

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1834.

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No. 2191.

REJECTION OF THE TITHES BILL.

The following letter from a Queen's County correspondent of the *Morning Herald* gives a true picture of the state of the poorer clergymen of the Protestant establishment. The writer of it is, we presume, one of those who have been the principal sufferers from the rejection of the bill. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject.

Queen's County, August 22.—The rejection of the Tithes Bill by the House of Lords is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject. It is a most interesting and valuable contribution to the discussion of the subject.

DISCOUNTS BY THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

It is said that the practice at the Bank of England of discounting at 3 per cent. for the manufacturing districts, while 4 per cent. was charged to the merchants and bankers of the metropolis, which has been the subject of much complaint for some time past among them, is about to be discontinued, and one rate of discount, so far as the bank is concerned, to be established for the whole of the kingdom. This would have come with a better grace from the Bank Directors, did it spring from a conviction of the unfairness of the course they had been so long pursuing, but it is believed that their sole inducement to the change of system has been the discovery that it was acting injuriously to themselves, and the real cause, in fact, of this sudden contraction of the circulation, which they have been driven. The facilities afforded by the Bank in Yorkshire and Lancashire, at a rate below the fair value of money in the early part of the present year, had the effect, at the same time that they brought out a large issue of notes, of accumulating at other branches an immense amount of bills and other securities for the advances made. This class of assets consequently gradually accumulated in the accounts of the Bank, and the demand for specie in the United States, Portugal, and other places occurring about the same time, the disproportion between the securities and the bullion in the Bank continued to increase. Hence, by the official returns in April and May the Bank assets were, in round numbers, £25,000,000 securities, and £9,000,000 bullion; but by the return up to the 29th of July, respecting which too strong suspicion of garbling exists, the securities were £28,000,000, and the bullion £3,000,000, making a difference of £25,000,000. There is no doubt that the preparations of the items for this last return, such as it is, opened the eyes of the directors to the danger of the course they were pursuing in regard to the country discounts, so about that time (at first under considerable mystery) those sales of Exchange Bills commenced, which were meant to contract the circulation, as is now, indeed, fully admitted. To retrieve their original error, the directors of an eager desire to extend business, worthy a petty trader rather than a great corporation, the directors are forced to make a sudden contraction in the amount of bills which they are willing to discount, which every man who has dealings in money is subjected more or less to inconvenience. To appearance all was right, and they had no warning of the blow that awaited them; the country issues of the bank of England making a handsome display of money, which was not seen to be artificial, and believed therefore to be the natural state of things. With respect to the probable continuance of the present scarcity of money, which difference of opinion is to be met with in the city. The current rate of 4 per cent. for commercial bills of the first class, which is now demanded by the discount brokers, has a tendency to accumulate money in their hands, whence many capitalists doubt whether this rate can be maintained, and look rather to the prospect of a further advance, but we believe that the directors are not upon the advance to 3 per cent. in the late notice from the Bank for the usual accommodation during the shutting for the dividends, which for such short periods could have had no object in a pecuniary point of view, is that it meant as a fair warning to the mounted interest of the approach of a period of still greater scarcity.—*Times*.

THE LIGHT OF THE GOSPEL TRUTH.

Extract of a letter dated the 7th inst.—On their return from Palermo, the King and Queen were accompanied by the Princes Carlos and Leopold, Viceroy of Sicily, and the Prince and Princess de Salerno. The Prince de Campo Franco has been appointed Lieutenant of Prince Leopold during his absence. It has been rumoured here, but without the slightest foundation, that there have been riotous proceedings at Palermo on account of the introduction into Sicily of the description. The regulations as to the duties on salt and tobacco have met with great opposition, even in the Cabinet, but it is said that the energetic remonstrances of the Counselor of State, Mastroianni, a Sicilian by birth, and formerly member of the Sicilian Parliament, have induced the Marquis Pietra Babbala, President of the Council of State, to abandon his project, which have excited so much discontent in Sicily. As soon as the King arrived he went to pay a visit to the King of Württemberg at Castellamare, who returned the following morning. The King of Württemberg will remain at Castellamare till the 10th inst., when he will come to Naples for eight or ten days, and afterwards return to Stuttgart. The royal steam boat, the Neptune, has arrived here from Genoa, and she touches at Gibraltar in her way, she is obliged to go and perform quarantine. Vesuvius has ceased its eruptions, but our naturalists predict their return with great violence in the course of September.

