

# The Waterford Chronicle.

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## ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS.

The late eruption of Vesuvius seems to have been one of the most terrific ever known, and the following account from a German paper is the most elaborate we have yet seen:—

NAPLES, Aug. 30.—What has been dreaded has at length come to pass in the most melancholy manner. For several weeks past the wells at Resina, Ottajano, and other places at the foot of Vesuvius, were dry, which is an infallible sign of an approaching eruption. On Sunday, the 24th, a small opening was perceived in the middle of the mountain, out of which a very insignificant stream of lava flowed. In the direction of Bosco Tre-case, but it ran with considerable rapidity. At the same time a considerable noise and rustling were heard in the interior of the volcano, and towards the direction of the Hermita two or three other streams of lava broke forth, without, however, extending beyond the waste space about the crater, directly rendered sterile by so many previous eruptions of lava. On Monday, the 25th, the eruption appeared to have abated, but on the following day the same changed in a sudden and terrible manner. Since the year 1828 the inner part of the volcano had formed a new crater, which had gradually filled; the vast chasm almost half a league in length, which was the consequence of the eruption of 1822, and of length rose above the level of the sea to the height of 200 feet, and was very perceptible from Naples. The little Vesuvius, as people call it, on the morning of the 26th, fell in with a most terrific noise, and in its place a thick black cloud, which, threatening danger, floated with a penetrating fine shower of ashes, covered not only the immediate neighbourhood of the volcano, but even Naples and Caserta. The glowing lava too, for which the vessel containing it had not become too small, sought and found an opening about the middle of the mountain, about three miles from the top. With indescribable fury the lava burst out of this new outlet, and in less than three hours had travelled more than six miles, and in its career had destroyed gardens, forests, and houses. On the 27th this avalanche of fire had attained the height of from 15 to 16 feet; its breadth, was about half a mile. The country house of Prince Ottajano, in which on the same morning an English lady was drawing, was the evening a formidable ruin. The small village of San Giovanni, consisting of about 86 houses, 100 houses, were destroyed by the fire. On the 28th the eruption had assumed a still more terrific character. The inhabitants of Scafati and Sarno expected every moment that the terrible visitant would arrive at their gates. Six streams of lava threatened at one time Torre del Annunzio, Bosco, and the Caselle. To escape from the volcano, when on the 29th, the violence of the eruption abated, and to-day the alarmed inhabitants Ottajano and Sarno begin to breathe a little freer. The injury done to houses and land, about 300,000, is reckoned at £300,000. It is impossible to give you a complete idea of this sublime and terrific natural spectacle. As it was not attended by any danger to approach the lava during the last three evenings, not only the number of gazetteers who went to see the threatened villages was great, including all that was distinguished of Naples and foreigners in Naples, Sorrento, and Capri, but the thousands of the peasantry and citizens, with their wives and children, from all the neighbourhood, came and saw, and wondered at the progress of the destruction. What a contrast between the terror of the despairing inhabitants, who in a moment saw the whole property—their only hope in future for their least painful life—irrevocably lost, and the wild and almost mocking, singing, and laughing of the jacks drivers, and the rude merriment of some soldiers who, not contented with the injury done by the eruption, proceeded with vandal rage to destroy what Vesuvius had spared.

NAPLES, SEPT. 6.—The state of Vesuvius is not yet peaceful enough. Every day huge pillars of smoke arise from the middle of the crater, which generally disperse in light showers of ashes, and very often are accompanied by very loud reports. The well known cicerone of Vesuvius, Silvano, is of opinion that another eruption may be expected; and persons are afraid that it will take place in the middle of the mountain, and direct the lava towards Portici. The lava, the destructive flow of which only stopped on the 1st, pressed forward to about a mile from Scafati, a small town on the river Sarno, and has almost cut off the communication between Nola and Castellano, having stopped only a few paces from the high road. Three hundred families have lost their homes and their vineyards, which promised them a rich vintage, and all their property. Their loss is irreparable.

