The Waterford Mail.

This PAPER has a general circulation in the Counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every man in Ireland."

WEDNESDAYS & SATURDAYS.] SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1825. [VOL. II.—NO. 102.—PRICE 5d.

LONDON—MONDAY.

To-day, the steam-vessel, called the *Enterprise*, will leave the banks of the Thames for those of the Ganges. Her burthen is 500 tons. She has two sixty-horse power engines.—The boilers, which are made of copper, extend across the ship, with seven furnaces, each seven feet in depth. Although the Enterprise will make use of her sails, when the wind permits, she will rely principally on her steam, and for this purpose she must necessarily take out not less than three hundred tons of coals. The coals are partly contained in chambers, within the sides of the vessel, covered with sheet iron, and partly in tanks beneath; which as they are emptied of coals, will be filled with water to keep the vessel properly ballasted. The cabins, of which there are twenty, are furnished with every convenience.

German Papers were received this morning. They furnish under date of Turin, July 21, an article from a Friuli Journal, dated Corfu, June 30, which represents the Turks to be advancing against the Greeks, and their progress marked with great cruelty. Messulonghi they propose to destroy with fire and sword, and, while things are in this state, Colocotroni and the other Chiefs appear to be intriguing against each other, instead of uniting to oppose the common enemy.

On Friday evening, at half-past five o'clock, the Dowager Duchess of Coburg arrived at Claremont, where her Serene Highness was received by her son Prince Leopold. The Duchess of Kent and Princess Feodor arrived at Prince Leopold's mansion at the same time.

The celebrated *Chapeau de Paille*, painted by Rubens, and purchased at Antwerp by Mr. Smith, the dealer, in Marlborough-street, now forms the chief ornament in Mr. Secretary Peel's gallery, at his new residence in Privy-gardens.

In a few days Captain Clapperton will sail from Portsmouth on his second mission to the interior of Africa. He will proceed to the Bight of Benin, and thence into the interior, to treat with the native tribes for commercial purposes. He takes out with him a man of colour, who has received an appointment from Government; he speaks and is well acquainted with the languages of the country which he is about to visit.

The Prince de Polignac had an interview at Gloucester Lodge on Saturday last, with Mr. Secretary Canning, previous to the Right Hon. Gentleman's departure. Mr Canning is expected to arrive at Cheltenham to-day, in his way to the North of England.

The Mexican brig of war *Swiftsure*, Captain Tilly, arrived at Falmouth, on Monday, with the Minister and suite, who is come to this country to carry into effect the Treaty of Commerce which was lately concluded by the British Commissioners (Messrs Moriet and Ward), with the Republic of Mexico: the ratification of the treaty was received by his Majesty's ship Egeria. We learn that party spirit is much on the wane in that country; and it is hoped, by the steady, though necessarily slow, line of policy adopted by the existing Government some of the prejudices and bigotry which, as a legacy, they inherit from their former oppressive and hardened masters—the Spaniards, will soon be shook off. The Castle of San Juan de Ulloa (the only solitary spot in the possession of Spain) still continued to receive supplies from Alvarica and other parts, notwithstanding the vigilance of the little Mexican squadron of schooners and gun-boats that constantly cruise off there. It is not probable this place will fall into the hands of the Mexicans until they can collect a sufficient force to blockade it, and cope with the Spanish squadron at Havannah. Vera Cruz being the principal sea-port on the coast, this spot (the entrance to which it commands) is invaluable in a commercial point of view. Lamar, who so long and nobly defended the place, is now on his way to Spain, to be tried by a Court Martial, on some puny charges of disaffection.—The present Governor is Brigadier-General Coppinger, a native of Havannah. It was understood, that a respectable military force was collecting at Campeachy, for the purpose of taking advantage of an expected revolt at Havannah—which place is ripe for misohief to the present Government.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Hamburgh and Dutch Papers were received this morning, the former to the 27th, the latter to the 31st ult. The hot weather, which is now the subject of complaint in this country, appears to be much more severely felt on the continent. Those places which a few months ago were suffering from inundations, have now to lament a visitation of an opposite character. In some cases dreadful fires have raged, from a scarcity of water to oppose their progress, and the public authorities have thought it necessary, on this account, to prohibit for the present the washing the fronts of shops, that the stock may not be prematurely exhausted. We subjoin extracts:—

HANOVER, JULY 23.

"His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge having been informed of several fires that have lately happened in the kingdom, sent immediately 600 rix dollars in gold towards the relief of the sufferers.

"BRUNSWICK, JULY 20.

"The extreme heat of the weather has been accompanied with numerous fires in our vicinity, and other parts of the country, which great drought has rendered particularly destructive.—Yesterday another large village was entirely consumed. On the 16th the town of Jussn experienced a similar visitation; 193 houses were destroyed, and 200 families reduced to the greatest distress, by the total destruction of all their property.

"HAGUE, JULY 26.

"The magistrates of Breda have judged it necessary to forbid, under the penalties fixed in article 471, of the Penal Code, the scouring of shops and pavement in front of the houses, it being advisable, on account of the great drought, to be sparing in the use of water, that there may be no want in case of fire.

"PRESBURG, JULY 15.

"We have again received the melancholy news of more fires. On the 3d of this month, almost the whole village of Haudsdorf was burnt down in two hours. Of 250 houses, only nine remain. The Church was also destroyed, and the bells melted. A Jewish family of eight persons unfortunately perished."

MR O'CONNELL, DR. DOYLE, AND THE REV. MR KINSELLA.

Mr FINN of Carlow, a gentleman of long experience in Catholic politics, and as a writer, not a little remarkable for the strength and pungency of his style, has addressed the following letter to the proprietor of the Carlow Paper. Parts of it will be found deserving of attention, and the whole, at least worth reading.

SIR,—I read in one of the Dublin papers a few days ago, a letter signed "William Kinsella," which I take to be an incomparable specimen of that sort of composition called *rigmarole*, and which it was my intention at that time, to have publicly noticed: but matters of private business, and a wish to give the Rev. Gentleman the benefit of a more extended circulation of the present letter, *in this county*, induced me to defer putting that intention into execution until my return home yesterday.

I have not the Rev. Gentleman's letter before me, nor is it necessary I should. It occupied, I believe, nearly three columns of a newspaper; yet the entire substance might be compressed into as many short paragraphs. Its main drift, divested of vulgar and common place drapery, was to prove—first, that Mr O'Connell had been guilty of an inaccuracy as to dates in an alleged statement of his at a public meeting in Bridge-street chapel—and secondly, that he had been guilty of the horrible political crime of consenting to disfranchise the 40s freeholders, and the more dreadful religious profanation of consenting to pension the Catholic Clergy. I have never been the apologist or defender of Mr O'Connell's public errors, but the contrary. I considered that a man who had attained the eminence on which he has been placed, by the popular voice, might be made the instrument of great and lasting benefit, or of irreparable injury to his native country—and, whenever I have seen him more anxious to gratify the *aura popularis*, than a wise man ought to be, I have, at all times, freely condemned his weakness in that regard. But when I perceive an attempt made to criminate him, for pursuing a line of conduct, which the very parties sought to be exculpated by this Rev. Gentleman's letter, followed to the same extent that he did, and when I see this attempt made in a stile as pettifogging and Jesuitical as can be well conceived, I offer no apology to any of the parties or to the public, for writing this letter.

What has the Rev. Gentleman laboured to prove? That Mr O'Connell was in error as to dates, with reference to the opinions of Doctors Doyle and Murray, and thence he infers—profound inference! that Mr O'Connell was *all along* favourable to the disfranchisement and the pensioning—and that Drs. Doyle and Murray *were tooth and nail* against both. This was evidently the impression which he sought to make on the public mind, yet what is the fact? With respect to Dr. Murray's opinions on these points, I know nothing—but I know, and have read in the evidence published as that of Doctor Doyle's that he conceded *at least one of these points*. And, upon the subject of the forty shilling disfranchisement, he declined in his evidence before the House of Commons, to give an opinion. Now I beg leave to be informed, did not Doctor Doyle know that the question of disfranchisement was at that moment in agitation, and, if he thought that its concession would have been so vitally injurious to the Irish Catholics, as his advocate would insinuate, was it not his duty to state his opinion to that committee before which he was under examination? It comes to this: that he either did or did not approve of the measure. If he did approve, it was his bounden duty to have said so; that is, provided he feels that he had any duty to perform to the people. And if he did not approve of the measure, it was due to his own character, which, I believe, stands unimpeached heretofore for candour and sincerity, to have delivered a solemn and deliberate opinion upon the subject. Referring us to his written opinions is nonsense, because they had been published long before the sitting of Parliament, and he might have changed those opinions before he was called on to give his evidence. He has changed his opinions upon other subjects of a public nature, and if he saw himself in error on this point, it would be no way discreditable either to his character or his talents to avow that error. The question was one of too much importance to Ireland, connected as it was then said to be with the fate of the Catholics to have it passed over silently, by one, whose opinion was supposed to have considerable weight with both Government and people; and it ought not to have been left in the power of his enemies to say, that "his studied reserve at that time, left him an opportunity on some further occasion, either to approve or disapprove of the measure, as it might be successful or otherwise." Hence I consider that I am fairly warranted in assuming that he was not hostile to the measure of disfranchisement, if silence can ever be taken as a proof of consent, but if he declares my assumption to be unfounded, I shall of course promptly retract my opinion.

