The

Belfast Commercial Chronicle.

No. 3,712.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1828. FIVEPENCE.

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC AUCTION, at the COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, BELFAST, on THURSDAY, the 20th day of November next, at the Hour of ONE o'Clock, in the Afternoon, the following CONCERNS, the Property of Mr. JOHN MULLAN,

No. 1. ALL that Piece or Parcel of GROUND situate, lying, and being on the east side of HENRY-STREET, in the Town of Belfast, containing in front, next to said street, 60 Feet, and in the rear, next STABLE-LANE, 58 Feet, of assize, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, and extending backwards, from front to rear, 220 Feet, or thereabouts, be the same more or less, held by Lease under the Marquis of Donegall, for the residue of the term of Ninety-nine Years from 1st of May, 1810, at the yearly rent of £16, late currency.

No. 2.—All that Piece or Parcel of GROUND, or MARKET-PLACE, on the West side of HERCULES-STREET, in the Town of Belfast, wherein there are erected certain Victuallers' Sheds or Shambles; and Ground, containing in front, next said street, 81 Feet or thereabouts, bounded on the north and north-east by the said Street opposite NORTH-STREET, on the west by JOHN BELL'S Premises and Wall, and on the south by the Houses and Premises of ROBERT ELLIOTT; together with all the Duties, Customs, and Emoluments arising, or to arise, and be payable thereon: held by Lease, under Miss CHARLOTTE POLLOCK, for the lives of the present Marquis of DONEGALL, the Earl of BELFAST, and Lord EDWD. CHICHESTER, or the residue of the term of 77 years, from 1st December, 1823, at the yearly rent of £30, late currency. In this Lease there is a *notice quotiens* covenant of renewal.

No. 3.—All that and those, that Built MESSUAGE or TENEMENT, situate on the south side of NORTH-STREET, in the Town of Belfast, containing, next NORTH-street, 32 feet 6 inches, and extending backwards, along Millfield, the same breadth as the front, 200 feet; together with the piece of GROUND, formerly a Tan Yard, on the south end of said Premises, extending backwards, from the front of Millfield, 110 feet; held by Lease, made by the late ROBERT HYNDMAN, Esq. for the residue of 46 years, from 1st November, 1818, at the yearly rent of £70, late Currency.

This Concern is subject to a Mortgage-debt of £700.

29th Oct. 1828. (926

TO BE LET,

THE BLEACH MILLS of TULLYMORE GREEN, adjoining Tullymore Park, with Fifteen Acres of LAND, a neat HOUSE, good OFFICES, and GARDEN, as lately in the possession of Mr. PHARES HANTON, deceased.

Apply personally, or by Letter, post paid, to JOHN SHEKLETON, Ballynahinch. (862

Bleach-Green, near Coleraine.

TO BE LET,

From the 1st January next, for such time as may be agreed on, THE BLEACH-GREEN of MONEYCARRY, in the neighbourhood of COLERAINE.

Apply to Mrs. ORR, MONEYCARRY.

5th July, 1828. (300

LANDS IN UPPER CANADA.

THE CANADA COMPANY having completed their arrangements with his Majesty's Government for the Purchase of Lands in Upper Canada, are now prepared to DISPOSE of these LANDS to Persons desirous to settle in that Country. A Prospectus, containing a general Description of the Lands, and of the terms on which they are to be Disposed of, with other particulars interesting to Emigrants or Settlers, may be obtained on application at the Company's Office here, or to any of the undermentioned Agents; with whom are also deposited, for the purpose of general information, Maps of the Province of Upper Canada, and Plans of each separate Township, showing the diffe ent Lots which are at the Company's disposal.

London—13, St. Helen's-place, Bishopsgate, March 20, 1828.

At Quebec—John Davidson, Esq.
At Montreal—Messrs. Hart, Logan, & Co.
At New York—J. C. Buchanan, Esq.
At Liverpool—Hugh Matthie, Esq.
At Bristol—Messrs. W. D. W. and W. E. Acraman.
At Plymouth—Messrs. Hawker and Sons.
At Hull—Richard Tottie, Esq.
At Swansea—J. C. Morgan, Esq.
At Cuodle—Thos. Bell, Esq.
At Edinburgh—James Adam, Esq.
At Leith—Messrs. Jas. Duncan & Co.
At Glasgow—Alexander Gilkison, Esq.
At Greenock—Messrs. Robert Ewing & Co.
At Aberdeen—Messrs. John Catto, Son, & Co.
At Haddington—John Haldane, Esq.
At Dublin—John Astle, Esq.
At Cork—Sexton Baylee, Esq.
At Belfast—William Gray, Esq.
At Ross and Waterford—Messrs. Watson & Graves.
At Limerick—John Carroll, Esq.
At Londonderry—Geo. Buchan, Esq. Omagh.
At Sligo—James & Joseph Lyle. (718

