

In the Duke de Berry, it seems, and not Louis XVIII. who is to marry a Princess of Portugal. The Duke of Luxembourg goes to demand her in marriage.

The quarter loaf in Edinburgh is seven pence halfpenny! In London, our price is nearly a third higher! as appears by the following Baker's Bulletin.

BREAD.—According to the Assize Tables lately in use, the Quarter Loaf Wheat for the ensuing week, from the stated price of Flour, would not have exceeded 9d.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY INCREASE.—In April last, a gentleman planted in his garden, near Dumfries, fourteen grains of seed taken from potatoe plants, which did not weigh half a grain avoirdupois, to procure new potatoes; when dug up, a few days ago, he found fourteen distinct roots, containing 728 good sized potatoes, fit for planting next year, several of which weighed 2½ ounces, and the whole 17 pounds 4 drams, being a produce of 200,000 times the weight planted!

An experiment, of considerable importance to the agricultural interest in general, has this year been made by a Hants farmer, on ploughing green manure. On a clean fallow of fourteen acres, he last year drilled six acres of buck wheat, in June, 1814, which he ploughed under in full bloom. He next ploughed in four acres of turnips in the same field, a great quantity of leaves, small roots, and all the remaining four acres being left in the bare or fallow state. In September, and early in October, he drilled red wheat upon each parcel, the result of which, in the present harvest, has been as follows: The wheat upon the naked fallow was, from the first, decidedly the best, and produced a great number of sheaves beyond the others; that part manured with brack came next, but far inferior to the fallow; and the turnip manure, as far behind the brack as that was inferior to the fallow.

LOSS OF THE GREYHOUND PACKET.

The Southern Reporter, after noticing what is already known to our readers on this melancholy subject, gives the following particulars:—

The Greyhound was advertised in this Paper on the 26th ult. to sail on the 30th following; her bowsprit and part of her rigging were in bad order, but she would have undergone the necessary repair by the 30th. On the 28th, however, Captain Rich received a peremptory order from the military superintendent of the Department here to proceed to Bristol with a few Soldiers, twenty-four and a Subaltern, and on that night he went to sea. She went out of the Harbour in company with the Melchior, Bristol Packet, which had dropped down to Cork on the preceding day, and we have a letter before us from one of the Passengers who went in the latter, dated from Bristol, the 21 of this month, in which some particulars are given. The writer is a respectable fellow-citizen, Mr. Marden Hudlock, and he states, that they left Cork with the Greyhound on Thursday evening at five o'clock, and arrived at Pill in 39 hours, after having lain to for six hours, on Friday night, in the Bristol Channel, in a most dreadful gale of wind, during which they suffered more by the motion of the vessel than on the passage. They did not hear or see any thing of the Greyhound till they reached Bristol, where the news of her melancholy fate was known.

These are the fullest particulars that we have been enabled to collect. The number of deck passengers that were on board, it is impossible to ascertain. Upon the first circulation of the event here, several persons' names were mentioned as having gone cabin passengers, but on inquiry it appeared there was not much foundation for the rumour, and we can only learn of two persons from this City who were on board—Messrs. Fullam and Lawler, the former son of the late Mr. A. J. Fullam, of this City, and the latter a most respectable young man, who was in the employment of Mr. Keefe, of Patrick-street, for whom he was proceeding to London; he was a person of unblemished reputation, and was of a most singularly faithful and affectionate disposition. To these we have to add the name of Dr. Unthank, from Limerick. We believe of the numerous persons who were mentioned these are the only sufferers.

With regard to Captain Rich, we cannot here omit to say of him, that no man could possibly be more respected in his station than he was, for his attention to, and knowledge of, his professional duties; while every passenger who sailed with him had to acknowledge the kindness and courtesy of a gentleman. He was an experienced seaman—vigilant and active; and we have little doubt, if a solitary survivor had escaped from the wreck, he would bear testimony to the exertions that this lamented gentleman used to baffle the calamity, which, however, human powers could not in all probability have averted.

Extract of a Letter from Kilsorth, dated 8th January.