But what say Dr. Doyle's advocates? "To be sure he did consent to one of these wings, but in a very qualified manner." Well, what worse than this did Mr O'Connell do? I recollect his letter of the 7th, or 27th—what inestimable value is there not in a day or an hour to the special pleader? and when I read that letter, although in some particulars I considered it objectionable, it appeared to me that the Deputation intended to have made the concession of the 40s. freeholds and the pensions to the clergy the price of Catholic emancipation. I thought at the time they were gulled, but I also thought, and I avow that I think so still, that it would have been an excellent bargain for the Catholics of Ireland. I seldom come before the public with my opinions, but whatever they may be, I shall never retract or alter them through the hope of obtaining, or the dread of losing, the applause of the multitude. Mr O'Connell has, it seems, again changed his opinion, and I am sorry for it. If he were less liable to veer about with every breath of popular caprice—if he were not so fond of ministering to the fanatical vanity of one class, and the puerile intemperance of another, he would have with him as his best support, the approbation of every respectable, enlightened, patriotic, and steady Catholic in Ireland.

My principal object, in writing this letter, is to prove that, although Mr O'Connell might have been in error, as to a particular day, in his statement, he was perfectly correct in the general application of his argument. If Doctor Doyle was not favourable to the "wings," as they are nonsensically called, on the 7th of some month, which I now forget, but which Mr Kinsella remembers, he was favourable thereafter to the very same extent as Mr O'Connell. He wanted emancipation as their price—so did Mr O'Connell—and so would I, were the matter to be again canvassed to-morrow; and my mind is so thoroughly imbued with vanity, that I think my opinions, where I am known, would have just as much weight in political matters as those of Dr. Doyle or the Rev. Mr Kinsella.

I have not now before me a report of the evidence delivered before the Houses of Parliament—but I pledge my memory, my understanding, and my political character—which last I value at a most extravagant price since the Rev. Mr Kinsella has become a public writer—that what I aver is the truth—and that in the aforesaid evidence of the Right Rev. Doctor, will be found not a qualified approbation of the 40s disfranchisement, but certainly of the pensions to the Catholic Clergy.

I shall put a case to illustrate the reasoning of the Rev. Clergymen: Suppose he had travelled to Dover, on his way to perform the *grande tour*, and that he arrived there on the seventh day of the moon, when *Ariosto* discovered the geographical position of that part of the planet where the souls of all the departed blockheads in the universe have been sent to penance—and suppose he was obliged to return prematurely from thence without having made any addition to *his vast stock of literary acquirements*—a fate betiding many well meaning men: would he be pleased with those who might say, "that, because he did not go to Dover on the eighth day of the moon, he did not go there at all." Yet such is the logic of the Rev. Gentleman—"Doctor Doyle" says he, "did not approve of the disfranchisement or the pensions on the seventh day of the moon, therefore he did not approve of them at all."—Profound critic!—Admirable logician!

Some inquisitive reader may ask—why, then, did the Rev. Mr. Kinsella write his letter—and, in truth, I am not able to answer the question except by an hypothesis, the use of which, I acknowledge, is oftentimes "wide of the mark" in answering interrogatories. But, I will suppose that Mr O'C. was thought to have lost a considerable portion of his public fame by sanctioning the disfranchisement and the pensions—and I will suppose that, although Dr. Doyle might be very well inclined to accompany him in the race for popularity, so long as the political ocean

"Smil'd to Heaven, unruffl'd by the breeze;"

yet, when he perceived an obstacle, thrown in the way which was calculated to impede equally the arrival of both, at the wished for goal, he begged leave, through the advocacy of his *enlightened* professor, to disclaim any participation in the decried measures—he begged to move on to the consummation of his wishes, and leave Mr O'Connell behind him. This is the construction which I put on the letter of the Rev. Mr Kinsella, and if one of his motives cannot be explained in this way, I defy any man of common sense or discernment to account for it in any other.

As to the merits of the two questions which have excited so much discussion, and which seem to have been thought so little worthy of *serious* argument or illustration, were it necessary, in this place, I think I could demonstrate the complete futility of the objections which have been raised against them. I am sure, I know as well as either Dr. Doyle or the Rev. Mr. Kinsella, the appalling evils which have resulted to the Catholic peasantry from the 40s. freeholds—and that their abolition would be no positive loss to the Irish Catholics, either morally or politically in the present state of the national representation. For a testimonial of the practical knowledge which I have acquired on this head, as I am writing against a professor, I would wish to refer the reader to Sir Henry Parnell. I think also, that I know, almost as well as either the Doctor or the Priest, whether it would be more for the advantage of the Irish Catholic peasantry to have them relieved of some portion of their intolerable burthens, by the payment of their clergy as contemplated, than by leaving them in their present enviable state of evangelical poverty. The great objection to the payment of the Catholic clergy is—that the money would come from a Protestant Government. There was no objection to their possessing an inheritance in the soil, under the impious and infidel Governments of France, previous to the Revolution—nor is there any objection to their receiving pensions at present, from the perfidious and bloody Government of Ferdinand—and from other Governments on the continent of Europe, of character little inferior, in point of wickedness to the Spanish Government. Such an objection is childish; an argument it cannot be called. I regret the stile of Mr O'Connell's answer to Mr. Kinsella. It appears thereby, that he either believed, or effected to believe, that the Rev. Gentleman's officiousness was dictated solely by a good natured mistake, and he seems to have been completely imposed on by the conciliatory, or rather adulatory phrases, which were scattered here and there through the Professor's epistle; never so much as once observing upon that *excessive delicacy* of sentiment, which manifestly influenced the conduct of a clergyman, writing a letter in defence, and as the panegyrist of, a Prelate, under whom he must have expected clerical promotion.

Mr O'Connell should have answered the letter on its merits—he should have inflicted on the writer the castigation he merited and left him there.

If, within the recesses of his cloister or amidst the smoke of his labratory, (for he is said to be a chemist and an experimental philosopher), the Rev. Gentleman cannot find employment more congenial to his disposition than the manufacturing of incendiary sophisms, let him, at once, cast away his cap and cassock, and go forth upon the great theatre of public discord as a political gladiator. Although it may be no gratification to him to know the effect his letter has produced upon the Catholic mind of this county, yet, as it may, in some degree satisfy his curiosity on that head, I wish him to be informed that a feeling of indignation, deep, powerful, and intense, pervades all classes—a feeling excited by the reflection that he belongs to an order, whose especial duty it is to enforce by their example the sublime doctrines of peace and forbearance, to all men; and if he wishes to serve the cause of his country, he will not do it by putting himself forward, with a presumption equal to his temerity, coming in collision with public men upon subjects of which he must be utterly ignorant, as they come not either within the range of his studies or of his experience; but he may serve his country by practising that meek demeanour, and reconciling himself to those habits of studious seclusion which are so well becoming Catholic Clergymen, and which are so essential to the fitting of them for the instruction of their flocks; a vast multitude of as ignorant and wretched poor people as any other country in Europe can produce. There is perhaps no Irish Catholic who has had stronger feelings than myself, in consequence of the foolish and mischievous measures which I have seen adopted by some public men within the last two years; but a little reflection, and some sound advice from the most efficient friend the Irish Catholics have at the press, convinced me that almost any evil was preferable to that of dissension—and, I have therefore foregone that task, which, under other circumstances, and as an Irish Roman Catholic, I would have considered an imperative duty.

The Rev. Gentleman, however, would not be restrained by a consideration of this nature. No; the vanity of appearing before the public as the literary defender of Dr. Doyle was a feeling too powerful to be resisted; the Doctor's political character was at stake and the Rev. Gentleman must interpose—not a shield made in imitation of the seven folded bull hide of the Trojan, but one I believe, composed of materials equally impenetrable.

But of what consequence is the political character of Dr. Doyle, or that of any other ecclesiastic, to the people of Ireland? Was it to be politicians that they have been ordained? If the being *implicatus in negotiis secularibus* be one of the bars to, and before sacerdotal ordination, how much more powerfully should not the caution operate with them after ordination? Trust me, Sir, it is not *politico* ecclesiastical meddlers which the Catholics of Ireland want, but Clergymen who will assiduously cultivate that intellectual waste which is so visible to the European world—and, until there is an effectual cultivation of it, although the Irish Catholics may become as formidable to the State as the mere brute force of a redundant population can make them, they never can become either a useful, respectable, or powerful people.