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that a wanton and most brutal attack was made upon several Men employed in the Colliery of Murdyke, in the Barony of Slieardagh, County of Tipperary, by several Persons who attacked their Houses, and beat them in a most cruel manner.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the Parties concerned in the Outrage above mentioned, is pleased hereby to declare, that if any Person or Persons shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, give Information which may lead to the discovery of all or any of the Persons concerned in the Outrage above mentioned, so as that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof, such Person or Persons shall receive a Reward of

FIFTY POUNDS.

And further, that if any One of the Persons concerned in the said Outrage (except the Persons who actually beat and attacked the Persons above mentioned), shall, within the Time aforesaid, discover his Accomplices, so as that they may be apprehended and convicted thereof, they shall receive His Majesty's Pardon as well as the said Reward.

Given at His Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 29th Day of October, 1828.

By His Excellency's Command,
F. LEVESON GOWER.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that a most barbarous Murder was committed at Frenchford, in the Neighbourhood of Ballymote, in the County of Sligo, on the person of an Individual named MARTIN CULKEEN, a River-Keeper to the Moy Fishery Company, whose body has been found with the head severed from it, both arms and a thigh broken, and the entrails torn out.

His Excellency for the better apprehending and bringing to Justice the person or persons concerned in this atrocious Murder, is pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person or persons (excepting the person or persons who actually committed the said Murder), who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, give such information as will lead to the Discovery and Apprehension of the persons concerned therein.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 22d day of October, 1828.

By His Excellency's Command,
F. LEVESON GOWER.

MR. COBBETT'S DINNER.

Maidstone, Thursday, Oct. 23.

Mr. Cobbett having, a fortnight ago, intimated in his *Register*, that he would feel happy to meet such friends as might wish to join him at dinner, at Maidstone, on the day before the Meeting on Penenden Heath, upwards of 50 respectable farmers sat down to a plain substantial dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding.

Immediately after dinner several farmers, who had been unable to attend earlier, entered, and in a few minutes the room was quite crowded.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. Russell, a hop-merchant, at Maidstone) proposed,

"The King," with three times three.

A gentleman requested a few moments' delay, until glasses could be procured.

The CHAIRMAN—"Sir, I assure you I speak feelingly upon this occasion; the King is very ill, and the sooner we drink his health the better—(a laugh)—perhaps three hearty cheers may arouse his Majesty." The toast was then drank with three times three.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, this is Liberty-hall—every man calls for what he chooses. I beg to propose—"The People—the source of all legitimate power."—(Applause.)

Smoking here commenced, and in a short time the room was filled with smoke; Mr. Cobbett used a cigar.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, as we are all men of feeling, I beg leave to propose—"The Maids of Kent."—(The toast was drank, the whole people standing up, with loud applause.)

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, in rising to propose the toast with which I am about to conclude, I am sure you will anticipate the gentleman in whose favour it is directed. To pay that gentleman too high a compliment as to his general information, is not in my power. He is a man who has boldly and fearlessly spoken the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Let us, I say, drink his health with three times three, and I am sure that we shall with pleasure hear, mark, and inwardly digest what he has to say to us.—(Cries of "Name, name.") I propose "the health of Mr. William Cobbett, with three times three."—(Loud cheers, and clapping of hands.)

