

YOUR TEETH!

The Dentiste de la Jeunesse; or, the way to have round and beautiful Teeth, &c.

We have made "Your Teeth" our Head, for the sake of attracting peculiar attention to the very generally interesting book...

The Dentiste de la Jeunesse is rather an inauspicious Anglo-French mixture of a name; and hypercritic might feel disposed to imagine that the volume would be but soon, which set out in so fantastic a manner...

The preface is not remarkable for any great discovery, except it be that "attention to the teeth is necessary at every age; and even when we have been deprived of some, still it is of very great importance to be able to preserve those which remain."

But our author does not rest his claim to universal interest on the simple appeal to the personal feelings of every individual; he sustains himself on the highest classical authorities; and with all that philosophy and astonishing erudition so happily illustrated by French writers...

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Petroneus, in describing the luxury and effeminacy of a certain People, observes that they made use of silver tooth-picks. Martial says, "the best tooth-pick is the lentisk; if, however, you cannot procure a tender shoot, you may pick your teeth with a quill."

Not being quite sure that men were born from teeth, we are, at all events, certain that teeth are exceedingly serviceable appendages to them, after they have been born.

It is only by conforming to the precepts of the art that we can give to the teeth that lustre alluded to by Ovid, in the following expression: "I can perceive your attentions, by the whiteness of your teeth."

cannot be agreeable when a front tooth is wanting; a Greek poet observes, that such a mouth has lost the graces with which it was decorated; Ovid wisely proposes as a remedy against here, to make her laugh who has defective teeth; attention to this stratagem, ought not the young amant to neglect, that art is capable of supplying the defect, and should it not call to the remembrance of him who wishes to please, the following lines...

Having in this way, and with so much learning, established the fact, that teeth are really useful and ornamental, and ought to be taken care of, our philosophical dentist very judiciously adds, "It is not enough to know, with the poets, the mode of treating the teeth adopted by the ancients; it is of more importance to be acquainted with the best and most likely means of rendering and preserving them in a healthy state."

To supply this information, is the avowed object of his treatise; and, if it does invariably employ a dentist, that you ought always to employ a dentist, that only shows the extreme anxiety of the writer that the best advice should be at hand for so momentous a matter as dentition and tooth-cleaning.

Should the world not be inclined to buy all these tomes, it may be well to know how much intelligence is contained in the (we beg pardon, the) Dentiste; and in the first place it is worthy of remark, as Mr. Dural ingeniously states, "that the Latin word which signifies tooth is an abbreviation of another word, which implies chewing, and which proves that the teeth have always been considered by the ancients as formed especially for that operation."

This mysterious natural secret being ripped from the mystical and hieroglyphical oracles of the earliest sages, Mr. D. increases our admiration of his wisdom and sagacity by further informing us, that "the teeth are found in most animals which live upon solid food, and they seem naturalists for the purpose of classing them into herbivorous, omnivorous, and carnivorous; and as man is endowed with all these different kinds, he is called omnivorous, that is, he is intended to eat of all!"

The Ogre Man, thus felicitously defined by his edacious qualities, is fitted, as our readers who are concerned in the fact, will be happy to learn, for his desecrating purposes, in the following manner: "When the mouth is opened, the teeth exhibit themselves under the form of two semicircular rows of little white bodies, hard and shining. In the adult they are thirty-two in number, sixteen for each jaw: the four in the middle are flat and cutting; they are therefore called incisives, or cutting teeth; from their connection with the four others of the lower jaw, which have the same name, there can be no doubt that they are intended to cut, when they come in contact, like a pair of scissors. Upon the sides of these in each jaw are two teeth, which are more round and sharp, and which seem made to tear the aliment, like those of dogs, from which they borrow their name (canine); they are also called eye-teeth, because their root, being exceedingly long, approaches the eye nearer than those of any other teeth; they do not however communicate with that organ; and the involuntary tears, which are observed to flow when one of them is drawn, are also seen upon the extraction of one of the ginders; they are also called angular teeth, either on account of their form, or because, being placed at each angle of the mouth, they regulate its extent; more backward, and on each side of these teeth, are five others, called molars, or ginders, two small, and three large, whose office it is to grind the food, and have the same effect in mastication as the mill stones have in a mill."