The *Lancashire Gazette* of the 21st inst. has the following of the 13th from Vienna:—"The post from Constantinople has brought us the following intelligence: Three ships of the line are being fitted out at the arsenal of Constantinople, which are thought to have some important destination. Marshal Marmont has been to inspect them, and speaks in high terms of the progress which the Turkish navy seems to be making. This officer has been presented to the Sultan, on which occasion he received very valuable presents from his highness. Some of the most distinguished mercantile houses are on the eve of suspending their payments, in consequence of the last caravan from Persia, which was richly laden for those houses, having been plundered of the greater part of its merchandise and cash. The affair produces a powerful sensation here, and will lead to a most disastrous commercial crisis, unless timely assistance be afforded. For this purpose it is supposed the Porte will be applied to for a legalised delay to effect their payments.

Honorary silver medals have been presented, one by the Academy of Industry, at Paris, to Mr. Loudon, author of the "Encyclopedia of Agriculture, Gardening, &c.," and one by the Statistical Society of Paris to Mr. McCulloch, author of the "Commercial Dictionary."

A CONVERTED JEW.

(FROM THE KILKENNY JOURNAL.)

A most amusing scene took place at the City Court-house on Thursday evening. One of those itinerant Jews who find preaching more profitable than "wandering rest close, or sharpening talibars," while grinding down divinity to the dimensions of his own capacity, and illustrating his audience with "the sparkling" corollations, was unexpectedly posed by one of the audience, who questioned him as to the meaning of a part of his sermon, which implied a doubt of the orthodoxy of his hearers. The poor Jew was not pleased. He wriggled, he writhed, he grinned in the spirit—he said "he was no *conventualist*—but he was not come here to answer questions, but to preach the word." The question was again put—but no answer. The Rev. Mr. Alcock, under whose auspices the Israelite (if he be one) was placed into the Judgment seat, seeing the lump that was to illumine the Gentiles exhausted, thought to replenish it from a more redundant fountain; but it was urged that his was a work of supererogation—that as he was asked no question he was not required to give an answer; that a preacher who came there to instruct others should be prepared to account "for the faith which was in him."—After a lengthened palaver, and an uproarious scene of confusion, heightened by the "darkness visible" which enveloped the audience, Mr. Green, the resident magistrate, accompanied by the mayor, very properly dispersed the meeting. Mr. Spence, who was the *troublesome* querist above spoken of, has written us a letter on the subject.

A SCENE AT THE COURT-HOUSE.

(A CONVERTED JEW INTERRUPTED IN HIS PREACHING.)

"There is a certain and tenacious
Of animals inclined to braying—
[We hope 'good Jew' to be forgiven.]
[An ass's voice never reach'd to heaven.]

On Thursday evening, as we heard that a converted Jew was to hold forth in the City Court-house, we proceeded, with many others, to witness his exhibition. When we entered, we beheld, in the "Judgment-seat"—a spot which ought, at least, be held sacred from such defilement—a square, stout, muscular figure, with one hand (the right) at a right angle with his body, his fist clenched, and his whole position reminding us of Tom Spring, is one of his wild attitudes. His stentorian voice was filling the court with a loud and more vehement exhortation than was ever, to our memory—even in the times of fierce electioneering debates—heard within his walls. Upon close inspection we perceived this man's physiognomy anything but possessing a lofty, broad, and smiling forehead—nose peculiarly and impressively Jewish—lips thick and corrugated—a mouth distorted by his furious and unceasing gesticulations, and almost constantly wide open—hair black and grizzled, and a skin, the colour of which was something of a bluish-yellow, distinguished the person of this converted Israelite, who came to edify the "Boys of Kilkenny" by a sermon, which we are not far from being sure would have delivered in a new "unknown tongue."