United States papers to the 26th ult., have reached us, but they bring no intelligence of importance. They contain no further information as to the proceedings against the Ursuline convent, in which a desire of plunder seems to have mingled with religious animosity, as the public and small mercenary cases, containing valuable articles were taken. The Governor of Massachusetts, has published a proclamation, denouncing the outrage, and offering rewards for the apprehension of the offenders. The mob appear to have been encouraged by persons who move in a respectable sphere of life. The cholera prevailed at New York, and there had been some further riots at Philadelphia, where the blacks were again assailed. In one instance a man of colour named Battis, committed an assault of a violent nature upon the person of a white man. The offender was taken to the hospital, and a report of the outrage having been circulated, a great body of men assembled opposite the dwelling of Battis, broke the doors and windows, turned out Battis and the inmates, and left the whole a complete wreck. The Mayor of Philadelphia was early on the spot, assisted by a strong body of police, who succeeded in seizing the ringleaders, who have been held to bail in the sum of 1,000 dollars. Battis, who was a barber, and kept an establishment in the city, was also committed to prison.

Notices of action have been served on the proprietor of the *Tipperary Free Press* for an alleged libel on the Earl of Glasgow.

## SINECURE OFFICES.

The committee appointed to inquire into sinecure offices in the United Kingdom have presented their report. Of the offices so represented they state that in Ireland the following discharge duties connected with them:—The Town Clerk and Prothonotary of Londonderry, Comptroller of the Pipe, Keeper of the Four Courts' Marshalls, Prothonotary of the King's Bench, and Filacer of the King's Bench. Amongst the sinecure offices, for the abolition of which a legal provision has been made, at the expiration of the interests of the present owners, are—the Clerk of the Council, the Searcher of Strafford, and the Searcher of Wexford. Of the offices held by patent during the pleasure of the Crown are—Housekeepers of Dublin Castle, and Register of Forfeitures, the abolition of which they recommend. Of the offices for which acts of Parliament have been passed, abolishing them prospectively, are—the Clerk of the Crown and Treasurer in Ireland, Constable of Dublin Castle, Constable of Castlemaine, Constable of Limerick, Comptroller of the Dublin Gazette, Secular of the King's manors, Deputy Searcher, &c., in Dublin, Searcher in Carrickfergus, Customer of Drogheda, Customer of Youghal, Searcher in Donnybrook; also the office of Clerk of the Papers in Ireland. It is recommended that the office of Sergeant-at-Arms in Ireland should be forthwith abolished. Of the offices held as sinecures under patent grants for the life of the holder, and the immediate abolition of which is suggested, are—the Second Remembrancer of the Exchequer, Registrar of the Prerogative Court, Marshal of the Prerogative Court, Clerk of the Pipe, and Usher of the Court of Chancery. It is also recommended to purchase the outstanding interest in the sinecure of Constable of Hillsborough. In Ireland the amount of sinecures was £76,435; in England the amount is £19,000, all of which, it is suggested, should be put an end to.

## HANGING AND WHIPPING.

This is a lucrative concern of the sub-sheriff. The greater the crime the more advantageous is the trade. He profits by depravity and enjoys perquisites when human life is by the stern command of the law, forfeited. He charges the county £10 for hanging, and £4 for whipping. These are his prices. He makes his charge in these words:—"For providing a man and materials for the execution of James Canaan, £10 10s." And "for providing materials, £1; and providing a person to whip Patrick Burke, £3. Together £14 10s." The presentment for the minor punishment is somewhat more explicit than for hanging; for it gives the charge for "material" and "padding." Now as to the profits of this calling—first as to hanging. The "material" are the gallows erected at the cost of the county, and a rope which may cost a shilling or two. Such is human depravity, "a man" is provided for a guinea. So the hanging of a person yields a clear profit, according to the scale of prices in this county, of nine pounds! Now, as to the whipping, the "material" is the handle of the jail pump, and rope to tie the culprit to it. For this the Sub charges one pound! Will any person contradict us when we say this is a profitable trade. As to providing "a person," there is no difficulty, for a prisoner is found to do the job, rewarded by a cast-off jail dress, paid for by the county—money is quite out of the question—