It has been truly said, that if Mr O'Connell's errors were a thousand fold greater than they have been, a Catholic Clergyman is the last person in existence who should become his assailant. I have often considered his eulogies upon the Catholic Clergy as partaking of every characteristic which might be deemed necessary to prove that they were not deficient in the practice of any one Christian virtue—and one would be almost induced to suppose, by reading his descriptions, that there was not in their composition the smallest particle of that dross or alloy which the best divines allow to be a component of the fallen nature of mankind—Clergymen as well as Laymen.

If the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle conceived that he had been misrepresented, by Mr O'Connell, it would not have been at all derogatory from his high station—it would not have been too great a condescension on his part to have solicited an explanation from that gentleman; it was his business, and his alone to seek such explanation. But he puts forward, or suffers a young Clergyman to put himself forward; with sufficient confidence, it must be admitted, to execute his task; and if he had raised a storm among the Irish Catholics, if he had possessed ability enough to set all the elements of civil discord in motion, does Dr. Doyle imagine that the young gentleman has either skill or judgment to allay them?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS FINN.

Carlow, August 1, 1825.—

P. S. This day I have read *another scrawl* in the *Dublin Evening Post* from the Rev. Mr. Kinsella: there are three things only in that letter which merit notice: First he says "that he consulted two gentlemen of distinguished patriotism" before he wrote his attack on Mr O'Connell. On this assertion I shall remark, that I do not believe he consulted any two respectable *Lay Catholics in this county*, on the subject, for I am sure if he had they would have advised him to desist from so ridiculous and so mischievous an undertaking. It is true he might have consulted Catholics *elsewhere*, or he might have consulted Clergymen, not one of which was, perhaps, competent to give him wholesome advice upon the subject. Secondly, he has it that Mr O'Connell says, that "the *whole mistake* arose from the inaccuracy of reporters;" but, if he means by that observation to assume that Mr O'Connell acknowledged that *all* the Rev. Gentleman alleged against him was the result of the reporter's mistake, I must say that he himself is egregiously mistaken; Mr. O'Connell maintains *substantially*, that, whether before or after the 7th day of the moon, Dr. Doyle did give a qualified assent to at least one of the measures, which are said to be so obnoxious to those who have nothing to lose, and to those who might lose immensely by their adoption. And I, also, maintain that, if there was culpability in the proposed concessions, which, however, I deny, Doctor Doyle was equally culpable as Mr O'Connell. Thirdly, he says, that "Mr O'Connell has paid him compliments which he does not deserve." In which opinion I most cordially concur.

August 3, 1825.

THE CARLOW BIBLE MEETING.

(*From the Evening Mail.*)

The Evening Post states, that previously to the late Meeting, the "Policemen were under arms, the Authorities were in readiness, and the Orangemen assembled." This being a style—a "*Facon de parler*," in which the Editor occasionally rejoiceth, we, of course pass it over; but we cannot treat in the same way the surprise expressed by our Cotemporary at our knowing so much of what occurred behind the scenes.—For this information, we can state to him the following facts:—

On the Sunday previously to the intended meeting, one of their *Reverences* announced from the altar, that "the Bible men intended to *turn out on them* again on Wednesday, but", added his Reverence, "please God we will be ready for them." This public announcement was followed by private hints to their supporters, to apply for tickets and secure the place of meeting. And we do happen to know, and that from the very best authority, that the demand for tickets by the *Party* was considerable, and that the young *Priestlings*, the Students in the College, and the full-grown *Boys* from the Jesuit school at Everton, adjoining Old Derrig, were amongst the most eager in their application, and clamorous in their demands. From our own personal observation we can state, that from an early hour on Wednesday morning, numbers of country people flocked into the town of Carlow from the adjoining neighbourhood, and that on Thursday, official orders were issued, commanding the Catholics "not to attend"—an order of course obeyed.

We would also beg to acquaint our Cotemporary, that the whole plan of attack was arranged in the College, in presence of a certain Chieftain, whom we shall designate J.K.L., on Saturday the 24th of July, when the battalion was put through all its manœuvres in presence of a great proportion of the Priests of the County. On this great occasion the troops went through a regular sham battle. Mock resolutions were proposed, which were regularly opposed, two to each. Batteries of politics and polemics were alternately opened—the ammunition being supplied hot from the furnace of J.K.L. himself—the other from the cool-cut-and-dry magazine of Milner. The batteries were commanded on this occasion, and the guns directed by four experienced gunners, imported from Stoneyhurst for the express purpose, while the *practice* of the men left little doubt on the minds of the beholders that they would be quite competent to the task of managing matters themselves, when the real day of battle should arrive. Arrangements were actually made for proclaiming the victory obtained by "the boys" at the College, over the Carlow Bible-men—when lo! the day arrived, and with it brought a force into the field on the side of God and the Bible, as little desired as expected. All the preparations went for nought. The Priests retreated, and left the Champions of Christ, and the advocates of true religion, masters of the field.

For some days past this part of the country has been inundated by great numbers of poor Irishmen, many of whom are accompanied by their wives and children, in search of harvest work. Their appearance in this country has excited the jealousy of the neighbouring population, who have in some instances, in the Isle of Thanet, assembled in great numbers and driven the Irish out of the fields after they had obtained work, and refused to work for those farmers who employed them. The poor wanderers are generally in a state of great destitution.—*Kent Herald.*

Some villains entered Clondalkin Church on Saturday, by cutting a pane of glass out of the window, and stole the cloth of the Communion Table, the window shade, the crimson velvet pulpit cushion, and cut away the cushions from Lord Kilwarden's pew.—*Dublin Paper.*

A work of great moral and political utility, entitled 'The Soldier's Companion, or Martial Recorder, has been recently submitted for our inspection. Its columns, consisting of Biography, Anecdotes, and Miscellaneous information, combine instruction with entertainment, and place before the reader a more diversified view of the military character than could possibly be obtained from any other source. In the narration of difficult movements and sanguinary conflicts, individual merit has little chance of illustration, the comprehensive nature of the subject precludes the detail necessary to do justice to the innumerable acts of courage and humanity connected with the service, which could they be pointed out would materially enhance the reputation of the soldier and render him if possible more strongly deserving our sympathy and regard. This desideratum the work in question supplies. All that is calculated to dignify and exalt the human character in reference to the profession described, is set forth unobscured by ostentatious phraseology. Truth and simplicity are the distinguishing features of each journal. The selections evince much judgment, and the fugitive pieces of poetry are in general above mediocrity. The work was originally published in numbers, but it is now intended to condense the whole in two volumes, the first of which may be had of all the Booksellers

THE RENEWED LION AND DOGS FIGHT, AT WARWICK FOR 100 SOVEREIGNS.

Mr Wombwell's assertion, that the lion he had to produce on Saturday was not like the lion Nero, which was beat by two leashes of dogs last week, was verified in much earnest. Nero, a docile animal, seemed too innocent for combat: in fact, he was so tame that a stranger might with safety approach him. Not so with Wallace the animal for Saturday's fight; he appeared as wild as if just caught in a forest, and will let one or two, known to him as feeders, approach him when he is in very good temper only.

On Saturday evening, the fight (which was for 100 sovereigns a-side) took place in the Factory yard, Warwick, in the presence of about 1,500 persons.

At a few minutes past seven o'clock in the evening Wallace's caravan was placed aside the iron cage, and in a few minutes he entered it with great majesty; the band on hi entrance playing the national anthem of "God save the King." At half-past seven, the necessary preparations being completed, the two dogs, Ball and Tinker were brought to the scratch; the former a tawny and white dog 2½ years old, and weighing 41lbs., and the latter a red dog 4 years old, and 46lbs. weight. During the interval of time previous to the cry of "havoc, and let slip the dogs of war," the most intense anxiety prevailed throughout the whole assemblage. At length the important moment arrived, and the dogs mounted the stage with great spirit. Wallace, who was at this time crouching down, on hearing the cry of the dogs, instantly sprung to the side of the cage from whence the noise proceeded. His head and ears were erected, and the hairs of his fine bushy mane stood up like bristles, his eyes sparkled like fire, and a general convulsion seemed to agitate his whole frame.