So provided with cutters, teasers, and grinders, including the wisdom teeth, it is strange that men should have fallen into such a blunder about these members, as to have regarded them as inorganic bodies without life, which Mr. Dural assures us has been the case; drawing, at the same time, this very obvious inference from it (for he is literally siccus justus aax dentis) viz.—"From this circumstance arise no doubt the ingenious fable, which represents Cadmus as giving birth to men, by sowing the teeth of the dragon which he had slain."

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This prophetic property of teeth is another recommendation to Mr. Dural's work; for it will readily be granted, that so extraordinary a quality, in addition to their common and daily usefulness, renders them of infinitely greater importance than any other organ. Mr. D. would not condemn the washing of infants' mouths, as prejudicial to the teeth; and, with a mark of civility, reprehends the mothers in St. Paul for the practice, as giving their children the scurvy. "It has been remarked (the tell us) that this scurvy, was emblematic or metaphoric to Spangland; and it is observable, that the Scotch pluck themselves and their children into cold water, even in the depth of winter!"

Mr. D. also warns his patients against certain things, which have been found by experience, (and he as usual quotes his authorities,) to be a little detrimental to the teeth. Among these, we may particularly reckon cracking cherry-stones, knocking your mouth in playing at blind-man's buff near the marble table of a commodore or a captain, the stroke of a hammer, the rump with tennis balls, a push in the jaw with golf, against all which practices, we join in denouncing them, which to preserve a good show of teeth, Mr. Dural further advises you to shun, it is what nature demands for an easy dentition; every where she offers us the example. Let us observe rather to imitate her than to rebel, so that we can do better, and leave to the English to make their children sick by fast, according to the advice of their writers, Locke, Fisher, Hamilton, and others."

After this we are not surprised to learn that the French ladies are so habitually nurses that their milk sometimes absolutely intoxicates their babies! These little drunken animals, however, like other children, about the age of seven years, coming to their second dentition, or permanent teeth, in this department Mr. Dural's learning shines once more: "To see (says he) two rows of teeth, as in the son of Mithridates, or three, as in Hercules, must certainly excite our astonishment; perhaps, we might be tempted to doubt these facts, and consider them only as fables, if a collection of observations published at Berlin, in 1772, and dedicated to the celebrated Haller, Arnold had not reported, that he had seen a child, thirty-fourteen years, who had seventy-two teeth, thirty-two for each jaw, which were healthy and well placed in two rows, except the front ones, which were slightly irregular. The cutting of teeth in very old age, he also tells us, is not the common course of nature, and fortuitously happens the following epitaph, composed by himself, for the general use of such exceptions to the rules of dentition:—

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Had Mr. Dural practiced in those days, the hard word would have been known better. Ovid was a writer, as well as a more delicate observer of the teeth; and Horace and Martial were strenuous advocates for keeping them clean. Petroneus, in describing the luxury and effeminacy of a certain People, observes that they made use of silver tooth-picks. Martial says, "the best tooth-pick is the lentisk; if, however, you cannot procure a tender shoot, you may pick your teeth with a quill."

Not being quite sure that men were born from teeth, we are, at all events, certain that teeth are exceedingly serviceable appendages to them, after they have been born.

It is only by conforming to the precepts of the art that we can give to the teeth that lustre alluded to by Ovid, in the following expression: "I can perceive your attentions, by the whiteness of your teeth."

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THE ARMY.

Court-Martial on Lieutenant-Colonel St. George French, of the 6th Dragoon Guards, on charges preferred against him by the Earl of Carhampton, Colonel of the Regiment.

[The Charges and Names of the Members of the Court have already been published.]

The proceedings commenced at the Horse Guards on Tuesday evening, and the hearing of evidence occupied the Court four days.

Major Watson, and Paymaster Hay, were examined in support of the first charge—relative to Col. French's keeping a female in the barracks, and calling her Mrs. French, though not his wife.

Adjutant Charles Stewart, Captain Andrew Ferguson, and Colonel William Martin, in support of the second charge—intending a greater punishment on three Sergeants than is ordered by a Court-Martial.

Cornet Andrew and Veterinary Surgeon Hayward, in support of the third charge—stealing in the sale of horses.

Cornet Martin and Mr. Harris (a Government Horse-dealer), in support of the fourth charge—another charge of stealing in horses.

Cornet Hall and Paymaster Hay, in support of the fifth charge—same subject.

Captains Hay, Leslie, M'Donald, Ferguson, and Stephens, and Sergeants Pitt and Gibson, in support of the sixth charge—cutting out and defacing leaves of the Troop Register of Horses.