“About half-past one o'clock on Sunday morning, a most daring attempt was made to enter the back yard of Mr. Symons's house, in the town of Kilsorth, which, no doubt, had for its object the farther entry of his dwelling-house, for the purpose of robbery, and, most probably, of murder.—Lieutenant Boyce, of the North Cork Militia, whose house is next to that of Mr. Symons, had come on Saturday from his Regiment, for the purpose of what he thought a scrambling over the gate which faces the street; he came to the outside window, under which he heard a number of voices speaking in a low tone—suspecting something bad was going forward, he armed himself with a gun and bayonet,

and got into Mr. Symons's yard. One of the ruffians had got in before, and forced open the outside door of a porch leading to the garden—unhindered the inside-door, and admitted two others. Upon Mr. Boyce coming within six paces of the fellow, he was regularly challenged, and each missed fire at the other; the dastardly ruffians then ran up the porch, pursued by Mr. Boyce, who fired at the next man to him, before he quitted hold of the door, and must have wounded him, as both his balls passed through the centre of it; he deliberately waited inside this door, in the garden, and Mr. Boyce, impelled by the ardour of the instant, went in and was instantly fired at by the fellow—fortunately with no other effect than perforating his hat, and the collar of his shirt, by balls and slugs; his escape was most providential, as the assassin was so near as even to hit him with the wadding. After firing, the fellow ran up the garden, followed so quickly by his antagonist, that he came near enough to stab him in the back with the bayonet, which he flung at him, and then to knock him down with a stroke of the gun; the blow was so violent as to prevent Mr. Boyce from recovering himself after he gave it, and in consequence he fell on him. A desperate struggle now ensued for the bayonet, but the fellow calling to his comrades, who had got out over the garden wall, to come to his assistance, Mr. Boyce had very great difficulty in getting back to the yard, as he was pursued by another fellow to the garden door, which he had sufficient presence of mind to bolt in his fact. They took a way Mr. Boyce's gun, but afterwards dropped it in their flight. It was no doubt the intention of those who got into the yard, when they entered the house, to admit the rest of the gang from the street. A parrot instantly took place, unfortunately without success, but two men, one of whom had a third person on his back, were seen about seven o'clock that morning going towards Arglint; it is therefore hoped that the wounded man may lead to a discovery of these villains.”—Southern Reporter.

NEWHAVEN, JAN. 2.—Sir, as there may be apprehensions for the safety of the Boreford packet, from Bristol for Waterford, I beg to say, that she put into Dieppe on Wednesday, the 27th December, after having been at sea eleven days. She had on board upwards of 100 passengers, who are stated to be in bad health. The vessel has not sustained any injury. Your's &c. J. B. Stone, Agent to Lloyd's.

DECLARATION OF THE NEUTRALITY OF SWITZERLAND.

After the accession of Switzerland to the Declaration published at Vienna on the 20th March, 1815, by the Powers who have since signed the Treaty of Peace at Paris, had been formally communicated to the Ministers of the Imperial and Royal Courts, according to the resolution of the Diet, dated the 27th March, there existed no longer any objection to a recognition and guarantee of the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland within the new frontiers, which are fixed by the present Declaration. It has however been judged expedient by the different Powers to delay the signature of this Act till the present period, in order that regard might be had, as well to the changes which the events of war and its consequent revolutions might extend to the borders of Switzerland, as to the modifications arising from the same cause, and affecting territories that ought to share in the advantages of the Helvetic neutrality.

These changes being determined by the late Treaty of Paris, the Powers who signed the Declaration of Vienna, of the 20th March, recognise by the present Act, in a formal and authentic manner, the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, and guarantee to her the inviolability of her territory, as circumscribed within the new limits, fixed by the Congress of Vienna, and the late Treaty of Paris, and definitively settled in conformity to the extract of the aforesaid protocol, dated the 31st of November, which grants to the Helvetic Confederation a new increase of territory, derived from the territory of Savoy, for the purpose of rounding the Canton of Geneva, and uniting the different points upon which it touches.

The Powers equally recognise the neutrality of those parts of Savoy alluded to in the Declaration of the Congress of Vienna, dated the 20th March, and also in the late Treaty of Peace, and that they participate in the neutrality of Switzerland in the same manner as if they had formed a part of its territory.

The Powers who signed the Declaration of the 20th March proclaim, in the most authentic form, by the present Act, that the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland, as well as her independence of all foreign influence, are in conformity to the true principles of European policy.