Being hardly able to understand the subject of his discourse, it was made much worse by his method of pronouncing—or rather mispronouncing—the English language. We have often, in London, heard Jews speak in public, and speak well and intelligibly—we allude to those who were educated and respectable. We were, for a time, on habits of intimacy with some Jewish families, and a more hospitable, amiable, and elegant set of people we never knew; but the lower classes—from which we easily divine our "converted" Jew to have sprung—speak with a thick, vulgar, and peculiar patois, which is confined exclusively to these classes.

The light of gospel truth having shone upon this man's heretofore dark and bewildered senses, he considered himself "called upon" to tell that wondrous circumstance to the benighted Irish—to give them an example, in *propria persona*, of one who had quitted "the broad path of unrighteousness." We listened to his unseasonal harangue—it was violent, unintelligible and unmeaning. At length he ceased, and a stranger, at the end of the table before him, rose to ask the preacher a few pertinent and well-timed questions. He did so in so calm, collected, and proper manner—so eloquent and so impressive—that he carried the feelings of the auditory with him.—The poor itinerant Jew was astonished—perfectly petrified with amazement—drops of cold and clammy perspiration stood on his brow, and he became powerless.

Obstinate stentorium que comit vox furibundus hostis. Mentions, the *Saints* in the galleries seemed to be struck at the conduct of the unbeliever, who had dared to question the "holy man," who, at length, recovering his voice, appealed to his audience, but the questions were repeated, and the confounded Israelite having stammered out "what question is it now?" sat down amid a roar of laughter, which, in spite of the grave character of the meeting, his last explanation, coupled with his bewildered look, had provoked, confusion became worse confounded. The Rev. Mr. Alcock, under whose patronage, we believe, he appeared in Kilkenny, stood up to defend his *protegé*, and answered one of the questions which related to the repeated statement by the Quondam Jew, of there being but one Saviour, and to the manner with which he called on the people to believe in no other, to have no other, and the earnestness with which he denounced a different creed, giving a "hard hit," as he thought, to those of his listeners who were Roman Catholics.

Mr. Alcock, willing to think he would not be heard, sat down, saying he would not be allowed to speak. Here a scene ensued which baffles description. The stranger (who we are since informed, was Mr. Spence, who figured at Liverpool on similar occasions more than once) again stood up and in a luminous and powerful harangue, exposed the absurdity of pawing upon society such an ignominious, without ordination, and even without education—without testimonials of any description to recommend such a "wandering Jew" to the respect of any class of Christians, and without even manners to win respect. The speech was loudly cheered throughout, and secured us if the "good"

SHOCKING MURDER AT MANCHESTER.