The Court met on Monday last, pursuant to adjournment, and

Colonel French, being called upon for his defence, proceeded to read a statement from a written paper which he held in his hand. It commenced with expressing his desire to call the attention of the Court to the unqualified language made use of on the part of the prosecution, before he submitted his answers to the charges which had been preferred against him.

The person who had originated this prosecution had indulged in cruel, foul, and unfounded calumny—a calumny unheard of towards a person whose conduct as an Officer and a Gentleman was never once called in question, by those who had the best opportunities of forming an estimate of it; he trusted, however, that the raucous or so malicious a libel on his character would make no unfavourable impression on the Court, composed as it was of Gentlemen of high and unsullied honour, who knew and felt what was due to the feelings of a man holding the rank he did in His Majesty's service.

Had he been guilty of the ignominious and disgraceful conduct imputed to him in the sixth charge, he would have deserved transportation;—he would have deserved to be put to the wheelbarrows of Austria, or to be sent to Botany Bay. From this Court he had nothing to fear; yet his feelings suffered more than he could express, from the foul and atrocious representations which had been made by the prosecution, although the Press, with a generous regard to justice, had forbidden to publish them till he was heard in his defence.

What could have induced the Noble Lord who was the Prosecutor in this case to have acted by him in such a manner, he (Colonel French) was at a loss to say, as he had always treated that Noble Lord with the greatest possible respect; but surely he ought to have made himself much better acquainted with the nature of the evidence which was to be produced, before he thus wantonly assailed with the character and conduct of a Lieutenant-Colonel of an old and distinguished Regiment, and of a Colonel French, who had by the imperative duty of that Noble Lord, to have put himself in possession of an accurate statement of facts, both with respect to the charges themselves, and the motives of the parties who had undertaken to establish them.

How he incurred the censure of the Noble Lord, he knew not; but this he knew, that his grand offence was committed on the twenty-sixth of June, 1818, when he rejected some saddlery which had been purchased by Paymaster Hay. He should now refer to the charges, as they had been exhibited against him; and he should submit it to the Court, that no evidence whatever had been produced to substantiate the first charge—

subjects, however, is unabated, and she looks with cheerfulness to the moment when the proceedings in the House of Lords shall be resumed. She has had repeated interviews with her legal advisers.

What is the case? Is it the case of a lady living in the bosom of domestic felicity, safe in a husband's confidence, and abusing that confidence to the pollution of his family, and the destruction of his happiness? Is it a case like that put by a great Oration, to start back with horror, when, instead of seeing his own image reflected from their infant features, he sees that of the destroyer of his happiness? Oh, no—the joys of domestic life, so justly appreciated by every female heart, were scarcely known to this illustrious lady, for a few short months had not flown over her head, ere she saw herself deserted by the man who had sworn to love, honour, and cherish her, and exposed alone in the midst of an unfeeling world. And yet this is a charge brought against a person left in these circumstances, and coming, or supposed to come, from the very person who left her. It is this circumstance which has outraged the feelings of every person capable of thinking on the subject, and convinced them, with an effect stronger than of any reasoning, that one party in this case has been more sinned against than sinning.

The liturgy of the Church was altered so as to omit the name of the Royal Family, and her Majesty's name was omitted. Little probably as Ministers deemed of this omission, considering it merely as a piece of Court etiquette, it is not easy to conceive a more unwholesome mixture of the morals of a Court with the solemnities of devotion. When it is considered that this mutilated liturgy was to cramp the devotions of some millions of people, it seems that for their own paltry ends they were willing to carry the injury to the House of God, and had determined that they who were not to sit on the same throne on earth, should be prevented from appearing together before the same throne in Heaven.