Both dogs, although excited to the highest pitch of fury by the persons who handled them, appeared overawed by the terrific appearance of the royal beast, and remained four or five minutes on the platform, without making any attempt to enter the cage; at length Ball going too near the bars he was forced in by the lion's paw. The poor dog had scarcely got upon his legs ere the lion caught him in his mouth, and carried him round the arena for several minutes as a cat would do a mouse, and with the same ease. The attitude of the lion at this period of the combat was noble in the extreme. Tinker, who, during the whole of this period was kept at bay by the lion's paws, made many ineffectual attempts to seize the lion by the lip; at length becoming more annoying, he succeeded in attracting the attention of the kingly beast, who, laying down poor Ball, then nearly dead, in one corner of the cage, directed his fury upon his other antagonist. Wallace furiously grasped him between the neck and the shoulder, and but for the timely and humane assistance of one of the keepers, who held out a piece of raw meat to him to entice him from his prey, would have killed him on the spot. This attack did not occupy more than ten minutes. Notwithstanding the result of the last combat, the lion was freely backed at 5 to 1 at the beginning of this attack; and in its close many bets were offered at 50 to 1, but there were no takers.

SECOND ATTACK.—Twenty minutes having elapsed, the next two dogs, Turpin and Sweep (the former 63lbs. and the latter nearly 40lbs. weight), were brought to the platform. Wallace, unlike the domestic Nero, instantly rose upon his legs, eager for the contest. Both dogs rushed in in gallant style, but in different directions; the lion receded a few paces, with a slow, proud motion, towards the corner of the cage, and sidled for more than a minute, as if watching the motions of his enemies. Sweep boldly attacked the lion in front, and hung by the flowing mane of his antagonist; but the other dog gripping one of his hind legs, Wallace threw Sweep away from him with considerable violence, and turned round to punish Turpin for his temerity, and not, as some imagined, to retreat from the fury of his opponents. The lordly brute seized him by the throat, and generously spared his life. Turpin, as soon as he regained his liberty, made the quickest and best use of it, by running away to his kennel, leaving his companion to finish the combat in the best way he could. Wallace, exasperated at the annoyance he suffered from Sweep while he was punishing Turpin, grasped him over the loins, and would have killed him in a few minutes, had the poor dog not been drawn out by stratagem. This attack lasted about five minutes.

THIRD ATTACK.—This attack did not take place till ten minutes after the stipulated time (viz. twenty minutes), in consequence of an attempt made on the part of the populace to gain admission to the enclosure without paying. During the cessation of hostilities, Wallace walked round his cage for some minutes in surly silence, and then couched upon his fore paws, none of the keepers daring to approach him. The remaining dogs Billy and Tigor, were then brought to the stage. Both of them at first seemed terrified at the royal beast, and were a long time before they would enter the cage. Tiger, (who has proved himself a better *barker* than *fighter*) having received some little punishment in the late contest with Nero, went in first, but as soon as the lion approached him he made a precipitate retreat. Billy, who had only got half way through the bars, also retraced his steps on the platform. Wallace, not the least fatigued, met his new combatant with unabated spirit; but, disappointed of his prey, became furious, and attempted to drag them through the bars with his deadly paws. After the lapse of a few seconds (notwithstanding it was contrary to the conditions) the dogs were again put into the cage. Tiger made an attempt to seize the lion by the nose, but receiving a severe repulse from one of his fore paws, barked as usual, and then made his exit. Billy, however, singly maintained the combat for a short time with great spirit, but Wallace at length seized him by the loins, and kept him within the grasp of his leviathan jaws, till the keeper threw a piece of raw flesh into the den, which tempting him, he loosed his hold of his antagonist, and allowed him to escape with his life.

As soon as the cage was cleared of his opponents, Wallace seemingly disappointed of his prey, betrayed his anger by lashing his sides with his tail and roaring tremendously. His jaws were covered with crimson foam, and he continued to stride the arena from one end to the other for several minutes, printing each step with gore. He appeared not in the least exhausted, and, in the opinion of many sporting gentlemen present, was in a condition to have coped with at least as many dogs more, without difficulty.

Ball died a few seconds after he was taken out of the cage, and Tinker expired this morning. Tiger and Turpin are but little hurt; but Sweep lies in a very dangerous state. Billy (the property of Wedgbury, who keeps the Subscription Rat Pit, in the Green Dragon yard, High Holborn), is expected to recover. He is a fine dog, about fifteen months old, and weighs about 61½ lbs. Sweep had several of his ribs broke, and is otherwise much injured.

Nelson and Captain, who were engaged with Nero, are not expected to live the night through. Nettle has been sold by Mr Edwards to Col. Gatacre, for twenty-five guineas.

We understand the whole receipts (on Tuesday and Saturday) amounted to between £500 and 600., out of which Mr Wombwell will have to pay for the use of the buildings, yard, &c. £50 and the amount of any damage sustained. The expenses connected with the fight will amount altogether to about £400.

Wallace was whelped at Edinburgh about six years ago. He lost his mother when two days old, and was suckled and reared by a bull bitch. The sire and dam of Nero died at the age of ten years old. They were caught together, when somewhat more than a year old, in a trap, made in a wood, on the coast of Barbary. They were considered the finest animals of their kind ever imported from the wilds of Africa, being the first specimens of the black-maned species that were introduced into this country.—After their deaths they were dissected by Mr George Freer, of Birmingham, who gave Mr W. a pair of fine kangaroos in exchange for them.

(*To the Editor of the Courier.*)

"Alchester, August 1, 1825.

SIR,—Having read in many of the London Papers, various false reports concerning the fight between Nero and the six dogs on Tuesday last, stating that he was torn, mangled, left in a pitiable condition, &c. &c., I must beg leave, through the medium of your enlightened Paper, to contradict any such invidious representations. Nero was next morning exhibited to an immense concourse of visitors, anxious to see whether he was or was not much damaged, when to their great astonishment, the noble animal shewed no more signs of punishment than a few slight scratches on the lip. I was then induced by some friends to try the courage of my second lion, Wallace, whose natural disposition was not so much controlled by making so much freedom with him, or rendering him so tame, gentle, and submissive, as was the case with Nero, and so the event proved; for Wallace quickly beat his six opponents, without receiving so much as a scar of the slightest description.

There is also a talk of cruelty being practised in the engagement. Can any man in his senses suppose that I would risk the loss of my two lions, the finest ever seen in this country, for the purpose of gratifying a cruel propensity? No, Sir, it was never my idea; and, further, I now declare, that another of the same or such a scene shall never be encouraged or promoted by

Sir, your obedient servant,

GEO. WOMBWELL.

NEW TOWN OF LEEDS.

(*From the Leeds Intelligencer.*)

We state, from undoubted authority, that a plan has been submitted to Lord Cowper for the erection of a new town on his Lordship's estate, on which it has been determined to act. For the purpose of commencing this extensive operation, a plot of ground, containing about 250,000 square yards, situate between the Leeds and Harrowgate, and the Leeds and Round-hay turnpike roads, in a few weeks will be offered for sale in lots, subject to such restrictions as may be found necessary for securing uniformity of building and respectability of neighbourhood. We consider this undertaking as the greatest improvement that has occurred to the town of Leeds within our memory. One great object, we understand, will be to exclude smoke, machinery, and offensive trades, and to form such a neighbourhood as will command the attention of persons retired from business, or whose pursuits would enable them to reside at a short distance from the old town. The beautiful views on Lord Cowper's property, combined with the salubrity of the air, and the advantages of a luxuriant garden soil, will enable the projectors to form one of the most healthy and elegant retreats in the kingdom.—Such a project as the present is rendered indispensable by the increased and increasing prosperity of this neighbourhood, and the consequent attention to health and comfort. We fully anticipate the success of this project, and the result will be that, in a few years, land adjoining Lord Cowper's estate, which at present might be purchased for a few shillings per square yard, will be sold at highly advanced prices.

EXETER, JULY 30.

Richard Baker was indicted for having, on the 21st day of May last, and on other days subsequently thereto, feloniously known and abused Emma Lavallin, a child under the age of ten years, in the borough of Plymouth.

The facts of this very disgusting case were clearly proved. The father of the child is a hair dresser, residing in Market-street, Plymouth; the prisoner a man of most squalid and disagreeable appearance, carried on the grocery business, in a very small way, in the same street. On the 21st of May last the prisoner called the child into his shop, and afterwards took her into a room immediately behind it, where he committed the offence for which he was now put upon his trial. The child gave her evidence with great clearness, and with a degree of reluctance which convinced all who heard her that she was not a tutored witness. Her mother, whose manners, appearance, and language, were far above her situation in life, proved, beyond doubt, that the child was of that age which brought the offence within the statute, which rendered the plea of consent unavailing. The gaoler of the prison at Plymouth, in whose custody the prisoner was at first placed, deposed to a conversation which he had with the prisoner, in the course of which, without any hope or promise being held out to him, the prisoner stated facts which placed the question of his guilt beyond the possibility of doubt. This witness stated, that when he apprehended prisoners himself, he always made it a rule to question them; but when they were taken into custody by others, and placed under his care, he never interrogated them.

