demand been that the present quotations must be considered quite nominal. Bacon, hams, and lard have been dull of sale, but without any material alteration in value.

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, (3d pickled new) 68s to 00s; ditto (3d dry new) 60s to 62s 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 middles) 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 4th of Dec. to the 11th Dec.—Cows, 1565—Calves 36—Sheep, 3466—Lambs, 20—Pigs, 6831—Horses, 9.

BIRTHS.

On Friday, the lady of William S. Hill, Esq., William Street, of a son.

On the 17th inst., at Belfast, the lady of John Pim Jackson, Esq. of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On Saturday, the 16th instant, at St. Patrick's Church, by the Rev. B. Aldwell, Mr. J. G. Davis, to Miss Anna Keary.

DIED,

At the house of her sisters (the Misses Grubb, Queen street, Clonmel,) Sarah Fayle, widow of the late Robt. Fayle, Esq., of High street, Dublin.

At Clonmel, Mary Barbara, daughter of Edw. Vaughan, M.D.

In Limerick, John Geary, Esq., M.D., senior of the Medical Faculty of that city.

WATERFORD MAIL

DUBLIN AND CASHEL RAILWAY.

The following is a report of John Macneill, Esq., civil Engineer, on a proposed line of railway from Dublin to Cashel, being the first division of the main trunk to the south and west of Ireland, including a branch therefrom to Athy and Carlow :—

"TO THE PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE OF THE GREAT SOUTHERN AND WESTERN RAILWAY.

"GENTLEMEN—In compliance with your directions, I have now the honour to lay before you the result of my survey of a line of railway from Dublin to Cashel, founded on the principle suggested by your deputation, after their interview with Sir Robert Peel in relation to this subject. My object has been to lay out the line in such a manner as to embrace the many advantages proposed by the line intended to have been made from Dublin to Kilkenny, with those of a main trunk line from Dublin to the south and south-west of Ireland, as recommended by the railway commissioners in their report in 1839, at the same time keeping in view cheapness of construction, non-interference with ornamental and valuable private property, and also running the railway through districts likely to contribute the greatest amount of traffic.

"In making this preliminary survey, I have availed myself of documents which were already in my possession—of the survey from Dublin to Kilkenny, and of the surveys and sections published by the railway commissioners, all of which, as far as I have examined them, appear to be correct, and to agree with the levels taken by my assistants in making the new surveys; it will, however, be necessary, before making out the working sections in detail, to go over the whole line carefully, in doing which I have no doubt that many local but important alterations may be made, not only in the line of direction, but in the levels, by which considerable saving may be effected in the cost of construction, and probably some of the principal towns along the line may be somewhat more nearly approached than is shown in the present surveys; it must, therefore, be understood, that the lines and sections, as now laid down, are such only as were necessary to arrive at general results, and to form an estimate of the probable expense of construction; at the same time I have satisfied myself that any alterations thus made will tend to diminish the estimate rather than increase it. With these few observations I will proceed to describe in detail the course of the line, and the districts through which it passes.