Mr. COBBETT got upon one of the tables, and was greeted with loud cheering. In signifying his intention of dining with the farmers of Kent this day, his object was to communicate to them some information respecting the plant of Indian Corn, and to demonstrate its usefulness; but, since he had given that notice, his mind became so filled with the importance of their county business, that great as was, in his opinion, the value of Indian Corn—valuable, as it would be, in giving in one crop equal to two of wheat; great, too, in supplanting that accursed and degraded root—the potato; still, he should feel, of what use would be this improvement, unless the people could be sure of obtaining the real advantages which must necessarily arise from it? Of what use then would be Indian Corn, as long as the Parson could look over the wall and see what the crop was to help himself to a share of what he never contributed to produce?—(Hear, hear, hear.) Unless this state of things could be altered, of what use would be agricultural improvements? Of what use would be Catholic Emancipation? The people cared not for these things; all they wanted was the privilege of enjoying the produce of their own industry.—(Hear, hear, hear.) All the farmer wanted was, not to be obliged to bend his knee and doff his hat to the Aristocracy in the manner which now prevailed—to be slaves, while they worked and laboured like men.—(Applause.) If any farmer of England wished to endure this, he deserved it.—(Hear, hear.) He begged to impress upon them, that at this very hour the eyes of the people of England were fixed upon the people of Kent, and they were bound to show themselves worthy of this great example. The question of Catholic Emancipation was a bugbear at this moment. The people of Ireland were indeed wretched, the most wretched on the face of the earth—talk of slaves, talk of negroes, there were none like the unhappy Irish.—The men of Ireland were labouring not at the parties in the state, not at their Association, not at their lawyers—no, they were looking with the greatest earnestness at what the people of England would do at this crisis. It was in vain to expect relief from any Lord Lieutenant, or any party, under their present system—the Irish could have no hope from any quarter except from the people of England—(hear, hear)—and England, as he said before, at this moment looked to Kent. He implored them then to look well to the proceedings of to-morrow, and he would sketch to them what those would be. The High Sheriff would propose what he would call the question—he would recommend a petition to Parliament to adopt such measures as were best adapted for the maintenance of Church and State, as by law established. The Brunswickers would of course put their own construction on Church and State—in their haughty lessons they would think one way, but the body of freeholders might think another.—What would the other party, the Whigs do? Why, they would propose to do nothing at all.—(A laugh.) But when the people assembled would they consent to do nothing at all? Would they separate so foolishly? No, no—(Cries of "no, no.") Catholic Emancipation were two words, only intended to give the Catholic Aristocracy the same share which the other party had in the grab of things of the Aristocracy—it was for roguery only—but the people meant better, and would not be duped by such acts—they would do their duty, and, he hoped, do it well. In 1825 a Bill was introduced into the House of Commons, for the purpose of passing what was called the Catholic Question. But there were two things to be done; first, the forty-shilling freeholders were to be disfranchised; and, secondly, a far more impudent proposition—the people of England were to be taxed, in order to pay the Clergy of that religion, which these Brunswickers now called damnable and idolatrous.—(Hear, hear.) This was an affront, the like of which had never before been attempted to be acted on the people of England. But the people did resist it; and he firmly believed, for it was vain to deny, that the abominable thing was put an end to by his pen and the Westminster Meeting convened by Mr. Hunt.—(Applause.) The people of Kent did not want Catholic Emancipation, they wanted a general Emancipation, and, they could have it, too, if they persevered. They would to-morrow be told with great solemnity, that it was necessary to the preservation of the Constitution to exclude the Roman Catholics from the blessings. Every argument would be used, not forgetting Smithfield; and the faggots, and the Pope, would all be made to be done; first, the forty-shilling freeholders were to be disfranchised; and, secondly, a far more impudent proposition—the people of England were to be taxed, in order to pay the Clergy of that religion, which these Brunswickers now called damnable and idolatrous.—(Hear, hear.) This was an affront, the like of which had never before been attempted to be acted on the people of England. But the people did resist it; and he firmly believed, for it was vain to deny, that the abominable thing was put an end to by his pen and the Westminster Meeting convened by Mr. Hunt.—(Applause.) The people of Kent did not want Catholic Emancipation, they wanted a general Emancipation, and, they could have it, too, if they persevered. They would to-morrow be told with great solemnity, that it was necessary to the preservation of the Constitution to exclude the Roman Catholics from the blessings. Every argument would be used, not forgetting Smithfield; and the faggots, and the Pope, would all be made to be done; first, the forty-shilling freeholders were to petition Parliament on the subject; they would be told, on the other hand, that Catholic Emancipation was necessary to the tranquillity, and peace, and good government of Ireland. But let them not rely on either one side or the other; they were hypocrites on both sides. The people did not wish to be relieved from the poor rate, as some seemed wished to see his poor neighbour starved; but surely it was not too much, while they paid this rate, to call upon Parliament to take from the Clergy a portion of that revenue which had been mainly granted for the support of the poor? This was a part of what he intended to call upon the meeting to do to-morrow.