

The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2013.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1834.

Price 6d.

TOBACCO
MATTHEW CARROLL
 HAS just received, and is this day landing, ex POND, Master, from London, a superior assortment of VIRGINIA TOBACCO, which will be found fully equal to those imported by him this month, and is of the best quality.
 He cordially submits these TOBACCOs will be found very superior to any hitherto imported to this Market, having been selected by a Person who has upwards of twenty-five years experience in the Trade.
 He daily expects a further supply of *Alexander, John Nicolls, Master*, all of which will be disposed of on extraordinary Terms.
 His superior HAVANNAH CIGARS, in the original packages.
 Waterford, Dec. 28, 1833.

JOSHUA MASON AND SON,
 SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
 BRIDGE-STREET, WATERFORD.
 RESPECTFULLY inform their Friends and the Public that they have now at their Manufactory, a Quantity of WHITE SOAP, which they are enabled to offer at unprecedented low Prices, having secured the privilege of employing the most improved system of Soap Making, so as to enable them to compete with an Article of Foreign Production, with which this Country has been for Years inundated, and in consequence of the Soap being so much improved, and of superior Trade, put out of employment. They now cordially solicit a trial of their MANUFACTURE, being confident that experience will insure it a preference.
 WHOLESALE DEALERS will meet with every Encouragement.
 Orders by Post or otherwise, will be promptly and carefully attended to.

AUCTION.
 TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, AT NEW ROSS.
 ON WEDNESDAY, THE 15TH JANUARY INST.
 THE NEW BRIG MICAM, of Prince Edward's Island, three months old, 157 ton register, fitted, carries a large cargo on a light draft of water, and shifts without ballast. Also, the Cargo of the above Vessel.
 Consisting of
 Forty Tons BLACK BIRCH,
 Forty Tons YELLOW PINE,
 Seven Thousand Feet of DEAL, of different dimensions,
 Twenty-five SPARS, and
 Five Cans LATHWOOD,
 All of the best quality.
 New Ross, January 7, 1834.

DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR BUSINESS.
 TO BE LET,
 THE DWELLING HOUSE AND PREMISES, lately occupied by Mrs. HURRY, situated on the Quay, opposite the Steam-Boat Station, in the City of Waterford.
 Application to be made to Thomas F. CARROLL, Solicitor, Lady Lane, or Miss BRAW, George's Street, Waterford.
 To be let on any three Saturdays.
 January 3rd 1834.

WHISKEY.
CROSSEY'S GREEN-DISTILLERY, CORK.
 CROSSEY continues to give the same encouragement to the Trade which has already induced so great a demand for his WHISKEY.
WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.
 A GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, in the City of Waterford, on SATURDAY, the 12th of FEBRUARY next, at SEVEN O'CLOCK precisely, for the purpose of electing Officers for the ensuing year, admitting Members, and transacting other business.
 Any Person wishing to become a Member of the Company, will please make early application to the Secretary, as no proposal can be received after 17th Inst.
 J. LAWSON, Secretary.
 January, 1834.

BY AUTHORITY.
THE SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY
 WILL BE ALL DRAWN
 ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22nd INSTANT,
 AT COOPER'S HALL, LONDON.
 THE Scheme of this Lottery, in which there are but TEN THOUSAND TICKETS, contains Prizes of
 £15,000 £3,000 £1,000 &c. &c.
 All of which will be distributed to the Public on the above Day.

INCREASED COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.
 THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY OF BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.
 ORDER OF SAILING.
 CITY OF BRISTOL.
 JOHN BYRDE-COMMANDER.
 From Waterford, To Bristol, Fridays.
 7 Jan. 12 Noon. 10 Jan. 11 Morning.
 14 Jan. 7 Morning. 17 Jan. 6 Morning.
 21 Jan. 10 Morning. 24 Jan. 10 Morning.
 28 Jan. 7 Morning. 31 Jan. 10 Morning.

NORA CREINA.
 From Bristol, To Waterford, Tuesdays.
 7 Jan. 3 Evening.
 14 Jan. 12 Noon. 17 Jan. 8 Morning.
 21 Jan. 8 Morning. 24 Jan. 1 Afternoon.
 28 Jan. 12 Noon. 31 Jan. 8 Morning.
 31 Jan. 8 Morning.

Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every Information given.
 JOHN BOGAN,
 Steam Packet Office, Waterford, or at the General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

A UCTION
 OF FURNITURE, WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS, &c.
 For Non-payment of Rent.
WILLIAM SHARPE
 WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
 ON THURSDAY NEXT, JAN. 16, AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY.
 To continue until all is disposed of.
 A QUANTITY of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Mahogany Dining, Card, and Sofa Tables; Parlour, Bed Room, and Hall Chairs; Presses, Wardrobes, and Nobles; Bedsteads, and Feather Beds; Two Office Tables, with Desks; a Wrought Iron Safe; Kitchen Screen, and large Boiler; Penders, Fire Irons, Carpeting, &c.; also, a few Pieces of Kersey, 25 pair of new Blankets, and a quantity of Printed and other Cotton Goods.
 A Square PIANO FORTE, and Three Dozen OAK TREES.
 A Square of every description received and immediately Sale effected. No Charge for Storage.
 Out Auctions and valuations attended in Town and Country.
 * * A Double and Single Detonating Gun for sale.
 Waterford, Jan. 9, 1834.

EDUCATION.
 A LADY well versed in the instruction of Youth, and who wishes to continue a few years longer in that Line, is desirous to obtain a Situation as Governess to Young Ladies in a highly respectable family, in which she trusts she could give satisfaction to both Parent and Child, as her temper and moral character can bear the strictest scrutiny; and her method of Teaching is at once effectual and agreeable.
 The medium of Conversation is employed more than stated tasks, and advantage taken of every occasion by which a habit of observation can be induced, and the mind best improved.
 The Lady advertising is provided with Books, Maps, Globes, Drawings, &c.; by the help of which she teaches the English and French Languages Grammatically; Geography, Use of the Globes, History, &c.—also, Drawing, Painting, Oriental Knitting, Plain and Fancy Works, &c. Unquestionable references can be given.
 Application to made at the Office of this Paper, if by letter (Post-paid).

FOR SALE.
 TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY QUINTALS of good dry COD FISH, just arrived per *Plecton*, being a part of the Estate of THOMAS FOAGART, a Bankrupt—will be sold moderate at his Concerns, Quay, Waterford, 10th of 1st Month, 1834.

WANTED.
 A Person to act as STEWARD, who understands the General Management of FARMING, LOUGHING, &c., being a WORKING MAN, with good recommendations as to Character and Abilities.
 Apply to J. M. Hill, Esq., Waterford, 10th of 1st Month, 1834.