## EXTINCTION OF BIRDS.

The march of the plough, and the multiplication of the sheep, have driven many interesting birds from our shores, and among others the ptarmigan and huge capercaillie. The eagle, we fear, is doomed to follow; it seems alarmed at every increasing din, and already flies by a precarious tenure, the summit of the throne of the highest mountains south or east of the Tay, the Clyde, and the Forth. —*Scotch Paper.*

The late Alderman Sir Charles Flower, of London, was many years an eminent government provision contractor, and frequently had a large share in provisioning the Navy. Alderman Flower has left behind him property to the amount of £350,000, about £400,000 of which he has bequeathed to his eldest son. To Mrs. Percival, his eldest married daughter, he has left £31,000; to Mrs. Goodwin, his second married daughter, £30,000; to Mrs. Magnay, his third £20,000; to two of his unmarried daughters £20,000 each, and to the third unmarried £400 a year.

## ADVANTAGES OF CHOLERA IN CHOLERA.

Dr. Ayle of Hull, has requested the Corporation of that town to organize a commission of six persons, half the number being of the profession, to visit twenty patients in a series, whom he may be called to attend, in cases of cholera, and report on the nature and results of his treatment. As a motive for this request being granted, Dr. A. stated, that from experience, acquired in 220 cases, treated by small and frequent doses of calomel, wholly unaccompanied by other means, he was prepared to demonstrate, that, by this method, cases which are, otherwise, confessedly incurable, may be cured, with comparative facility, even from a state of collapse; and that the report issued would lead to most important and beneficial changes in the treatment of the complaint. —*Lancet for August.*

## ROBINS OUTRAGE.

Last week, a person in the neighbourhood of Keswick having several hives of bees to dispose of, and being desirous to attract purchasers, caused a placard to be printed, announcing the sale with the following extraordinary head lines:—"Extensive sale of live stock, comprising not less than one hundred and forty thousand head, with an unlimited right of pasturage." The trick succeeded to admiration.

## IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The following very remarkable case occurred in the English Insolvent Debtors' Court on Wednesday:—

William Smith applied for his discharge. He was unopposed.

Mr. Commissioner Bowen—How long have you been in prison? Insolvent—Since August, 1833.

Mr. Commissioner Bowen—You were imprisoned for 11s.? Insolvent—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Commissioner Bowen—All you owe in the world is £9 5s. 3d. of which £3 14s. 11d. is for costs? Insolvent—Yes, Sir; that is all.

The learned commissioner indignantly threw down the schedule, and ordered the insolvent to be discharged.

## CAUTION, BUT NOT ENOUGH SO.

An individual of sporting notoriety, residing in a neighbouring county, had long been expelling, as visitors, those well-known "limbs of the law," John Doe and Richard Roe, and entertaining for them the greatest antipathy, naturally desired to avoid meeting them. To do this the more effectually he had the windows of his house walled up, and the doors locked and bolted. Such precautionary measures, therefore, put their purchasers quite hors de combat; consultations deep and long were held by them, and entertainments of the most alluring kind were offered, to induce their friend to accept their "congratulations," but the result of their meetings was for a long time useless, and their enticements not sufficiently alluring. At length a well-laid scheme was practised, and (disclaiming the idea of any personal allusion, not having the slightest knowledge with whom it originated), it certainly reminded us of an old adage about ratching rogues. The sheriff's officer took his gun, and went on the premises of the person he wished to seize, and began firing away, as though coveys of birds were in abundance! According to his expectations not a single bird retired, and with an air of consequence demanded by whose authority he shot there? "Why, I beg your pardon, Sir," says he, "I have shot only a bird or two, yet, and I hope you'll excuse that, for I mean to shoot a man before I go home, and so here goes at you with a will!" We shall not attempt to describe the reaction, of one party or the pleasure of the other, but we must congratulate Messrs. Doe and Roe on having so very clever an officer; the manner in which he performed his unpleasant duty was very creditable to him. —*Windsor Express.*