—(Applause.)—If a portion of that revenue were still to be applied by the Clergy to its proper use, he, as a true son of the Church, would not wish to take any of it from them, enormous as it was. What would they think, when told that the four hundred and twenty-seven parishes in this county were in the possession of one hundred and ninety-six Parsons, making about three livings to each individual? By the alterations which he would propose to make in the Church property, the Church itself would be rendered more secure—the working Clergy would be materially benefited, and the pockets of the people relieved from their present continual drains. But this could not be done without a reform in the House of Commons, and, therefore, he meant to include the question of Parliamentary Reform in his petition to-morrow. Would the meeting believe that we had fourteen or fifteen Foreign Ministers? They were called Ambassadors and he knew not what—and well supported with thumping salaries. But this was not all: we had, in addition, 42 Ambassadors out of employ, and these also we were obliged to pay—and that pretty highly too. He might be considered a fool, or a rash man, in making the statement he was about to make; but it was nevertheless true, that we paid more money to our Foreign Ministers than the whole civilized world besides.—(Cries of shame, shame.) They might well cry "Shame!" but what would they think when they were told that we had twenty thousand commissioned officers in our army; that was to say, about one commissioned officer for every four private men. Besides these, there were both corporals and serjeants to take care of the men. Who, then, could venture to say, that our Government was not a careful one.—(A laugh.)—He should like to see the whole of those officers and men drawn out upon a plain (it would be no small plain that would hold them); there would be one Commander tacked in between every four men. We had 214 Field-Marshals and General Officers, to an army of less than 100,000 men, making one General to about every 168 men. Why, then, should this country be afraid of going to war? With such an army, so officered, we could beat the devil. Then we had also the enormous expense of our navy to provide for; we had 1100 Admirals for every ship of the line, and one Admiral for every 140 men. We had also (omitting the Midshipmen, for he would leave them out altogether) one Commissioned Naval Officer for every five sailors; we had likewise to pay naval half-pay and pensions to a great number of Clergymen of the Established Church—men who, after having beaten the Jacobins and Atheists of France, came to give us the additional benefit of preaching to us.—(A laugh.)—It was a well-known fact, that immediately after the war, from 4 to 500 Naval Officers had entered the Church, and had been provided with livings. One of those was the brother of Lord Abergavenny, who became the rector of a parish in Norfolk, at the same time that he enjoys his half-pay as Captain of Dragoons. There was another individual who held two or three livings together, and also enjoyed the half-pay of a Colonel. Thus it was that they dragged the money out of the pockets of the people; there was no fear of the money burning their pockets, for it was not left there even long enough to get warm.—(A laugh.)—Then came the enormous abuses of the Church of Ireland, where in many instances one individual had eight or nine livings, some of which he never saw; in many parishes there was no Church at all; and in them there was, of course, no resident Clergymen; so that they had not the shepherd to tend the flock, but the shearer to come and shear it.—(Laughter.)—Was it not, then, the interest of the people of Ireland that the Meeting to-morrow should propose a revision of that Church property? This it was that the Aristocracy feared would be done; they were apprehensive that he, and those who thought with him, would tell the people the truth—the whole truth—to prevent which they would call upon them to do nothing—they would request them not to disturb the peace of the county to have the freeholders meet together and talk about their affairs? The affairs of Ireland were in a desperate state—the system could not go on as it existed at present: the people in Ireland had no arms to resist—nor did he wish that they should resist, as a body, by force of arms; but they did resist here and there, and took summary revenge upon those whom they considered as their oppressors: and for doing so they were in this country called wild Irish!—Egad they had enough to make them wild; we should be wild too if our last potato was taken from us by the tithe proctor, and no poor rate to resort to; we should then hear as much about wild English as we did about wild Irish. What would this meeting think when they heard that no less than fifteen millions of money was paid annually to the army and navy, and to spies and devils of all sorts, in order to support the system at present existing in Ireland? He called upon the people of this country to look to the expense to which they were put to support that system. Was there ever any thing in this world equal to what took place in 1822—a year of such famine and distress, that persons were detected, and actually screwed, in order, by eating it, to keep themselves from total starvation? According to the Roman Catholic religion, there was a ritual or benediction by the priest before death, which they considered requisite to salvation; and would the meeting believe that whole parishes had received this last benediction preparatory to that dreadful death? Did such a thing take place in the face.—(Cries of "Shame!")—It was a well-attested fact, that upwards of 22,000 persons perished from hunger on that occasion.

