



FRENCH POLITICAL CLUBS.

TRIBUNAL OF CORRECTIONAL POLICE OF PARIS.—AFFAIR OF THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE.

This trial came on at four o'clock last Saturday. The defendants were M. Hubert, president of the Society of the Friends of the People; M. Thierry, their treasurer; M. Caffin, proprietor of the riding-house where the meetings are held; and M. David, the printer of their placards.

The President put the usual questions to the defendants, respecting the numbers of the society, their public discussions upon politics, and their hand-bills and registers, which they all answered frankly, and in full avowal of their acts.

The King's Advocate opened the case against them. He said, that public liberty was the result of a certain sacrifice by a society of a part of the liberty of each individual for the good of the whole; and he proceeded to contend that the inevitable tendency of clubs of this kind was to compromise the independence of the legislature, and to disturb the public tranquillity.

M. Hubert defended himself, upon the principle that the people had created a new order of things by their late revolution, and that he was not amenable to the tyrannical authority of the old code. He said, while arraigning the conduct of his judges, "for a sufficiently long time you have not allowed a week to pass without sending to prison some friend of liberty. The times are now changed—judges of Charles X. we reject you—the people have stripped you of your robes in giving liberty to your victims. You have yourselves even sanctioned this sentence by flying while they fought. Behold these tri-coloured ribands in which we appear—two months have not elapsed since you branded them as insignia of sedition. Dare you now affront from your seats, from which the fleurs de lis have been torn, those who have chased away the idol before whom so many victims were sacrificed? If, in default of justice, a sentiment of convenient shame does not induce you to abstain from these proceedings, then condemn me; but at least you shall not judge me, for I respect myself too much to recognize in you a legal tribunal. I may be sent to prison by your order—but I will not degrade myself by submitting to you a justification, which your antecedent acts put out of a condition to understand." (There followed from the audience long and loud applause.)

M. Bouvilliers, as counsel for M. Thierry, vindicated the Society of the Friends of the People. And M. Pages Garnier, for the other defendants, Caffin and David, pursued a similar course.

The King's Advocate replied, and in speaking of the press said, "this instrument, which, with a great orator, I call 'the word all powerful,' is, like all such instruments, most useful in one sense, and in the other, when abused, productive of the greatest evils. Thus the cannon was a good and useful instrument when it served against the Hotel de Ville, and played upon the Swiss; but was it not a sad instrument when used to immolate the Parisian people?"

M. Caffin—Aye—when we employed the cannon before the Hotel de Ville, and against the Swiss, we only sought to demolish the power of Charles X., and of some of the Peers of France, but we also combated to destroy the 201st, the 292d, and 293d articles of the penal code, as well as all others which were hostile to our liberties. The whole, in fact, of the institutions and nominations of that King.

At six o'clock the Court withdrew to deliberate. During its absence the members of the Society of the Friends of the People held a kind of sitting, in which they ordered the discourse of M. Hubert to be printed. A member even went so far as to propose that this discourse should be cried through the streets under the title of that of the President of the Society of the Friends of the People. The members present also decided upon the proposition of their President, that no mark of approbation or disapprobation should accompany the delivery of the judgment of the Court.

After two hours' deliberation, the court pronounced the following judgment:

"It is proved that Herbert is president, and Thierry treasurer, of an Association, called the Friends of the People.

"That this association, which has re-elected upon certain given days, is composed of more than 20 persons; that it is formed without the authority or consent of the Government.

"That Caffin acknowledges to have lent the Riding-house, of which he is proprietor, to the said society to hold its sittings; that Caffin has not obtained for this purpose any permission from the municipal authorities.

"That the acts are forbidden by the articles 201, 292, and 294, of the Penal Code.

"That in principle, the abrogation of a law cannot take place unless in two ways—either expressly or tacitly, by new legislative dispositions, contrary to the preceding ones.

"That the Charter of 1830 does not contain any abrogation, either expressed or implied, of the above recited articles.

"That the Charter, in declaring by the 7th article, that Frenchmen have a right to print and publish their opinions conformably with the laws, and that the censorship could not be re-established, had only referred to publications through the periodical press.

"That besides even admitting the application of these articles to any other mode of publication, the Charter consecrated the maintenance of the laws with which it was expressly declared they were not to clash.

"That the published project of the proceedings of this society has this remarkable passage—'Let us re-unite to overthrow this Chamber, the duration of which can only perpetuate the disorders excited by it,' which contains an appeal to material and physical force to overthrow the Chamber of Deputies.