## THE FOLLOWING ANECDOTE HAS CAUSED A GREAT SENSATION IN AUSTRIA.

A beautiful woman, who had been for some time divorced from her husband, had formed a tender connexion with a gallant Frenchman; which being discovered, she was taken before the Court, who ordered his signet ring to cut off the poor frail one's hands. She, however, managed to escape, and fled to the quarters of the General-in-Chief, whose protection she claimed, and offered to turn Christian in case of need. The worthy General assured her that such a sacrifice would be unnecessary; that she might safely return to her dwelling, as he would himself obtain the promise of the Court that no harm should come to her. But this wily functionary soon had the poor woman arrested a second time, and was about to give her up to the executioner. The General, who was justly irritated at this strange conduct, sent his aide-de-camp forthwith to the magistrate, and ordered the barbarous execution to be suspended. Immediately the poor creature tore her veil, and addressed the Court and his majesty, told them that as the French were more generous and more humane than the Austrians, she declared herself to be henceforth a Frenchwoman and a Christian. She naturally desired to be her godfather and godmother, and was baptised. The Court was immediately dismissed. The Moors appeared to be affected with this conduct. It is very likely that many of their wives will follow the illustrious example, in order to escape from the ill-treatment of their husbands. —*French Paper.*

## THE DUCHESS OF MONTPELLIER.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that about eleven weeks back Lord Brudenell was bitten by a dog whilst riding in Hyde Park, and the part was cut. Much anxiety was entertained as to whether the dog was in a rabid state at the time, and the animal has since the occurrence been under the charge of Sergeant Thompson, of the D division, and has mired in the yard with a pet lamb, a spaniel, rabbit, poultry, &c. and never injured any of them, but possessing, if need, a most ferocious disposition. The dog has, however, never betrayed any symptoms of madness, and yesterday the animal was ordered to be destroyed. Sir James Anderson, the physician to Lord Brudenell, said two other gentlemen, proceeded to the house of Sergeant Thompson, and administered a dose of prussic acid, which terminated its life in less than half a minute.

## UNFASHIONABLE ARRIVAL.

Among the arrivals of the last few days is a young alligator, from South America, a present to a gentleman in town. He is very temperate, having scarcely tasted food these 15 weeks. He indeed snuggled the head of a young duck on the passage home, but did not swallow it. He is to be reared at a public work by the river side, where he will have the advantage of the tide, and of water of a temperature that will suit his feelings. Some fresh herrings have been offered to him occasionally, but he shows no disposition to swallow anything. His length is about three feet. —*Paisley Advertiser.*

## STEAM ENGINE.

On Tuesday the trial of the steam engine, invented by M. Dietz, for drawing carriages, carts, and other vehicles along the road, was made. He chose the road from Paris to Versailles, as being one of the most difficult, on account of the numerous hills between Serres and Versailles. It started in the morning from the Barriere du Trone, and arrived at the Champs Elysees in thirty-five minutes, with two tricycles, which, with the machinery itself, weighed in the whole 4000 lbs. In the first carriage were the members of the Committee of Inspection of Steam Engines, and the second was filled with the friends of M. Dietz, making in all 35 passengers. The prefect of police arrived at a quarter before eleven, and the conveyance again set out. It reached Serres in 45 minutes. The passage would have been much quicker but for the experience of the engineer who had charge of the boiler, and who suffered the water to become exhausted, so that a boiler was burnt through it, and suffered the water afterwards put in to escape. On leaving Serres, this leaking increased so much, that instead of obtaining the heat of three atmospheres, which was necessary to propel the carriage against the hill, the heat of one atmosphere only could be kept up. The accident not only diminished the velocity, but also rendered it necessary to stop at every village to take in water. The journey to Versailles was thereby so much delayed, that we could form no criterion whatever by which to judge of its velocity of this mode of conveyance. On arriving at Versailles, M. Dietz set to work to repair the damage. The boiler was emptied and the fire extinguished. "Time, however, would not admit of his having a metal plate soldered over the orifice, and therefore he ingeniously contrived to stop it by means of a quantity of flour, which he baked gradually into a crust, and which so far answered the purpose, that the leakage was very much diminished. Consequently, on its return, the transit from Versailles to Serres was made in 42 minutes, and from Serres to Paris in an hour. A new trial will be made on Saturday, when the carriage will start at nine o'clock, St. Germain, this road being chosen as better suited to prove the power of the engine, on account of the steepness of the hills leading to the town. —*French Paper.*