A soldier, named James Smith, belonging to the royal artillery (foot), quartered at the horse barrack, Helms, Manchester, shot his wife on Sunday last, and the fatal deed was perpetrated under circumstances which invest it with a peculiarly melancholy interest. The unhappy woman had, it seems, been married before to a soldier, with whom she had been abroad; and such was the impropriety of her conduct, that she was, it is said, ordered home. It appears that her husband was so desirous of ridding himself of her society that he petitioned to be sent back. The boon was granted—he embarked without her, but died on the passage to his place of destination.—In the meantime his wife had formed a criminal connection with Smith, at Woolwich, and she proved *enchanté*. The parish officers of that place gave the unfortunate man the choice of marrying her or going to prison; he chose the former, and like a large majority of such compulsory unions, they were miserable in the extreme. She was in the frequent habit of drinking to excess, and leaving her husband and child without food; but he has the character of being an industrious, honest man, though sometimes driven, by vexation, to fall into the intemperance to which his wife was so disgracefully addicted. About six weeks ago she was delivered of twins, their former child being then about three years old. She recovered but slowly from her confinement, which, together with her continued intemperate habits, had made and had her on her enfeebled frame; but still she kept on in her wretched course, and on Saturday night she devoted so large a portion of what her husband was enabled to give her (twelve shillings) to drink, that on Sunday morning, on his coming up to her, he found her lying insensible on the floor, and his wife exhibiting all the signs of recent excess. Some violent language on both sides was the consequence; but at length he left her, and went to a beer house on the opposite side of way, where he called for a pint of ale, and spoke with much bitterness of the conduct of his wife. On receiving the ale, he said to the landlord: "I'll get drunk to-day;" and subsequently he declared, speaking of his wife, that "he would do her business to-day;" but no importance was attached to his expressions. At about five o'clock in the evening the unfortunate woman ran out of her house, and called out for help, adding that her husband was going to shoot her; but her husband was going to shoot her; but she said she was going to shoot her. She on this point there is conflicting evidence. She has torn back, it appears, to enter the house, having one of her hands on her left arm, at the breast, when her husband fired at her. The ball passed through the middle of the breast, issued in a downward direction from the back, splintered some wooden railing before the opposite house, struck against the wall, and was afterwards found on the cellar steps beneath. The poor creature reeled a few paces off the pavement into the road, and fell with great force upon her left side—the side on which her left breast was lying. Her arm struck the child from serious injury, but the blood spouted over it in torrents from his wretched mother's wound, so that some time elapsed before those who disengaged the infant from its lifeless parent could tell whether it was hurt or not. She died almost instantaneously. The murderer was quietly sitting upon the bed when the neighbours rushed into the house. He expressed regret for what he had done, but readily surrendered himself into the custody of the officer who had been sent for to apprehend him.—*Liverpool Standard*.

A BURMESA DRAWING-ROOM.

This was the day appointed for the ladies of the Burman grandees to pay their homage to the Queen, to make presents, and "ask pardon" for past transgressions, in the same way as their husbands had before done of her Majesty. We were anxious to see a part at least of the ceremonies of a Burmese drawing room, and accordingly passed by the palace on our return home. A great number of state equipages, that is to say, of palanquins, were waiting at the gate, and with them the ladies' female attendants, scarcely any of them in dresses of equal value to the palace. These were all in dresses of temporary sheds thrown up for their reception. Some of the gentlemen who stayed longer than myself saw a number of the ladies themselves coming out in their court dresses, the most remarkable part of which is a kind of coronet of gold and black velvet. In all this every thing was public and open. The ladies wore no veils, and in short no attempt was made at concealment in any way, a circumstance in the manners of the Burman ladies which distinguishes them in a remarkable manner from the natives of Western India, but in which they agree with the Siamese, and in a good measure with the Corbin Chinese also. I am not sure after all that the Burmese ladies gild their sex upon the whole treated with less delicacy and consideration than in Mohammedan and Hindu countries, where the most absolute seclusion is insisted upon.—*Crawford's Embassy to Achaia*.

CHARLIS LOAN.

We have just received from Amsterdam the prospectus of the loan of Charles V. This loan announced at Paris some time ago by M. Jager, not having been able to be put in circulation on account of the arbitrary arrest which followed the publication of his letter, the Baron Huber de Charlevoix, who had treated directly with the King Charles V., has, after some new arrangements, rendered necessary by circumstances, brought it forward in his own name.—*Gazette de France*.

By the new Chimney Sweeper's Act it is decided to be an indictable misdemeanour in "any person or persons requiring or compelling any apprentice or person of any description to ascend a chimney flue for the purpose of catfishing &c."

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

(FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING HERALD.)

The vacancy is that of a puisne Judge, and it is out of course that it should be filled either by an Attorney or Solicitor-General. It is alleged that Mr. Blackburne could long since have had a puisne Judgeship. There is an individual on the bench who is entitled to his retiring salary, and it is said, is anxious to retire, but still holds his place, that there should not be a corner into which Mr. Blackburne may be forced contrary to his interest or inclination. It is pretended that for this service the Attorney-General sacrifices no small portion of his income—but that we imagine is a mere story. It is believed, however, to be beyond question that the right honourable gentleman regards the death of Mr. Jebb, as far as regards his personal concerns, as an "astounding error," and there are persons who go so far as to say that he will retain his present office if he can prevail on the government to give their consent.

