

brethren, and raising them to that position in society, to which they were entitled, but then he should be allowed to tell his dear brethren that if the committee had all the wealth of all the Protestants of Limerick or that of all the Protestants of Ireland, and that it was divided amongst the poor brethren in this city. What would it profit them if they lost their souls? What would a man give for his soul? This was one of the points which pressed on the originators of the society that they should impress on the poorer brethren this feeling, many of whom had not gone to their places of worship being kept away by necessity until God raised up friends—until God raised up the lady-visitors who had given ample proof of their love of God by visiting the sick, the widow and the fatherless, and by distributing the Word of God to comfort the souls of the afflicted in spirit, and, also, to give them aid for their temporal comforts. We are all sinful by nature, and unless we believe with all our souls, we cannot be saved, but he that believeth on the Son of God hath everlasting life. It is not the rich or the learned who alone will be saved, but *whosoever* believeth shall be saved. Mr. Boyd here referred to St. Paul's Epistle to the Corinthians, and to his Epistle (10th chap.) to the Romans, to show that no work that man ever did can take him to Heaven, except through the all sufficient atonement on Calvary, and then concluded his observations moving the resolution.

The Rev. Mr. Cluff seconded the resolution, and in a short speech impressed on his auditors to be attentive to their religious duties, and to remember that there was no such word as "assistance" known in Heaven. When we meet there we will not need assistance. People may have troubles, poverty, distress, and annoyance in this world, but when we pass away from it into that glorious world above us we will find no poverty, or annoyance, or troubles there—we could not bring wealth to Heaven with us; we should, therefore, while we are here do good to our fellow-creatures that God may be glorified.

Rev. D. Wilson, D.D., said, that he had but a few words to say on the resolution entrusted to him. This resolution was one which pledged the society to be good to all men, but especially to those of the household of faith, and he was most anxious that they should show the spirit of good by which they were actuated. He (he the Rev. Dr.) thanked the lady visitors for the interest they had taken in the objects of the society, and especially for the Christian zeal they displayed in the cause of their poorer brethren throughout the year. The committee felt thankful to them also, and he was sure those ladies felt satisfied in their own consciences, and particularly when they witnessed the pleasing scene which presented itself before them that evening. He would also wish to say a word or two to his brethren—Since he came into that meeting that evening he heard the word coal mentioned; he also heard the word "bread" spoken of, and he trusted that his poorer friends would never take that bread for the supply of their temporal wants, without in faith meditating on the "bread of life;" they should recollect the words of Jesus Christ—"Unless you eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, you have no life in you." Solemn words coming from the lips of one who spoke as man never spoke. They had coal living them a cheerful fire, and they should bear in mind that there was the fire of the soul; they should recollect the celestial fire, and pray to God that it should live into their hearts and fill them with His holy spirit. The Rev. Dr. concluded by proposing the solution.

The Rev. Mr. Jacob said that he heartily concurred in all that was said that night by the different speakers who addressed the meeting, and, were it not so late, he might have added a few words more on what the Lord Jesus said in order to cheer our hearts under trying circumstances, and he trusted that his poorer brethren would never forget how the Lord yearns for those who are in affliction, and who bear it patiently and resigned to the will of God. The reverent gentleman concluded by returning thanks, not only to the lady visitors, but the treasurer and secretary, for their unwearied exertions in the cause of the Society. Mr. Cochrane returned thanks on the part of Mr. Alexander (treasurer), and on his own part as secretary.

The proceedings then terminated by singing the hymnology and giving the blessing, after which the meeting separated.

The Queen of the East, 1,293 tons, Capt. Belton, sailing to Messrs. Henry Moore and Co., Liverpool, sailed from the Mersey on the 25th instant for duty, New South Wales, with 419 Government emigrants, comprising 36 married couples, 179 single men, 127 single women, 38 boys and 26 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and 8 infants.

of the Lord Mayor of Dublin, on Thursday next, 4th February.

Latest arrivals at Cleary's (late Cruise's) Royal Hotel:—Major Maunsell, Mr. and Mrs. Williams, W. Lamarte, Esq., W. Harnett, Esq., Robt. Henery, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. O'Reilly, W. Denley, Esq., R. Lytton, Esq., Mr., Mrs., and Miss Finlay, Mr. T. Abbott. Latest departures—Col. Dickson, M.P., Capt. O'Brien, (Scots Greys), Major Gason, T. Franks, Esq., Capt. Adams, Mr. and Mrs. Roye. Col. Annesley, W. Westropp, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Taylor, Lady Inchiquin, Joseph Fisher, Esq., W. C. Monnell, Esq., Lord Guillemore, Mr. Denney, Mr., Mrs., and Miss Irwin.