"That Hubert, as president, and Thierry, as secretary of this society, are punishable by Art. 293 of the Penal Code.

"That Hubert, as President, did submit this project for public discussion.

"That this is a crime by the laws of 1819 and 1822.

"In what concerns Caffin, that he is guilty by the 294th article of the Penal Code.

"The Court condemns Hubert to three months' imprisonment, and to pay a fine of 300 francs; Thierry to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs; and Caffin to 16 francs' fine.

"Ordered, that this society shall be dissolved." (Murmurs, and roars of laughter in the Court.) The Court rose, and the audience separated in silence.

POOR LAWS.

THE REMEDIES PROPOSED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE STATE OF THE IRISH POOR.

(From the Dublin Morning Post.) Various remedies have been proposed to cure the evils of Ireland. The Committee of the last Session of Parliament conceived, that if the landlords of Ireland were directly charged with the Grand Jury Cess, that this alteration in the law would remedy her diseased condition. If ever there was a practical delusion, this is one. If this contemplated alteration shall only affect future leases, the landlord will take care to charge double the amount of the cess in addition to the rent, "to cover," as he will naturally say, "all contingencies."

This has been generally the case under the Tithe Composition Act, although the amount of the Tithe Composition is fixed and certain. The landlords have been known, in numerous instances, under this Act, not merely to charge an increased rent, but actually to compel the tenant to pay the levy on the land for the Tithe Composition, notwithstanding the evidence of Mr. Dyas, before the last Committee on the state of the Poor of Ireland, page 23, proves this statement.

Query 21. "You are aware of a provision in the Act, by which the tithe composition rent is payable, in the case of a new lease, by the landlord? I am; the Act of Parliament specifies that, and in some cases it has been allowed by the landlord, and in other cases it has not—the tenants have been tyrannized over, and the landlord has said, 'if you do not pay the tithe, I shall distress you, and you must pay all.'"

"Do you mean to say, you have known leases made, subsequent to the passing of that Act, in which, notwithstanding the express provision of the Act, the burden of the tithe is still thrown on the occupier, and not paid by the landlord? I have not in all my extent of barony, which is from fourteen to fifteen miles long, known one tenant being allowed it, save one man, who enforced his right."

Thus has the Irish landlord ever flung himself between the benevolence of the Legislature and the miseries of the poor. He insists upon a rent which he knows the tenant cannot afford to pay, and thus not only keeps his wretched victim in his power, but avails himself of every improvement that takes place in the value of the land, whether it arises from the industry of the people or the expenditure of the taxes, on his estate. He must have the penalty of his bond—the "pound of flesh"—and that nearest the heart of his victim, and taken with suffering and with blood, which cries aloud for redress. No doubt his answer will be that of Cain—"am I my brother's keeper?" The Committee on the state of the Irish poor know all this—it is in evidence before them—it is manifest to the world. Will they then persist in this delusion? A new and obvious evil would arise from the adoption of this proposal. The levy being direct from the landlord, will he tax himself for the general improvement of the country? Most certainly he will not.

PRISON OF THE EX-MINISTERS.

The prisoners have not yet been removed from Vincennes, nor is it likely that their trial will take place these four or five weeks. A brief description of the preparations for their safe keeping at the Petit Luxembourg may not in the mean while, be uninteresting.

That part of the Petit Luxembourg formerly occupied by the Honorary Chancellor of the Chamber of Peers has been strengthened almost incredibly, by palings, gratings, walls, and fastenings, and is to be the immediate prison of the accused. Each of the four prisoners is to have a small room to himself; a fifth apartment, of a similar description, is to serve as a species of ante-room, but its having been ordered has given rise to a report that a fifth prisoner is expected, although the wisest who imagine so do not venture to state or guess who that prisoner may be. Every precaution which the imagination could suggest will have been taken for the security of the prisoners, (a rather equivocal phrase, by the way); and to prevent the possibility of their privately communicating with persons within or without, not only are the remaining doors barred and bolted to a superfluity, but the windows, equally secured, are so constructed as to preclude the prisoners seeing or being seen from the garden on which they open. I have said the "remaining" doors—for several, as well as the chimneys, have been walled up. The parlour in which the prisoners are to be permitted to receive their friends is divided into three compartments by two strong gratings. Into one of these the prisoners will be introduced. A space outside of it (about five feet wide) is enclosed by a second railing, which is to be occupied by turnkeys or sentinels. The visitor (friend or Advocate) of the prisoner is to be in the third space, so that communication between the prisoner and visitor by touch will be impossible.