A person near the door, whose name we understood to be ANCHER, called upon Mr. Cobbett to state whether he asserted that as a fact. (Here a scene of noise and tumult took place, which it would be difficult to describe.)

Mr. COBBETT told the individual to wait till he had concluded, and then to come forward and answer him. [The noise still continued, and the Chairman rose to order. "Mr Cobbett ought to be heard out, and he would then hear any gentleman in reply to him."]

Mr. COBBETT proceeded—He repeated his assertion that nothing so horrible as the suffering of that period was ever heard of before. The statements were not his—he took them from returns made in the House of Commons, and had no doubt of their correctness. The number of persons of the people had increased ten-fold, and would continue to increase till a reform in Parliament took place. They would not obtain that to-morrow; but the proceedings of the meeting would have a great effect. The country had its eyes on the county, and was anxiously watching for what would take place on Penenden Heath; it therefore it was that the Aristocracy were anxious that they should meet without doing any thing; indeed many Noblemen were already sorry that the meeting had been convened; and it had only been done because they thought they were sure of carrying every thing their own way in the county. It was useless for them to attempt to call together the counties near London—Kent, Hertfordshire, Surrey, would not do. But, said they, Maidstone is just a convenient distance. (Hear.) But the Duke of Newcastle talks of his God, and that God would desert them, if they deserted him. Whose God was it he alluded to? Why, of course, the God that gave his mother a pension of 1,000*l.* a year, whose second husband had also a fine annuity—whose relation, Mr Fynes Clinton, had noble pickings in the Church—whose relation, Sir Harry Clinton, lately went upon the famous expedition to Portugal—by the way, the son of the man who lost America to England.—(Here Mr. Cobbett entered into a long list of depositions upon the Newcastle family, their places and pensions, and the manner in which they were fed out of the public purse, in the whole tribe of all their relations, male and female. Some of them having what is called the Cure of Souls at Westminster and Northamptonshire at the same time.) What glorious proof of the contentment these pious folks!—(Laughter.)—This is the godhead of the Duke of Newcastle; and what it would be if such a god ever deserted him—but desert him he would, if the people of England performed their duty. Mr. Cobbett concluded by thanking the company, and said he would gladly attend again.

Mr. Cobbett withdrew at eight o'clock, and the company sat for an hour or two in the enjoyment of much harmony.

ST. KATHARINE'S DOCKS.

The interesting ceremony of opening these Docks to the public took place on Saturday, in the presence of an immense multitude, including many persons of the highest distinction. The rapidity with which these stupendous works have been accomplished has excited universal astonishment, and affords a happy presage of the ultimate success of the spirited individuals by whom they have been undertaken. The site of these Docks is immediately below the Tower of London. Part of the ground they occupy was formerly the site of St. Katharine's Hospital, an institution founded by Matilda, wife of King Stephen.

The project for erecting the Docks originated with the principal merchants in the East India and Continental trade, and the amount of capital raised by shares was 1,352,800*l.* of which 1,200,000*l.* including an outlay for part of the materials for the East Dock—not yet completed—has been expended: 500,000*l.* will still be necessary to bring the works to perfection; and this sum will be borrowed on the security of the rates to be received by the Company, for the liquidation of which debt a Sinking Fund will be formed. Independent of the space actually occupied by the Docks and Warehouses, the Company have purchased waterside property, the value of 100,000*l.* which they were obliged to purchase by the terms of the Act of Parliament, and which yields a large annual rental, capable of very considerable improvement. In clearing the ground for this magnificent speculation, 1,250 houses and tenements were purchased and pulled down—and in them 11,300 inhabitants having to seek accommodation elsewhere—thus improving estates previously lying waste in the eastern part of the metropolis, and giving an additional impetus to industry and enterprise among other capitalists, independent of the employment afforded to an indefinite number of the humbler classes of society. The area thus obtained is about twenty-four acres, of which eleven and a half acres are devoted to wet docks. The first stone was laid on the 3d of May, 1827, and upwards of 2,500 men have since been employed, from day to day. The canal leading from the river is the first point of attraction. This is 190 feet long and 45 broad. It is crossed by a swing bridge 23 feet wide, and supposed to be the largest of the kind yet executed. This constitutes the main thoroughfare along the side of the river, from Burr-street, at the back of the warehouses towards Iron Gate. It was designed by Mr. Telford, and furnished by Mr. Seward. The great advantage of the canal is, that it is sunk so deep that ships of seven hundred tons burden may enter at any time of the tide—a desideratum long wished, and, for the first time, accomplished by the St. Katharine's Dock Company. There are three gates in the canal, the first next the river, one in the centre, and the third leading to the basin, the machinery of which was manufactured by Mr. Bramah. On the right of the canal, and immediately within the dock walls, is seen the engine-house, in which there is a steam engine of 100 horse power, by means of which the canal may be filled or emptied as occasion may require, the water being drawn from or expelled into the river at pleasure. The ship having entered the basin, it may then be moved to its destination, the west or east dock, with perfect facility, and placed close to the warehouse in which its cargo is to be deposited, or from whence it is to receive its freight. The warehouses are upon the most extensive scale, and seem calculated to defy improvement. They are five stories high above the ground in the fronts facing the docks, and six in those facing the streets; the former half of the ground-floor being eighteen feet high, open, and supported by pillars, for the accommodation of vessels discharging, and the latter being divided into two stories by means of a mezzanine, and devoted to the warehousing of goods; and there are commodious vaults under the whole.