"The situation which appears to be best adapted for a terminus for a southern and western railway, in consequence of its proximity to the trading and mercantile part of the town, the facility with which it may hereafter be extended, if found advisable, still further into the city, and also on account of the cheapness with which it may be constructed, is at the open space near Barrack or Queen's-bridge, in the neighbourhood of Usher's-island; from this point the line runs in an easterly direction, nearly parallel to the Military-road, and passes midway between the Royal Hospital and the Artillery Barracks, from thence to the north-west corner of Bully's acre; here it would cross the Islandbridge-road, near St. John's-well, and passing a little to the north of the Meeting-house, it would cross the Lucan-road, at the south east corner of Inchicore demesne, near the Cow and Calf public-house; from thence it runs in a direction nearly parallell to the turnpike road from Dublin to Lucan, passing south of Palmerston demesne, it then curves southward, and passing between Ballowen house and Ballowen cottage, arrives at Esker, and passing north of Esker house it pursues its south-westerly course, and crosses the road from Hazelhath to Celbridge, about one mile and a quarter south of Celbridge, thence it runs in a direction parallel to the Grand Canal, passing south of Whitechurch until it arrives at Sallins, where it crosses the Grand Canal, and immediately after the road from Sallins to Naas, a mile and a half north of the latter town, one mile beyond Sallins it crosses the river Liffey, it then passes on to Colongery chapel and school-house, and across the southern part of the Bog of Allen, and pursuing its course across the low grounds of Morristown, and the lands of Pollardstown, it crosses the Curragh of Kildare, near Raheen cottage, and arrives at Kildare; passing a quarter of a mile north of that town it then proceeds to Monasterevan, where its length from Dublin is thirty-seven miles nine hundred and four yards. From near this point a branch line diverges in a southerly direction, of which I will hereafter submit a detailed account. At Monasterevan the line crosses the river, then curves slightly to the west, and, running south of Tirogbar hill, passes a mile and a-half south of Portarlington; keeping to the north of Emo park it approaches Maryborough, one mile and a half north of that town, thence skirting Ross bog it proceeds to Mountrath, within two and a half miles of that town, and across the river Nore, one and three quarters miles south of Castletown, thence passing over the bog to Carrageen it crosses the road from Borris-in-Ossory to Rathdowney, three miles from Borris-in-Ossory on the Limerick road; this point will serve as a station for passengers and merchandise from Galway, Loughrea, and the southern part of the county Galway, and from Parsonstown and its neighbourhood in the King's County. Hence the line pursues its south-westerly direction, and, passing through the town of Rathdowney, Donoughmore, and Templetuohy, it reaches the Waspin, a village two miles south of the town of Templemore; between this village and Thurles it crosses the river Suir, near Clonamuckoge; running north of Mouanearla Lough, it passes three quarters of a mile north of Thurles, and arrives at Holycross, where, again crossing the river Suir, it curves in a southerly direction and arrives at Cashel, the length of line from Dublin to Cashel being about ninety-nine and a-half miles.

"By the survey of the Railway Commissioners it is shown that a branch might be formed from the main line at Holycross to Limerick, the length of which would not exceed thirty-five and three-quarter miles; and another from Cashel to Clonmel, which would not exceed eighteen miles in length; nearly half this latter branch would be on a direct line to Cork, so that supposing the line extended to Cork, the branch from it to Clonmel would be about twelve miles; besides these branches, a main line might be taken to Mullingar, leaving the main trunk line to Cashel near Celbridge; and should it be required, or thought advisable, a main line to Galway and the west might leave the main trunk line further south, at, or near Monasterevan; this line would pass through the neighbourhood of Partarlington, Tullamoore, and Loughrea to Galway. This western line I have not surveyed, but from the general appearance of the country I think there would be no difficulty in laying out, in the direction I have stated, a line which would probably be the least expensive route by which a railway could be carried from the metropolis to that important district, as there would not be more than about ninety miles of railway to form between Galway and the main trunk line.

"The line of railway as above described, from Dublin to Cashel, would in itself form a most important and generally useful line of communication, even supposing it to be incapable of extension, to the more southern districts of the country, or of throwing out branches to the west and south west of Ireland, as the traffic from these districts would be most certain to fall into it; it is, however, not only capable of extension, but it is also particularly favourable for the formation of branches to Athy, Carlow, Limerick, Clonmel and Waterford, together with Cork and Galway, as already mentioned.

"The only one of these branches which I have surveyed is that to Athy and Carlow, through the rich valley of the Barrow, which I consider indispensable to the completeness of any plan of railway accommodation for the south of Ireland. Of this branch I have subjoined a detailed survey, section and estimate, which will be found at the end of this report.

"Mr. Macneill calculates that the whole line, from Dublin to Cashel, including the branch to Carlow, could be accomplished within two years from the commencement of the work; and that the cost would not exceed £1,200,000, or at the rate of £11,000 per mile, which would include the purchase of land, expense of stations, engines, and carriages, besides £59,000 for superintendence and office expenses, and £95,000 for contingencies. This estimate for the construction of 120 miles of railway, is less than the actual cost of the Blackwall railway, of three miles and three quarters in length, and is only one-sixth of that of the London and Birmingham railway, the whole extent of which does not exceed 112 miles.]

"ANTICIPATED TRAFFIC.

"This is a subject which I have not myself examined in full detail, but it has been carefully investigated by the railway commissioners and others; and the result, which I have arrived at, from the documents furnished to me, I not only believe to be perfectly correct, but am inclined to think it will be more than realised. The principles upon which it is calculated, and the details are given at the end of the report, which shews that there would be a dividend of upwards of 8¾ per cent. on the capital expended; and as this calculation is founded on the principle of only trebling the present number of direct passengers, and doubling the secondary ones, I have no doubt whatever that a much larger number will be obtained; for there is no instance where a railway has been formed on which the amount of passengers has not increased in a much greater proportion than I have here assumed.