This being the day appointed by her Majesty to receive Addresses of Condolence and Congratulation from various public meetings, held either in the several parishes of the metropolis and its vicinity, or in more distant parts of the country, those streets through which the processions were expected to pass displayed this morning the busy and bustling appearance which usually precedes any public occurrence interesting to the great body of the People. The deputations assembled in the country to the Addresses to Brandenburgh House assembled in their respective Committee rooms, where they were attended by vast crowds, who purposed to accompany them to the feet of her Majesty, with the loyal and dutiful expressions of their respect for her courage, and their sympathy in her sufferings. The several deputations proceeded towards Brandenburgh House, from their respective Committee rooms, taking various routes. About twelve o'clock the Deputation from the Ward of Farringdon passed through the Strand. It was led by the bachelors of the parish on horseback, and consisted of about sixty open carriages, each drawn by four horses. This was soon followed by a still more magnificent and numerous procession of the inhabitants of Spitalfields. This party was preceded by the Gentlemen composing the Deputation on horseback, two and two, carrying white stars; two persons also on horseback supported a handsome flag, and they succeeded a long line of ladies, each carrying in a the former procession, six Gentlemen, wearing white favours. The positions in this procession were all distinguished by wearing yellow silk jackets. A procession from the parish of St. Andrew exhibited a brilliant display of ladies elegantly dressed, wearing magnificent plumes of feathers. The carriages conveying the ladies were closed. This was rather fortunate, as it saved them from the effects of a sudden shower of rain, which however was of short duration. Our party and the ladies of the hour will not suffer us to notice any of the other numerous and splendid processions which entered the city this morning, bearing to the Queen the sentiments of many large and respectable bodies of the People in commendation of the proceedings instituted against her. As the parties generally arrived at Brandenburgh House, the deputations were ushered into her Majesty's presence, and were most graciously received, while the crowds assembled in front of the house took the air with acclamations. We cannot now afford room for any of the Addresses, but to each her Majesty returned a most gracious Answer.

BALLAD.

My heart was of the purest gold
That mortal eye could view,
And all the streams that in them roll'd
Were of the brightest blue.

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That mortal eye could view,
And all the streams that in them roll'd
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GENERAL RIEGO.

Letter from General Riego to his companions in arms, Generals Lopez-Banos & Arga-Aguero, in La Isla.

Madrid, September 3.

My DEAR COMPANIONS AND FRIENDS—I arrived here, animated with those sentiments so well known to you, and acting in every thing conformably to their dictates and impulse. Up to this day I have done what I shall now relate. I saw and spoke to the King twice, and in my second interview I had an opportunity of discovering to him the very bottom of my heart respecting the principal object which had induced me to leave your place *incognito*, tending alone to promote the tranquillity of our country, and consequently his own safety and that of his throne, by my presence at Court girding against evils which might have happened, and doing away with the unfounded rumours spread about, regarding our arms, as well there as here—in short, of Spain and Europe also. I greet you, &c. &c.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30.

We are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following recent, and in the present state of Portugal, very important communication.—

LISBON, SEPT. 13.—Conceiving that you may feel some apprehension with respect to the state of this country, we think it well to drop you a few lines, to inform you, that we are as yet without any novelty in this place, every thing remaining, with little variation, as when we addressed you on the 30th ult. In the meanwhile, the Opisto people are daily gaining ground, and augmenting their forces by the defection of all the troops that are near enough to join them; and it is now pretty well ascertained, that our Government will very shortly be under the necessity of submitting. Our Rulers are using every means in their power to conciliate matters, and have themselves actually consulted the Cortes for the 15th of November. We are perfectly convinced, that in a short time, all will be quietly arranged; and that our public tranquillity will not suffer in the least.

No information so precise as the foregoing has as yet reached this Country. If contradiction had been necessary, it puts a total end to the fabrications conveyed by the Paris Papers; and it holds out the almost assured prospect, that the Revolution will go on, and finally become triumphant. The Rulers of Portugal appear to have seen the fatality of resisting the will of the Nation, and their conduct in the mediated changes will, most likely, prove in all those disastrous scenes which so frequently attend alterations in systems of Government. The history of the world furnishes very few manifestations of reformations originating with the Rulers of any People; the enjoyment of power is too dear to be foregone, and the perils to which it is exposed by a simultaneous voice extort concessions which would never otherwise have assumed a prudent line of conduct; but it would be worse than absurd to give them praise for what necessity has evidently forced upon their adoption. The time to come may exhibit them in a more favourable point of view. From being mere subservient agents of distant Royalties, they may stand forth the friends of their country's welfare; and if so, they will be entitled to the noblest of all designations—that of Patriots.

On Thursday, we published some letters relating to the challenge which Lieutenant Howson sent, at Milan, in November, 1816, to the other son of Governor to Cadix, and myself as commander of the army of the maritime provinces, which might be composed of the cause in January, which declared in favour of the cause in January, and the squadron of artillery; manifesting to them by this proposition, that I preferred the welfare of our country to my own personal interest, by preferring a small province, and a sickly climate, to the important command of a large kingdom, and which besides for me had the attraction of analogy to that of my native province—but no one of my proposals have they consented to admit.