A corridor, enclosed by planks four inches thick will connect the Petit Luxembourg with the Palace of the Chamber of Peers, by which the prisoners can be conducted, each day of their trial, from their prison to the Tribunal, and back again, without being seen by the public.

Two new guard-houses have been erected in the garden of the Luxembourg, the use of which indicate the strong military force by which the prisoners will be guarded and protected. A space for exercise has been also secured to the prisoners. The whole to be surrounded by numerous sentinels. Thus every precaution will have been taken. The whole of the preparations will, it is expected, be finished by Tuesday (this day) the 12th instant; but it is not, I repeat, likely that the trial will commence for another month. The National Guards and the regiments of the line are to furnish the necessary guards in equal proportions.

RIBOT AT SUREST—REVOLUTION IN A VILLAGE.—Some youths were condemned to be imprisoned some hours in the stocks at Surest for some petty offence. A number of persons compassionate towards the youths, treated them with a quantity of ale; the constables very properly endeavoured to prevent this, upon which a great outcry was made, a crowd of 100 or 150 persons assembled, hoisted a tri-coloured flag, and having imbibed a quantity of ale, which gave them courage, liberated the youths. Not content with this, they proceeded to beat the constables with their staves, and then marched in a body to the house of Mrs. Elger, told her that a Revolution had commenced in England, and that they should begin to plunder her first. By this time, however, a reinforcement of the civil power had arrived from Spalding, a scuffle ensued, and the ring-leaders were taken into custody; several of the people, with the tri-coloured emblems, were brought in post-chaises to Boston, and one of them bound in recognizances to appear if any charge should be preferred against him at the ensuing Quarter Sessions.—British Traveller.

M. DE TALLEYRAND.

The following extracts from unpublished memoirs have been communicated to us:—The Constitution of 1791 had prohibited the Members of the Assembly Constituante (chapter 2, section 4, article 2) to receive any place, gifts, pensions, salaries, or commissions from the Executive Power or its agents during the whole duration of their functions, and for two years after they had ceased to exercise the same.

The Bishop of Autun took the oath to the constitution and to this article. However M. de Talleyrand wanted then, as he did ever afterwards, employment, honours, and salaries, and he had then, as he still has, a decided predilection for the Embassy to England. The law was to be violated for his accommodation, but it would have been violated too openly if he had received the title of Ambassador. This was therefore conferred upon a young courtier, a wit, and man of elegant manners, whom M. de Talleyrand, who himself passed for such an exquisite judge of men and things and consummate diplomatist, supposed to be perfectly tractable. M. de Chauvelin had therefore the title and the honours of the Embassy, whilst the management of the business devolved upon M. de Talleyrand, with a large salary attached to it. He took with him M. Garat, a Member of the French Academy. A lady of great wit observed on this occasion—"This Embassy is a perfect opera—the words by Garat, the airs by Chauvelin, and the plot and intrigues by Talleyrand."

But this was not the case, for scarce had M. de Chauvelin landed, who was besides powerfully assisted by M. Reinhard, the first Secretary of the Embassy, when he felt himself quite capable of managing the affairs of the Embassy himself, and did so accordingly. M. de Talleyrand did nothing. He was, however, soon released from so heavy a burden by the events of the 10th of August—the forfeiture of the King, the establishment of the Republic, and the decree of the accusation launched against him by the national conventions, charging him with having betrayed—I know not what duty—though he had only violated his oath. His anonymous commission to the English Ministry was annulled by the change of Government in France, as well as his credentials as Ambassador.

France no longer had any accredited agent in London at so important and critical a time. M. Maret, now Duke of Bassano, who exercised then the functions of Director-General of the Foreign Office, was sent there. This agent entered into negotiations with Mr. Pitt to acknowledge the Republic. M. de Talleyrand and M. de Chauvelin were laying on their oars to await the event.

When intelligence of Louis XVI's death arrived, M. de Chauvelin received orders, towards the end of January 1793, to leave England. A similar order was, in February, given to M. Maret, after an embargo had been laid on English ships in our ports, which was the signal of war.

M. de Talleyrand remained quiet. Every day, about two o'clock, he was seen to leave his residence in Woodstock-street, proceed towards St. Paul, and slip into a large building in the neighbourhood where stock jobbing is carried on, and where he exercised his talents in matters of finance. Exclusive of this place he went nowhere. But the British Government had not forgotten this personage, whose official intercourse with the Cabinet began and ended in the month of March, 1793, by an order he received to leave the territory of the three kingdoms without delay. He went to the United States, from whence he returned in 1796, when on the proposition of Chauvelin, the decree of accusation launched against him by the Directory was revoked.