TOBACCO TRADE.
 A MEETING of the TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS of the City of Waterford, held this day, at Mr. LAPRADE'S Office, it was unanimously agreed to raise the price of the above TOBACCO MANUFACTURE, to the undermentioned rates, in consequence of the recent advance on Leaf Tobacco, viz—
 Small twist, by the Roll, 3s. 4d. per lb.
 Trade, and other Sizes, 3s. 3d. per lb.
 No. 1, 3s. 2d. per lb.
 No. 2, 3s. 1d. per lb.
 No. 3, 3s. 0d. per lb.
 No. 4, 2s. 11d. per lb.
 No. 5, 2s. 10d. per lb.
 No. 6, 2s. 9d. per lb.
 No. 7, 2s. 8d. per lb.
 No. 8, 2s. 7d. per lb.
 No. 9, 2s. 6d. per lb.
 No. 10, 2s. 5d. per lb.
 No. 11, 2s. 4d. per lb.
 No. 12, 2s. 3d. per lb.
 No. 13, 2s. 2d. per lb.
 No. 14, 2s. 1d. per lb.
 No. 15, 2s. 0d. per lb.
 No. 16, 1s. 11d. per lb.
 No. 17, 1s. 10d. per lb.
 No. 18, 1s. 9d. per lb.
 No. 19, 1s. 8d. per lb.
 No. 20, 1s. 7d. per lb.
 No. 21, 1s. 6d. per lb.
 No. 22, 1s. 5d. per lb.
 No. 23, 1s. 4d. per lb.
 No. 24, 1s. 3d. per lb.
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 No. 96, 1s. 0d. per lb.
 No. 97, 1s. 0d. per lb.
 No. 98, 1s. 0d. per lb.
 No. 99, 1s. 0d. per lb.
 No. 100, 1s. 0d. per lb.

DANCER'S CELEBRATED GLASS EXHIBITION.
 The very pressing solicitation of many Families of distinction, Mr. DANCER will continue open at Mr. SHARPE'S Rooms. The unequalled approbation bestowed upon his Exhibitions, has made him so popular, that he is now truly gratified, and labors himself that it is admitted, that he has the perfect method he displays in the decomposition of Glasswork in Miniature, and the neatness of the Specimens, are unequalled by any contemporary Artist. Mr. D. will also exhibit his Cabinet of Hydrostatics, commonly called the Tower and Ladder of Kidney, or Almagland; Shallow Bell, Browland, Ballingry, and other valuable Specimens, also situated in said COUNTY OF WATERFORD; in the pleadings mentioned or a competent part thereof for the purposes in said decree mentioned.
 Dated this 28th day of December, 1833.
 A. R. BLAKE, C. R.
 The above SALE is adjourned to, TUESDAY, the 22nd Instant, at the hour of ONE O'CLOCK in the afternoon.
 Dated this 9th January, 1834.
 A. R. BLAKE, C. R.
 For particulars as to Title and for Rentals, application to be made to MICHAEL CORCORAN, Attorney for the Plaintiff, No. 2, Gardiner-street; JOHN BOWEN, the Attorney for the Inhibitor, 12, Upper Ormond Quay; BARRY E. LAWLESS, 13, Harcourt street, and JOHN BOWEN, 40, York-street, Attorneys for several of the Defendants.

SECOND GLASGOW LOTTERY.
 By Authority of Parliament.
 TO BE DRAWN IN ONE DAY, 22d JAN. NEXT.
 SCHEME.
 1 Prize of £15,000
 1 Prize of 10,000
 1 Prize of 5,000
 1 Prize of 3,000
 1 Prize of 2,000
 1 Prize of 1,500
 1 Prize of 1,000
 &c. &c. in all 2,005 PRIZES, and 10,000 TICKETS.

TICKETS and SHARES are on SALE in the greatest variety at LONDON PRICES, by STEPHEN PHILAN, Bookseller, Quay, Waterford; Agent to Messrs. ROSS and Co. of the Lucky Biscuit Cook Office, No. 34, College green, and 2, Capel-street, Dublin, who sold in the LAST LOTTERY, No. 2403, Prize of £10,000, (beside several others,) being the LARGEST PRIZE SOLD IN IRELAND.
 Waterford, Jan. 3, 1834.

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.
 FINE SHIP ONONDAGA, of WATERFORD, will carry One Thousand Tons—the Ship, CITY OF WATERFORD, will carry Six Hundred Tons—and BRIG JANE, of WATERFORD, will carry Two Hundred and Fifty Tons.
 If not disposed of before March, these Ships will proceed with Passengers to QUEBEC.
 The Underwritten has a large Stock of TIMBER, DEALS, and STAVES, of a superior quality, which will dispense of on Moderate Terms.
 He has TO LET, from the 25th MARCH next, FOUR NEW HOUSES at LION ROW, opposite the City of Waterford, and a HOUSE in ANN-STREET, now occupied by Mrs. WALPOLE.
 Apply to RICHARD POPE.