"I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"JOHN MACNEILL."

BRANCH TO CARLOW.

This branch diverges from the Dublin and Cashel line, at a point between Kildare and Monasterevan, 34 miles, 924 yards from Dublin, when it curves directly southward, and crossing the Limerick mail coach road, it passes Kildangan (county Kildare), near the Cross Keys, then crossing the bog of Monavullagh, at Athy, it curves to the east, and passing east of the chapel, crosses the Dublin mail coach road, thence passing through the lands of Ardree and Tankardstown, it curves to the south, and passing east of Levetstown House, it crosses the river Greese, between Newtown bridge, and Green bridge, it then crosses the road from Athy to Carlow, and immediately afterwards the river Leer, and pursues its course in a different parallel to the Athy and Carlow road, until it arrives at the western corner of Oakpark demesne, until it curves to the east, and again passing the Athy and Carlow road, proceeds between Oakpark demesne and Straw hall, and terminates in Carlow at the junction of the Tullow-street Barracks and Green lane. The distance from Carlow, from the junction of this line with the Dublin and Cashel line, being 22 miles, 1650 yards. The distance from Carlow to Athy, 11 miles, 1067 yards. The total distance from Dublin to Carlow being 58 miles, 824 yards.

The total expense of its construction would not exceed £200,000, being less than £9,000 per mile, as shown in the detailed estimate. This branch would be most productive, as there is scarcely any district of the same extent in Ireland which would contribute so great an amount of traffic, and through which a railway could be constructed at so small an expense. This branch might, hereafter, if the trade of the country required it, be extended to Kilkenny, on the south west, and to Newtownbarry, Enniscorthy, and Wexford, on the south east, both of which lines I have ascertained to be perfectly practicable, and capable of being constructed at a very moderate expense. The existing streams of traffic, in the direction of the towns I have just mentioned, and which are shown on the maps of the railway commissioners, attach a degree of importance to this branch, and to the various extensions it is adapted to, which cannot be too attentively considered.

THE TRIAL—O'CONNELL IN DARRYNANE.

Since the days Westminster Hall witnessed the trial of the great *plunderer of the east*, no trial of similar importance as the approaching trial of Mr. O'Connell has occurred. The plunderer *of the west* has not arrayed against him the intellectual phalanx which combated the wily schemes of the overthrower of princes; but the ghastly spectacle of social order overthrown, and the great energies of a country utterly prostrated, speak in a thunder louder and deeper far than any effort of human eloquence. There are crimes for the punishment of which no law was ever made. You cannot kill a *man* without (if convicted) forfeiture of your life, but you may virtually kill a *people* (far heavier crime) by the foul *misdirection of their energies*, without ever getting your neck into the hemp, or your body into irons.

Whether Mr. O'Connell be legally guilty or not of the crimes laid to his charge, is a question for another day. But his real crime—the black sin which no acquittal can brighten, nor any condemnation darken—the great outrage he has committed against the laws of humanity, social good, and national prosperity, is this—he has wasted the resources of his country, and made two great nations, after forty three years of union, all but rise up in arms against one another. This charge may not be embodied in the Attorney General's brief, but it is written in the scalded and disappointed hearts of some three or four millions of men.

This is the grand equity of the case, which neither government, nor judge, nor advocates, nor jurors, nor victory, nor defeat, can shake or alter by one single jot!! Suppose Mr. O'Connell acquitted, (God send him deliverance, if justice so demands,) how does this acquittal lessen his moral guilt? The 12 gentlemen in the box may declare Mr. O'Connell not guilty of treason or sedition, as laid down in our books of law; but will this acquittal establish *the equity* of Mr. O'Connell's Repeal agitation, or satisfy any thinking portion of the nation, (including the said Daniel O'Connell himself,) as to the justice of the political course pursued by the Repealers? The landed gentleman sworn upon that jury may acquit you, Daniel O'Connell, of treason or sedition, but he does not acquit you of routing capital from the land, and preventing canals and public works from intersecting and adorning his property. The tradesman and the capitalist are sure to feel similarly towards you, as far as their properties and means of honest livelihood are concerned. No man will *acquit* you of having received thousands upon thousands of pounds for which you never have, nor never will, give due consideration to the people. No man will acquit you of misdirecting the energies of a country which lay under your control, potent for either good or evil. No man will *acquit* you for having in the last days of your life, and without one single ray of hope to light you, mooted a question which has poisoned the national mind, routed the last remnant of property from the land, and filled every hitherto peaceful village with armed men.