## PATRIARCHAL MANNERS OF THE TOORKMENS.

The Toorkmens pride themselves much on their hospitality, and they feel affronted if a traveller passes their camp without stopping. When a stranger comes to an onch he is invited into the tent, the master of which, by taking his hands within his own, and holding the bride of his horse, orders his wife to prepare refreshment for his guest. There can hardly be a livelier illustration of the manners of the Patriarchs than this. Instantly Abraham's resulting from his tent door, he comes to meet and welcome the traveller, and comes forth with a morsel of bread; and when his darling Sarah, his wife, to make ready quickly three measures of fine meal, knead it, and make cakes upon the hearth. The manners, in particular, of the pastoral nations, have undergone a little change that you may see among them illustrations of nearly all the customs that are described in Scripture; and a traveller in any part of the East will meet with the most satisfactory evidence of the unaltered veracity of the sacred writings. To a European the description of many simple oriental customs appears a romance; and, connected as they are with so much miraculous anecdote, it is very amusing to find that those who described the lives and actions of the people of antiquity, did it not in any spirit of exaggeration, and that relations which appear to us highly coloured, are told in the simple and natural idiom of the countries and days the writers lived in. As far as giving to eat and drink the Toorkmens are hospitable; but the very man who gives you bread in his tent will not scruple to fall upon you when you are beyond his precincts. Your person is sacred, and your life is to be dearer to him than his own while you are under the shadow of his tent; but you cannot remain there for ever. Perhaps at the very moment you are eating his salt you are just thinking how, at a future occasion, he may best transfer part of your wealth to himself, and when you do meet him on his plain, the odds are very much against you. —*Lieutenant Conolly's Journey to the North of India.*

## HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE CANNONER.

Napoleon, during the height of his animosity against the Emperor of Austria, was once so irritated as to call him, in the presence of Maria Louisa, *un canache*. The word was new to the polite ears of the young Empress; but not finding any bliss in her ignorance, she addressed herself to her lady in waiting:—"My dear Duchess, pray explain to me the meaning of the word *canache*?" Napoleon declares that my father the Emperor is a *canache*!" The Duchess de Montbellio, in a consternation, but with the good will of a peace-maker, replied that the *canache* implied "a man of distinguished honour and probity." The lesson was not lost upon Maria Louisa. Sometime afterwards, when presiding as Regent at the council, and anxious to address a little compliment to Cambaceres, she observed—"I am aware, Monsieur l'Archeveque, that the Emperor possesses in you a *canache* devoted to his service." It may easily be conceived the privy councillors were all amazed to hear his excellency addressed as a jacks; by their august sovereign. —*Memoirs of a Duchess of Abrantes.*

## TEMPLE BAN.

The best thing we know of is a just of Goldsmith's, and the worst the point on which the jest turned. Goldsmith was coming from Westminster Abbey with Dr. Johnson, where they had been looking at the tombs in Poet's Corner, and Johnson had quoted a line from Ovid—"Forstian et nostrum nomen miscerit istis." (Perhaps some day our names may mix with theirs.) "When we got to Temple Bar," says Johnson, "Goldsmith stopped me, pointed to the head upon it, and slyly whispered to me (in allusion, says Bower), to Dr. Johnson's political opinions, and perhaps to his own." Forstian et nostrum nomen miscerit istis." (Perhaps some day our names may mix with theirs.) These heads belonged to the rebels who were executed for rising in favour of the Pretender. —*Hunt's London Journal.*

## PRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT—RUN-AWAY HORSE.

On Saturday last, about 3 o'clock, a young gentleman, son of Robert Smith, Esq., of Manly-square, was riding a spirited mare over Carlisle-square, the animal became restive, took head, and jumping up Sackville-street post, on the flags near Doherty's auction mart, and fell, throwing the rider with great violence into the street; fortunately the fall was not on the opposite side, as Mr. Smith would inevitably have been precipitated into a deep well.

