

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CORRESPONDENT.

From the scarcity of Corn so generally apprehended throughout the country, it is absolutely necessary that every means should be speedily adopted, in order to lessen its consumption, by every means in our power.

As one, I beg leave, through the medium of your respectable Paper, to offer some hints, founded on experience, which may not be disregarded by your readers.

The great consumption of corn for seed is one principal drain on public supply, and a serious drawback from the profit of the cultivator—in Ireland, particularly, where the farmer generally sows a much greater proportion of every grain than is necessary, the consequence is most materially felt.

It may be obtained by adopting a more rational system, and a better mode of cultivation, by sowing a less quantity of seed, and by preparing the soil in such a manner as may be likely to bring the crop to maturity, and profit.

Experience has long taught many farmers, that their own obstinacy or indolence will not permit them taking advantage of it. But sowing an extra quantity of seed is a bad substitute for had cultivation, or poverty of soil.

They continue, however, in the old beaten track, without reflecting a moment on their extravagance and folly. Now, Sir, it is well ascertained, that ten grains of corn, judiciously cultivated, will produce as much as ten times that number from a promiscuous sowing—hence, the expectation of a return should not be from the quantity of seed deposited, but from the mode of cultivation, and state and fertility of the soil cultivated.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the state of the whole of the day, as well as the evening of Monday last, the theatre in the Dublin Society-House, in Hawkins-street, was respectably filled by those who attended the Lecture of Mr. Sadler; all seemed to forget their having run the gauntlet of the pelting storms, by the gratification they experienced in the philosophical discussion on Aerostation.

Mr. Sadler entered largely into the history of Aerostation, accompanied by a variety of beautiful experiments, and the inflation of the different species of Balloons which ascended in the theatre, exhibiting the practical effects of the modes adopted by the several Aerostats, from its first invention to the present day.

During the vegetation of the crop, and being well pulverised, every plant is more likely to arrive at maturity, and to become productive.

Experience has proved, that thick sowing is injurious; let us see how far this theory is founded on reason. If half the number of grains usually sown were to arrive at maturity, the average produce of corn would be, at least, one hundred fold—consequently, there must be some serious error in this mode of cultivation, otherwise there would not be (as in generally the case) so great a deficiency of produce.

From fourteen to twenty stone of wheat is usually sown to the acre, yet a return of more than eight bushels is seldom obtained. On the contrary, by sowing less than half this quantity of seed on drills, nearly double this produce may (almost to a certainty) be calculated on.

It is, therefore, evident, that it is not from the quantity of seed deposited, but from judicious cultivation, that the prospect of an adequate produce principally depends. In light soils especially, this extra cultivation is absolutely necessary, in order to obtain good crops of any description; and on such, without this artificial assistance, very inferior wheat could be produced.

The same principle holds good on fertile soils, which, under any system whatever, should be sown thin, in proportion to their fertility.

Hoping these few hints may meet the approbation of your agricultural readers, I am, Sir, Yours, &c. CLEVELAND.

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He proceeded to give a concise and most interesting account of his late aerial excursion with Mr. L'Eveillé, describing the delight they experienced in the progress of their ascent through the clouds, and their sensations on their soaring four miles and a half in elevation, through a region that so few have explored, from whence they surveyed the clouds, whose stupendous appearance he compared to immense pointed cliffs of snow, heaving above them and the terrestrial globe. We will not pretend to describe the sensations of the Aerostats, so fitly detailed, having no experience to venture on an appropriate comparison of such a magnificent subject; but we are happy to find, that the Public are to be gratified by a repetition of the Lecture on Monday next.

The account of their descent was such as to excite the liveliest feelings of interest on detailing the numerous perils they escaped, in traversing, at a late hour, and without a prospect of any certain guidance, through the Bog of Allen, from the darkness of the night, until the barking of a dog directed their course to a cabin, nearly three hours after they had descended. They were conducted by the cottagers to the house of Mr. William Smith, of Ballybrack, whose kindness and hospitality Mr. Sadler described in such terms, as could not fail to interest the feelings of Irishmen, in the pathetic example given of the charitable kindness and hospitality at all times so conspicuous in this country.