CATALOGUE OF PRIZES, OR, BAZAAR AT THE SECOND DUTCH FAIR, IN LA PARIS.
 TO BE HELD AT THE LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, Custom-house Quay, Waterford, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of February, 1834.
 No. 1—A most superb highly finished Musical Clock. Goes 14 days. The Music performs two favorite airs. Strikes the hours and half hours. Stands on Pedestal, supported by four Pillars and covered with large Blue and Gold. Price £25 2s.
 No. 2—A ditto, splendid. Performs two tunes. Supported on Pedestal—covered with Glass Shade—£6 6s.
 No. 3—An excellent Eight-day Clock, in Mahogany Case inlaid with Gonal, by Durrhoover, London. Suitable for an office or public establishment—£5 5s.
 No. 4—German ditto, standing on Ebony Pedestal, supported by four Pillars, strikes remarkably loud, and warranted to perform well—£5 5s.
 No. 5—A Set of Patent Leather London-made Stanhope Harness, brass mounted and finished in a very superior manner—£6 6s.
 No. 6—A double-barrelled Fowling piece, in handsome Stock and warranted—£6 6s.
 No. 7—A Lady's Side Saddle, finished in the best manner, and tastefully embroidered—£3 3s.
 No. 8—An exceedingly handsome Alabaster Time Piece, covered with Glass Shade—£2 2s.
 No. 9—A Lady's Gold Watch, engine-turned Case and Gold Dial—£3 3s.
 No. 10—A Gentleman's a la Militaire Dress Coat, of super fine Blue Cloth and tastefully braided—£3 3s.
 No. 11—A pair of elegant China Vases, richly gilt and painted by the first Artists—£2 2s.
 No. 12—A Rosewood Writing Desk, brass bound, with secret drawers, and finished superbly, with Patent Locks, &c.—£2 2s.
 No. 13—A Unique carved Ivory Case containing the several articles necessary for a tall soldier. This is certainly a curiosity—£2 2s.
 No. 14—A pair of Pocket Pistols with hair triggers, by Mantoni—£2 2s.
 No. 15—A Lady's Rosewood Dressing Case, lined in Morocco, fitted up with several useful articles for the toilet, brass bound, French polished, and patent lock—£2 2s.
 No. 16—A Bronze Double-light Chandelier, with patelle Burner and 24 Rich Cut Ice Lights—£3 3s.
 No. 17—A Gentleman's Dressing Case, Rosewood, inlaid with Pearl, Nicolls, Morocco, and fitted up with several useful articles—£1 10s.
 No. 18—A Leather Portmanteau, with several compartments, lined and furnished in the best manner, with patent lock and key—£1 10s.
 No. 19—A pair of elegant China Vases, beautifully painted and ornamented—£1 10s.
 No. 20—A Rosewood Writing Desk, inlaid with Pearl, French polished, Patent lock and key—£1 10s.
 No. 21—A pair of Sil. Light Brackets, Bronze and Ornamented—£1 10s.
 No. 22—A round-cornered Rosewood Dressing Case, fitted with many useful articles for the toilet—£1 5s.
 No. 23—A Rosewood Writing Desk, Regent shape, inlaid with pearl, French Polished, two Cut Glass Ink stands, and Patent Lock—£1 5s.
 No. 24—A pair of elegant China Vases, 13 vols.—a neat copy tastefully bound gilt—£1 5s.
 No. 25—An Egyptian shaped Rosewood Work Box, with glass, inlaid with pearl, lined with blue, patent lock, &c.—£1 5s.
 No. 26—A ditto, beautifully inlaid and handsomely festooned, &c.—£1 5s.
 No. 27—A gentleman's Mahogany Dressing Case, brass bound and furnished with some articles—£1 5s.
 No. 28—A Marble Time Piece, with handsome dial, and works warranted—£1 5s.
 No. 29—A Thirty-four Dutch Clock, brass works, chains, warranted—£1 5s.
 No. 30—A Rosewood Writing Desk, Regent shape, inlaid with pearl, &c.—£1 5s.
 No. 31—A pair of Bronze Lustres, with Rich Cut Ice Lights—£1 5s.
 No. 32—A ditto, ditto—£1 5s.
 No. 33—A ditto, ditto—£1 5s.
 No. 34—A ditto, ditto—£1 5s.
 No. 35—A ditto, ditto—£1 5s.
 No. 36—A Rosewood Time Piece, with running footstall, &c.—£1 5s.
 No. 37—A Mahogany Tea Caddy, inlaid with steel, patent lock—15s.
 No. 38—A Lady's Work Box, Rosewood, inlaid with bird-eye maple, lined in blue, patent lock, &c.—15s.
 No. 39—A Bit and Berdon Bridle, English Reins and Harness, &c.—15s.
 No. 40—A square best Brussels Carpet Bag, lined and furnished with goods, &c.—15s.
 No. 41—A handsome blue 9/4 Cotton and Worsted Table Cover, tastefully embroidered—15s.
 No. 42—A superb Bronze Ink Stand, with two Inks, with Rich Cut Ice Lights—15s.
 No. 43—A large size Brussels Carpet Bag, with divisions, leather gussets, &c.—15s.
 No. 44—A Lady's Rosewood Work Box—15s.
 No. 45—A Bronze Ink Stand, with two cut glass Inks, &c.—15s.
 No. 46—A Rosewood Work Box, inlaid with pearl, and finished in the most superior manner—10s.
 No. 47—A ditto, ditto—10s.
 No. 48—A large size Bagpackman Box, Men, and Dice Boxes—10s.
 No. 49—An excellent Venetian Carpet Bag, with leather gussets, &c.—10s.
 No. 50—A 7-4 Bird Worsted Table Cover, richly embroidered—10s.
 No. 51—A Leather Hoop, with Ink and Pen Case, patent lock, &c.—20s.
 No. 52—A most convenient Fishing Rod, with Click, Reel, &c.—10s.
 No. 53—A well executed Merzotto Print of the Smugglers Defeated—10s.
 No. 54—An Alarm Dutch Clock, Brass Works, &c.—10s.
 No. 55—A Canterbury Bridle, English reins, best polished—10s.
 No. 56—A Bagpackman Box, Men, and Dice Boxes—10s.
 No. 57—A Rosewood Work Box, inlaid with Pearl, and finished in superior style—10s.
 No. 58—A Venetian Carpet Bag, with divisions, leather gussets, &c.—10s.
 No. 59—A Bronze Inkstand, with two Cut Glass Bottles, and rest for Pens—10s.
 No. 60—A pair of handsome China Vases—beautifully painted—10s.
 No. 61—A real Coraline neck—10s.
 No. 62—A Blue Worsted Table cover—of the newest design—10s.
 No. 63—A Bronze Inkstand—10s.
 No. 64—A pair of China Vases—10s.

DUBLIN COMMISSION.
 TUESDAY, JAN. 7.
 At eleven o'clock, Judges Vandeleur and Johnson entered the court.
 TRIAL OF MRS. GALWAY FOR BIGAMY.
 The court was greatly crowded from an early hour, as it was generally known that this trial would take place, and as generally thought that Mr. O'Connell would lead for the prosecution.
 About eleven o'clock Mrs. Galway was placed at the traverser's bar. Her appearance we have already described as being that of a lady of a certain age, dressing so as to look as young as the possibly could.
 The following gentlemen were sworn on the jury:—
 James Woods, Joseph Henry Dunn, Thomas O'Kelly, George Wilkinson, John Dolan, Bartholomew Forde, Mary Jane Galway was then given in charge to them for having, on the 21st of March, in the third year of the reign of the King, she being the wife of Anthony Galway, feloniously married John King, Esq. of Cahircree, her first husband being then living. The second count stated that on the 31st of March, 1821, she had been married in the Haymarket, by the name of Mary Anne Cookham, to Anthony Galway, and that Galway was still living.
 John King, examined by Sergeant O'Loghlen—I remember the month of March, 1821; I was present at a marriage at that month.
 Mr. Bennett objected to the witness giving any evidence of a marriage at which he could not say that the prisoner was present. The witness would not swear now what he had not done before. They wanted to prove a marriage by subsequent conversations.
 Judge Johnson—I will not allow conversations to be proved.
 Mr. Bennett—Why, there can be no marriage without a conversation. (Laughter.)
 Judge Johnson—Did you never hear of a dumb person being married? (Laughter.)
 Examination continued—I was present at a marriage celebrated between Anthony Galway and Mary Jane Cookham; the marriage was celebrated by the Rev. Mr. Woods; he is since dead; I knew Mr. Woods since 1819; the marriage was performed in the Haymarket; Woods celebrated marriages according to the rites of the Established Church; a man named Haydon was present at that marriage; Haydon is dead; I would not know either of the parties that were then married. (Witness produced a book which he said was Mr. Wood's handwriting. In this book was an entry of the marriage in 1821.) Woods died in the year 1829; last September I went to Cahircree; I saw the lady at the bar there; I had a leaflet of Wood's book with me.
 Cross-examined by Mr. Bennett, E. C.—I have the profession in my present—I live out of the town of a house in the Haymarket—that is the wedding house. (Laughter.) I was in the police; I was sworn out of the police for a false charge of assault; I charged three women with an assault; I was not in time to prove it, and they charged me then as the aggressor; the woman I charged kept a bad house; I never saw the two persons whose names were mentioned before the day stated in the book; I am a few months over 28; thirteen years ago, I was a pretty boy of 15 years of age.—(Laughter.) My mother then had the house; it is twelve months since she died; I was in the house since 1817; I used to see twenty marriages in the week in that house. (Laughter.) I could tell you the names of any one married on the 1st April, 1821; I don't know the name of any of the April fools. (Laughter.) A person who called himself Haydon was present at the marriage; I never saw him before or since; a person named Walsh, who lives in Westland-row, told me Haydon was dead; that Walsh belongs to the Opera wine company; going down to Cahircree, there was in the carriage young Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Galway, Mr. Walsh, and myself; that was not Walsh who told me Haydon was dead; Walsh brought me to Dawson-street, and from there we went in the mail to Limerick, and from thence to Clare in a post-chaise and four; I got £5 for that; Mr. Isham Bagges is now my tenant; I don't do anything for him latterly; I gave it up since the last trial; what I did for Bagges, he has done himself; the old business is going on there still; Mr. Bagges celebrated marriages in the same way that Woods did.
 Mr. Bennett—There is information for the benchers present. (Laughter.)
 Cross-examination continued—This piece of parchment (Wood's certificate) I can swear to, as being in his possession several times; I could swear to that without opening it; I did not get any money for coming here; I was not offered it, if I was I would take it; this parchment I often saw in Wood's desk; from 1829 till now I have got rent for the house in the Haymarket; that house is worth £50 a year; I never saw Walsh since the last trial.
 Sarah Parker, examined by Sergeant Ferris—I live in Mecklenburgh-street; I know the lady at the bar; I have known her many years; in 1821, I was acquainted with her; I am a dress-maker, and was employed by her; I first knew her as Mrs. Carter; her Christian name was Mary Jane; she told me her maiden name was Cookham; I afterwards knew her by the name of Heater; I remember visiting her at Cahircree; that was in '21; the same she then went by was Galway; Mr. Galway then lived with her; his Christian name was Anthony; I often dined with them; I also visited her in Washington-street; for about a year Mr. and Mrs. Galway lived in Cahircree; I remember on one occasion she gave me an advertisement of her marriage with Mr. Anthony Galway; that was about six months after they were married; she mentioned to me her being married in the Haymarket, showing me at the same time a pearl necklace that she had; she directed me to take it into Carrick's office, and the marriage would be inserted without payment; they would not take it without payment, and I then returned it to her; I saw Mr. Galway within these few days; that was the gentleman with whom she was living in Cahircree; Mr. Galway did not continue to live in this country; I received two letters from him from