If Mr. Blackburne remains as he is, who will be the new Judge? Mr. Cranston is next on the list, according to usage; but he naturally looks to fortune as good as that which has made a settlement for his cousin Doherty, and he is in an angry scrape with a southern magistrate, to whom his conduct, if it have not been misrepresented, has been very indefensible. Let us, however, do no injustice to Mr. Cranston. His sentence on his friend was mild, and it is not disputed at the profession that he wants at least capacity to fill the judicial office efficiently.

If there be no change in the Attorney or Solicitor-Generalship (a circumstance which we hold to be very unlikely), who will be the new Judge? The man entitled to the office by talent, station, character, and, we will add, *polity*, is beyond all question, Mr. O'Loghlen. We well remember with what electric effect Mr. Stiel, in the Report discussion, asked the Treasury bench how it happened that no Catholic was appointed to any important office by the Whig Government? The interrogatory was a reproach which was responded to vehemently by the opposition; and there is no doubt that it found an echo in every Catholic bosom in Ireland. To pass over Mr. O'Loghlen on the present occasion would, in fact, be the most monstrous insult that has been put upon the Catholic body, besides being in itself a wrong to professional professions which would be without an example.

If the Judgeship be given to Mr. Cranston, who will be the Solicitor-General? We should hope, for the reasons we have stated, Mr. O'Loghlen. Mr. O'Loghlen stands high in the public estimation, but he has not stood higher than his brother respondent, and besides Mr. O'Loghlen is, in our opinion, a man who thinks that the altered circumstances of the Munster constituency, Mr. Purvis would be reluctant to present his name to the public, and it is one of the qualities of a man who has the present Attorney-General could not together see law, and the law of the land.

We believe that the Attorney-General, Mr. O'Loghlen, would be a most valuable addition to the Bench. We should think that the altered circumstances of the Munster constituency, Mr. Purvis would be reluctant to present his name to the public, and it is one of the qualities of a man who has the present Attorney-General could not together see law, and the law of the land.

PIN MONEY.

Much conversation has recently occurred upon the origin and precise definition of this term. The case of Earl Digby v. Howard, which has occupied the attention of the Court of Chancery so extensively of late, was a claim for pin-money set up by the representatives of the Duke. The claim extended over 33 years, and at the rate of £1000 per annum, amounted to the large sum of £33,000. The Lord Chancellor, whose varied and curious knowledge cannot admit of any doubt, has not satisfied the ladies of the creation that in this instance he is sufficiently well-grounded in the laws of the toilette. The noble and learned lord has founded his decision in favor of the executor of the Duke, upon a peculiar construction of the term pin-money to mean, an annual allowance from the husband to the wife for the general purposes of dress. There is reason, however, to dispute this view of the term. Upon turning to the article "Pin manufacturers," in a celebrated encyclopaedia, we find that upon their first introduction pins were so costly, curious and rare, that some but ladies of the first quality could afford to be built with an article of dress now so common. They evidently ranked with jewels—and a settlement of pin-money, like the wedding presents of diamonds, were the uncontrolled property of the wife. Pin-money may, perhaps, be described as early-money, pocket money, for charitable subscriptions, for favorite preachers, and the like. Were it for the general purposes of dress—why a settlement for that to which the husband is already bound by the law? The case of the Earl Digby v. Howard would therefore appear to be one of that class mentioned by Hale, which, though Westminster Hall do decide, Westminster bed-chambers do revoke.

The ship *Lord Lyndoch*, 938 tons, Captain Johnson, arrived at Dublin Town, December 10, from Sydney, which she left the 5th. Passengers—Colonel Leamy, Lieutenants Wilson, Lanette, Smith, and Mandy, Quarter-master Fairgrave, and 143 rank and file of the 21st; also, Captain Macdowell, of the 54th regiment; Dr. Stewart, R.N.; Mrs. Wilson and family, Mrs. Fairgrave, 23 women, and 27 children. There are now 88 boys in the separate establishment for their discipline and education at Port Arthur, and great credit is due to Captain Booth and Lieutenant Montgomery, the superintendent, for the excellent manner in which they are managed.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE BRAIN.