Indeed, Mr. Sadler wanted no new proof to convince him of the superior degree of kindness and hospitality, as practised in Ireland by all ranks and descriptions of persons, which he had so recently experienced in the County of Cork.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, DUBLIN.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

QUINRIC V. STERN.

This was an action for Crim. Con. &c. tried by a Special Jury of the City of Dublin, on Friday, the 9th of June, 1815. Verdict for the Plaintiff—Damages £5000.

In the Michaelmas Term ensuing, the Defendant applied to set aside the Verdict on these grounds—First, that the Damages were excessive; secondly, that the Trial was a mis-trial; and thirdly, that the Plaintiff had taken place after the day in Bank—therefore there was no Verdict, or Jury Process, to give jurisdiction to the Judge who tried it.

The Case was, last year, ably argued on both sides; but the Court having deferred giving judgment, and Mr. Justice Moore having, in the present Term, taken his seat on the Bench, it became necessary, for the information of this Learned Judge, to call on one Counsel, on each side, for further argument.

Mr. Whitestone, on this day, on the part of the Plaintiff, shewed cause against the rule Nisi, for setting aside the Verdict.

Mr. Burton, on Saturday, on the part of the Defendant, replied. The arguments were long on both sides, able and ingenious; indeed, so much so, that one would be led to imagine the Court might, with justice and safety, have decided on either.

Their Lordships having heard Counsel on both sides, and it appearing that a difference of opinion still prevailed in the legal mind of the Court, the Chief Justice, Lord Norbury, suggested, as the opinion of the twelve Judges on it, by removing, for that purpose, the Record to the Court of Errors.

The proposition was consented to.

Letters here, it is said, reached London from the younger Mina, dated Baltimore (North America), the 20th of September, stating that he was to sail from thence on the 23d, with a squadron of five vessels, having military stores and arms of all descriptions on board, together with three hundred French and Spanish Officers, of high classes, destined for the Spanish Main, to join the Patriots. Mina further states, that he experienced the most cordial assistance from the People of the United States, and that the value of the effects subscribed for him, in aid of the cause in which he embarked, amounted to little short of 100,000 dollars. The Spanish Consul at Baltimore, Sr. Don Oniz, used every effort to frustrate Mina's object, but all in vain, it being the evident and undisputed intention of the North Americans to afford all possible aid to the Insurgents of the South.

Among the scenes of riot and confusion which too often disgrace the annual commemoration of the 5th of November, one which occurred yesterday evening was sufficient to create, for the time, very serious alarm, and to serve as a serious warning against future occasions. A number of idle people, to the amount of some hundreds, had assembled on the Lambeth side of the water, to make a large bonfire with tar-barrels, &c.; for which purpose they pitched upon a spot immediately adjoining the very extensive soap manufactory of Messrs. T. and B. Hawes, at Old Barge-works. No sooner was the fire lighted, than the danger to the large warehouses, filled with tallow and other inflammable materials, and which might have involved the whole neighbourhood, became evident. A private engine was immediately brought, and the fire attempted to be put out, but the mob resisted the attempt, until the arrival of the constables, with a numerous body of patrol, compelled them to remove to a less hazardous situation. It was not, however, until a late hour, that the disturbance occasioned by these occurrences had ceased. Surely, if bonfires are to be allowed in the capital, the Magistrates should at least see that they are not placed where they may produce an extensive conflagration. The servants of Messrs. Hawes were compelled to remain on guard all night.—London Papers, Oct. 6.

Sir James Gambier, his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General in Holland, embarked on Thursday morning last, with his family, for Rotterdam. Mr. Gromos.—In the year 1777, the present Duchess of Devonshire, then Lady Elizabeth Foster, in all the bloom of youth and beauty, spent some months at Lausanne, whither Mr. Gibbon had retired to complete his immortal work—"The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire."