There is a liberal supply of powerful cranes below; and, over the wells or shafts, which reach from top to bottom of the building, is machinery for raising goods to the height required. Each crane has an umbrella sheltering or protect the apparatus from the weather; and a bell by which to announce to those above when the tackle is made secure.—The columns supporting the walls of the warehouses next the dock are three feet nine inches in diameter, with Doric capitals, and of most admirable workmanship. They are of cast iron, two inches thick, and were supplied by the Milton Foundry, in Yorkshire. The pillars supporting the floors are also of cast iron, three inches in diameter, and so furnished with flaunches as to give their section the appearance of St. George's Cross. The stairs are wholly of granite, and the pavement of the quays, in the neighbourhood of the cranes, of cast iron.

Between the site of that space which is to form the Eastern Dock and the West Dock, is a succession of sample rooms and sheds, surmounted by a tower, having a clock, with a vane on the top, to ascertain the state of the wind, so that every possible care may be taken to preserve the goods landed in these Docks from the slightest injury, arising from an exposure to the vicissitudes of weather. It may also be worthy of notice, that sliding mooring rings are fixed in the dock walls, which rise and fall with the fluctuation of the water, so that there is no occasion for loosening or tightening the headfasts of the vessels.

In the Dock-house, which is entered from Tower Hill, nearly opposite to the Mint, extensive and convenient offices are constructed. It is a neat elevation, ornamented with three-quarter Doric columns above, and rustic work at the ground floor. The Long Room, for the general despatch of business, is 100 feet by 50; and the Board-room, and Accountant's and Superintendant's rooms are of commodious dimensions, communicating, by means of a railed gallery and stone steps, with the wharfs below.

The Dock will be capable of containing from 150 to 160 ships at one time, independent of craft. The depth of water at spring tides is 28 feet in the lock, being four feet more than is to be found in any other Dock in London; and in consequence of a channel being now kept clear in the river of 300 feet wide, a ship, however large, may come up to St. Katharine Dock at any time in perfect safety, with the certainty of admission. The permanent establishment of persons employed about the Dock will consist of about 100 officers and 120 labourers.

With regard to the general advantages of these Docks over their rivals, they may be summed up in a few words, and are comprised in their proximity to the seat of business—the improved construction of the warehouses, which secure the immediate removal of goods from the ship to the warehouses; the unexampled facilities, in point of light and convenience, for the examination of merchandize; the facility of holding public sales, and establishing private counting-houses for merchants in the Docks, and the concentration in the Dock-House of all the business connected with the establishment, including the transactions necessarily connected with the Customs and Excise. In fact, viewing the undertaking as a whole, it is impossible to imagine any thing more perfect in every detail, with a view to the advantage and accommodation of the commercial world.

At about half-past three, Mr. TOOKE, Chairman of the Company, and founder of the Docks, took the Chair. He was handsomely supported. Among the company we remarked—Mr. Vesey Fitzgerald, the Swedish Ambassador, the Lord Mayor elect, Lord Lowther, Lord Torrington, Lord Elphinstone, Sir F. Ommaney, &c.

The company partook of a plain but plentiful cold collation. Among other toasts drank upon the occasion was the health of "His Majesty's Ministers;" when

Mr. VESEY FITZGERALD returned thanks. It gave him infinite pleasure to see the completion of this most useful work—a work raised entirely by individual enterprise and exertion. It was one of the proudest boasts of this great country, that public institutions, which no Government could create, were raised by private efforts. He felt a great degree of pleasure on this occasion, not alone on account of the completion of this great undertaking, but because it furnished an additional proof of that high commercial spirit, of which the city of London was the soul and centre—(Applause)—a spirit which had extended their influence—which had increased their public wealth—which had caused trade and commerce to flourish in all their various ramifications.—(Applause.)—It was a noble spirit, always watchful for the welfare of the country, that, in time of war, afforded the best security for our national defence, and our national glory, by preserving the maritime strength of England, which was the true source of her greatness and glory.—(Applause.)—In conclusion, the Right Hon. Gentleman proposed, "Prosperity to the St. Katharine's Dock Company," which was drank with three times three.—*London Paper.*

REMARKABLE CASE OF ROBBERY.