France; I showed these letters to Mrs. Galway, and gave them to her; I saw her afterwards, and she said, she had been in France, and saw Galway there, and she said that he was getting very fat; about two years and a half since, she met me and told me she was going to be married; she said she had a little property, and would be very comfortable; upon my asking her how that could be and Galway alive, she said he got very fat, and died of apoplexy; before that she told me she had pophs and was teaching them French, and that she went by the name of M'Nelle; I did not ask her the reason for changing her name; my supposition was, that as she was teaching the French language, she did not wish to be known by her own name.
 Cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton—I know this lady so long that I cannot well remember when my acquaintance commenced; I suppose it was four years at least before that; I lived in Abbey-street when I knew her first; I had then only one room, and was at the time a dress-maker; I served my apprenticeship to that business; I am a British woman, and came over here as a forewoman; I was then in very good business, as I am now; I worked for respectable people; I was so respectable in appearance then as I am now; I think they lived in Cahircree about twelve months; I often dined with them; I remember a Mr. Cantwell, and a Mr. Donnell, or Mr. Donally being there; I think her sister Barbara dined there once; her sister lived with her for some time; I remember her son Harvey and Mr. G.'s son being there; there was a Mr. and Mrs. Coote, there also; she might have passed off some one as a sister of hers; I knew Mrs. Coote by making a dress for her; they were then in lodgings; it was the prisoner who told me where I would find Mrs. Coote; when Mrs. Galway's daughter was in town she passed her as her sister; I cannot form a conjecture who Mrs. Coote is; Mrs. Galway told me she was her sister; Mr. Galway, after she had been to their house in Cahircree; whenever there was a dispute Mr. Galway called on me; I never went to that house to work for Mrs. Galway; I worked for her in my own house; most likely I walked arm-in-arm with Mr. Galway, going from one house to another; my husband is dead; I am now living with my daughter; when I visited this lady my husband was still living; I had no other livelihood but that of a dress-maker; on the last trial I did say that I asked her what name I would call her, she went by many names.
 In answer to the Court—Mr. Galway told me that she had passed her daughter as a niece upon a gentleman; that gentleman spent 16 guineas; it was in 1829 she said, she was 28 years of age.
 Mr. William Costello examined by Mr. O'Connell—I am engaged to Mr. Scott, young Mr. Scott is 22 years of age; Mr. Hamilton does not see either son; Mr. Costello's father is about 80 years of age; a year or two since I saw the lady at the bar, she was 28 years of age; I saw Mr. Galway at Cahircree; he did not see him latterly.
 Mr. O'Connell—We cannot produce Mr. Galway as a witness.
 Examination continued—Mr. B. Scott, Captain Noon, Mr. M. O'Connell, (married to the daughter of Mr. Scott), Mr. Walsh, and King were present when Galway and King were present; Mr. M. O'Connell said to her that he had to go before she was produced; Mr. Galway then came in, and after being asked by Mr. O'Connell, he said he unfortunately knew her, she was his wife, when some time she said, "we only went through a ceremony, but you know, said she, we parted at the door"; he did not deny or submit to it, and said, "I remember we afterwards lived together"; she did not say anything, and she was getting angry; some newspaper words passed from her; he reminded her that she had endeavored to draw money at his banker's; she said it was money sent on one of his children, and that she was entitled to it; I never was present at any interview but the one with Galway; in some hours afterwards I saw her, being notified from my cottage to dine at Cahircree; Walsh, King, and Galway had taken some refreshment at my cottage, and went off; when I went to Cahircree I saw Mrs. Galway sitting in a room prettily dressed; she commenced the conversation, and said, "Mr. Cannon, Galway was the last man in the world I would have supposed you would have brought me as a husband"; she said, "in a true, I went through a ceremony with him; but we parted at the door, and I never looked upon him as my husband"; I replied she had admitted in his presence she had lived with him; she then went on to deny that she had lived with him; she said they had lived in London, but they had not slept together; I said that was very cruel; she said a lady slept with her; the name of the place in London was Thresh-pole, and she mentioned a Mademoiselle something; while I was in Cahircree, I saw a young lady she sought to introduce as Miss Corkburn.