The Learned Judge, in summing up, called on the Jury to dismiss from their minds every unfavourable feeling which the horrible nature of the offence alleged against the prisoner was so strongly calculated to excite. He took occasion also, in the course of his address, to reprobate the custom which was sometimes pursued by constables and gaolers—namely that of entering into conversation with prisoners, who made disclosures unfavourable to themselves, not supposing that those disclosures would afterwards be adduced in evidence against them.

After a consultation which lasted a considerable time, the Jury returned a verdict of Guilty.

The learned Judge, after a very solemn and impressive address, pronounced a sentence of death on the prisoner, to whom he held out not the slightest hope of a remission of his sentence.

LONDON.

A letter from Cadiz of the 9th of July states, that there are four Colombian Privateers constantly off that port, the smallest of which carries eight guns; they are relieved from time to time by others from Gibraltar. On the 7th July a Royal Commissioner arrived at Cadiz, from Madrid, with orders to forward the preparations for the expedition to the Havannah. It was understood that the motive for this haste was to be found in intelligence received by the Spanish Government from the Governor of the Havannah, of a meditated attack upon Cuba by a combined Mexican and Chilian squadron. The Spanish ships fitting out at Cadiz are to proceed to Coruna, to be joined by other vessels, and then to sail direct for the Havannah.

SHOCKING MURDER.—On Sunday morning the inhabitants of Hammersmith were dreadfully alarmed about half-past six o'clock, by a young, female very respectably dressed, apparently about 20 years of age, being discovered by the hostler of the George public house, lying in the Broadway, near the watch-house, with her clothes tied over her head. He immediately released her from the situation, when he found her in a dying state, with part of her tongue bit or cut off. She was instantly conveyed to the workhouse, but before she could receive any medical assistance, the poor creature breathed her last. It is supposed the unfortunate young woman, who is a perfect stranger in Hammersmith, was on her way to Brentford, and was beset by some ruffians, who brutally ill-used her, and robbed her of her shawl and other things, as no property was found upon her. Two persons were seen coming from the Broadway about an hour previous to the discovery taking place. The body lies at the workhouse to be owned, and to await the Coroner's inquest.—*London Paper.*

A Coroner's inquest has been since held on the body, and there is reason to believe, that no murder was committed, but that the woman died of an epileptic fit.

DOVER JULY 31.—Early yesterday morning his Grace the Duke of Wellington, accompanied by the Marquis Douro, General d'Alava, Dr Hume, and Colonel Jones, arrived at Wright's Hotel, and after breakfasting, embarked on board his Majesty's packet *Spitfire*, Captain Rutter, for Calais, under a salute from the guns at the heights.

Letters from Quebec state, the great timber-ship, the *Baron of Renfrew*, had been launched at Quebec. She is 1,400 tons larger than the former raft, the *Columbus*. She measures about 5,400 tons, and would carry nearly 8,000 tons of timber.

A Meeting of the Carlow Auxiliary Bible Society was held in that town on Wednesday last. The Roman Catholic Priests of the neighbourhood at first manifested a disposition to interfere, but their hearts failed them, and they published in the Carlow Newspaper an article accounting for their absence, on the ground that they were unwilling (kind souls) to exasperate still more the "*odium theologicum*," already excited to a very high degree.

The decision of the House of Lords, may, perhaps be thought to have had some influence in producing this spirit of moderation, but we cannot help thinking that the sedative operation of a fact communicated by Colonel Rochfort, namely, that since the last meeting the *sale* (mind reader, the *sale*) of bibles had *multiplied five fold*, conduced mainly to prevent a repetition of the disgraceful scenes of 1824. This fact is, indeed, a most gratifying illustration of the maxim that—

"Error, by its own arts, is best evinced."

And a full answer to those whether Roman Catholics or lukewarm Protestants, who pretended that the proceedings of the Bible Societies in Ireland were injurious to the interests of religion.—*London Paper.*

RIOT.—Another of those disgraceful disturbances with which the dissolute Irish have lately kept one quarter or another of the metropolis in a state of alarm, occurred last night. Throughout the whole of Tuesday evening, and up to a late hour of the night, the neighbourhood of Lisson Green presented an extensive scene of outrage and violence. Some quarrel amongst the lower Irish residing in that part of the town, took place in the vicinity of the Diorama, in Regent's Park. A general fight was the consequence; but the combatants being driven from the ground, suspended operations for a time, and, having retreated to their own quarters in Lisson Green, the contest was renewed, and nearly the whole parish engaged in it on one side or the other. Bludgeons and missiles of every description were employed in the warfare. The constables, and the whole civil power of the police interfered, but the hostile parties united against them as a common enemy, and inflicted the most severe wounds upon them. No age, sex, or condition was spared by the ruffians who engaged in this disturbance. No one was permitted to be an idle spectator of the scene, as there were parties who made it their business to scour the streets and assault all whom they met. In this way, several unoffending and highly respectable individuals, passing to their homes in the course of the evening, were most unmercifully beaten. The horse soldiers stationed at St. John's Wood Barracks, mounting fifty or sixty men were at length called in, and, under the direction of the civil authorities, succeeded, by great exertions, in restoring tranquillity. The soldiers received some severe contusions. A number of the rioters were secured, having heavy marks of punishment; and it is reported that several lives have been lost.

THREE FEMALES BURNT TO DEATH.

A fire broke out on Friday night, between 10 and 12 o'clock, at the house of Mr Jones, a tailor, in Cavendish-street, Oxford-street. At the time the flames first appeared, there were six persons in the house, viz. Mr Jones and his daughter, who were taking their supper in the front parlour. In the first floor were Miss Morris, a dress maker who lodged in the house; and in the same room a youth named Groves, and a girl named Mary Ann Jones, a servant to Miss Morris. In a room at the top of the house was Mrs Groves, the mother of the youth. The fire commenced in the back parlour, or cutting-room, and the bursting of the flames through the door of that room first alarmed Mr Jones, who escaped with his daughter through the front door. The flames rapidly ascended the staircase, the youth Groves ran up stairs and brought his mother down to the first floor, where she fainted and fell; and he with great difficulty escaped out of the window, letting himself down by the lamp iron. Miss Morris and her servant girl ran to the second floor front room, closely pursued by the flames. Miss Morris was seen at the window, her arms extended, crying for assistance. A gentleman climbed up the lamp iron and got as far as the first floor window, when some of the crowd dragged him down by the skirts of his coat. The following instant the flames burst through the first and second floor windows, and Miss Morris was seen to fall backwards into the fire. The flames were not subdued till the house was gutted. The body of Mrs Groves was taken out of the first floor back room, nearly burnt to a cinder. The bodies of Miss Morris and Mary Ann Jones were found in the course of the morning, reduced almost to ashes. It is not ascertained how the fire originated. It is said that Mr Jones went into the cutting room with a candle a short time before, and that a spark fell and communicated with some linen. The furniture was not insured, and the apparel of the lodgers being all destroyed, they are reduced to a state of extreme distress.

INTOLERANCE OF THE FRENCH CLERGY.

Recent Letters from Paris are filled with complaints of the intolerant conduct of the French Clergy, and the *Constitutionnel* contains an account from one of the provinces, which is of a nature to shew, in its true light, the attempts made by that body to enforce their religious tyranny. It appears that the Cure of St. Didier applied to the Mayor for an order to arrest M. Lamaroux, one of the principal and most respected inhabitants, upon a charge of Sacrilege, under the new law; the Cure asserting that he had been grossly insulted and outraged by him as he was administering the Sacrament. The Mayor, who knew the individual thus accused, sent for him, and begged him to explain, as the charge was one which would involve his liberty and probably his life. M. Lamaroux stated, and his statement was corroborated by several credible witnesses, that on the day in question he had entered the Church for the purpose of receiving the Sacrament, and was kneeling on his right knee, the left being in a bad condition, from sprain, when the Curate, in an insulting manner, desired him to kneel on both knees in the House of God. M. Lamaroux, notwithstanding the pain which he knew he must feel, immediately placed the other on the ground, and kept it there until the intense agony compelled him to raise it. The Cure came to him again, and told him that he ought to be ashamed of kneeling on one knee only, and when being informed of the reason, was very abusive, and told him if he could not kneel like a Christian, he ought to leave the Church. Lamaroux said he would do so, and, without more to be quitted the place. This the Cure misrepresented, and maliciously invented a false charge to ruin the man who had displeased him. The Mayor, however, refused to interfere, after the explanation, and the Cure has complained to the Government.

DEATH OF EARL CRAVEN.