A gentleman, about five weeks ago, purchased a two-guinea piece of the reign of George the Second of a tradesman, who had received it from a sailor, who he bargained with on the top of a coach, when the piece was exhibited, to give £2, 5s. for it. In a month afterwards he was accidentally met by the person of whom he had purchased it. The tradesman expressed great satisfaction at seeing him, and, upon being asked the reason, said he had been anxious to see him, and inquired at the Old Bailey. "At the Old Bailey!" said the purchaser, "for God's sake, why?" "To give evidence against two young gentlemen, who are relatives to a man of the most exalted rank," was the reply. Nothing could exceed the astonishment of the gentleman upon receiving this communication. Upon desiring to know the particulars, he was told the following extraordinary facts:—

A general in the British army, who is remarkable for his admiration of gold and silver coins, had collected some of the most rare specimens of several of the reigns of English, as well as other monarchs, and was the possessor, at length, of curiosities of intrinsic as well as antiquarian value, which but few cabinets could rival. Having been ordered on foreign service, the cabinet, the value of which has been, it is said, estimated at £20,000, was of course left behind, but unfortunately, it was not thought necessary to remove it from the mansion to the custody of some responsible authority. The general's lady was considered a sufficient protection, but there happened to be two nephews in the constant habit of visiting her ladyship, and one night the cabinet was found to be dispossessed of the whole of its valuable contents, to the great horror of its guardian. An vestigation was immediately set on foot, and the wife of the general had the further affliction of learning that the robbery was committed, in all probability, by members of the noble family to which she belonged. A degree of secrecy, far exceeding that which has of late existed amongst the police, prevailed upon this occasion. Confidential persons were employed to go amongst the bullion-dealers, refiners, and pawnbrokers, and some of the coins were found in the house of a pawnbroker near Sloane-square, from whom the tradesman we have alluded to had purchased the two-guinea piece which he afterwards disposed of on the top of the stage-coach. No blame could of course attach to the pawnbroker, as he had bought by weight, and from customers upon whom no suspicion could fall, and his description of the persons with whom he dealt exactly corresponds with that of the young gentlemen who are now supposed to be the perpetrators of the offence. The friends of the accused are exerting themselves to the utmost to purchase up whatever quantity of the coins they can gather together from the variety of dealers, amongst whom, it appears, the curiosities are divided: but it is feared that the success will be very limited. Most unfortunately some of the pieces got into the bottomless pit of Petticoat-lane, amongst the Jews; and whispers having been made in that sensitive neighbourhood, the crucible went to work and all that gave delight to the antiquarian soon vanished. The plundered general is, it seems, not only one of the *genus irritabile* of antiquarians, but one of the most irritable of that eccentric body; and his lady apprehends the worst from his knowledge of the robbery. Indeed, she is of opinion that he will pursue the thieves, although his nearest relatives, to the very gallows, if the facts come to his knowledge. It is stated that a new gaming-house, which has been opened upon the most extensive and magnificent plan, has been the depository of the produce of this great robbery. A week has not elapsed since the gentleman who purchased the two-guinea piece received notice that he would be waited upon, either to attend at the Old Bailey, or to resign his purchase upon the ordinary conditions, but no later application has been made.—*London Paper.*

DR. SHEIL'S LETTER.

(From the Ennisbillen Chronicle.)