It is remarkable enough that the four French Diplomatic Agents who met at London 38 years ago, had each a long and not inglorious career. One of them, M. de Chauvelin, obtained a just celebrity in political assemblies; and the other three, Talleyrand, Bassano, and Reinhard, have at various epochs filled the Foreign Department. It is not less worthy of remark, that these four public men, after surviving so many events, should meet at Paris under the nose of a Government which calls to its assistance experience, coupled with tried fidelity, that the choice of the Ministry should have fallen on M. Talleyrand.

WITCHCRAFT.

In the year 1722, a Sheriff-Depute of Sutherland, Captain David Ross, of Littleton, took it upon him, in flagrant violation of the then established rules of jurisdiction, to pronounce the last sentence of death for witchcraft which was ever passed in Scotland. The victim was an insane old woman belonging to the parish of Loth, who had so little idea of her situation, as to rejoice at the sight of the fire which was destined to consume her. She had a daughter lame both of hands and feet, a circumstance attributed to the witch's having been used to transform her into a pony, and get her shod by the devil. It does not appear that any punishment was inflicted for this cruel abuse of the law on the person of a creature so helpless; but the son of the lame daughter, he himself distinguished by the same misfortune, was living so lately as to receive charity of the present Marchioness of Stafford, Countess of Sutherland in her own right, to whom the poor of her extensive county are as well known as those of the higher orders. Since this deplorable action there has been no judicial interference in Scotland on account of witchcraft, unless to prevent explosions of popular enmity against people suspected of such a crime, of which some instances could be produced. The remains of the superstition, however, sometimes occur.—Sir Walter Scott on Demonology and Witchcraft; Family Library.

MURDER AT SPALDING.

On Saturday two young men, named Tomlinson and Manton were passing along Double-street; they met a man named Cross, upon whom they made some observations; Cross commenced a volley of abuse, and attempted to beat the youths; a scuffle ensued, Cross drew a knife from his pocket and stabbed Tomlinson in the side, and subsequently Manton in the fleshy part of his arm. Tomlinson did not know for a short time that he was wounded, but on going to the house of a person named Wade, it was found that his bowels had protruded. He remained in a state of agony until Monday morning, when he expired. A Coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of Wilful Murder against Richard Cross returned, who has been apprehended and committed to Lincoln Castle for trial. Manton is likely to do well.—British Traveller.

DUBLIN POLICE.

COLLEGE-STREET OFFICE.

A CRUEL TAKE-IN.—A poor woman named Mary Peyton, who travelled from Swadlinbar, in quest of her husband, whom she heard to have been employed in a carpenter's shop in Dublin, was met in the Phoenix Park by two women, on Wednesday evening, with whom she had a conversation regarding her situation. She said she was in search of her husband, and being a stranger in Dublin, did not know where to find him. They asked her for a description of him, and on being supplied with, the younger of the two exclaimed, "Oh! mother, he is the very man who boards and lodges with us." The simple country woman was naturally very happy at this exclamation, and prayed God to bless her informant. The "mother" told her to go along with them into town, and that she might have an interview with her husband in less than an hour. She accordingly went along with them, and they took her into a back room (place unknown) where, as a matter of course, the husband was not forthcoming. After the lapse of two or three hours she became uneasy for the safety of herself and child, (she had her daughter, a child about seven years old with her,) but they told her to content herself, and that the object of her search would be in every way soon. Borne down by fatigue after her long journey (about 90 miles), she at length fell asleep, when the monsters who had lured her, under false pretences, to go along with them, stripped herself and her little child of every article of apparel which they wore, and turned them out of doors naked!!! The poor woman went on in a state of despondency, without the slightest covering to protect her from the wind, which blew very keenly, until she reached Burgh Quay, and did not know where to direct her steps for protection. In this embarrassing state she determined to put an end to her own existence, and that of her child, and accordingly lay herself on the steps that lead into the water, under the Cora-Exchange, waiting for the full tide to ding herself in. In this horrid situation she was found, almost perished, at an advanced hour of the night, by a person named James Kelly, who happened to be passing along the quay. She told him her tale of woe; and he charitably got her a sort of cloak, which she folded around herself and the child, after which he brought them to this office, and in his turn related the dismal account which he had heard. The unfortunate woman does not know where she had been taken by the females whom she met at the Phoenix Park; and she was not sufficiently acquainted with the town to give the alarm when they turned her out. Even so, which remained with her, after her long travel, they kept from her. In the course of yesterday, Mr. Bonfield, chief clerk of the office, selected some children for her to buy clothes for herself and child; and they were discharged from the office. What a pity it is that her villainous guides cannot be detected. We trust they soon shall.—Freeman's Journal.