Among the sons of fashion and literature who were in the habit of paying their devoirs to her Ladyship, none were more assiduous than Mr. Gibbon and the celebrated physician Dr. Tissot. As both were ambitious of a high place in the good opinion of the Lady, some keen encounters of their wit frequently took place. At the close of one of these conflicts, which had been somewhat sharper than usual, the physician, addressing Gibbon, said to him, "My Historian, when my Lady is sick of your insipidity (jalousie) I will cure her."—And, rejoined Gibbon to Dr. Docteur, when my Lady is dead of your prescriptions, I will bury her."—It is but justice to Tissot to add, that he had the candour to admit the superiority of his antagonist.

At a sale of an ancient Well-Lady's library, the last but one was an account of the late Mrs. Hume's Family, with their descent from the first Earl of Home, by the line of the Duke of York.

effect was for some time visible, and any fear of danger arising from the circumstance soon subsided. On Thursday evening, however, the woman felt herself slightly unwell. This slight disposition continued until the following Sunday, when it increased, and she felt an inability to swallow some tea. On Monday morning, the disease became more violent, and every symptom of hydrophobia now too evidently appeared. On Tuesday morning she died, notwithstanding the unremitting endeavours of several respectable medical attendants to prevent the catastrophe.

POTATOES.—When the outside leaves of potato-tops begin to turn brown, all vegetation ceases, no more nutriment is supplied to the root. By reaping and carting off the stalks and leaves, and covering them in a heap to rot, they become excellent manure; the ground occupied by the potatoes becomes drier, and they will be fit for lifting in ten days, but would take a month according to the common process. There never was a season which calls so loudly for every attention to the potato crop. If it is in a wet or unripe state, there is much danger in putting large bodies together in pits, where they will ferment and rot. I strongly recommend the above, which has been my practice for forty years. Many years since I put three hundred barrels of potatoes in pits, in an elevated situation; the labourers who covered them in made a hollow round each pit, a sea season came on, and when the pits were examined in December, they were found filled with water; I had them removed to a large granary, and mixed well with dry turf mould, and carefully turned every day for six weeks—when every potato in the granary was thrown out as rotten. About 20 barrels in the bottoms of the pits were so covered with mud, that they were considered as not worth being brought to the granary. I had them carried to a grass field which was under irrigation, they were well washed in the streams, and when completely cleaned, were raked out on the dry part of the field, and thence removed into dry pits, in which they were placed with layers of dry earth between them. Of these 20 barrels I did not lose a potato. Much of the potato grounds near the rivers have been under water, and are in danger of being lost. If their owners will dig, wash, clean, and place them in dry pits, with layers of earth between them, they will find them completely secured.

MEANWHILE ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday night, two boys, Patrick and Christopher Hacks, were drowned in the quarry-hole near Bally Mills, beyond Swobys, which has been suffered for a long time back to remain without any kind of protection for passengers; it is on the side of the high road leading from Swobys to the Quay, upwards of 12 feet deep, and nearly double that diameter. The earth underneath the road is actually excavated by it to the distance of some feet—These boys, the eldest of whom was only thirteen and the other but nine years of age, were sent by their father to a man of the name of Gaynor, near his house, for a set of pipes which he had in his, between six and seven o'clock on the above night, which was very dark and wet; he not returning at ten o'clock, their father went to inquire for them, and was there till that they had left that with the pipes four hours before; immediate search was made after the boys, but they were not found until they were discovered on the bank; and, after some time spent in digging the hole, the body of one of the boys was found, and next morning that of the other. The pony on which they rode strayed into a field after the accident, where he was found next morning with the saddle and bridle on him. Mr. Parsley, Coroner, held an Inquest on the bodies and the Jury returned a verdict of—Accidental Death.