The Limerick Harriers will meet for February, as follows:—Monday, 1st, Ballysimon; Thursday, 4th, Creora Cross; Monday, 8th, Boher; Thursday, 11th, Ballinacurra Pike; Monday 15th, Skehard Hill; Thursday, 18th, Fedamore; Monday, 22nd, Newcastle Race-course; Thursday, 25th, Rockfield Gate; Monday, 29th, Cahernarry. Hour 11 o'clock.

The County Limerick Hounds (Mr. Roche's) will meet for February. Tuesday 2, Cooleen Gate; Friday 5, Mount Brown. Hour—Eleven o'clock.

The Salmon Fishery will open on next Monday. Anglers anticipate good sport in this locality during the coming season.

The tramway from the Waterford and Limerick Terminus to the Limerick Corn Markets, is now in full operation.

ACCIDENT.—A poor young lad, aged about 16 years, was admitted into Barrington's hospital on yesterday, suffering under the effects of a severe injury received from the machinery in Mr. Stewart's biscuit manufactory, in which he had been employed, and by which the skin was literally flayed off the back of his left hand; fortunately, there was no fracture of any of the bones of the limb.

HYDROPHOBIA.—An inquest was held at Ballycashowen, in the parish of Doon, in this county, on the 25th inst., by Thomas Costello, Esq., on the body of a young man of the name of Michael Mohill, an itinerant musician, who died under the following circumstances:—On the evening of the 24th of January Head-Constable Gleeson, in charge of that district, was sent for to secure the deceased, who was raving mad, and, so furiously was he acting that the Constable and two Sub-Constables were obliged to tie his arms and legs, and in this fearful state of excitement he continued all night, and died on the following morning. His mother was examined on the inquest, and deposed that about six weeks previous he had been bitten by a dog, in the county Cork. The jury returned a verdict, finding that the deceased died from hydrophobia.

On Wednesday last, great rejoicings were held at Kilmoylan Park, near Doon, in honour of Richard White, Esq., coming of age. A large fire was kindled in the lawn opposite the hall-door, around which were assembled all the parishioners, who partook in the most ample manner of that gentleman's generosity.

The burgesses of the Dock Ward do not intend to make any change in their representatives in the Corporation of this City, at the annual election next November.

PRIVATE LUNATIC ASYLUM.—The Government inspection of Bushy Park Private Establishment for the insane, in this County, took place on the 28th inst. The Establishment was reported as being in a most satisfactory condition, and from the expressions of both male and female patients, there could be no doubt but they were very carefully looked after.

We understand the pupil who sang the solos at the distribution of the prizes of the Female Masonic Orphan School, in presence of his Grace the Duke of Leinster and 2,000 spectators at the Rotundo, on last Wednesday, was Miss Lizzie Mayne Moore, a native of this city, and daughter of the late Mr. J. K. Moore.

"Weak Nerves"—The person who writes from Rathkeale can have the mail carrier punished for blowing his horn at so early an hour in the morning by summoning him before the Town Commissioners for disturbing the quietude of the inhabitants.

A highly influential deputation of noblemen and gentlemen from the North waited upon his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant yesterday. They brought under his notice the question of Intermediate Education, and recommended the organization of such a system throughout Ireland, and, at the same time, requested his Excellency to lay their views before her Majesty's Government. Sir Robert Peel, Bart. was present during the interview. His Excellency promised that the points which they had brought under his notice should receive his earnest and careful consideration.

Irregularities by the Killaloe post office are complained of. A subscriber who did not receive the LIMERICK CHRONICLE of last Thursday, nor the number of that day week, posted a letter there for our office, which did not come to hand.