This is the state of the affair with regard to the King and his Ministers—Ministers who, in my opinion, unduly aspire to the name of being the only creators of the civil liberty of their Country, its only restorers, and the only consolidators of its new system; viewing us for this reason, with jealousy and envy, which their self-love does not allow them to see without their own breasts, and their imaginations being besides fevered by the silly rumours spread about, which if they do not operate in them, do in others, and thus excite distrust, and give rise to the idea that we are unfeeling, and fond of military ambition—miserable and mean phantoms of the human mind, which Heaven unhappily allows to trouble the souls of the greatest and most deserving men.

You will please to communicate all I here point out to the Commanders of the respective corps; as to all I feel bound to manifest, by plainly manifesting my own conduct, how much I appreciate their good opinion and esteem.

With regard to the manner in which the people of Madrid received me, the enthusiasm my presence inspired into all the good people, and the confidence they repose in the firmness and immutability of my patriotic sentiments, it would not be proper for me to speak at present; I shall, therefore, merely observe, that it greatly exceeded all I could have expected.

I wish nothing but the liberty of my country, obtained through the very means of the constitutional system proclaimed—I aspire to nothing more than to see this radically consolidated by those prudent measures the Executive ought to take to secure this same liberty to the People, to the pacific Spaniards who, in the shape of armed patriots, have proclaimed it in all the provinces, in the capital itself, and who hitherto have been enjoying it.

The National Congress in this has yet done nothing; and I conceive they ought to have done it whilst public feeling was so much alive. Still I hope it will be done; and, as the instrument of the Legislative and Executive Authority, I will not take a step that is not directed to the main object I have in view, which you and all the world have seen—that of dying in any manner to render our fellow-citizens constitutionally happy, because in the complete attainment of this their felicity is united with mine, that of all my companions in arms, as well there as here—in short, of Spain and Europe also. I greet you, &c. &c.

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the Officers of the Quarantine Department, or the Inspector of Strangers, and shall have come direct from his or her place of abode.

Persons coming by sea shall not be received until after a performance of the quarantine established as to the respective places from whence they may arrive, except they come from places actually infected. Vessels from such places will not be admitted without passing through a foul Lazaretto.

All residents leaving the garrison shall be required to take a ticket from the Inspector of Strangers, specifying the day of their departure; and, unless they return within forty-eight hours, they shall be subject to the regulations contained in Article 1, with respect to persons coming from the westward of the line thereto defined. Should they not have passed the said line, a document from the proper Spanish authorities must be produced of the route they have followed, proving the same to be the case.

Persons coming from other parts of Spain, and in the vicinity of the infected District, will be detained at the Gorden, until their passports have been submitted for the special consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor.

All personal baggage will be sent to the Health Department, and be subject to the regulations of quarantine. No bedding can be admitted on any preference whatever.

The Gorden is established on the neutral ground in the same manner as last year, and all persons are enjoined not to attempt to pass the same at any point, except that at which the Inspectors of Strangers are stationed, as the sentries are directed to fire upon any one persisting in such attempt after this notice.

Head-quarters, Gibraltar, Sept. 1, 1820.
(Signed) G. GORDON, Doct.

The latest accounts from Naples are to the effect that General Pepe was about to proceed to Messina, at the head of a considerable force of all arms. It was understood that he was instructed, before having recourse to military operations, to convene an Assembly of Deputies from all parts of Sicily, in order to ascertain the real sentiments of the People as to the question of the independence of the Kingdom, or a union under the same Constitution with Naples. Meanwhile, the Junta of Palermo was actively occupied in concerting measures, both defensive and offensive. The town of Corral had declared in their favour, and Catania was expected to follow the example.

Rumours of another meeting of the Holy Continental Allies are again in vogue. It was said the other day, that ALEXANDER would not attend, but is now expected to meet the Emperor of Austria, and the King of Prussia, at Pest; the subject will be the revolutionary state of Europe, and to throw to the wind its liberties will be the guiding principle of the Congress. King have never yet assembled for the good of Nations, and the fact, now in contemplation, will be a little beneficial or marvellous as any proceeding of the nature that has ever taken place.