Cross-examined by Mr. [Hatchell]—I was examined on the former trial; I have not been with the attorney since the last trial with respect to my evidence; during the first three months she was received and treated kindly; after that there was a difference; she had a violent temper, and fell out with young Mr. Scott, and I said her that it was bad in her to begin to quarrel; I was annoyed with her; I endeavored to make peace between them; we were latterly anxious to find out a second husband; my cottage is within a quarter of a mile of Cahircree; before they came, I was prepared to receive Mr. Maurice O'Connell, and some other persons; I had inappropriaed for them; after lunch we went up to Cahircree; she was then reading or working, I suppose quite unprepared for the scene; the elder Mr. Scott is not in Dublin; Mr. John Scott was not present upon that occasion; I had been in England with young Mr. Scott, and parted from him in Waterford; the elder Mr. Scott was in the room in Waterford of the Opera Wine Company, as I am told, was present; questions were put to her by Mr. M. O'Connell, who is a barrister; she denied that she cohabited with Galway; she had no friend or relative in the room with her; there were six gentlemen, and no female but herself in the room; I was not the church door herself. I afterwards

cross-examined by Mr. Hamilton—I know this lady so long that I cannot well remember when my acquaintance commenced; I suppose it was four years at least before that; I lived in Abbey-street when I knew her first; I had then only one room, and was at the time a dress-maker; I served my apprenticeship to that business; I am a British woman, and came over here as a forewoman; I was then in very good business, as I am now; I worked for respectable people; I was so respectable in appearance then as I am now; I think they lived in Cahircree about twelve months; I often dined with them; I remember a Mr. Cantwell, and a Mr. Donnell, or Mr. Donally being there; I think her sister Barbara dined there once; her sister lived with her for some time; I remember her son Harvey and Mr. G.'s son being there; there was a Mr. and Mrs. Coote, there also; she might have passed off some one as a sister of hers; I knew Mrs. Coote by making a dress for her; they were then in lodgings; it was the prisoner who told me where I would find Mrs. Coote; when Mrs. Galway's daughter was in town she passed her as her sister; I cannot form a conjecture who Mrs. Coote is; Mrs. Galway told me she was her sister; Mr. Galway, after she had been to their house in Cahircree; whenever there was a dispute Mr. Galway called on me; I never went to that house to work for Mrs. Galway; I worked for her in my own house; most likely I walked arm-in-arm with Mr. Galway, going from one house to another; my husband is dead; I am now living with my daughter; when I visited this lady my husband was still living; I had no other livelihood but that of a dress-maker; on the last trial I did say that I asked her what name I would call her, she went by many names.
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DR. EDWARD WALSH, LATER PHYSICIAN TO THE FORCES. (FROM ONE OF THE PERIODICALS FOR JANUARY.) He was a native of Waterford, and one of his ancestors distinguished himself in a remarkable manner. At the siege of Beloeux, a giant Frenchman, like another Goliath, challenged any man in the English army to single combat; it was accepted by Nicholas Walsh, a Waterford man, who crossed the river, killed the champion, cut off his head, and swam back to his friends with the head in his mouth! The doctor was sent to school to England, where he became a prodigy; people who were bitten or blasted by serpents or toads, came from far and near for the Irish boy to stroke, and he cured them with as much certainty as the King cured the evil. On his return home he established in Waterford the first literary society ever formed in Ireland, out of the metropolis; and the anecdote told of its members are exceedingly curious; some of them obtained great celebrity in after life, and some were marked by most extraordinary eccentricity. One of them induced a woman to take him up to a door, but when she went to take him down, he was dead. She would probably have suffered for the murder, but several depositions, at the inquest that he had requested them to do the same to him, and that the sensation of strangling was one he was remarkably fond of. Willie in Edinburgh, studying medicine, Dr. Walsh first observed that remarkable profile on the Calton-hill, so like Lord Nelson, and published an account of it, which has since excited so much public curiosity. He commenced his professional career as a military medical officer, and in the course of twenty years' service visited most parts of the world. His first expedition was to the West Indies, where he visited every island in the gulf of Mexico. On his return he came to Ireland, and was present at almost all the actions which occurred during the unhappy rebellion, from the battle of Ross till the arrival of the French at Ballinacree. From thence he went on the expedition to Holland, of which he published an account, which passed through two editions in a few weeks. He was on board the Baltic Fleet with Nelson, and present at the attack on Copenhagen; from whence he proceeded to Russia, where he was when Paul was assassinated, of which event a very extraordinary anecdote is told. We next find him in Canada, spreading vaccination among the Indians with whom he took up his residence for the purpose. Here it was that he had an opportunity of observing that extraordinary similitude between the practice of the Indians and the Jews, which has induced many authors to suppose they must have had the same origin. Some of those coincidences are detailed in the memoir, and are so striking that it is hardly possible to suppose they could have been merely accidental. What a field for speculation does this afford! that the lost tribes are at length found in the woods of Canada. From Canada, where he continued six years, the Doctor returned home through the United States; and proceeded to the Peninsula, Walcheren, and other memorable places, and continued on the continent with the British army till the battle of Waterloo, with which memorable action his military career terminated. The details and sketches of persons and things given in the memoir, afford such proof of opportunity and capability, that it leaves a great feeling of regret on our mind, that the Doctor did not complete some works, as he had been his intention, and for which he had collected ample materials.

THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES. No precedent exists of so rapid an increase of the population as what has taken place in the United States during the last thirty years. Beginning from the year 1770, when it was estimated at 1,500,000, we find it successively rising to 3,929,226 in 1794; to 5,349,733 in 1800; to 7,329,908 in 1810; and to 9,654,413 in 1820. Nor had it slackened during the subsequent ten years; for it appears that in 1830 the number of inhabitants had risen to 12,856,164, consisting of the undermentioned classes:—

Free Whites, males.....	5,388,750	Females.....	5,167,299
Slaves.....	1,014,946	996,294
Free persons of colour.....	153,195	163,972
.....	6,556,891	6,327,565

The number of individuals of the age of one hundred years and upwards was proportionally far greater in the case of the free-coloured and slave population than in that of the whites; inasmuch as in the instance of the former, on a population of 2,330,090 souls, they amounted to 980 males and 1,320 females; or, in all, 2,015 individuals; whilst in that of the latter (the whites), on a population of 10,626,058, they did not exceed 508 in all, or 274 males and 234 females—a singular contrast in the proportions—it being one individual in 20,720 in the case of the whites, one in 1,430 in that of the blacks, and one in 510 in that of the free people of colour.

COUNTY SURVEYORS. A correspondent wishes us to direct the attention of the government to the great evil that may arise from an injudicious selection of persons to fill the office of county surveyors. He writes from a county adjoining Dublin, where the persons supposed to be candidates for the appointment of one of them as Englishman on half-pay are doing all they can to recommend themselves to the Commissioners, and are in fact creatures of that party. Our correspondent justly observes, that such individuals are totally unfit for the office, and that candidates to be eligible should be free from party bias of every kind, and equally free from all local connexion and influence.—*Dublin Paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCES.—There is at present a very singular character solidifying obscurity in the neighbourhood of Kingstown. The following particulars have been given us by a person who has seen her:—On knocking at the door, she sent in a petition, stating (among other misfortunes,) that she was both deaf and dumb. A person present called her in and gave her a six-pence, on which she burst into a sort of extempore song, or series of musical sounds, perfectly unintelligible to us, though very harmonious. Another person present was so pleased that he gave her a half-crown, on which her song was repeated again more delightfully, and with great action of the muscles and body. After such an exhibition, no one would believe her story; her intelligence generally seemed so great, until a pistol was privately brought behind her, and discharged close to her ear, of which she seemed quite unconscious.—She is apparently about eighty years of age, and is a native of Wales.—*Dublin Paper.*