They declare, at the same time, that no influence unfavorable to the neutrality and inviolability of Switzerland can or ought to be deduced from the events that led to the passage of the Allied troops through a part of the territory of the Confederation.

The passage voluntarily granted by the Cantons, in the Convention of the 20th of March, was a necessary consequence of the free accession of Switzerland to the principles manifested by the Powers, who were parties to the signature of the Treaty of Alliance of the same date.

The Powers recognise with satisfaction, that the inhabitants of Switzerland showed at that time that great zeal as they were prepared to make for the general good, and for the cause supported by all the States of Europe; and that they have rendered themselves worthy of the advantages conceded to them by the resolutions of the Congress at Vienna,

also by the late Treaty of Paris, and by the present Act, to which all the Powers of Europe are invited to accede.

In testimony of which the present Declaration has been given and signed at Paris, this 20th of November, 1815.

METTERNICH, HARNDEBERG,
WEISENBURG, HUMHOLDT,
RICHELIEU, RASBOMSKI,
CASTELREAGH, CAPO D'ISTRIA,
WELLINGTON.

STATISTICAL NOTICES

RELATIVE TO THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.
[Extracted from Papers laid before Parliament.]

SURINAM.

This Colony, by its intersections by rivers and creeks, and the distances from one plantation to another, with the circumstances of tides, want of roads, bridges, &c. renders it impracticable to divide it into parishes. There is only one clergyman (the Rev. Richard Austin) of the Church of England resident in the colony, with a colonial salary of 2500 guineas, and one chapel. He is also Garrison Chaplain.

Upon applications being made to the heads of the various persuasions, it has been ascertained, that no church registers of any description have been kept; but the best information obtained from those Gentlemen is as follows:—

The Rev. J. M. Van Esch, Minister of the Dutch Reformed Church, states his congregation to be 1200, the major part of whom are the white inhabitants, few free people of colour or slaves frequenting his church. That their different habitations are so distant the one from the other, owing to the locality of the country, that it is impossible for him to give a present a more accurate statement. He receives 17,000 l. per annum from the colony, and 6000 l. from the Sovereign.

The Rev. J. M. And. Knops, Minister of the Lutheran Church, states his congregation at 450 to 500; is paid by his congregation at the rate of 2000 l. per annum, and does not receive any salary.

The Rev. Sch. L. Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, states his congregation at 291; does not receive any salary from the colony, and is paid by his congregation at the rate of 12,000 l. per annum.

The Moravian Brethren are eight in number, who all follow some trade. Their congregation in Paramaribo is as follows:—

Negro Slaves	326
Coloured Slaves	21
Negro Free People	85
Coloured Free People	20
Total	452

They entirely maintain themselves, and do not receive any allowance from the colony.

The German Jew Synagogue is under the direction of R. Gots, and their total congregation is stated by them to be:—

Whites	347
Coloured People	19
Total	366

The Portuguese Jew Synagogue is also under the directions of the Regents, and their congregations:—

Whites	715
Coloured People	19
Total	734

POPULATION RETURN.
White Inhabitants, with their families, 2029
Total Slaves of all descriptions, 1145
Free Coloured and Black, with their families, 3075
Total Slaves, 4200
Total number of Slaves of Plantation or Residence, 4200

Total Number of Souls	5244
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CURACAO.

POPULATION OF THE ISLAND OF CURACAO.			
	Males	Females	Total
White	1216	1255	2471
Free Coloured	277	1384	1661
Free Black	255	1177	1432
Slaves Coloured	244	276	520
Slaves Black	2099	2051	4150
Total	2791	3019	5810

Return of the Clergy, &c. resident in the Island of Curacao.

The Rev. Peter Will, Garrison Chaplain, with a colonial salary of £321 8 s. 6 d. sterling per annum, and 5s. per day from the War Office.

John Anthony Muller, Lutheran Preacher, paid by voluntary subscription of his congregation, except £20 s. 9 d. sterling paid him by the colony.

John Joseph Perceps, Roman Catholic Priest, salary (consecrated) paid him by his own congregation.

Jacob Lopes Fonseca, Rabbi of the Jewish congregation, salary as above.