There are two notions in which the Sovereigns of Europe have egregiously deceived themselves. The first, that the soldiers of the present day are the same in every respect they used to be; the second, that patriotism is the same, exclusive of all other feelings, and that people look as they used to do to their respective Kings and States. This is a gross error. The Allied Monarchs have shown an instance of self-protection upon both these points, but they fully and easily will not suffer them to be exhibited in support of the same.

The President informed the other Members of the Court, that he had received a letter from the Earl of Chatham, stating, that he was less indisposed than yesterday, and might be able to attend the Court for a few hours on that day, but as it was his wish to be present during the defence of Lieut. Colonel French, he would consider it a favour that the prosecution might go on, as it did yesterday, by his Deputy.

On a representation being made by Col. French, that a horse-dealer, of the name of Harris, being a very material witness in behalf of his defence, was obliged to leave town to attend the different country fairs, in order to purchase horses for his Majesty's service, and on a certificate to that effect being produced, the Court, after a short deliberation, complied with the Colonel's request, that his evidence might be taken; and he was accordingly examined. Other witnesses are to be heard to-morrow on the 5th charge.

In the course of the day, the Prosecutor proposed to call a witness, who was a Quaker. The Judge-Advocate observed, that his evidence could not be taken, because the present was a criminal proceeding, and the affirmation of a Quaker could only be admitted in civil cases.

The Prosecutor, on the other hand, contended, that, as this was not the case of a person on trial for his life, and being somewhat in the nature of a mid-eman, the affirmation of a Quaker might be given.

Some difference of opinion appearing to prevail among the Members of the Court on this question, the decision was put off until the following day.

The Court was much crowded.

THE MARKETS.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 25.—The supply of Wheat this morning was very considerable from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk, which, owing to its inferior quality, met exceedingly heavy sale at a decline of from 2s. to 4s. per quarter from the prices of this day last night; a large quantity remained on hand at the close of the market, for which there were no offers, the price of Flour

having been reduced last week 5s. per sack. We had a tolerable supply of Barley from Suffolk, which article is full 1s. per quarter cheaper, having but few buyers at present. Notwithstanding the magnitude of the arrivals of Oats, they sold freely at the prices of last Monday. In Beans and Peas there is no alteration.

We received the following yesterday:—A most bold and sanguinary riot took place at the fair of Eves, on Friday last, which not only prevented the transaction of business, but molested the state, terminated with the effusion of blood. It appears that there has been a feud existing between the families (or rather factions) of Hogan and Fitzgerald, for time immemorial, but kept from coming to an open conflict by the activity of the very effective Police of Tipperary, till this occasion, when these unfortunate people, to the number of several thousands, commenced their bloody proceedings before seven o'clock in the morning, armed with scythes, swords, and firearms. They fought with desperate fury until the coming up of the Police, which put an end to it. One man of the name of Donovan was killed, and five supposed mortally and several slightly wounded. There were thirty-three prisoners lodged in Tipperary Gaol by the Police. One of the leaders, an elderly man of the Fitzgerald party, is not expected to recover. The Magistrates of the neighbourhood have memorialized Government for an increase to the small garrison of Tipperary.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

ON AGRICULTURAL SOWING, BY SIR JOHN SINCLAIR.

I have lately received several communications from Ireland, and in particular from Thomas Rodd, Esq. of Glonhill, near Emuicherry, (who has tried the plan successfully for ten years) recommending, in the strongest terms, the practice of sowing oats in September, instead of the Spring. It answers best in a dry soil, but where moisture is likely to be injurious to the crops, the farmers should be guided by a plough without a mould-plat; and the mould or loosened earth should be thrown by spades or shovels upon the land sown with the oats. The seed should be sown thick, that the crop may keep down weeks by its luxuriance; but if it grows too luxuriantly in the month of February or March it may either be cut with the scythe, or fed off with sheep, which is of use to the crop, though it will retard the raising for a fortnight or three weeks. But after all, it is a fortnight or three weeks earlier for the sowing than the spring sowing, and the produce is more abundant. It would be desirable in some parts of the year, and in the middle of the year, and as much in spring, at the usual season of the year, comprising the two crops together, in regard both to early maturity and produce. Different soils might also be tried, in particular the Lifford, which is a sister system. It is of so much consequence to the western districts of Scotland in general, and to the Highlands in particular, to ascertain how far such a plan would answer, that I hope some spirited agriculturist will try it in the course of this season (that a year may not be lost), and may communicate the result to the Highland Society of Scotland.