CORPORATION INQUIRY. BOROUGH OF TRALEE. Mr. O'Connell examined.—In consequence of a misstatement made to the commissioners, he fell in embarrassed upon him to state a fact which had come to his knowledge respecting the borough of Tralee; it related to the late parliamentary representation of the borough before the passing of the reform bill; it was this—upon the intermarriage of the late Mr. Day, chairman of Kilmichael, and afterwards one of the judges of the King's Bench, the nomination of member for the borough was vested in Mr. Day and Mr. Stephen Henry Rice, the father of the Right Hon. Thomas Spring Rice, upon trust, to make sale thereof, and to apply the monies to the use of the younger children of this marriage; the reason that witness knew the fact to be so was this—he was counsel in a case against Sir Edward Denny for a younger branch of that family; upon that occasion Mr. S. H. Rice, the chairman of the county Kerry, stated in the Court of Chancery, before the then Chancellor, Lord Redesdale, in his (Mr. O'Connell's) presence, that the representation of the borough was vested in trustees, and in the manner above stated; he also said, upon that occasion, that the words "representation" or "nomination" were not in the article alluded to, but the meaning was conveyed by other words; and witness himself knows that the representation of the borough was accordingly sold by the acting trustee; for the period of the Union up to 1829 it was sold to the highest bidder, with this exception, that he who had once bought had always a preference in the ensuing sale; he knows this particularly in the case of Mr. Coffe; an offer having been made by a person who would vote for Catholic emancipation, it was refused, simply on the ground that Mr. Coffe, the purchaser in possession, was entitled to a preference, although he voted against emancipation; he begged to add that Mr. Stephen Henry Rice was a man who was most accurate as to facts, and there was no doubt that he had stated the contents of the deed accurately; considering all the circumstances, it was impossible that he could have any motive for stating them otherwise; the articles were not produced in court, the matter having arisen upon motion; the estate was vested in totally different trustees by subsequent deeds and recoveries.

UNITED STATES' BANK. We have received a copy of the report of a Committee of Directors of the Bank of the United States, being an answer to the charges made against that establishment by the president. The report, which is of extraordinary length, states that the United States' Bank has not failed in any of the objects for which it was established—that it has, indeed, realized more than the anticipations of the most sanguine, as attested by all parts of the community—that it was in the midst of its career of incessant usefulness, when, soon after the accession to power of the present executive, the purpose was distinctly revealed that other duties than those of the country were required, and that it was necessary for the bank, in administering its affairs, to consult the political views of those who had now obtained the ascendancy. The report asserts that all the poisoned weapons of political warfare have been, for the last four years, unparagonably employed against the institution, but that the efforts have failed, been defeated before Congress, and discomfited by the community. The enemies to the bank, finding themselves so situated, have ventured on the last act of violence. The bank complains, 1st, that after paying amply for the use of deposits, they have been suddenly drawn from it; 2dly, that this has been done without the slightest suspicion of their insecurity; and 3dly, that the act was committed not by the officer to whose judgment it had agreed to submit, but by another, who had not the slightest right to interfere. It is stated also that the wrong done to the pecuniary interest of the bank sinks into utter insignificance when compared with the deeper injury inflicted on the country by this usurpation of all the powers of the Government. The report willingly leaves to Congress the assertion of their own constitutional power, against the most gross assault they have ever yet encountered. It appears that during the last five years the bank has incurred an expense of 58,900 dollars to defend itself against injurious misrepresentations. The Committee of Directors conclude their report by the following resolution:— "Resolved, That the removal of the public funds from the bank of the United States, under the circumstances, and in the manner in which it has been effected, is a violation of the contract between the government and the bank; and that the President be instructed to present a memorial to Congress, requesting that redress should be afforded to the wrong which has been done to the institution."—*Chronicle.*

A beautiful exemplification of the principles adopted by the lamented Sir H. Davy, for the preservation of the copper on ships' bottoms, was observable when the water was let out of the dock on Thursday last, in which the Boyne was placed. Our readers are generally aware that Sir H. Davy proposed a certain portion of cast iron to be secured on ships' bottoms. Knowing that, in the galvanic action which takes place between the water, copper, and the iron of the hull of a vessel, the copper is dissolved, and the iron is destroyed, and the copper preserved. The experiment fully succeeded, but the remedy was as bad as the disease; for the bottoms of ships became so exceedingly foul that the plan was abandoned, on account of its being detrimental to their sailing. In the case of the Boyne, most of the iron protectors were converted into a perfectly soft substance resembling plumbago, while others were literally destroyed, not a vestige of them remaining. It was very remarkable that the vicinity of the protectors (and no where else) was covered by a prodigious quantity of oysters. These were devoted with uncommon zest by the workmen. It was also worthy of remark, that whilst many other ships, similarly protected, had great variety of marine animals on their bottoms, the specimens on the copper of the Boyne were almost, if not entirely, confined to oysters. Where this difference could arise we will not attempt to say, but we are inclined to imagine that the locality of the ships in this harbour must be the occasion of it.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

The little village of Lalleo, in the duchy of Parma, was completely reduced to ashes on the 14th ult., by the carelessness of an individual who went to sleep in his stable with a lighted candle. Twelve houses fell a prey to the flames. The loss is considerable, and three persons were deprived of their lives by the calamity.—*Italian Paper.*

ALGIERS. A dispatch from General Desmet, Commandant of the French troops at Oran, dated Dec. 18, communicates the following:—In the course of the last month, Abdelkader, angry at seeing the tribe of Meujan supply the market of Mostaganem, sent out an active Arab officer, with a corps of partisans, to intercept the convoys of provisions; between these and the other tribes several engagements took place, in one of which the people of Abdelkader lost several men. With the hope of avenging themselves they, on November 19, appeared in greater force than usual on the heights to the east of Mostaganem. Upon this, Colonel Fitzjames resolved to make a sortie against them. He went out with 400 men, and drove the hostile Arabs back to a village, which had been abandoned by the tribe of Hackem, on the establishment of the French at Mostaganem. After a most brisk firing, this village was carried by a detachment from the first battalion of the African light infantry, which displayed great courage and steadiness. Captain Tremblay, with five horse chasseurs, made a charge in the plain upon the most audacious of the enemy, who owed their safety to throwing themselves into a deep ravine. The village being inhabited only by vagabonds, the soldiers did not halt in it, but returned to the town, followed by only a few scattered Arabs, who appeared to be much discouraged. Some short time afterwards, however, those who attended the market renewed their complaints, and Colonel Fitzjames resolved to make another excursion against the hostile party. Consequently, on the 15th November, at ten in the morning, he left Mostaganem with the whole of his disposable force, and marched towards the north-east against the Douars, or Hachem, which, after three hours' march, was carried, after a stout resistance, by the first battalion of the African light infantry. The retreat being then ordered, the Arabs assembled returned, and attempted to harass the rear of the party, but the march was conducted with so much order, and so well covered by Captain Chereul, of the first battalion of the African light infantry, that not a single man was killed or wounded. A charge made by Captain Tremblay produced a great effect on the pursuers, and cost the Arabs the loss of three men, who were cut down by the sabres of his chasseurs. There is every hope that these defeats will cool the courage and suppress the animosity of the tribe of Hackem.