Those are the crimes for some of which the law has provided no adequate punishment, while the darkest portions of them escape betimes its vigilance, and triumph over its snares. An acquittal will not bring Mr. O'Connell one inch nearer to a Repeal of the Legislative Union than he is at present. An acquittal will give him a temporary triumph over the law; but the ships that ride our coasts must sink; the thirty thousand men that guard our land must perish; national honor must be a fiction; history must be a blank; the Lords and Commons, ay, and the Crown of England, must be trampled to the dust before O'Connell triumphs in a Repeal of the Legislative Union. The people of England will not condescend to remonstrate or argue any longer upon this question. They will not permit a division in the crown; an overthrow of their institutions; and a general paralysis throughout the members of the British empire to take place. There they stand an unconquered and an unconquerable race, and one *thousand verdicts* in "King Dan's" favor weighs as nothing in their judgments. But the English people are a forgiving people, and although they naturally look cross to Daniel's attempt to rob them of the fairest portion of their dominions, and to "splinter" their solid crown, still they bear no unjust animosity towards the mighty pilferer. If Mr. O'Connell adopts a different course he will awake a far different spirit in England. The year forty three (the Repeal year!!) closes upon him as the falsest of prophets, and the best paid of patriots. Let him make (*for he loves a christening*) the year forty four the "Union year," and the results will be far more fallacious than those which make the termination of the present. One year let us have of hardy labour virtuous energy, and noble sacrifice to unite the two fairest and most happily situated countries in the world!

There is a task, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, worthy of a capacious soul, of a really patriotic and statesman like mind—there is a task in the labors of which you will be generously supported by the wise and benignant executive we at present enjoy in this country. In the mean time, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to you, amongst your native mountains. Your public crimes are heavy, your political errors "legion;" but the currents of domestic life have ever flowed clearly and cheerfully around you. That stream has preserved the cheerful dimple and the sun bright face which marked its early course. A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to the old man who has realised the rich, the golden dreams of the poets.

"See, my liege, see, through plots and counter plots—
Through gain and loss—through glory and disgrace,
Along the plains where passionate discord rears
Eternal Babel—still the holy stream
Of human happiness glides on!"

THOMAS O'BRIEN.

Dublin, Dec. 11, 1843.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 13.

John Harvey v. Wm, Disney Fayle.

In this case Messrs. Hatchell and Martley, Q.C.'s, and Mr. De Barre were of Counsel for the plaintiff.—There was no appearance either personal or professional for the defendant.

Mr. De Barre opened the pleadings. It was an action on the case brought at the instance of John Harvey, Esq., the treasurer of the county Wexford, against the defendant, who had filled the office of collector of grand jury cess for the barony of Scarrawalshe, in the said county, for the recovery of the amount of a bond of security for £2,000, on which bond judgment had already been entered.

Mr. Hatchell stated the case. In the spring assizes of 1843 the defendant had been appointed by the grand jury of the county Wexford to the situation of high constable and collector of grand jury cess for the barony of Scarrawalshe, and upon entering upon office he passed a bond for the due and proper discharge of his duty, the penalty of which was £2,000, the condition being that he should between the spring and the summer assizes of 1843 collect the full amount of grand jury cess applotted upon the barony which amounted to £3,017. He failed of complying with this condition, and the action was now brought for the recovery of the full penalty of the bond, which was barely sufficient to cover the amount of his defalcation. In the month of July last a serious accident befel the defendant, who was shot in the evening on his way home to Enniscorthy and the consequence of that accident was that he was incapacitated from attending at the assizes, or giving any account of the state of his books, but it was found that he had paid into the Provincial Bank of Enniscorthy, to the credit of his collection, the sum of £800, while so large an arrear as £2,000 remained still unaccounted for. Fayle was in such a condition that he could give no account of these moneys, but inquiries were instituted in other quarters, and it having been discovered that the entire amount of the grand jury applotment—namely, £3,000—had been duly collected from the inhabitants of the barony, the treasurer thought it his duty to enter separate judgments upon the bond—first, against the principal; Fayle, himself; and, secondly, against his sureties, Messrs. Nathaniel and Richard Sparrow. The defendant, although, he had recovered sufficiently from his illness to go abroad and attend to business, had neglected giving any explanation of the circumstances connected with the defalcation, and of course, there was now no option left the treasurer, who was himself accountable to the county, except to persevere in the proceedings. They were now proceeding on what in legal language was termed "a suggestion" on the judgment—that was to say, they suggested what they complained of in the record, which was, that the condition of the bond not having been complied with, they were entitled to claim the full penalty of £2,000.