Colonel Verker has published in the papers a Libelric the following address "To the Graduate, Clergy, Freeholders and Freeman of the City and County of Limerick."

Unconscious.—It could have been so unfortunate as by any act of mine to have forfeited the confidence you have so repeatedly placed in me as your Representative, I return to solicit a continuance of it at the next Election, with the most lively gratitude for the favours you have already conferred upon me. Depending upon the zealous attachment that has been so conspicuously evinced by my friends upon every trying occasion, I am in no ways dismayed by the pompous threats that have been held out by my adversaries, nor will I be deterred by them out of the course I have hitherto steered in politics, which has been rewarded by the approbation of a great majority of my constituents, whose good opinion I am most anxious to retain; as little successful, in creating any apprehension, has been the under-hand artifice of a Noble Friend, who, to forward their own views, are, with other men's powers, vainly endeavouring to reduce a fallen interest, and to induce me into a compromise of that Freedom of Election they affect to be so solicitous to establish.

With a firm reliance upon the exertions of my friends, I shall hail the day of trial as a day of triumph to them, disregarding of the ally's back, that has been so profusely indulged in, and which must only weaken the cause that it seeks to advance. I shall take an early opportunity of paying my personal respects to you, and assuring you individually, of the sincere regard with which I remain, Gentlemen, your faithful and obliged humble servant.

WATERFORD. Printed and Published by the Proprietor, ARTHUR BRADY, Book-keeper and Stationer, &c.

R. T. POWER OFFERS for Sale, about 100 Dozen PORT, SHERBET, and TENERIFF, which he will sell cheap, and at the very best Quality. The LINEN DRAPERY WAREHOUSE is well assorted with BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, and BRUSSELS, SHILTS, English and Irish FLANNELS, DIAPERS, and SUEDE, yard-wide and seven-eighths LINENS, CAMBRICKS, LAWNS, and MUSLINS, new PRINTED GOODS, TAINETS, &c. A great Variety of Virginia and Lamb's Wool, Cotton, and HILL STOKINGS. Quay, Waterford, Nov. 16, 1816.

HOPS. P. & P. NEVINS DAILY EXPECT THE ARRIVAL OF 81 Puckets, and 1/2 of Prime New HOPS, 8 Bags, which they will then offer for Sale by Auction. Charles-Street, 11th Mo. No. 5th, 1816.

TO BE SET, FOR EVER, THE LODGE QUARTER OF BALLINNESSUNEGLEIGH, BONSMAHON. Apply to Sir THOMAS OSBORNE, November 3, 1816.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD. THE ASSIZE OF BREAD, BY ORDER OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SAID CITY.

THE Middle Piece of Wheat and Flour (as taken by Act of Parliament to form the Assize), was last week, 44 7/8 per Barrel, beside an Allowance for the Bakers per Quarter, by Act of Parliament, on White and Refined, for the Benefit of the Baker, and Ten Shillings on Household.

Table with 3 columns: WHITE, RANGED, HOUSEHOLD. Rows include Penny Loaf, Four-Penny, Six-penny, and Flour per Barrel.

Waterford Market Prices—Nov. 18. Butter, first quality, 60 0 00; second quality, 50 0 00; third quality, 40 0 00; Tallow, refined, 40 0 00; Pork, fresh, 45 0 00; Pigs, small, 35 0 00; Beef, first quality, 16 0 17; Mutton, first quality, 10 0 10; Oatmeal, 20 0 21; Flour, first quality, 40 0 00; second quality, 36 0 00; third quality, 32 0 00; Wheat, first quality, 20 0 18; second quality, 18 0 18; third quality, 16 0 18; Barley, first quality, 12 0 00; second quality, 10 0 00; third quality, 8 0 00; Oats, first quality, 4 0 00; second quality, 3 0 00; third quality, 2 0 00; Peas, 4 0 00; Beans, 4 0 00; Potatoes, 1 0 00; Fresh Butter, 1 6 0 0.