THE EXCISE COMMISSION. Sir Henry Parnell, H. Berens, and H. L. Wickham, Esqrs. the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the mode and expenses of collecting the excise revenue, in all its branches, are expected to return to town from their official provincial tour, in the course of the present month.—*London Paper.*

An application of an exceedingly novel character was made to Mr. Cruise, the Assistant Barrister at the Sessions, holding in Rathkeale this week. A man of the name of Scanlan applied to have a tomb-stone repositioned, which he had in the Parish Church of Clongagh, and stated that he was directed by a magistrate to do so. What his object may be it is hard to conceive, unless he was under the impression that an enrolment of the tomb-stone among the records of the County Quarter Sessions may exempt it from a surrender of its occupancy on the day of retribution! At all events, the application made in a solemn and earnest tone in open Court elicited a loud and continued burst of laughter.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A few weeks back we published an account of the prizes awarded by Sir Eardley Willmott of Berkeswell, to those of his tenants who produced the heaviest crops from their allotments, which are half an acre each. This statement was curious in many respects, inasmuch as it showed not only the benefit which the peasantry might derive from such gardens, but also what an exceedingly large crop might be produced. One quarter of an acre grew thirteen bushels and a half of wheat, at the rate of fifty-four bushels per acre, which is an enormous quantity; and another quarter yielded one hundred and three bushels of potatoes! The average crops of Sir Eardley's garden tenants were, however, found to be nine bushels of wheat and seventy of potatoes for each half acre, or about one penny for each bushel of wheat, and one penny for each bushel of potatoes. Each occupant had seven points of net profit as a remuneration for his labour; which, it should be observed, was performed in his leisure time, after his regular occupation was over. This method of cultivation, it should be remarked, is extremely costly, and, if in general operation, it would require the toil of all mankind to obtain the bare necessities of life—and more food necessary for subsistence; but as a means of affording relief to those who have nothing to do, it appears a most valuable expedient.—*Covecory Herald.*

By advices from Gibraltar, to the 24th ult., we learn that the merchant-ship Express was there waiting for a wind to proceed to England, and that eight of the French officers who had accompanied Marshal Bormont had taken their passage to this country in her. The Marshal and the remainder of the officers had proceeded to Genoa. The cholera had entirely disappeared from Malaga, although the communication had not been opened. It is said that the facility at Cadix had been but slight, and this is attributed to a remedy adopted there of administering three successive glasses of castor, and olive oil, which was most extraordinary.

The Augsburg Gazette of the 25th ult. states, that according to a statistical survey of the Kingdom of Poland for the year 1833, the population of that Kingdom consisted of 3,686,666 souls; of which 1,933,390 were males, and 1,981,275 females; 1,326,513 were Catholics, 106,998 of the Greek Church, 177,808 Lutherans, 3,815 of the Reformed Church, 384,037 Jews, and 5,568 of various other religious opinions. Warsaw contained 121,868 inhabitants, being 6,613 less than in 1827.

The Emperor of Russia has presented 100,000 florins to the inhabitants of Ostrolenka, who suffered severely by the battle fought there in 1831. This sum is to be divided among the inhabitants in proportion to their loss. Many of them had left the town to seek subsistence elsewhere. Their claims are to be submitted to the Commissary of the district before the 1st of February.

The Columbine, the sailing vessel which accompanied the steamer on the expedition up the river Niger, arrived at Liverpool on Wednesday of noon, from Fernando Po. Mr. McGrager Laed, chief of the expedition, came home in this vessel, but our correspondent could not learn whether Mr. Lauder had arrived by the same conveyance.—*True Sun.*

THE LEG—EXTRAORDINARY SACRIFICE TO AN UNGRATEFUL FAIR ONE. (FROM THE GERMAN.) In the autumn of the year 1783, Louis Thevenue, a surgeon, of Calais, received a note without signature, inviting him to visit a country seat situated not far from Paris, and to bring with him all the instruments necessary for an amputation. Thevenue was at that time known far and wide as the most expert practitioner of his profession; it was even not unusual to summon him over the straits to England, in order to have the advantage of his judgment. He had served a long time in the army, and was somewhat tough in his exterior, but still one could not help loving him for his good nature. Thevenue was astonished at the anonymous note. The day, hour, and spot were indicated when and where he would be expected, but, as said before, the signature was wanting.—"Some of our sops have a mind to play me tricks," thought he, and staid at home.

Three days afterwards he received a similar invitation, but still more pressing than the former, with the notice, that a coach would wait at nine the following morning, before his house to convey him.

In fact, punctually at nine the next day, a handsome open carriage appeared, and Thevenue hesitated no longer, but mounted the coach. At the door he inquired of the driver—"To whom are you taking me?"

He replied, "It is unknown to me. I am not concerned," or something to that effect.

"An Englishman also. You are a churl," answered Thevenue.

The carriage at last stopped before a handsome country house. "To whom am I going?—who lives here?—who is unwell here?" interrogated Thevenue, as he descended. He received the same reply as before, and added the same rejoinder.

A handsome young man, about twenty-eight years of age, received him at the house door, and led him to a beautiful room on the second floor. His speech betrayed him to be an Englishman.—Thevenue therefore addressed him in English, and received friendly answers.

"You sent for me, said the surgeon."

"I am obliged for your trouble in attending me," replied the Briton; "will you be seated?—There is chocolate, coffee, wine, in case you like to take anything before the operation."

"Show me my patient first, sir. I must examine the injury to see whether amputation is necessary."

"It is necessary, Mr. Thevenue. Be seated.—I have every confidence in you. Listen to me.—There is a purse containing 100 guineas. I intend it as a payment for the operation you are about to perform. That will not be all, if you perform it successfully. On the other hand, if you hesitate to fulfil my wishes—you see this pistol? It is loaded; and you are in my power—I swear by God I'll shoot you dead."

"Sir, your pistol inspires me with no dread. But what is your desire? Speak out without preface. What am I to do?"

"You must cut off my right leg."

"Willingly, sir; and if you wish, your head also. But if I am right, the leg seems sound enough. You arrange up the stairs before me like a rope dancer. What all that for?"

"Nothing. I wish to get rid of it."

"You are a fool!"

"What have you to do with that, Mr. Thevenue?"

"How has your beautiful leg offended you?"

"Not at all! But have you made up your mind to take it off?"

"I do not know you, sir. Bring me witnesses of your otherwise sound and healthy mind."

"Will you fulfil my wish, Mr. Thevenue?"

"Sir, as soon as you give me a reasonable ground for your mutilation."

"I cannot tell you the truth at present. Perhaps in a year's time. But I wager, sir, you yourself, after the lapse of a year, will confess that my motive for getting rid of my leg was most noble."

"I will not bet unless you mention your name, residence, family, and employment."