Mr. G. Little, Mr. W. S. De Raze, secretary to the grand jury, and other witnesses, having been examined with a view to prove the bond, and identify the treasurer's warrant to the defendant,

His Lordship charged the jury, who immediately returned a verdict for the plaintiff for £2,000.

Harvey *a.* Richard Sparrow.

In this case, the proceedings were exactly similar, except that Mr. Richard Sparrow, being sued as one of the sureties who executed the bond, which was the subject matter of the previous inquiry, appeared by his counsel and attorney to oppose the plaintiff. But in consequence of Mr. Fayle, who had been duly subpœned to appear as a witness on behalf of the plaintiff, not having answered to his name when called in Court; and he being the only party, who under the circumstances could give legal evidence of the identity of the Treasurer's warrant under which he acted and collected the cess, with the warrant produced in evidence to the jury, Counsel on behalf of the plaintiff submitted to be non suited for the present.

Harvey *a.* Nathaniel Sparrow.

In this case, from the same defect in the evidence, arising from the absence of Mr. Fayle, it was deemed advisable to withdraw the record.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT—LONDON, MONDAY

In re Ebenezer Jacob, formerly M. P. for Dungarvan.

This case was before the court on the 8th of September last, when the facts were reported in our columns. It was adjourned to obtain an account from the agent of the insolvent in Dublin, who it was represented to the court to day declined to furnish any. An arrangement was made that the two opposing creditors should be appointed assignees, with a view to compulsory measures against the agent with respect to the required statement. Evidence was rendered relative to amendments in the schedule, and some few questions asked as to the property in Ireland. The report of the case in the public papers had apprized creditors of the insolvency. One of them, a tailor in Regent street, applied for the insertion of an acceptance of the insolvent's in the schedule, dated 21st of March, 1839, for £117. A communication was read from a person in Ireland, claiming to be a creditor. The insolvent disclaimed all knowledge of him.

The Learned Chief Commissioner explained to the former creditor that if he wished to oppose the insolvent on the ground of improperly contracting his debt, that, by the provisions of the act of Parliament, the power to do so was in effect gone, inasmuch as the utmost period for which the court was empowered to remand for that offence was 2 years, which must commence from the date of the vesting order, which was Feb., 1840,

The case was further adjourned till the 2d of January.—*Herald.*

On the night of the 9th instant an attempt was made to force open the door of Mr. William Barker's house at Eagle Hill, near Hacketstown, in this county, by persons unknown. Mr. and Mrs. Barker were from home, and the servant man in care of the house fired three shots through a small aperture near the door, upon which the burglars decamped. The night being very dark the servants were afraid to venture out, and remained up until morning, every moment expecting that another attack would be made, which, however, was not attempted until the morning of the 11th instant, about 6 o'clock, a back window was dashed in and several panes of glass broken; and at the same time a second attempt made to force open the hall door. Mr. Barker's brother was at the time in the house, and fired out some shots, which had the effect of defeating the object of these miscreants. No reason can be assigned for this attack on Mr. Barker's residence, who is esteemed by all classes in the neighborhood.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

CAHIR BALL.

One of the most splendid balls we have ever witnessed took place at the assembly rooms in Cahir, on Tuesday night last. From an early hour carriages began to arrive from all directions, at ten o'clock there were two hundred of the rank and fashion of the county present. The lower entrance to the ball room was tastefully decorated with evergreens, and the stairs were brilliantly lit. Upon entering the ball room it presented a most brilliant appearance. Great taste and judgment were displayed in the arrangement of the hundreds of wax lights which illumed the room and the scene altogether was most cheering and animated. The band of the Forty Third Depot was in attendance, and we have seldom heard one better calculated for a ball room. The refreshments presented all the delicacies of the season, and the wines were of the choicest description. We understand that the management of all devolved on Captain Daniell, and certainly that gentleman left nothing undone that could contribute to the pleasure and convenience of those who visited "the gay and festive scene." The only circumstance which caused any disappointment was the absence of the Earl and Countess Glengall, who were prevented from attending in consequence of the demise of a relative.