Mr. Conner, who has been engaged for some time in a chemical and physiological examination of the brain, has ascertained the singularly interesting fact, that its composition varies in a remarkable degree, according to its different states of health or disease. The elements, which occur in different quantities, is phosphorus, of which he reports that the brain in its normal state contains from 2 to 2½ per cent., while the brains of idiots contain but 1 to 1½, and those of madmen 3, 4, or even 4½. "Thus," says Mr. Conner, in conclusion, "it would follow, that the absence of phosphorus from the brain would reduce man to the sad state of a brute; that the great excess of this substance would irritate the nervous system, excite the individual, and drive him into that furious excitement which we call madness by mental alienation; and, finally, that a mean proportion re-establishes the equilibrium, gives birth to the most sublime thoughts, and produces that admirable harmony which, in fact, is the soul of the spiritualists." From all which it clearly follows, that the soul, "that very fiery particle," is nothing more or less than a couple of grains of phosphorus! Mr. Conner's memoir has been read before the *Académie des Sciences*, and it is to be published in the forthcoming numbers of the *Annales de Chimie*; we recommend it to the attention of all who wish to learn the meaning of the poet's expression, "cum ratione insimul."—*Athenaeum*.

PARLIAMENTARY MEDICAL REPORT.

As we presumed, notwithstanding the announcement in the newspapers and journals last week, no report on the state of the profession has been presented to Parliament by Mr. Warburton. A firm necessity to prevent the whole of the proceedings from being rendered unavailable has been gone through and the Committee is to be reconstituted next session, when a legislative measure will doubtless be introduced.—*London Medical Gazette*.

RATE OF INTEREST.

It is said that the practice at the branch banks of the Bank of England, of discounting at three per cent. for the manufacturing districts, while 4 per cent. was charged to the merchants and bankers of the metropolis, which has been the subject of much complaint for some time past among them, is about to be discontinued, and one rate of discount, so far as the Bank is concerned, to be established for the whole of the kingdom.

EFFECT IN SCOTLAND OF THE SCARCITY OF GOLD.

The premium in England on Gold coins may seriously embarrass the Scottish Bankers. The northern parts of England could procure gold from Edinburgh or Glasgow cheaper than from London. The Scottish bankers are not, like the English, released from the obligation of paying in gold. We seriously advise them, before the coming of the steam, to insist upon being paid in the same form as their southern competitors.—*Glasgow Paper*.

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CHARLIS LOAN.

We have just received from Amsterdam the prospectus of the loan of Charles V. This loan announced at Paris some time ago by M. Jager, not having been able to be put in circulation on account of the arbitrary arrest which followed the publication of his letter, the Baron Huber de Charlevoix, who had treated directly with the King Charles V., has, after some new arrangements, rendered necessary by circumstances, brought it forward in his own name.—*Gazette de France*.

By the new Chimney Sweeper's Act it is decided to be an indictable misdemeanour in "any person or persons requiring or compelling any apprentice or person of any description to ascend a chimney flue for the purpose of catfishing &c."

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

(FROM THE DUBLIN MORNING HERALD.)

The vacancy is that of a puisne Judge, and it is out of course that it should be filled either by an Attorney or Solicitor-General. It is alleged that Mr. Blackburne could long since have had a puisne Judgeship. There is an individual on the bench who is entitled to his retiring salary, and it is said, is anxious to retire, but still holds his place, that there should not be a corner into which Mr. Blackburne may be forced contrary to his interest or inclination. It is pretended that for this service the Attorney-General sacrifices no small portion of his income—but that we imagine is a mere story. It is believed, however, to be beyond question that the right honourable gentleman regards the death of Mr. Jebb, as far as regards his personal concerns, as an "astounding error," and there are persons who go so far as to say that he will retain his present office if he can prevail on the government to give their consent.