"You shall learn all this hereafter; but now I entreat you to consider me as a man of honour."

"A man of honour does not threaten his surgeon with pistols. I have duties to perform even towards you as a stranger. I shall not mutilate you without reason. If you wish to be the murderer of an innocent man, fire!"

"Well, Mr. Thevenue," said the Englishman, and took the pistol. "I will not shoot you; but I will, nevertheless, compel you to take off my leg. What you have refused to do as a favor, or from love of gain, or fear of the bullet, you shall now do from pity."

"And how so, sir?"

"I will break my own leg with the shot; and even here now before your eyes."

The Englishman seated himself, took the pistol, and held the mouth close above his knee. Mr. Thevenue was about to spring off to ward it off.—"Do not stir," said the Briton, "or I fire. Only answer my single question: Do you wish unnecessarily to increase or prolong my pain?"

"You are a fool, sir. I'll do your wish. I'll take the accursed leg off."

Every thing was arranged for the operation.—As soon as the first incision was made, the Englishman lighted his cigar, and swore it should not go out. He kept his word: the leg lay dead on the floor; the Briton smoked on. Mr. Thevenue concluded the affair in a masterly manner. The invalid was in a short time restored to health.

He rewarded his surgeon, whom he esteemed more and more each day, thanked him with tears in his eyes for the loss of his leg, and sailed for England with a wooden stump.

About eighteen weeks after his departure, Mr. Thevenue received a letter from England, the contents of which were as follows:—

"Enclosed you will receive an order upon Mr. Panchar, banker, at Paris, for two hundred and fifty guineas, as a proof of my deepest and most sincere gratitude. You have made me the happiest mortal on earth, in depriving me of a limb which was the only impediment to my happiness."

"Noble man! You may now learn the reason of my foolish whim, as you called it. You then maintained there could be no just reason for an act of self-mutilation like mine. I offered to bet; you did well in refusing to accept it."

"On my second return from the East Indies, I became acquainted with the most perfect of women—Amelia Hartley. Her fortune and connexions influenced my relations; but for me her beauty and heavenly disposition were the only attractions. I joined in the troop of her admirers. Alas! I detest Thevenue, I was fortunate enough to be

the most unfortunate of my rivals. She loved me—before all others me!—did not conceal her love, and—rejected me, nevertheless. In vain I entreated her hand; in vain her parents and friends begged for me. She was immovable.

"It was long before I discovered the reason of her refusal to unite herself to me, whom, by her own confession, she loved so dearly. One of her sisters at last betrayed the secret. Miss Hartley was a most beautiful girl, but had the misfortune to be born with only one leg, and feared, on this account, to become my wife. She trembled lest I should ever esteem her the less for her imperfection.

"My determination was immediately taken. I wished to be like her. Thanks to you, dearest Thevenue, I became so.

"I returned with my wooden leg to London. It was my intention to seek Miss Hartley. It had already been rumoured, and I myself had written to London, that I had broken my leg by a fall from my horse, and that it had been amputated. I was concealed with on every side. Emilia fainted when I saw her for the first time. She was a long time inconsolable; but she is now my wife. The day after our marriage I revealed, for the first time, the sacrifice I had made to her. She loved me the more tenderly. O, Thevenue! if I had my leg to lose, I would off with them all for Amelia, without moving a feature!

"I shall be thankful as long as I live, come to London. Visit us—become acquainted with my noble wife; and then repeat I am a fool."

"CHALICE TRAFFIC.

Mr. Thevenue communicated the anecdote and the contents of the letter to his friends, and laughed every time he related it. "And he still remains a fool!" cried he.

His answer was as follows:—

"Sir,—I thank you for your valuable present, so must I assure it for I can no longer call it payment for my slight trouble."

"I wish you every happiness in your union with your amiable wife. It is true, a leg is a great sacrifice for a beautiful, virtuous, and affectionate consort; but still not too much, if, in the end, we do not get ourselves deceived by our imagination. Adam must pay for the possession of his wife with a rib. A beauty has cost many a rib; others as much as a head."

"Nevertheless, permit me modestly to maintain my own. You live in the Paradise of your nuptial spring. But I also am right; but with this difference only, that my right leg is in (I repeat) like every truth which we long breathe in, admit."

"Sir, beware! I fear in two years' time you will repeat that year leg was amputated above the knee. You will find it would have been as well under the knee. In three years' time you will be convinced the loss of the foot would have been sufficient. In four years, you will maintain that the sacrifice of the big toe, and in five years that of the little toe, was too much."

"In six years, you will confess the peeling of the nail would have sufficed."

"All this I say without disparagement to your beautiful bride. Ladies will prefer their beauty and virtues better than even their husbands. I repeat my youth I would have given, any day, my life for my beloved; but never my leg. I should have regretted the one—the other I would not have for, if I had done so, I would, say to myself, 'I have lost you, you were a fool.'—I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servant."

"C. Thompson."

In the year 1793, during the terrible day of the revolution, Mr. Thevenue fled to London to save his life from the knife of the all-devouring guillotine. From Paris, or to make more particularly his home inquiring after Sir Charles Temple. His house was pointed out to him. He gave his name and was admitted. In an arm-chair by the fire, with a jug of foaming port and two newspapers by his side, sat a lusty gentleman. He was so corpulent he could scarcely raise himself.

"Eh, I am glad to see you, Mr. Thevenue," cried the lusty gentleman, who was no other than Sir C. Temple. "Do not get offended, that I am sitting still, but the accursed stamp-duty is doing any thing. You are probably come, as my friend told me, to see your 'right leg become a leg'?"

"I came as a fugitive, and seek shelter from you."

"You must live with me; for in truth you are a wise man. You must reside with me, in fact, Thevenue; I should have been, to-day, King of the Blues, if this d-d stamp-duty had not prevented me to serve my country. Here I have my newspapers, and swear blue, and I have a few more where present. Come, you must reside with me. Your wife will console you better than I can."

"Not a word. Her wooden leg has been dancing; she, therefore, took to her bed. There is no agreeing with her. O, how excellent wife."

"Hey deo! was it her right?"

"Perfectly, dear Thevenue! but he slight, I acted very foolishly. I had my leg, and would not give even the paring of my nail! Between you and I, I was a fool! But keep this truth to yourself."

SOMETHING ROMANTIC.—Some years ago a captain of a corvette carried off the wife of a poor woodman, in the environs of Mexico. Having kept her several moons on board his vessel, the pirate landed her in one of the South Sea Islands, and abandoned her to her fate. The savage monarch of the Island, to whom she was brought, became so enamoured of her that he married her according to the customs of the country. She left her the sovereignty of the Island, and when a European vessel, lately arrived from a voyage of America, has not only brought her back, but also brought her presents from her husband, and made him one of the richest of the islanders in Siam, until it shall please his royal spouse to call him to her court.

A melancholy occurrence took place last week at Newbyth, the seat of Sir D. Baird, Bart. The head gardeners there, whilst pruning a silver birch, cut his thumb; for several days the wound had not healed, and inflammation ensuing, occasioned death 10 days after the accident had occurred.—*Scotsman.*

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