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NOTICE. THE COMMISSIONERS of INLAND EXCISE and TAXES have directed the Suspension of the Levy of the Still Finis, under the Order of the 16th ultimo, to be continued for the further time of one Month, from the 8th Instant, in consequence of the protracted State of the Harbours.

By order of the Commissioners, EDWARD HARDMAN, Excise-Office, Dublin, 12th Nov. 1816.

CAPTAIN PATRICK AYLWARD, (LATE OF THE SHIP EDEN), DECEASED.

IF the HEIRS AT LAW will apply to the Subscribers, they may receive a Balance of Account due him, upon giving the requisite Proof of their Right to the Same. Application may be made to ROBERT BURKE and Co. Cork. P. BIRIE, NICHOLL, and FORSYGHT, London.

THE REAL JAPAN BLACKING, MADE BY DAY AND MARTIN, NO. 97, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

THIS inestimable Composition, with half the usual Labour, produces a most brilliant Jet Black, fully equal to the highest Japan Varnish, and peculiarly Serviceable to the Leather; it will not rub off, it is perfectly free from any unpleasant Smell, and will retain its Virtues any Climate. Sold, Wholesale and Retail, by their Agents, MR. S. PHILLIPS, Banker and Stationer, Quay, Waterford.

AN ABSTRACT of the RETURNS of the Quantities and Prices of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR, sold in the City of Dublin and Liberties thereunto adjoining, for the Week ending November 8, 1816, allowing the following Quantities to be a Barrel of each Sort:—

Table with 4 columns: Species, Barrels, Price, Average, Medium Price. Rows include Wheat, Flour, Bere, Oats, Peas, Beans, and Rye.

MARRIAGE OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA AND THE PRINCESS CHARLOTTE OF BAVARIA.

On the 24th of October, at half-past six o'clock, the marriage of his Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte with his Imperial Majesty Francis I. Emperor of Austria, King of Hungary and Bohemia, &c. was solemnized in the chapel of the Royal Palace, according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church.

The procession to the church was extremely splendid. The King and Queen and all the Members of the Royal Family, with their numerous suites, attended the ceremony. After it was over, Te Deum was chanted. A salute of 300 cannon, the ringing of all the bells, and three volleys fired by the Garrison and Landwehr of this capital, drawn up in the square of Maximilian, announced the happy event which binds in the most intimate union the Sovereigns and the People of Austria and Bavaria.

The Bishop afterwards gave to all present the benediction, and the procession returned from the Church to the saloon of Hercules, where her Majesty the Empress, Queen, their Royal Highnesses, the Princess and Princesses, were pleased to receive the congratulations of the Court. In the evening the whole city was splendidly illuminated; and a numerous suite, in a long train of state carriages, drove through the principal streets, and were every where welcomed by the most enthusiastic acclamations of the People.

The most sight was afforded by the grand colonnade of Max-Joseph Square, in the middle of which was the Temple of Hymen, and over it the symbol of Happiness and Peace, the rainbow, beaming in its seven colours. It was adorned with statues and inscriptions, and the whole illumination of this square had a magical effect.

Here their Majesties last stopped, welcomed by social and instrumental music, and their magnificent train returned to the Royal Palace the 31st. Those who had the good fortune to see the procession of their Majesties, &c. through the saloons and apartments of the Palace to the Chapel, want words to paint the splendour, the richness and the elegance of the dress, especially those of the Queen, of the young bride, of the Electress Dowager, of Princess Augusta, consort of Prince Eugene, and of the other Princesses, as well as the dignity of the whole solemnity.

PRICE OF BREAD. Quarters Loaf, 11s. 6d. Half Quarter Loaf, 6s. 6d.

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appeared in the richest and most elegant dresses, and the conduct of the whole solemnity was suitable to the occasion.

Immediately after the ceremony, his Majesty's Adjutant-General, Lieut.-General Count Wurmburg, set out for Vienna, to carry the wedding ring to his Majesty the Emperor.