Died, on Saturday afternoon, at Cowes, after a lingering illness, the Right Hon. the Earl Craven, the Lord Lieut. of the County of Berks, Recorder of Coventry, and a Lieut.-General in the Army, in the 55th year of his age.

His Lordship married, 12th December, 1807, Louisa, second daughter of John Brunton, Gent. of Norwich, and has left issue Viscount Uffington (now Earl Craven), another son and a daughter; the latter born 26th June, 1815. His Lordship was very sincerely esteemed. He was one of the principal early munificent patrons of the yacht sailing, in his fine ship the Louisa. His Lordship had long been afflicted with rheumatic gout.

SLAVE POPULATION.

Return of the Amounts of the Slave Population in each of his Majesty's Colonies in the West Indies, distinguishing the Males and Females; as received in the office of the Registrar of Colonial Slaves; since the 18th April, 1824:—

	Year	Males.	Females.	Total.
Barbadoes ..	1823	36,159	42,657	78,816
Demerara....	1823	41,224	33,753	74,977
Grenada	1823	12,298	13,052	25,310
Jamaica	1823	166,585	169,658	336,253
Tobago	1823	6,812	7,262	14,074
Ditto	1824	6,558	7,008	18,656
Trinidad	1822	13,052	10,336	23,388

Return of the Amounts of the Slave Population in the Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope and Mauritius, distinguishing the Males and Females; as received in the Office of the Registrar of Colonial Slaves since its first establishment:—

	Year	Males.	Females.	Total.
Cape of Good Hope	1819	20,098	13,743	33,841
Ditto..	1820	20,313	14,016	34,329
Ditto..	1821	20,494	14,263	34,757
Ditto..	1822	20,461	14,536	34,997
Ditto..	1823	20,491	14,780	35,271
Mauritius....	1816	55717	29,706	85,423

The Mail.

WATERFORD, AUGUST 6.

The accounts of the state of the war in Greece, continue to be most unfavourable.—A small vessel reached Marseilles from Malta, bringing letters from Zante, of the 30th of June. They state, in substance, that the Turkish forces had taken Tripolizza; and, in revenge for some outrages of the Greeks, had burnt it to the ground. They add, that the advanced guard of IBRAHIM PASHA was within a short distance of *Napoli di Romania*. The Turks are said to be in possession of Calamata and another town in that neighbourhood; and the combined effect of all this disastrous intelligence has been to reduce the unhappy Moreotes to a state of despair.

The Carlow Priests, not having thought proper, on second consideration, to attend the meeting of the Bible Society of that town, have now resolved to get up a meeting of their own for the purpose, as they state in their advertisement, of "considering the propriety of opposing the proceedings of the Bible Society." The meeting is announced to be held in the Parish Chapel, and to take place this day; and it is further given out, that "all respectable persons, of whatever religious persuasion they may be, are at liberty to attend and deliver their opinions."

If the latter of these notifications be intended to induce a public disputation on the controverted topic, we are quite sure it will fail of its effect. The leading members of the Bible Society, who were best competent to enter into argument with the acute logicians of Maynooth, or Clongowes, or Carlow College, have long since left that part of the country, and it is not likely they will return to enter into a fencing match with their Biblical opponents at the Parish Chapel; whilst we apprehend, the great majority of the resident members of the Society, are quite content to use their own understanding on religious matters, and act upon the opinions they have adopted, without any disputation or controversy whatever. In short we may venture to predict that the Rev. Orators, and eleves of Doctor Doyle, will not be opposed—will have it all their own way, and be permitted to lay the foundation of an *Anti-Bible Society*, as speedily as they please. Indeed we consider the invitation as a mere idle vaunt, as the authors must have felt perfectly assured, that no opposition would be attempted against them. The Bible discussions of last year were of their own seeking, and not of the members of the Bible Society, who have uniformly expressed themselves averse to controversy in their proceedings. They have, however, repeatedly challenged their opponents to meet them at "proper time and place," and their challenge, except at Carrick-on-Shannon, was always uniformly declined. The controversial challenge was made at Cork, under the most unexceptionable arrangements—and declined. It was also made at Carlow—where it was proposed that the Rotunda in Dublin, should be the place of meeting—and declined.

Nothing therefore can be more farcical, than the implied challenge contained in this invitation; and we are disposed to think that it was only meant to display the great *liberality* of the Professors; and when they announce a meeting to *consider* the "propriety" of opposing, we must from their known opinions, conclude that they mean a meeting for considering *in what manner* they shall oppose, the proceedings of the Bible Society.—We look forward to a report of this meeting with considerable interest. If the propriety of opposing the circulation of the Scriptures shall be resolved upon, it will be well that the public shall be apprised of the course that may be devised for that purpose. An *Anti-Bible Society*, instituted by Christian Ministers, would, certainly, sound odd—but a great deal may be done by a name; and, perhaps, some less obnoxious title may be invented. Still a *name* cannot alter the nature of things, and with a view to ultimate success, we confess, for our part, notwithstanding the immense troops—the melancholy masses—the dismal droves—now under the command of the *Antis*, we would prefer taking our stand—as a mere sublunary matter—a mere affair of calculation, and wager—with the advocates of Scriptural knowledge. Surely it is impossible that an educated and free-born people will continue to bow their necks to the yoke of Priestly tyranny! Surely they will not be prevented reading what books they please by the Jesuitical sophistry of monks and friars! All the humbug of ghostly fathers, living or dead, backed by all the learning and trumpery LOGIC—syllogisms, *sorites* and all—cannot and will not stand the shock of mere common sense; for it is utterly repugnant to that sense, that none but *Priests* shall peruse, and none but *Priests* interpret the plain Word of God. *Cobwebs* will never cover it, be assured, from the scrutiny of the world.

FROM THE DUBLIN PAPERS.—AUGUST 4.

MINING COMPANY OF IRELAND.—This day the Company began smelting lead ore at Ballycorus, in the neighbourhood of Dublin. It is expected that they will be able to deliver the lead at 15 tons per week.

COMBINATION.—Information has been laid, at the Head Office, by a coachmaker of the first respectability, against two of his apprentices, for quitting their work, and they will be dealt with in the severest manner the law will permit.

Tuesday morning, 176 male convicts were shipped at Kingstown, from the hulk, on board the transport *Henry Parker*, all in perfect health, Doctor Trevor and Mr Gilbert, the Governor, superintended the shipment, change of dress, &c. promising that the property of each individual should be restored to the owner on the arrival of the ship at New South Wales.

DUBLIN COAL COMPANY.—On Wednesday last, a highly respectable meeting of the Proprietors of the Dublin Coal Company, was held at their House on the City Quay, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of altering and amending the first and fifteenth sections of the Company's Deed. The proposition was agreed to. Some of the Proprietors having inquired why a second instalment of £2 10s per share was called for, Mr Trim, the Secretary of the Company, gave a most gratifying account of the flourishing condition of the Company; and stated the demand for Coal from them having rapidly increased within the last six months, it of course required an extension of capital to carry on their business.

MR. O'CONNELL.—Mr. O'Connell arrived in town on Tuesday, and proceeded yesterday for Galway, the fourth town in which he will have been specially engaged during the present circuits. As he passed through *Dundalk*, at 12 o'clock on Monday night, he found that a Committee of Gentlemen had been all day very busily engaged in making arrangements to give him a public reception on the following day, when it was expected he would arrive there on his return to Dublin. In Newry and Downpatrick public feeling was evinced towards him in a manner the most gratifying. The inhabitants of the latter place presented him with an address, in which there is a pointed allusion to the recent efforts that have been made to rob him of that reputation which is the only reward of his five and twenty years toil in the public service.—*Evening Post.*

MR HALLAM.—We are exceedingly grieved to state, that Mr Hallam, the distinguished author of the "View of Europe during the Middle Ages," has met with a very serious accident. While on a tour of pleasure through the Lakes of Killarney, on the 15th ult.; he fell from a rock on one of the islands on the Lake, and was precipitated about 12 feet, but upon ground the most dangerous that can be conceived; the consequence was, a fracture of the left thigh bone, besides bruises and wounds on the same side. Mr Hallam, we hope, is now out of danger; nor is he likely to sustain permanent injury.

BANK OF IRELAND.—We understand that the National Bank have appointed agents to transact business for that Bank, as Bankers here, and that Messrs. Goddard and Lyle were sworn into that office within a few days. Had the National Bank taken this step some years ago, it would not only have been beneficial to the country, but to their own stock; but even late as it is, the establishment must be of great public advantage.—*Belfast News Letter.*

BANK OF IRELAND POST BILLS.—It is important to be known, that those bills are neither negociable nor payable at the Bank, unless endorsed precisely, as to spelling of the name of the payee, the same as in the body of the bill. To meet this, the person to whom it is made payable, must write his name wrong on the back, if it be so in the bill. If the clerk at the Bank inserts *Keene* instead of *Kean*, the endorser must follow the erroneous orthography of the clerk.