Amongst those present we noticed Mr. and Mrs. Barton, and the Miss Barton's; Mrs. Maher; Mr. J. A. Butler, and the Miss Butler's, ; Mr. W. Quin and Mrs. Quinn; Mr. O'Meagher, Col. Vandeleur, 10th Hussars; Mr. M. C. Moore, Mr. H. Moore; Major Barton; Mr. and the Miss Roe's; Mr. T. Quin, and Mrs. Quin; Captain Kellett, R. N., C. B.; Captain Quentin, 10th Hussars; Hon. Mr. Herbert, 43d regt.; Mr. Leigh, 10th Hussars; Miss De Burgo; Mr. Ferrier, 10th Hussars; Mr. R.O. Kellett; Mrs. and the Miss Riordan's; Mr. and Mrs. Chaytor, and the Miss O'Ryan's; Mr. S. M. Tuckey, Mr. C. Tuckey, 41st regt.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Grubb; Miss Ridgway; Mr. and Mrs. R. Grubb; Mr. and Mrs. Carroll; Mr. and Mrs. Barry; Miss Staunton; Mr. A. Grubb, and Miss Grubb; Mr. Calcraft, 10th Hussars; Mr. J. Morton; Mr. T. Grubb; Mr. E. Mulcahy, and Miss Mulcahy; Mr. J. M. Mulcahy, and the Miss. Mulcahy's; Mr. J. Pendergrast, Mr. and Mrs. Pendergrast; Hon. Mr. Cholmondeley 43d regt; Mr. Pennefather, 89th regt.; Mr. Firth, 10th Hussars; Mr. Proby, 43d regt; Mr. Surtees, 10th Hussars; Mr. Butler, and many others too numerous to mention.

Dancing was kept up with much spirit, until an early hour, when all departed, highly delighted with the pleasure they had experienced at the Cahir Ball.—*Tipperary Constitution,*

POWER OF FAITH OVER PHYSIC — The physician who possesses the confidence of the public is able, in an extensive class of obstinate diseases, to effect improvements in the health of his patients which appear to the ignorant almost miraculous.—The cases to which I allude are those in which disease, however occasioned, is prolonged by depression of the mind, which excludes all hope of recovery. In such cases, a physician unless he obtains dominion over his patient, so far from affording relief, fails in every prescription; nay, prescriptions unexceptionable in all respects appear uniformly to aggravate the symptoms which in general they alleviate. The physician is felt to be a chief cause of the patient's suffering; but instead of looking to those influences which improve the general health—such as a proper regimen, air, and exercise, change of scene, and amusements which do not exhaust the spirits—he is led by disappointment to the exhibition of medicines more and more active, till the patient in despair refuses all further aid, or seeks help from some other quarter, or very generally, if affluent goes to the metropolis to consult the Radcliffe or the Mead of the day. A popular physician, with a composed yet decided and rather unyielding manner, to such a patient appears like words of inspiration; the merest placebo that ever was stuck upon an apothecary's file is a panacea, or is combined with consummate skill, and restores health and enjoyment of life. I have witnessed many of these *Hokenloke cases*, as they are called in Ireland. In Dublin, many a patient under my care has been restored to health by the same means which have signally failed in the country: thus, in certain cases, reputation promotes success, and continues to uphold reputation.—*Cheyne on Partial Derangement.*

Parliament is a word derived from *parler* to talk, and *mentir* to lie, and in this respect Parliament proves itself fully worthy of its origin. The antiquity of Parliament is so great that no one can trace their beginning; and it is sometimes as difficult to say what is the end they are driving at.—*Punch.*