show that the United Government now accept an unprovoked foreign war with more unanimity and cheerfulness than at any former period. The nation, after two years' war, have overcome the sense of fear while its temper is highly excitable. It is believed there are no limits to its ability of self-defence. For the interests of both countries, no blow will fall from the hands of the British Statesmen that will render peace impossible. After the detention of the rams, Mr Seward requests Mr Adams to inform Earl Russell that the Federal Government will hereafter feel itself obliged, with even more cause than heretofore, to endeavour to conduct its intercourse with England so that the civil war, when terminated, will leave to neither nation any permanent cause for discontent. The correspondence between Mr Seward and Mr Dayton, American Minister at Paris, relate to Mexico. He says the United States practice in regard to Mexico is non-intervention, which they require all foreign powers to observe. In regard to the United States, nevertheless he submits as worthy of the Emperor Napoleon's consideration that if France adopt a policy in Mexico adverse to American opinions and sentiments that policy would scatter seed fruitful of jealousy which might ultimately ripen into a collision between France, and the American United States, and other American republics. In October last referring to an intimation of M. Drouyn D'Lhuys that an early acknowledgement of the Mexican Empire by the U. S. would be convenient to France. Mr. Seward writes the United States are of opinion that the permanent establishment of a monarchial government will be found neither desirable nor easy. The United States continue to regard Mexico as the theatre of a war which has not yet ended in the subversion of the government long existing there; therefore, the United States are not at liberty to consider the question of recognising a government which, in the future chances of war, may come into its place.—In December last, Mr. Seward wrote to the American Minister in Mexico—No contingency is now anticipated in which you will be expected to address yourself to any other government than that to which you are accredited.

NEW YORK, 21ST JAN. (Evening).—A downward reaction has taken place in gold to-day. The prices falling to 55½, closing at 57; exchange on London 172.

NEW YORK, 21ST JAN. (Evening).—It is rumoured that Longstreet is advancing on Knoxville, reinforced by two divisions of Lee's army.

MEXICO. Nearly all the Mexican leaders were killed or made prisoners at the battle of Morelia, no further organised resistance on the part of the Mexicans is expected.

THE DANISH QUESTION. The Post says, we believe that the Governments of Russia, France, and Sweden, have signified their willingness to assent to the proposal which has been recently put forward by the English Government for the joint recognition of the integrity of the kingdom of Denmark. The same proposition was also submitted to the two Great German powers. We hear that at Berlin its acceptance has been made a cabinet question.

The Times says, the state of affairs is simply this: that France and Prussia, though entirely agreeing with the views England has taken, declined to interfere further, and leave to this country the task of opposing, if advisable, the action of the German powers. Whether this is a case in which our honour and interests are so much concerned as to require us to proceed further than mere remonstrances is a question on which opinions are likely to differ; and hence the meeting of Parliament in a few days will enable the judgment of the country to be expressed on a matter of so much importance. Of the general sympathy of the house with the little state, which is the object of this aggression, there can be no doubt but the practical question is, whether England can do more in the support of the treaty of 1852 than remonstrate with those whose conduct directly tends to a breach of it. By Thursday next the Government will, no doubt, be able to describe to Parliament the efforts they have made to prevent the shedding of blood in Schleswig, and which course they think it necessary to follow hereafter.

The Herald, if rightly informed, says there is still a hope of peace, and it has reason to believe that the Prussian Cabinet is disposed to yield to the urgent remonstrances of England, and certain other powers. If Prussia and Austria agree to the urgent request of the British cabinet a delay of six weeks, or two months, will be gained. Whatever may be the decision of the Danish Rigsraad, time having been given for reflection, and the passions of the moment having subsided it may be hoped that moderate councils will prevail on both sides.

ALLEGED PREPARATIONS FOR WAR. The Army and Navy Gazette, in allusion to the

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Mattins 11 a Chant in G, Ch (1733); Anthem 145, v. 20, Hay King.

Even-Song & Turle; Service, be Thon, O Lor Kent, (1776).

Morning Pre

Evening Pre

TUESDAY 2ND FEB

Mattins, 11 a in D. minor, Co — "Unto Thee munion Service, Preacher—R bendary of Kilp

The Annual Asylum for Bl Trinity Church service. The I blished, and is state. As the : the annual apper in its receipts, it tions on the pre be of a liberal of

Miss Dartnell, fully acknowledg of St. Michael's Venerable Archd L. Peacock, 10s

The Rev. J. l the following c Church, Lady Fi £1; for Blind A Schools:—Mrs. Mrs. Bowles, £1 Frazer for Prote Missions Society, Alms House's, M

LIMERICK PETI TION.—The Rev whose name is able and talente the sixth of the nexion with this the Protestant O numbers will avai afforded them on

LIMERICK PROB —The Bible Class be held on Tuesd rooms, 45, Geo "Sodom and Gor Rev. J. F. Gregg,

The Rev. M. lately returned fr to Dublin, to be s

The Rev Rich Church, Monksto of the Abbey Cl Cambridge.

The Archbishop whole of the bisl colonial bishops: Lambeth Palace c of considering the gether with other the attention of : forthcoming electi

The Rev. Mr. J preached a serm day, in aid of tl city.

An excellent s Education Sociy in the church of Triphook, in the Vicar of Ballinga occupy the pulpit unavoidable circum

The Ladie's Clo ledges £1 from Mes