The young gentleman was very much cut about the face, but we are happy to hear he has not sustained any serious injury.

The mare escaped unhurt, except where the spur cut her when she fell. —*Dublin Paper.*

## RELIGION AND BUSINESS.

A hoarse's shop in the Rue St. Denis has the following sign:—"The memory of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind. Manufactory of sewing and embroidered cotton." The individual to whom this shop belongs has issued a circular, in which, after speaking of the importance of seeking a spiritual welfare, he says, "I supplicate you, Sir, to look with intelligence upon these few observations, my desire for your eternal welfare has induced me to address to you, I beg to direct your attention to the sacred word of God; and, at the same time, to the extremely moderate price at which I sell cotton goods, &c."

## THE LIBRARY MAN IN FRANCE.

The library man in France is a hoarse's shop in the Rue St. Denis has the following sign:—"The memory of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of mankind. Manufactory of sewing and embroidered cotton." The individual to whom this shop belongs has issued a circular, in which, after speaking of the importance of seeking a spiritual welfare, he says, "I supplicate you, Sir, to look with intelligence upon these few observations, my desire for your eternal welfare has induced me to address to you, I beg to direct your attention to the sacred word of God; and, at the same time, to the extremely moderate price at which I sell cotton goods, &c."

## CAUTION TO CIGAR SMOKERS.

The Defiance Cigar, coach turns out to have been of a much more serious and perilous nature than was at first represented. It seems that on the occasion in question, a passenger, when near Davigotoko, dropped the tinder with which he had lighted a cigar into the box, in consequence of which the parcels became ignited, and goods to the amount of £40 were either destroyed or rendered useless. After the fire was suppressed he had been extinguished, the parcels were replaced in the box, and the coach had proceeded to the Kings Cross, on its journey. Had one of the passengers recollected that in his box were two pounds of gunpowder. The coachman again stopped, and on re-examining the parcels found that the fire was not totally extinguished, but that in a short time the powder would have exploded.

## THE ROTHSCHILDS.

M. Rothschild, of London, being alarmed at observing that his brother of Paris was rushing on to ruin by means of his mad-headed speculations in the Spanish funds, went to Paris, when a most exciting scene took place, and the Paris banker was threatened by his brother with the family council and with a judicial interdiction. M. Rothschild, of London, was supported by his sister-in-law; and her husband eventually promised to change his line of conduct, and in consequence orders were conveyed, by telegraph, to Messrs. Lionel Rothschild and Cremieux, who were on their way to Madrid, to return to Paris. —*Box Seat.*

## THE UNSTAMPED PRESS OF THE METROPOLIS.

The circulation of the unstamped penny papers published in London has reached an enormous amount. There are now published every Saturday a greater number of these penny papers than there are of those regularly established journals who pay annually a large sum to government for stamps and advertisement duty. Latterly the proprietors of the unstamped papers seem to have taken it into their heads that they are recognised by the government, and that their publications are legal; and therefore they adapted every means to give their journals all the features of a newspaper, in order to increase their sale. Formerly these papers were published with some little show of concealment and disguise; but now they are regularly sold at stated intervals without the least let or hindrance, just the same as the established newspapers. Several of these which formerly appeared in the form of a pamphlet, now assume the appearance of a regular newspaper; and a person at a cursory glance could not ascertain the difference. Some are fire column papers, the front page composed of advertisements, taken at a low rate, but which, of course, yield a great profit to the proprietors, as no stamp duty is paid by them; and the other pages are regularly filled up with the ordinary routine of news, leaders, &c.; in fact, they combine every essential of a newspaper. Calculations, have been made, on good grounds, that the combined circulation of the unstamped papers amounts weekly to more than 300,000 in number. —*Morning Chronicle.*

## CARE OF THE EYES.

Those who are conscious that their sight has been weakened by severe and protracted exercise, or arising from any other cause, should carefully avoid all attention to minute objects, or such business or study as requires close application of the visual faculty, immediately on rising; and the less it is taxed for a while after eating or by candle-light, the better. —*Curtis on the Eye.*