If Mr. Blackburne remains as he is, who will be the new Judge? Mr. Cranston is next on the list, according to usage; but he naturally looks to fortune as good as that which has made a settlement for his cousin Doherty, and he is in an angry scrape with a southern magistrate, to whom his conduct, if it have not been misrepresented, has been very indefensible. Let us, however, do no injustice to Mr. Cranston. His sentence on his friend was mild, and it is not disputed at the profession that he wants at least capacity to fill the judicial office efficiently.

If there be no change in the Attorney or Solicitor-Generalship (a circumstance which we hold to be very unlikely), who will be the new Judge? The man entitled to the office by talent, station, character, and, we will add, *polity*, is beyond all question, Mr. O'Loghlen. We well remember with what electric effect Mr. Stiel, in the Report discussion, asked the Treasury bench how it happened that no Catholic was appointed to any important office by the Whig Government? The interrogatory was a reproach which was responded to vehemently by the opposition; and there is no doubt that it found an echo in every Catholic bosom in Ireland. To pass over Mr. O'Loghlen on the present occasion would, in fact, be the most monstrous insult that has been put upon the Catholic body, besides being in itself a wrong to professional professions which would be without an example.

If the Judgeship be given to Mr. Cranston, who will be the Solicitor-General? We should hope, for the reasons we have stated, Mr. O'Loghlen. Mr. O'Loghlen stands high in the public estimation, but he has not stood higher than his brother respondent, and besides Mr. O'Loghlen is, in our opinion, a man who thinks that the altered circumstances of the Munster constituency, Mr. Purvis would be reluctant to present his name to the public, and it is one of the qualities of a man who has the present Attorney-General could not together see law, and the law of the land.

We believe that the Attorney-General, Mr. O'Loghlen, would be a most valuable addition to the Bench. We should think that the altered circumstances of the Munster constituency, Mr. Purvis would be reluctant to present his name to the public, and it is one of the qualities of a man who has the present Attorney-General could not together see law, and the law of the land.

PIN MONEY.

Much conversation has recently occurred upon the origin and precise definition of this term. The case of Earl Digby v. Howard, which has occupied the attention of the Court of Chancery so extensively of late, was a claim for pin-money set up by the representatives of the Duke. The claim extended over 33 years, and at the rate of £1000 per annum, amounted to the large sum of £33,000. The Lord Chancellor, whose varied and curious knowledge cannot admit of any doubt, has not satisfied the ladies of the creation that in this instance he is sufficiently well-grounded in the laws of the toilette. The noble and learned lord has founded his decision in favor of the executor of the Duke, upon a peculiar construction of the term pin-money to mean, an annual allowance from the husband to the wife for the general purposes of dress. There is reason, however, to dispute this view of the term. Upon turning to the article "Pin manufacturers," in a celebrated encyclopaedia, we find that upon their first introduction pins were so costly, curious and rare, that some but ladies of the first quality could afford to be built with an article of dress now so common. They evidently ranked with jewels—and a settlement of pin-money, like the wedding presents of diamonds, were the uncontrolled property of the wife. Pin-money may, perhaps, be described as early-money, pocket money, for charitable subscriptions, for favorite preachers, and the like. Were it for the general purposes of dress—why a settlement for that to which the husband is already bound by the law? The case of the Earl Digby v. Howard would therefore appear to be one of that class mentioned by Hale, which, though Westminster Hall do decide, Westminster bed-chambers do revoke.

The ship *Lord Lyndoch*, 938 tons, Captain Johnson, arrived at Dublin Town, December 10, from Sydney, which she left the 5th. Passengers—Colonel Leamy, Lieutenants Wilson, Lanette, Smith, and Mandy, Quarter-master Fairgrave, and 143 rank and file of the 21st; also, Captain Macdowell, of the 54th regiment; Dr. Stewart, R.N.; Mrs. Wilson and family, Mrs. Fairgrave, 23 women, and 27 children. There are now 88 boys in the separate establishment for their discipline and education at Port Arthur, and great credit is due to Captain Booth and Lieutenant Montgomery, the superintendent, for the excellent manner in which they are managed.