WATERFORD MARKETS.

There has been no increase in the supplies of Butter at the market-house, the number weighed on Thursday having been but 132, and yesterday 145 firlings. No material alteration in price has occurred; 80s. was freely given for first quality to the close of Thursday's market—but yesterday only a few obtained that price, and 79s. to 79s. 6d. was more general. There was a partial and temporary advance on *Wholesale* yesterday morning, some purchasers having paid 24s. 6d. for prime quality; but subsequently sales appeared rather less brisk, and 24s. was the highest to be obtained. There has been a decided improvement in Oats within the last two days; the general rate yesterday was fully equal to 6s. for good samples, and 5s. 3d. was given in many instances.—No alteration has taken place in Barley, which continues at 6s. currently, 9s. 6d. by some buyers, and 10s. for very superior malting qualities.—Flour still goes off rather heavily; best new Seconds are generally offered at 32s. to 34s. per bag of 2 cwt., and some are said to have been sold as low as 30s.—For prime old, 35s. to 37s. is still obtained; Thirds rate from 22s. to 26s. generally, but the finer descriptions, which are rather scarce at present, bring about 2s. more; Fourth rate from 14s. to 19s. Oatmeal, 11s. per cwt. the highest for best new, and nearly unobtainable.—The price of Bacon *Pigs* cannot yet be considered as fully opened, business in this line not having yet commenced generally, or extensively. The sale of Fiddown, held yesterday, was expected to afford some indication of the probable price at which large lots would be taken; but we understand that though a good show of Pigs appeared, by far the greater portion of them remained unsold—and that the number purchased (almost entirely by Waterford buyers) did not exceed about seven or eight score. The few brought in since our last report are said to have been bought at 28s. to 29s. per cent.

BIRTH.
On Tuesday, the lady of Thomas Hutchinson, Esq. of a daughter.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, SEPT. 29.
ARRIVED.
27th and 28th—None.
SAILED.
27th—Favonite, Dock, Portsmouth and Chichester, butter, wheat, and lard; George the Fourth, Hollis, Portsmouth, Southampton, and Chichester, butter and wheat; Dunbreth, Swaridge, London, butter; St. Patrick, Sullivan, Bristol, wheat and barley.
28th—Oakwell, John, Liverpool, wheat, oats, and flour; Eliza Ann, Davis, Liverpool, wheat and oats.
29th—Wind N.W. wind 7 morning.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between THOMAS LEARY and ROBERT SHUFFELL, of this City, Flour Factors, &c. and the Firm of THOMAS LEARY & CO. has been DISSOLVED by mutual consent. All who are indebted to them are to pay their respective Debts to either of the Parties—and all who have any Demands on the Firm are to be paid by ROBERT SHUFFELL. Both Parties will continue to carry on their former Business, ROBERT SHUFFELL, next door to the old Green—and THOMAS LEARY, in Partnership with WILLIAM EDWARDS, under the Firm of EDWARDS & LEARY, in SAUNDERS LANE, near the CANALSIDE & CO. Waterford, 9th mo. (Sept.) 30, 1820.

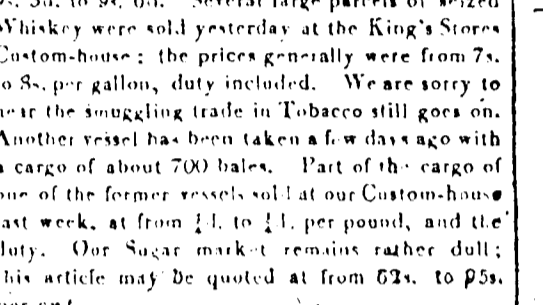
WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, £4000.
UPON INSURANCE SECURITY.
(By Application to be made at the Chronicle-Office, Waterford, Sept. 30, 1820.)

ACTION OF FASHIONABLE GLASS LUSTRES, &c. &c.

AT PEARSON'S AUCTION MART, Ouse, will be offered for Sale by Auction, on MONDAY next, a few very brilliant CUT GLASS LUSTRES and SIDE LIGHTS, of the most fashionable, just arrived from Dublin. Also, a variety of other Articles, well worth public attention, consisting of, MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS, an elegant FINE TEMPLE, some TRUNKS, TRAVELLING CASES, &c. &c.
Pearson, Auctioneer.