LONDON. FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 8.

Papers to the 6th ult. have arrived this morning from Boston in America. They give a flourishing statement of the Finances; but we ought particularly to mention, that several Papers give very erroneous accounts of the probable surplus available for the further wants of the American Government, stating it at 29 millions of dollars. The real statement appears to be only 9 millions. The Government Paper of the United States corrects these false reports and statements, to prevent wrong opinions being entertained on so important a subject.

The American Papers mention, that very extensive fires have taken place in the woods, particularly in the district of Maine, the County of Oxford, including the towns of Paris, Albany, Bethel, &c. New Hampshire has greatly suffered. Europeans can have little idea of extensive districts being on fire, carrying destruction for 20 and 30 miles. These Papers state, that the atmosphere was darkened at such a distance as sea, that several shipwrecks had taken place on the coast—two near Boston.

We are authorised by a friend of the Lord Mayor's, says the Morning Chronicle, "to state, that there was not the least truth in a paragraph that has appeared in most of the public prints, that his Lordship had purchased a bullock and flour, in order to ascertain the profits of the butchers and bakers." There is great propriety in stating the fact; but we regret that his Lordship, whose good intentions to the lower orders cannot be disputed, and other Gentlemen of influence, do not do something of the kind; nor merely to ascertain profits—that would be invidious—but to encourage some individual butchers and bakers to sell at the lowest rate, which will leave a reasonable profit, by pointing them out to the Public as tradesmen deserving of patronage.

The night of the 23d of October has been fatal to the Canton of Schaffhausen. The thermometer fell two degrees below freezing, and the cold has completely destroyed the last hopes the vines could yet offer. All the white grapes have been frozen; and there are so few red, that proprietors will be obliged to collect all their crops to press them. The same calamity afflicts the neighbouring country.

We have received Boston and other American Papers to the 16th ult. The present situation of the United States with South America assumes considerable importance. In addition to the hostile appearances in the United States of expeditions fitting out to assist the cause of the Insurgents, it would now appear the Spaniards have again captured another American schooner, the Firebrand. The intelligence is demi-official, communicated by the Commanding Officer at New Orleans. The official paper, the National Intelligencer, however, attempts to explain away the circumstance, by stating, that inflammatory accounts are daily circulated to exasperate the citizens of the United States against Spain. The account of the capture of the Firebrand is stated not to be depended upon, as another account mentions she escaped from the three Spanish schooners by superior sailing. The other Papers, as may be expected, are loud in their execrations against Spain—War, war! to avenge this insult on the American Flag.

CONSUL-GENERAL, Nov. 8.—A very considerable quantity of Wheat remained over from Wednesday's market, for which there was very little demand this morning, and sales were consequently extremely heavy at a reduction of 2s. per quarter. Barley is also full 1s. per quarter cheaper, and difficult to sell at that decline. In Beans, Peas, and Oats, there is no alteration.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 9. No Papers had been received this morning from Paris later than Monday; but we have private accounts dated on the evening of that day.

The King, on his procession from the Thuilleries to the Chamber of Deputies, was received with universal acclamations. His Majesty was accompanied by Monsieur, and by the Dukes of Angoulême and Berry. A Deputation of 25 Peers and 25 Deputies had been appointed to meet his Majesty. The Ministers followed in the suite of the King.

His Majesty delivered his Speech in an audible voice, and with a tone of kindness as well as firmness. He paused for a moment about the middle of the Speech, and pronounced the conclusion in particular with a forcible emphasis.

The Chamber of Deputies was not to meet till the second day (Wednesday) after the opening of the Session. The first object will be the verification of the powers of the Deputies; next the Address to the King; the appointment of five Candidates for the Presidency, and nine Candidates for the offices of Questors; five Vice-Presidents to be presented to the King; and four Secretaries to be named.

The cries of Vive le Roi! resounded from every part of the