DIABOLICAL MURDER.—A most atrocious murder has been perpetrated in the neighborhood of Taunton, Somerset, which has occasioned much excitement and horror. About five or six miles from Taunton, approached by a lane diverging from the Bridgewater road, is situated a small and quiet village, known as Picknay, in the parish of Kingston. In one of the few houses which constitute the village resided an old woman named Betty Sealy, who was in the receipt of parochial relief and about 79 years of age. Though so far advanced in years, she was an industrious poor old creature, and had recived presents from "the gentlemen" for knitting and other work. Of these, as well as of other moneys and several little articles which she possessed, she had at different times been robbed. The party or parties, whoever they were, knew the time when she took her parish pay, and by some means or other obtained possession of it, and also of small sums of money which Betty had laid by, as she used to say, "to bury her with." The poor seem to think it more painful to be interred after death at the expense of the parish, than to receive its aid while living, and hence the anxious savings of this woman, of which she was cruelly plundered. It was a great mystery who could possibly take the money, as no one had ever been seen to enter the house at the front door, nor had the premises ever been burglariously broken into. Betty, therefore, determined to keep on the watch herself, and in the obstinacy of her age refused the company of those to whom she communicated her intention. On Friday, about noon, in accordance with her preconcerted plan to detect the thieves, she left the house, and fastened the door, as she was in the habit of doing when she went to take her pay. She took a short walk in the road, it is presumed, and then returned, for she was seen near her house about one o'clock. She must then have gone in, and locked the door after her, and hid herself in a sort of coal house underneath the stairs, for on Saturday evening she was discovered in this place seated on a chair quite dead, and from the marks on her throat there is no question that some inhuman wretch had strangled her. She had her cloak and bonnet on, the latter much bowed, no doubt, from the poor creature's struggles, and it was found that a bottle of gin, which had been given her by a relative, had been taken, and there was neither money nor any eatables left in the house. This appeared as strange as the previous occurrences, for the door was locked, and evidently no one had entered through the window. A strict search was therefore instituted, and the attention of the policeman was directed to a door which led into a sort of apartment which was only separated by a kind of partition from the next house, which had formerly been part of the same premises, and in which the niece of the deceased resided. On examining more minutely it was discovered that a portion of the boarding had been removed, or, at least, unfastened, and replaced in its former position. A search was then made in this house, and the identical bottle of gin (to which two parties state that they are prepared to swear) was found locked away. Her niece, who had lived there for some time, was then apprehended, and a young man whose visits she used to encourage has also been taken into custody. This (Monday) afternoon, when we visited the house, we found the body of the unfortunate victim lying on a bed on the floor. There were string marks on the neck; but with the exception of bruises on the arm, side, and thigh, occasioned probably by the poor woman having struggled with her murderous assailant, there were no other indications of any violence having been used. The body now awaits a coroner's inquest, which will be held, before Mr. J. Caines, coroner for the western district of the county of Somerset.—*Herald.*

CLERKENWELL.

POLICE OFFICE.

THE FAIR INCONSTANT.—*Miss Emmeline Jamieson*, a pretty blue eyed flaxen haired Scottish lassie, appeared, at the polite request of the magistrate of this court, to show cause why she detained a brooch, a coral necklace, a gold ring, and also a chest of drawers, a bedstead and bedding, and half a dozen chairs, alleged to be the property of one Wilham Matthews.

The complainant, a straight haired simple looking youth, stepped into the witness box, with a mincing air, and was about to state his case, when

The Magistrate told him that if the articles claimed were his property he could not by law be a witness, but if he had any one to prove the possession and detaining by the young lady they could proceed with the case.

"Oh! dear, sir," interposed Miss Emmeline, "I have got the things, and I mean to keep them too—(a laugh), and I will prove he gave them to me."

Complainant (sighing)—Yes, sir; but they were to be wedding gifts, and I only left them with her to take care of till after the event.

The Magistrate—Oh, this is a love affair, I perceive. Then you had agreed to be married, I suppose?

Complainant—Ye-e-s, sir—(a laugh).

The Magistrate—How was it you were not?

Complainant—She is a fickle inconstant girl. We were to have been married last Sunday week, and I was there at the time appointed to meet her, but, after waiting for upwards of three hours, I found that I had been made a fool of. "Oh, Emmy, Emmy!" continued the complainant, clasping his hands and turning to his *inamorata*, "to think how I've adored you; *you!* 'my first, my last, my only love,' and then to serve me so!"

In reply to this pathetic remonstrance, Miss Emmeline looked calmly at Mr. Matthews for a moment, and then hid her face in her snowy white handkerchief, and—laughed heartily!

Complainant—And you know, Emmy, love, you have disappointed me in this way no less than three times, and the banns have been asked out ever since last May.

The Magistrates asked the complainant whether he knew any reason why Miss Jamieson had failed so markedly in her troth?