The slaves and free people of colour are all Christianized, and profess, almost without exception, the Roman Catholic Religion; they are allowed a free exercise of their religious duties, but there is no existing law on the subject. Slaves are taught different trades, but it is not the custom of the country to serve a regular apprenticeship.

The island contains four divisions, but there are no parishes.

No seizure or condemnation of slaves as prize have taken place since the passing of the Act, intitled, “An Act for the Abolition of the Slave Trade;” there has never been a regular return required by the Courts of this Island of the births and deaths of slaves, but there is no doubt of the births far exceeding the deaths.

BERMUDA.
The total number of slaves, male and female, in these Islands, as ascertained by a Census taken in November, 1810, amounted to 4755.

The total number of white inhabitants, male and female, as ascertained by the above recited document, amounted to 4755.

The total number of free persons, as ascertained by the aforesaid document, in males and females, amounted to 451.

These Islands contain nine parishes, including 12,161 acres. These nine parishes are divided into three livings, the Incumbents of which are all resident, and are of the following value:—
St. George's living amounts to £320
St. Peter's living, including surplus fees 256
Port Royal, ditto 160

Total parsonage £736
Currency, equal to £190 13s. 4d. Sterling.
St. George's curate 2145
St. Peter's curate 180
Free people of colour, in all 1472 souls.—
Pembroke District contains four parishes, 5000 acres, 1874 white inhabitants, 1895 negro slaves, and 146 free people of colour, in all 3015 souls.
Port Royal District contains four parishes, 3018 acres, 2185 white inhabitants, 2193 negro slaves, and 125 free people of colour, in all 4793 souls.

There is one Presbyterian Clergyman, and one Methodist Missionary in these Islands. The Presbyterian Clergyman is allowed about £1000 currency per annum by his hearers, exclusive of prebendals. The Methodist Missionary, perhaps, receives the same sum in voluntary contributions from his hearers.

There never has been any law passed in these Islands for the protection or amelioration of the condition of slaves.

No Act has ever been passed by the Legislature, or any Corporate Body, within these Islands, that can in any manner tend to restrict, encourage, or regulate the religious worship of slaves.

There have been no seizures or prosecutions entered into in the Vice Admiralty Court of these Islands, for violation of the Slave Abolition Act, since the month of April, 1810, when the present Deputy Registrar entered upon the duties of that office; and it does not appear to have been any records kept of the proceedings of that Court by any of his predecessors.

There have been no slaves brought in here in any enemy's vessel, as prize to any of His Majesty's ships, since the above period of April, 1810.

LONDON.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 4.

The New York Papers are arrived to the 9th ult. The Commercial Advertiser of the 8th mentions, that Congress adjourned immediately after the speech of the President to Congress had been read.

We have received the Paris Papers of Sunday last. They do not contain any news of importance. No report has yet been made upon M. Seignol's motion relative to the escape of Lavalette—Meanwhile, there seems to be no doubt that he has escaped.

The imperial family of Russia is extending its connections by marriage with the different European Courts. One of the Grand Duchesses is to be married to the Prince Royal of Wurttemberg; another of them is, by this time, married to the Prince of Orange. Never shall we cease to regret, that his Royal Highness does not desire his happiness in the married state from a Princess of our House. However, may he be happy in his present union! his virtues will deserve it. But we cannot banish from our minds the suspicion, that this matrimonial arrangement has been for a long time in the contemplation of the Russian Court; nay, we should not be surprised, if it could be dated long back as the visit of the Emperor of Russia and the Duchess of Oldenburg to this country.

Russia intends, to support with all her influence the Houses of Nassau Orange, Saxe Weimar, Oldenburg, and Hesse Homburg, in the arrangements that are to be settled at Frankfort. It should seem as if this country and Prussia were the most natural protectors of the two first of these Houses.

The French Funds are a few cents better than they were on Friday.

Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11.

No mail has arrived since our last publication, those of Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday being due when we went to Press. The intelligence, however, conveyed by the London Journals of Thursday reached us on Tuesday, viz. Dublin, by express, but it is totally without importance.

We are indebted to the Dublin Correspondent for the articles relative to the English Militia, and that which relate to Spain. With respect to the latter, the Journal we have just named emphatically observes—“The list of Spaniards subjected to punishment is frightful, and would excite our kindest feelings, could we vouch for its authenticity; but for the honour of humanity, we hope it is not true; but the King of Spain has sacrificed so many thousands to his rage, but the deed is so like the Royal Frenchman that there is too little reason to question its authenticity.”