AFROICIOUS TYRANNY.—IRISH ARMS' BILL. It will be recollected with what pertinacity the Wellington Ministry pressed the Irish Arms' Bill through the legislature at the close of the last session. Well did Mr. O'Connell predict the mischief which that measure would create in Ireland, and we regret that the first attempt to put it in force should be reserved for Kerry. It appears that a sergeant of police, in the excess of his loyalty, represented to the Captain, Mr. Singleton, that the county was in a state of disturbance. Mr. Singleton having been imported from Tipperary, felt alarmed for the preservation of the peace, and ordered for several to put the "Irish Arms' Act" in force. For several nights during the last week the police scoured the country from Tralee to Listowel—the houses of the most respectable persons were entered in the most unconstitutional manner in the dead of the night. An old gun was taken from one, and a lock from another. The privacy of several families was most shamefully violated. Such was the effect of these outrageous midnight visits, that one respectable inhabitant of Lixnaw was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and died the next morning. A female was so terrified, that she was attacked by a fever the same night, and now lies dangerously ill. We are lost in amazement at these proceedings. Are they to be attributed to the great love which the Duke of Arthur bears to freedom? Is this part of the system which Sir Henry Hardinge came to bless us with? Are we to look forward to the winter with any hope of tranquillity? Perhaps Mr. Singleton would inform us.—Times Mercury.

The Limerick Evening Post states "that a large portion of the western district of the County Limerick was thrown into great confusion on Monday night, by an armed party, who entered several houses for the purpose of executing Exchequer warrants for the non-payment of TITHES. A respectable farmer of the name of Hurley, had his house fired into, his doors and windows broken, and his family put in imminent peril of their lives, and all this for refusing to open his door!!" Now, if this fact be truly stated, we have no hesitation in denouncing it as one of the most flagrant acts of tyranny ever practised under the colour of law. What becomes of our constitutional boast "that every man's house is his castle," when even the solemn and sacred hour of night is, in this unfortunate country, found to be no protection against the visits of the ruthless Tithe Proctor?—Tipperary Free Press.

Paris was evacuated by the English in 1435.—The conquest of Bayonne, in 1433, completed their expulsion from France. Few events could then have been deemed of more moment. Had Statesmen been voluminous writers as they now are, their correspondence could scarcely have handled any other matters. Of these events, this once momentous, a well-educated man might now mistake the date to the extent of ten or twenty years. In the very year of the evacuation of Paris, as we learn from the records of the city of Strasbourg, a lawsuit was carried on there between John Gutenberg, a gentleman of Meutz, celebrated for mechanical ingenuity, and Drizohn, a burgher of the city, who was his partner in a copying machine, of which Gutenberg reserved to himself the secret of the contrivance. No litigation could seem more base and mechanical to the barbarous Barons of Suabia and Alsace. But the copying-machine was the printing-press, which has changed the condition of mankind. The single and very simple operation of Gutenberg's invention in reducing the price of books, has augmented tenfold the mass of reason employed in human pursuits, and multiplied, beyond the possibility of calculation, the chances of active genius and wisdom.—Mackintosh's History of England.

MAHOMETAN RITES.