Complainant (dolefully)—Oh, dear, no, sir; for when I called to scold her for it, her four sisters set upon me, and quite mobbed me; and there was a tall, fierce looking young gentleman, with very large whiskers, and very black curly hair, sitting on the sofa, and so I thought it advisable to leave—(laughter).

The Magistrate observed that the conduct of Miss Emmeline appeared so far to have been very capricious, and asked her if she had any explanation to offer?

Emmeline—He gave them to me, sir, and I have a witness to prove it.

The Magistrate—Then call your witness.

Here a flashily attired, young gentleman, answering exactly to the description given by the complainant, stepped forward, and by the looks of tender admiration which she occasionally gave, the mystery of the fickle Emmeline's conduct to her quondam lover was at once explained.

Mr. Henry Manvers described himself as an actor in "the walking gentleman's line," and gave his evidence with much action and dramatic emphasis, which created great amusement. The point of it, however, seemed to be that he Mr. H. Manvers had been present on one occasion when he heard Mr. Matthews say to the young lady, "Emmy, my sweet, they are yours and yours only;" but Mr. H. Manvers could not say whether the word "they" related to the property in question or not.

The Magistrate (to Emmeline)—Your explanation is by no means satisfactory. Which will you do, marry Mr. Matthews or give up the property?

Emmeline (starting with seeming surprise)—Oh, my gracious, sir!—neither I hope.

The Magistrate—Oh, but you must do one or the other. The banns are already asked out, you know—(a laugh.)

Complainant—I am quite ready and willing to fulfil my engagement, sir, if she will but have me. (The simple earnestness with which he made this declaration convulsed the court with laughter.)

The Magistrate—Come, Miss Jamieson, which will you do?

Emmeline (hesitating, and looking confused)—Well sir; dear me, I—I—I don't know, sir (here she caught the eye of the complainant, who appeared to be tremblingly anxious for her reply.) Well, sir, I think I (at this moment she turned to Mr. Henry Manvers, which at once seemed to settle the point). Oh, sir, he shall have his property, and welcome—(great laughter.)

Complainant—But if I go for them I shall see this fierce young gentleman again—(laughter); and then her sisters will mob me so—(renewed laughter).

The Magistrate—I'll send an officer with you so that you shan't be molested.

The parties then left the court, the fickle Emmeline leaning on the arm of the actor, and her discarded lover accompanied by a constable.

DUBLIN POLICE—DEC. 14.

COLLEGE STREET OFFICE.

Three young girls, rather decent and prepossessing in appearance, were charged by peace constable 55 with having been disorderly in Fleet Street, between one and two o'clock that morning.

One of the defendants stated that the "insurrection" "ris" out of a love affair; it was all about one Jem Devine, who was fairly "promised" to all of them. He met them the previous night at the wake of a "dear friend," and being one of those who "carries his love in a head basket," distributed his affection to each of them in turn, which did not please any of them, for, as the prettiest of them said, "Woman must have the whole heart, or none at all." They were returning from the "corpse house" when "the dissinsion ris," and as it was "impossible intirely to speak aisy upon sich a subject," they "ris" their voices too high, and the police came up.

The defendants having promised to be good girls for the future, and received a lecture from Mr. Tyndall, for having been "out" at so very late an hour, were discharged.

AN EXQUISITE.—A tall, thin young man, named Andrews, with a profusion of black well oiled hair, trembling down his back like the tail of a comet, and an equally superfluous quantity of velvet upon his coat, was placed at the bar, charged with having been drunk. It was one of those palpable cases of drunkness in which one look at the delinquent was sufficient to justify a conviction. His eyes rolled in his head; his face was bloated and flushed; his manner that of forced dignity, and an effort to look sober—in fact, he was drunk.

His worship said he should pay a fine of two shillings and sixpence.

Defendant—What did your worship please to observe? Did you speak? Eh!

Magistrate—You must pay two shillings and sixpence.

Defendant—Two shillings and sixpence! Eh!

Magistrate—Yes, sir.

Defendant—(To police officer)—Did his worship say two and six? Eh!

Magistrate—I did, sir.

Defendant—Plaguey awkward circumstance—no small change—nothing less than a five pound—I'll call again—plaguey unpleasant. Eh!

Police Officer—You must pay the money now, sir.

Defendant—Well, have you change?' Pon honour, never more insulted in my life—no credit given—eh!—rather impolite—pos!

This tipsified exquisite having got "change" paid "the two and six," and departed in a covered car, with "all his blushing honors thick upon him."

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