On the 30th ult. the Officers of the National Guards of Paris were admitted to the King, and expressed, in a short Address, their undivided fidelity and devotedness. His Majesty received the assurance with the most lively satisfaction.

The Order of St. John of Jerusalem presented to the Chamber of Deputies a Reclamation, praying

for the restitution of that part of its property in France which has not been sold, and that the revenue of its woods, in particular, should be withdrawn from the Budget of 1816. The Reclamation stated, that it is peculiarly important to the Noblesse of France, deprived of feudal rights, that the Order of Malta should resume its ancient splendour.

The Police of Strasburgh have arrested several individuals accused of sedition. One of them is named BAUDINOT, an Ex Colonel of the 12th regiment of Infantry. He had loudly blamed some of the acts of Government. Accounts from Besancon state, that some revolutionary persons of the mountains, in the Department of Doubs, had taken to flight, and that others had been arrested, and placed under the inspection of the Police.

The second division of the English Army, about 6000 strong, quitted Versailles on the 28th ult. and proceeded towards Cambrai and Valenciennes.

Letters from Vienna report, that the Archduchess MARIA LOUISA is to go to Italy with her sisters, that she will be accompanied by her father on her entrance into Parma, and that her son is to remain at Schoenbrunn. The same authority says, that Baron DE VINCENTI is to be the Austrian Ambassador to Russia, and Prince METTERNICH to Paris.

SIR SIDNEY SMITH, PRESIDENT OF THE KNIGHTS LIBERATORS OF THE WHITE SLAVES OF AFRICA, proceeds in his endeavours to procure the means of subduing the Barbary States. He has issued an Address to the Knights of the different Orders, and to those persons who have subscribed their names towards the formation of the funds necessary to abolish the trade in White and Black Slaves in the north of Africa. He speaks of Sovereigns, and other illustrious persons, as having become Subscribers, but he does not say to what amount, having reserved this information for a Report which he intends to present to the King of France, who, as Grand Master of the Order of St. Louis, has become a Subscriber. Every benevolent mind will wish for the final success of Sir SIDNEY'S scheme, but it is to be feared, that he will not be able to carry it into execution. The time, however, cannot be far distant when these destroyers will experience the vengeance of Europe.

Yesterday, Mr. WM. CHAMBERS delivered to Mr. M'GILLICUDDY, by order of the MAYOR, 9s. 4d. worth of Bread, and one Quarter of Beef, for the use of the Sick Poor.

COUNTY OF ROSCOMMON.

The following letters were written to Owen O'Connell, of Belanagore, in consequence of his having communicated to the Earl of Donoughmore, the Hon. Gen. Stephen M'Mahon, and Arthur Ffrench, Esq. Resolutions passed at the last Aggregate Meeting of the Catholics of the County of Roscommon, requesting a continuance of their Parliamentary support, and the King them for their past noble services.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Knockilly near Clonmel, Dec. 14, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I accept with great satisfaction, and unalloyed zeal, the honourable post to which I am again called, of advocating, in that branch of the Legislature of which I am a Member, the just claims of the Roman Catholics of the County of Roscommon, in a manner so truly gratifying to my feelings, as an individual, so justly respectful towards Parliament itself.

Your kind partiality, which I have had occasion to feel, and so gratefully to acknowledge, has greatly enhanced the value of such public exertions, as it has ever been within my power to make; my anxious solicitude for the accomplishment of my common object, it would have been difficult to overstate.

I have the honour to be, with great truth and regard, dear Sir, your faithful humble Servant.

DONOUGHMORE.

Emuskillin, Dec. 29th, 1815.

DEAR SIR—I shall esteem it a most particular favour, if you will convey to the Roman Catholics, lately assembled at Roscommon, the high sense I entertain of their approbation of my conduct when their claims were under consideration; I also request you will assure them, that I shall have great satisfaction, in concert with Mr. Ffrench, in presenting their Petition to the House of Commons.—Pray me to return you my most sincere thanks for the very flattering terms which you have at all times employed, in making known to me the sentiments of the Roman Catholics of the County of Roscommon. I have the honour to be, dear Sir, your obliged and faithful servant.