THE PARISHIONERS of the United Parishes of KILCULLINEEN and MUCKLEBY, in the County of Kilkenny, and Diocese of Ossory, are desired to take Notice, that the ANNUAL MEETING for Tithing said Union, will be held in the CHURCH PARISH of KILCULLINEEN, on FRIDAY next, the 6th of October, at Three o'clock, p. m.
H. BOLTON, Curate.

WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Church-Warden, FRANCIS POWER, Warden.
September 29, 1820.



ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER IN THE REIGN OF KING GEORGE THE FIRST.
For Assuring BUILDINGS, GOODS, MERCHANDISE, and SHIPS, FROM FIRE;—also, for the Assurance of LIVES.

This Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings, and Stock, from Loss or Damage by Fire. Its Assurances on Lives effected with the greatest facility and privacy, in the age of seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless expense required, when the Life to be assured appears to the Officers. No extra charge made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the Limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain fund or contribution, nor are they obliged to pay any annuities or calls, to make good losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this Corporation being an unquestionable Security to the Assured in case of Loss.

Insurances effected on single Lives to the extent of £10,000.
Persons whose Annual Premium on Fire Insurances fall due on the 29th of September are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 29th of October, their Policy will be void, as the usual 15 days allowed for payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.
SAMUEL CROFT-WAIT, Agents.
SANDHAM HILL.

GAME CERTIFICATES.
A LIST of the Names and Residences of the several Persons to whom Certificates have been granted for killing Game, by the Distributor of Stamps for Waterford, since the 25th day of March last.

Alcock, Alexander M., Waterford.
Ayer, Major-General, Richmond.
Barrow, Pierce George, Carrickbarrow.
Barrow, Pierce, Waterford.
Barkins, Robert, Waterford.
Buchanan, Andrew, Ballinacorney, Co. Wexford.
Congreve, John, Mountcongre.
Coghlan, David, Dungarvan.
Crowley, Cornelius, Gamekeeper, Carraghmore.
Croke, Thomas, Gamekeeper, Arinmore.
Carrow, Walter John, Youghal.
Cooke, John, Tramore.
Cooke, John, jun., do.
Dwyer, Thomas, Gamekeeper, Arinmore.
Davis, Samuel S., Waterford.
English, Richard, Comragh.
Fleming, Lieutenant, Sun Hill, Waterford.
Flurry, Rev. Henry, Waterford.
Gamberton, Richard Henry, Carrigrohilly, Waterford.
Fenton, Edward, Gamekeeper, Lismore.
Green, Joseph, Greenwell.
Giles, Nicholas, Sun Hill, Co. Cork.
Gumblinon, Richard Henry, Carrigrohilly, Waterford.
Gumblinon, Henry, ditto.
Henry, William, Dungarvan.
Hosford, William Henry, Waterford.
Hosford, Henry, ditto.
Keefe, John, Mountinacastle.
Keane, Colonel, Belmont.
Lynch, Rev. Gregory, Kilsenny.
Lynch, William, Waterford.
Lynch, Gregory, Ballyhugh.
Mackey, Wm. jun., Waterford.
McDonogh, Henry, ditto.
Moore, William, Mountcongre.
Nragle, James, Aglis.
O'Shea, Richard Power, Gardenmorris.
Power, William, Mountcongre.
Preston, George, Sun Hill, Waterford.
Preston, Jacob, ditto.
Power, Robert, Waterchurch.
Power, Nicholas, Sun Hill.
Power, Alexander, Sun Hill.
Power, Thomas, Waterchurch.
Reynolds, Lieut. 25th Regt., Waterford.
Roche, George, Waterchurch.
Rogers, John, Passmore.
Ryan, John, Waterford.
Roberts, Edward, do.
Suggard, Thomas, do.
Smythe, Thomas, do.
Smith, Richard, Ballinacorney.
Smith, John, Templemore.
Smith, Henry, Mountcongre.
Tadlow, Thomas, Sun Hill.
Dunn, Sr. Robert, Waterchurch.
Ulmer, Richard, Cappagh.
Warren, John, Springfield.
Ward, Thomas, Dungarvan.
Ward, James, Ballynash.
Wells, Rev. Thomas, Mountcongre.
Wallace, James, Waterford.
E. W. H. HUBBERTS, Distributor.
Waterford, Sept. 25, 1820.