The following account of the initiatory rite of an Hadje is extracted from "Mrs. Elwood's Narrative of her Overland Journey to India."—"At four o'clock, accompanied by five other dows laden like ourselves with grain and Hadjes, we passed through a narrow strait into the extensive Bay of Arabok, or Rabogh, which is about three miles wide, and perhaps nine in circumference; and here we immediately came to anchor close to the shore, which presented to view a low, level, sandy, and desolate plain. Upon this spot the first rites of the Mahometan Hadje commence. All the passengers, and we amongst the rest, hurried instantly on shore, and as there could not have been fewer than ten thousand persons assembled, the scene of confusion that ensued is almost inconceivable, and quite indescribable. Some fell to pitching tents and temporary abodes, others to kindling fires in walled holes upon the sand, whilst a band of Bedouin Arabs came down with provisions from the neighbouring village of Arabok or Rabogh, which appeared to be about four or five miles distant, and where some date-trees were visible. They offered for sale, mutton cut up in small pieces of a quarter of a pound each, wood, water, &c., all in the sheep skins. The evening was damp and chilly, when, in about half an hour after their landing, the pilgrims began to perform the first rite of the Hadje, termed Jabarnah. Stripping of their worn and gay coloured robes and turbans, which were carefully tied up in bundles by their attendants, they plunged into the sea, where after bathing and praying, or rather reciting certain laws of prayer, they invested themselves in the fibra, which is a long piece of cloth loosely wrapped round their waists, such as is worn by the common Arabs. Some few threw an additional and similar piece over their shoulders, like a Hadje's beard.—This rite is said to have been instituted by Mahomet to inculcate humility in his followers, but the sudden transition from the worn woollen garments of the Turk to the thick cotton fibra must be very trying to the constitution; and moreover we saw of the privations undergone by the pilgrims, the more were we convinced that a Hadje is no light affair, and that considerable chastity and resolution must be necessary to enable them to support the hardships incident to the undertaking. Our servant Sheik Chaud was very importuned to turn Hadje; but, fortunately, as we should thereby have been deprived of his services, he declined it, for, as he told us now, and did not care for such things; some years hence, when he was an old man, he should think about the duties of his religion. The metaphysical which took place in the appearance of the fibra, was most amusing, and even ridiculous. He who left the ship a well dressed, smart, and handsome looking man, came back bald, shivering, shaming Hadje; and stripped of his Turkish trappings, which certainly are an imposing and becoming, many a dignified and magnificent looking personage was transformed, as by a magic spell, into a common-place, insignificant looking figure, seeming as if ashamed of his appearance, and not knowing what to make of himself when divested of his robes.—After bathing, the Hadjes fell plumply scratching up the sand, like so many dogs, and lying it into little heaps, sometimes to the amount of a hundred. To judge from the disturbed state of the surface of the sand in consequence, the pilgrims must have been either great sinners or great saints. Little do our English children think, when they are making what they term 'firms,' that they are literally only performing one of the initiatory rites of the Mahometan Hadje. The women, retiring to some little distance, apparently went through the same ceremonies, as we saw them plunge into the sea, whilst their faith kept guard over them, and waded to islands to keep at a distance."

THE ACTION OF GOLD ON ANIMALS.—Flouris has made some important experiments respecting the action of gold on animals. A parrot suddenly exposed to severe and continued cold is seized with an oppression at the breast so great that it can only breathe with the utmost difficulty; ceases to eat or drink, and dies at the end of a few hours of severe pneumonia (infection of the lungs). In this case an examination of the organs shows the lungs of a very deep red color, and filled with blood. If, on the contrary, the cold increases gradually, and is subject to interruptions, there is attended with a chronic pulmonary inflammation, and then its lungs, red and filled with blood some places, are in a state of suppuration in others. The comparison of these different effects made by Flouris, that he had discovered a new means of investigating one of the most remarkable phisias which afflict humanity—pneumonia phisica. He wished to find, first, if in certain cases cold alone was sufficient to produce this phisic; secondly, if in those cases it sufficed to avoid the cold, to avoid the complaint; thirdly, if this malady commenced in a cold temperature, it could not be cured by the effects of a moderate temperature. With these views, having placed several fowls from the same brood, he placed a party in a place constantly kept at a mild temperature, and not one was attacked by pneumonia phisica. He left another set exposed to all the variations of the temperature of the atmosphere; nearly all these died of pulmonary phisica, passing through all the stages of weakness and consumption. Another set, after having been exposed, like the former, to all the changes of the atmosphere, and after having indicated, like the latter, evident symptoms of phisica, were taken to a place of mild and regular temperature, where a greater portion recovered their strength, and a few months afterwards were perfectly restored to health.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor at the Office of the Waterford Chronicle, on the Quay. Yearly, £3 5 0. Half-yearly, £1 12 6. To be paid in advance. Quarterly, £0 16 3. DAYS OF PUBLICATION. On the Mornings of Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday. This Paper circulates very extensively in every part of the County of Waterford; also in the Counties of the fford, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Carlow, Limerick, Cork, and generally throughout Great Britain and Ireland. Orders and Communications, in every case free of postage, to be addressed to the Proprietor, at the Office of the Waterford Chronicle, on the Quay, Waterford. AGENTS FOR RECEIVING ADVERTISEMENTS. Messrs. NEWTON and CO., 52 Fleet Street, London; Messrs. BARRER and CO., 52 Fleet Street, London; Messrs. JOHNSTON and CO., 15, Queen's Quay, Dublin.