STEPHEN MAHON.

French Park, Dec. 14, 1815.

MY DEAR SIR—I have to acknowledge the receipt of yours, enclosing the Resolutions of the Roman Catholics of this County; and I beg, through you, to assure them, that I shall most willingly take share with my honourable Colleague, in the presentation of their Petition to the House of Commons; and I feel highly gratified, that my general conduct in Parliament meets the general approbation of so respectable a body. I have the honour to remain, dear Sir, your most truly,

ARTHUR FFRENCH.

(From the Belfast Chronicle.)

The following Correspondence on the subject of the Resolutions passed at the Meeting held in this town on the 11th ult. has taken place. The Resolution was that:—

Resolved unanimously—That the thanks of this Meeting be returned to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. as being the first in Ireland to call public attention to the preservation of the Protestants in France, at a time when the Catholic Association in Dublin; thus exciting, that, in the honourable pursuit of Catholic Emancipation, and protection from the hostility of

Orange Outrages, he only sought for himself, and his fellow Catholics, that liberty which he was equally ready to grant to others.

Lisburn, 12th Month 13th, 1815.

DEAR FRIEND—I have great satisfaction in communicating to thee the annexed Resolution of a Meeting held in Belfast on the 11th inst. It is a just tribute to thy honourable firmness and zeal in the cause of Civil and Religious Liberty, which, after a close attention, I have always found to be displayed in thy public conduct, as well as in the private correspondence with which thou hast occasionally favoured me.

I am, with sincere respect,
Thine truly,
JOHN HANCOCK.

Daniel O'Connell, Dublin.

Merrion square, 16th Dec. 1815.

MY DEAR SIR—The kind manner in which you have transmitted to me the vote of the Friends of Civil and Religious Liberty in Belfast, demands my sincerest Thanks. I am truly proud of that vote. It is a rich reward, infinitely beyond the value of my poor exertions in the sacred cause of freedom of conscience.

I have ever sought Catholic Emancipation on principle, and as a matter of right. That principle, if established, would be equally useful to the Protestant in France and Italy, as to the Catholic in Ireland. It is a principle which would leave conscience free and unshackled in every country, and without which real liberty cannot, in my opinion, exist in any country.

As a Catholic, I feel myself bound not only by the genuine precepts of my religion, but by the glorious example of other Catholics, to be the first in my humble sphere to discern and oppose the persecution of Protestants. The State who at first, after the Reformation, established freedom of conscience, was a Roman Catholic State—that of Maryland, in North America. The only Government, in modern days, that has granted total and unqualified emancipation to a religion different from its own, is the Roman Catholic Government of Hungary; in which the Protestants were in our own times fully emancipated by their Roman Catholic countrymen.

Let us hope, that the day is not distant, when those noble examples of justice and pure religion will be not only admired but imitated by Christians of all denominations. Let us hope, that man shall at length be allowed to worship his Creator according to the dictates of his conscience, without the impious interference of penal laws—and that bigotry and persecution may be banished from amongst nations boasting of Christianity and Civilization.

I have the honour to be,
With sincere respect,
Your very faithful and humble servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

John Hancock, Lisburn.

We lament to state, that a most melancholy occurrence is the subject of the following extract of a letter from Athlone.—*Parish.*

“What a mournful loss falls to my lot! I am about to convey to you in no less deplorable a catastrophe than the death of Sir Edward Coffin, this morning, by a pistol shot from his own hand, in a fit of insanity. His disorder, as appeared upon the inquest, first showed itself about six months back in an unusual morosity of mind; has ever since gradually, though almost quite imperceptibly, advanced to the fatal crisis that so suddenly snatched him, in the prime and flower of his life, from his family.”

Sir E. Coffin was of Mould, in the County of Roscommon.