DUBLIN HEAD POLICE OFFICE.

THE STAR NEWSPAPER.—On Wednesday the Magistrates of the Head Police Office were occupied in hearing the complaint of Mr Talbot Glascock, against Mr John Barry, of Parliament-street, and Mr John Littledale, the Auctioneer, and the Right Hon. William Conyngham Plunkett, his Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, requiring the Right Hon. Gentleman and the other persons above named, to answer a charge of having conspired to defraud the complainant of his property.

The summons was granted for Messrs. Barry and Littledale, but the Magistrates did not consider themselves competent to entertain the charge against the Attorney-General.

Mr Glascock having entered the room in a tremendous hurry, begged permission to sit for a few minutes in the presence of Justice.

Mr Lowe asked Mr Glascock if he wished a glass of water?

Yes, I'll feel much obliged for it; it will refresh my spirits, and won't cool my courage. If there is some wine put in it I shall like it better.

Mr Lowe regretted that he could not oblige Mr Glascock.

Mr Glascock—Very well, very well, let us proceed to business.

Mr Lowe desired Mr Glascock to proceed.

Mr Glascock—Major Sirr, I do not know you, Major Sirr, but as a Magistrate, and as a man whose name is connected with the history of your Country, and (slapping his breast) with mine. I am, Major Sirr, a brave man,

and you, Major Sirr, are a brave man; but, I confess to you, I do feel myself too much a coward to say what I think of the man who shot Lord Edward Fitzgerald."

Mr Lowe said, that if Mr Glascock attempted such a mode of address again, he should feel himself obliged to dismiss the complaint.

After a great deal of irrelevant observation delivered in the most incoherent strain, Mr Glascock proceeded to read a letter from Mr J. T. Haydn, dated on Monday, which stated, that in consequence of the embarrassments with which his establishment was beset, and which he attributed to "Alderman Darley, the late Lord Mayor, Smyth, and the Sheriffs' myrmidons," he was obliged to leave Dublin, and therefore made over all right and title in the establishment of the *Star* newspaper, house, office, printing materials, &c., to the Gentleman who now applied for justice, for the consideration of *five shillings*, and trusting to his (Mr Glascock's) honour, that when circumstances should permit, he would make a fair remuneration.—The letter also stated, that Mr O'Connell, Mr Haydn's "kind benefactor," had lately accommodated him with his acceptances, and that Mr Barry held one of the Bills for £80, of which he still owed Mr Haydn £60, and which Haydn requested this applicant to procure from Mr Barry, or prevent Mr O'Connell paying it when it should become due. In consequence of this letter the applicant "went to the premises in Parliament-street, took possession, sat himself down to his editorial work *like any Printer's Devil*, and proceeded to write libels, aye, such as would teach Mr Lowe, the Magistrate, a new kind of astronomy by *Star-gazing*. He would show him how to write libels according to law. He would then descant upon the beautiful powers of the Press, to which Mr Attorney-General Plunkett and Mr Robert Burrowes were insensible, for just as *he* (the applicant) was inditing an essay, Mr Littledale comes in and tells him that, at the suit of *the King*, he was able to take possession and sell the printing materials, and all he could lay his hands on for a demand from the Stamp-office. The Gentleman here most unmercifully assailed Mr Burrowes, Solicitor to the Stamp-office, with all the weapons of vindictive satire, which he shortly afterwards applied with equal force to the Attorney-General, and the next object of his attack was "Serjeant Lefroy and the Swaddling Bar." He then *digressed*, to that most interesting of subjects, "himself," and assured the Magistrates, that so high an opinion was entertained of his character that he was enabled to go in debt to the amount of £1000, and if he got a letter of license for one hundred and ten years, he would pay all. He continued, that Mr Haydn had been utterly ruined and destroyed by Alderman Smyth, the late Lord Mayor; Mr Henry Staines, the Attorney; and Peter Brophy; and concluded by again saying, that one of his kind benefactor's (O'Connell's) bills was in the hands of Barry. I give that letter into Court, said Mr Glascock; and I would now wish to ask Mr Barry a few questions, which were in substance—"that Barry, by withholding the £60 due to Haydn, conspired with the Attorney-General, and R. Burrowes with Littledale, to deprive *him* of his property, and so extinguish a libellous Newspaper. Barry had (he said) refused to pay the £60, alleging that Haydn was largely indebted to him."

Mr Barry denied ever having said so."

Mr Glascock demanded if Mr Barry would swear that he did not say so? Mr Barry, he said, had called him (the applicant) a *Bedlamite*, and if he were such, he should have the privilege of one.—[At this instant he thrust the swearing-book against Mr Barry's mouth with so much force that Mr Barry found it difficult to defend his face, and was obliged to be extremely quick in his movements, which he (Mr Glascock) supposing were intended as hostile to him, put himself with great celerity, into a pugilistic position.]

Mr Lowe—I cannot permit Mr Barry to give any answer that may criminate himself.

Mr Barry—I have no objection to answer any question that the Magistrates authorise me to answer.

Mr Glascock was proceeding for some time longer, when he was again reminded by the Magistrate to proceed with his charge, he then continued—he would not pay, he said, the execution which had been laid on the *Star*. This Barry says that Haydn robbed him of more than £60 worth.

Mr Barry—I do say so.

Mr Glascock—Come, now, swear it; I insist that this man swears it—I will convict him of perjury.

Mr Glascock again took up the book, and raised it in a violent manner to Mr Barry's mouth. Mr Barry was about resisting Mr Glascock's interference, when the Magistrates called Mr Glascock to order.

Mr Lowe said, that he thought the better way would be for Mr Glascock to go to Mr Pemberton, the Clerk, and have a deposition drawn up of his complaint, whatever it was.

Mr Glascock—Exactly; I will draw up an accusation against the Attorney-General, Malone, Barry, and them all.

Mr Barry—I suppose I may go now?

Mr Glascock—Yes, you may go—you will be hanged.

Mr Barry—I hope not without Judge and Jury.

Mr Glascock then retired, but returned in a few minutes, and said, "I have a complaint to make against two of your Police Officers." The Magistrates said they should take care of them."

Next day (Thursday) the Sheriffs' officers and auctioneer proceeded to the *Star* Office, and sold by auction, the type, presses, and other apparatus belonging to the mystical art of printing. Mr Glascock did not, although it was expected, make his appearance, and the sale passed off without any obstruction.

LIMERICK, AUGUST 3.—On Sunday morning, an affray took place at Faha Pound, near Kilmastulla, between some persons, on account of the seizure of cattle under a decree; to prevent a rescue the plaintiff, a man of the name of Corbet fired a pistol and wounded a man named Flynn, whereupon Corbett was seized by the country people, who beat out his brains in a few minutes after.

Yesterday evening, a desperate riot commenced with some butchers in the Irish-town, in attempting to quell which, and to arrest the leaders, the Police were grossly abused and assailed with stones near Baal's Bridge, where an effort was made to rescue their prisoners; something fatal would have occurred, but for the assistance they derived from the main guard, who hastened to their relief, and the rioters, one of whom was remarkably violent and unruly, were lodged in the Police Office.

A number of Crown Prosecutors and Approvers, whose evidence has convicted several of the Insurgents, implicated in the recent disturbances in the South, have been shipped from this Port for America within the last week, and their removal from the country must certainly prove beneficial to the community, and gratifying to every moral and religious mind.

This day, that distinguished literary character, Sir Walter Scott, Bart., his son-in-law, Mr Lockhart, and Miss Scott, with a select party, arrived at Swinburn's Hotel, from Killarney.

On Saturday, the house of T. Scannell, a workman of Mr Leonard, on the upper Glanmire road, Cork, took fire by some accident, and, in the absence of the parents, two of the young children were burnt to death, with all the furniture, before assistance could be rendered.