A letter, of which the following is a copy, was sent last week to the Secretary of the Catholic Association. From the respectable character of the writer, his long experience and uniform zeal in bringing the claims of the Catholics before the legislature—at least that portion of them with whom he is more immediately connected—his opinions are deserving of respect by his Catholic fellow-countrymen. In expressing those opinions with regard to the misjudged, and we might add, mischievous mission of Mr. Lawless to the North of Ireland, as well as on the ill-conceived and inflamatory address of the Association to the Catholics of Ulster, we believe he expresses the sentiments of every respectable or well informed Catholic of the Province—we might perhaps embrace a much wider scope of the kingdom. The sentiments of the Catholic clergy of the Diocese of Dromore are on record, and perfectly coincide with those of Dr. Sheil. The Catholics of Armagh foresaw the impropriety of Mr. Lawless's embassy; and we can, from our own knowledge of the Catholics in this county, state, that the Missionary would not have been received by the clergy here, nor would he have been allowed to harangue their congregations. They were not consulted as to the propriety of the measure, and were determined to mark their disapprobation of it, by withholding their countenance from Mr. Lawless, even had he been suffered to continue in his ridiculous course. We have therefore great pleasure in publishing Doctor Sheil's letter. It is a proof that the enlightened Catholics of Ulster can think and act for themselves, without betraying a particle of the principle that actuates them, submitting to the legislature the grievances of which they complain. In no part of Ireland have the Catholics come forward in this respect more independently than in the County of Donegal, and that through the activity and exertions of Dr. Sheil, to whose judgment and good sense they look up with deference. The letters read at the Association last week from persons in Newry and Monaghan prove the weakness of the writers, and their ambition to appear in print. They are certainly not the persons, if we recollect any thing of those towns, who could be looked upon as the leading or respectable Catholics of Monaghan or Newry. If any thing were wanting to confirm the high opinion we have always entertained of Dr. Sheil, as a sound lawyer, an upright, and a constitutional Magistrate, as well as a kind-hearted, friendly man—and we believe we have known him intimately for some forty years—it would be his conduct towards Mr. Gilhooly, even as expressed by that person himself in his silly letter to the Catholic Association. But we have extended our observations so far beyond what we intended, that we had almost forgot the letter which gave rise to them. It is as follows:—

"Ballyshannon, Oct. 15, 1828.

"Sir—By yesterday's mail-coach I received a large parcel of an address from the Catholic Association to the Catholics of Ulster, and this day your letter, that I might have them posted up in the most conspicuous places.

"On their arrival, and indeed before I had perused them, I parted with a few copies—some of them were immediately posted up; but when I perused them, and their contents were particularly, I found I was acting in a manner perfectly in opposition with my own feelings and views. I am therefore under the necessity of returning the remainder to you, by the coach that will convey this letter.

"To justify this act, I must take leave to tell the Association, through you, that in my opinion there could not have been a more unwise act than the appointment of Mr. Lawless, or any other person, to such a mission as was lately assigned to him. The late proceeding in the south of Ireland had been productive of great agitation; the ferment of a contested election, under never said extraordinary circumstances, was followed up by a friendly interference to put an end to jarring animosities—but the form and manner by which those silly finds were to terminate, gave rise to immense assemblages of the populace of extensive districts, and the Association felt the necessity of not only the utmost forbearance, but the special interference of Mr. O'Connell himself, to put a stop to such inordinate and alarming proceedings.

"Without the presence of a single Catholic of Ulster, of any responsibility, as I have been able to learn, the Association passed a resolution that Mr. Lawless should be sent forth into this province, for the purpose of exciting the Catholics to collect the rent, &c. &c. He issued his authority in expanded paragraphs, and surrounded by crowds of the people, traversed the county Louth, part of Meath, and some other counties, which I have not heard of. With respect to the proceedings in the south I shall not pretend to make any observation—but so far as regards the mission of Mr. Lawless to Ulster, I have no hesitation in telling the Association, through you, there never was a more unwise or ill-judged measure adopted by them, or any set of men, who really wished well to the peace and prosperity of Ireland.

The copies of an address that you have pleased to transmit to me, I deem highly incorrect in their tenor, and most intemperate in their language. They are, I consider, intended for the lower orders in society, who have not opportunities of reading the publications of the day, and consequently demand no common caution in their distribution.

"I feel that I should ill deserve indeed, the confidence of the Catholics of the county Donegal, if I would lend myself to such document.

"Without pretending to assume any air of importance I may be permitted to state, that as early as the year 1799, I took an active concern in the formation of the Catholic Convention—that from the day until this I have stood forward on every proper occasion, to claim, in conjunction with the Catholics of Ireland, the restoration of those rights, of which we are unjustly deprived. Until those rights shall be restored, I will steadily, and with every energy that advanced life can bestow, pursue that object; but I never will countenance or join in any proceeding calculated to excite heart-burnings or resentments, or any sort of disturbance of the peace, either of Ulster or of Ireland.

"I have the honour to be, Sir,

"Your most faithful servant,

"S. SHEIL."

"To Edward Dwyer, Esq. Corn-Exchange, Dublin."

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