Said Sir E. Coffin.—We announce this melancholy intelligence with sentiments of sincere regret. The circumstances of this fatal calamity were truly horrible. The unfortunate gentleman walked out on Saturday last to a plantation not far distant from his house, discharged a case of pistols at his head, one from each hand. Having failed in the immediate accomplishment of his purpose, he discharged a small pocket pistol also at his head. He lived for a short time, and then expired in great agony. His sole consolation to the friends of the unfortunate Gentleman, to know that his mind was for some time past apparently deranged. This derangement was attributed by some to pecuniary embarrassments, by others to some circumstances connected with an affair of honour, in which he had been recently concerned. In private life, Sir Edward's character was estimable.—*Dublin Chronicle.*

A Duel interrupted.—Mr. Sheriff Archer, about the hour of twelve on Sunday, while attending Divine Service at St. Catherine's Church, was hastily called upon, and informed of a meeting going to take place on an affair of honour at the hour of one in the Phoenix Park. He instantly hastened to the Police Office, Usher's Quay, from whence he took with him Mr. Esmin, Chief Peace Officer, and two or three others, and in a little time reached the scene of the intended duel. About a quarter of an hour after, four or five gentlemen, in one group, made their appearance, amongst whom was a Mr. C. who not long ago had an affair of the same nature on his hands. The Sheriff, it should seem, had only a confidential intimation of this intended duel, made in a hurry, and without preparation; he could not, therefore, take either of the parties into custody. These Gentlemen, discovering what had been done, thought proper to withdraw, and though the Sheriff and Chief Peace Officers remained a full hour afterwards in the Park, not a single individual, who could be supposed to be a party in the business, made his appearance. Nothing farther of this mysterious affair has since transpired.—*Freeman's Journal.*

FRENCH ALMANACK.

The common Almanack in France is an amusing production; it commences with the following list of “horoscopes” for each month:

JANUARY.—He who is born in this month will be laborious, and a lover of good wine, but very subject to infidelity; he may too often forget to pay his debts, but he will be complaisant, and withal a fine singer. The lady born in this month will be a pretty prudent housewife, rather melancholy, but yet good tempered.

FEBRUARY.—The man born in this month will love money much, but the ladies more. He will be stony at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be a humane and affectionate wife, and a tender mother.

MARCH.—The man born in this month will be rather handsome; he will be honest and prudent, but he will be poor. The lady will be a jealous, passionate chatter-box, something given to fighting, and, in old age, too fond of the bottle.

APRIL.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in this month will be subject to maladies. He will travel to his advantage, and love the ladies to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich and haughty heiress, who will make him—what, no doubt, you all understand. The lady of this month will be tall and stout, with a little mouth, little feet, little wit, but great talk, and withal a great liar.

MAY.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blessed in every respect.

JUNE.—The man born now will be of small stature, passionately fond of women and children, but will not be loved in return. The lady will be a giddy personage, fond of coffee; she will marry at the age of 21, and will be a fool at 45.

JULY.—The man will be fair; he will suffer death for the wicked woman he loves. The female of this month will be passably handsome, with a sharp nose, but fine bust. She will be of rather sulky temper.

AUGUST.—The man will be ambitious and courageous, but too apt to cheat. He will have several maladies, and two wives. The lady will be amiable and twice married, but her second husband will cause her to regret her first.

SEPTEMBER.—He who is born in this month will be strong, wise and prudent, but too easy with his wife, who will give him great uneasiness. The lady round faced and fair-haired, witty, discreet, amiable and loved by her friends.

OCTOBER.—The man of this month will have a handsome face and florid complexion; he will be wicked in his youth, and always inconstant. He will promise one thing and do another, and remain poor. The lady will be pretty; a little given to coquetry, a little coquettish, and sometimes a little too fond of talking. Not fond of wine, she will give the preference to tea and water. She will have three husbands, who will all die of grief; she will best know why.

NOVEMBER.—The man born now will have a fine face, and be a very desecrator. The lady of this month will be large, liberal, and full of novelty.

DECEMBER.—The man born in this month will be a good sort of person, though passionate. He will devote himself to the army, and be betrayed by his wife. The lady will be amiable and handsome, with a good voice and a well-proportioned body; she will be twice married, remain poor, but continue happy.

After this satisfactory adjustment of *lotes* according to months, follow many other explications of destiny directed by different rules, and founded on other principles. We have predictions according to the four seasons, introduced by the wood cut representation of a stoups old gentleman in a cap and beard, looking through a telescope which accurately touches one of the seven stars, compels the lightning to become one of the zig-zag species, and is very near eclipsing the sun.

If Moore's Almanack be opposed to this French one, it will be found very deficient in what is famous, and not more respectable in astrological