THE WALDENSES OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

The subscription opened in England for this most interesting of all people, proceeds with some fair promises of advancing to an amount honourable to the zeal of Protestants. It would become the Irish Protestants, who have been guilty of contributing to that revolutionary Exchequer, *the Catholic Rent*, to contribute out of their superfluities, something to the distresses of their own brethren, upon whose necks prejudice and oppression lay their rival hoofs in hatred, and endeavour to atone for their malefeasance. The claims of the Waldenses upon the respect and gratitude of every sincere Protestant, will be found in every page of the history of the Reformation—and even in the records of ages long before the era of our emancipation from the tyranny of Rome; for it is a fact, as unquestionable as it is important to the interests of true religion, that the Waldenses, though now, and always, subjected to the temporal authority of a popish Government, ever repelled the corruptions and authority of the Romish Church. They are, in fact, the descendants of those men, who, in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries, preserved, unpolluted, the religion of the Gospel, and constituted that "Protestant Church before Luther's time," for which Roman Catholics are accustomed to ask with insolent Irony. These recollections and the apostolic firmness with which, in the 16th century, the Waldenses endured the savage persecution of the Parliament of Aix, and the other blood-hounds of Rome, have naturally endeared them to the people of England. So long ago as 1665 a subscription for their relief through the parishes of England amounted to nearly £40,000, of which, however, the worthless Charles II. indulging at once his rapacious temper and his predilection for Popery, *stole* the half. OUR GREAT DELIVERER during his too short reign endeavoured to atone for his robbery, by providing for the pastors of this primitive people; and, generally, as the Protestant feeling has prevailed in England, it has manifested itself in acts of kindness to the "cradle of the Protestant Church." Recent circumstances have recalled that feeling to activity; and, it is to be hoped, that the people of England will not prove themselves less reminiscent of the present descendants of the Martyred *Vaudois*, than they shew themselves to be of the insidious artifices to which Papal Despotism has resorted.—*Dublin Paper.*

CONVERSIONS.—We have received from a respectable Correspondent in Castlebar, whose name is given to us in confidence, an account of a most disgraceful transaction. It appears that, like Cromwell, those in command of the 1st, or Royal Regiment, are seized with a violent desire for the "spread" of Scriptural knowledge. A Roman Catholic Clergyman was called on, a few days since, to attend the wife of a Private of this Regiment, at her own request—the Clergyman, of course, attended, and, after having performed the duties of religion, and administered the rights of her Church to the sick woman, retired. He, however, returned to give strength and comfort to her afflicted spirit—but how was he received? Two Privates of the Regiment opposed his admission, spirited on by the orders and example of a Regimental Physician, a person named Elkington, who, very unlike a gentleman, or a man of education, ordered an inferior to discharge a *certain utensil* at the head of the Priest, unless he withdrew.—*Connaught Journal.*

THE ANATOMIC VIVANTE.—There is now exhibiting in London, a miserable being to whom this title has been given, as he is in fact, in a phrase more intelligible, a complete living skeleton. He is about 28 years of age, and was *purchased* in Champagne in France. He exhibits the appearance of a person wasted by famine, and yet seems to enjoy good health. He walks with difficulty; while his food does not exceed three ounces a day.

A celebrated improvisatrice, named Rosa Taddei, is now at Rome, where she excites the enthusiasm of the numerous audiences, who behold her performances with delight and astonishment. On the 3d of this month she composed contemporaneously on seven subjects in different metres.—An elegant style, splendid imagery, rhymes always happy, and verses always harmonious, have distinguished her effusions. She unites profound learning to the most lively wit. The Latin Academy have hastened to inscribe this new Corinna in the number of their members.

Cobbett, it seems, has been entertaining O'Connell with a specimen of his versatility, which makes the lawyer call him a strange creature. The truth is that, Mr O'Connell has during the last few weeks tumbled *very high*—and Cobbett, in all probability, means to assist in the work of putting him down. We have no doubt that the *Domestic* dissensions of the Association, and the nonsense and bombast of its orators, will speedily open the eyes of the few who are deluded.—*John Bull.*

No less than from twenty to twenty-five vessels, from the Baltic and America, have been lying in Leith Roads during the last three or four days; being unable to get into Leith harbour, from the lowness of the tides. Wednesday four brigs and a barque, in going into the harbour, took the ground at the entrance, and lay there till the return of the tide.

Dubourg led the violins for Handel when in Dublin. One night, Dubourgh having a solo part in a song, and a close to make *ad libitum*, wandered about a great while, and seemed a little bewildered and uncertain of his original key; but at length coming to a shake which was to terminate this long close, Handel, to the great amusement of the audience, cried out loud enough to be heard in the most remote parts of the theatre, "You are welcome home, Mr. Dubourg."

We understand that it was the intention of the Rev. Mr Pope to have repeated his visit to Carlow at the discussion held there last week, but he was prevented by ill health, and is now in Shropshire, where, by quiet, and the professional aid of the celebrated Dr. Darwin, his health is much re-established. The reception which this Gentleman met in every part of England he visited, has been most flattering to him.

There was extracted last week, by Surgeon Dickson, of Lisburn, from the left side of Mr. Samuel Smith, of that town, a ball, which had remained there upwards of ten years; and which was received by him at the memorable battle of Waterloo, when a serjeant in his Majesty's 6th (or Enniskillen) Dragoon Guards. The ball had descended three or four inches from where it had first lodged, and caused the veteran great pain.

SPIRIT DEALERS OF DUBLIN.—On Saturday the Divisional Justices of the Police of the Metropolis, had a meeting at the Head Office, in order to take into consideration the amendment of the License Act, when they determined that no license for the sale of spirituous liquors by retail, should in future be granted to any person not now licensed, unless it shall appear that a necessity exists for the increase of the houses at present licensed.

The following affecting circumstance recently occurred at Middlezoy, Somerset:—A woman residing in that place, named Rich, had been to Bridgewater market, and was returning home in a cart, when she was descried by her little son, a child of only three years of age. The fond creature, in the excess of his joy at again seeing his mother, ran and laid hold of the wheel of the cart in which she was riding; when, distressing to relate, he was carried under it, and sustained a fracture of the skull, of which he died on the following day. Mr Caines, of Langport, held an inquest on the body, when a verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

GERMAN METHOD OF COOLING AND PURIFYING THE AIR IN SUMMER.—In the hot days in summer, especially in houses exposed to the meridian sun, a capacious vessel filled with cold water is placed in the middle of the room; and a few branches of lime, birch, or willow, are plunged with the lower ends into the fluid. By this easy expedient the apartment is, in a short time, rendered much cooler; the evaporation of the water producing this desirable effect in sultry weather, without any detriment to health. Besides, the exhalation of green plants, under the influence of the solar rays, greatly tends to purify the air; but they must not remain in the apartment after night-fall, or in the shade.

THIS DAY'S MAIL.

The Mail of Wednesday did not arrive till a late hour last night. It brought no news of any moment.

Parliament has been further prorogued from the 25th inst. to the 1st day of November next.

No alteration in prices on the Corn Exchange from Monday, and but little doing.

The quantity of blood taken into the heart, and expelled therefrom into arteries, by successive pulsations, in the course of twenty-four hours, has been lately estimated by Dr. Kidd at 24½ hogsheads in an ordinary man, and 8000 hogsheads in a large whale! So that the whole mass of blood in such a man, reckoning at 55 pints, passes 288 times through his heart daily, or once in five minutes, by 875 pulsations, each expelling about 1½ ounce of blood, or about three table spoons full each pulse.

A Gentleman of Cambridge, who is skilled in the science of Experimental Chemistry, and also of Mechanism, has lately brought to perfection a Time keeper, so simple in its construction, that its entire movement consists of only one common wheel and a lever, which act by a chemical process, which may be applied as necessity may require. This ingenious piece of mechanism will neither require the operation of winding or cleaning.

George Colman being once asked if he were acquainted with Theodore Hook, replied, "Oh yes, Hook and I (*eye*) have been old associates."

Cure for Blistered Feet.—Simply rub the feet at going to bed with spirits mixed with tallow dropped from a lighted candle into the palm of the hand. On the following morning no blisters will exist; the spirits seem to possess the healing power, the tallow serving only to keep the skin soft and pleasant. The soles of the feet, the ancles, and the insteps should be well rubbed; and even where no blisters exist the application may be usefully made after the journey, as a preventative. Salt and water is a good substitute; and whilst on this subject (says Captain Cochrane, in his *Travels in Russia*) I would recommend foot travellers never to use right and left shoes; it is bad economy, and indeed serves to cramp their feet.

The Duke of York honoured the Theatre at Brighton last week, and met with a most enthusiastic reception.

The Royal Society of Sciences (*La Societe Royale Academique des Sciences*) in its sitting of 22d of last month, admitted Mr Thomas Campbell, one of the most distinguished literati of England, among the number of its non-resident members. Mr Campbell is now in Paris.—*Paris Paper.*

LEGAL DISTINCTIONS.—Two curious plates of figures have just made their appearance in London, entitled "Legal Illustrations." The first in a party to a ball room, and the second a party at table; the figures are numbered, and the references to these numbers explain the humour of the characteristic designs. Thus, for example, 10 representing a Lady with her dress torn, in consequence of a waltzer treading on her train; and the law definition is "*Rent in Arrear.*" while her countenance expresses "*Distress Infinite.*" A Gentleman ringing the bell is "*Tolling an Entry.*" The clock at near three o'clock is "*Notice to Quit.*" The servant stirring the fire is a "*Call to the Bar.*" A nursery maid with her children is "*Custos Brevium;*" and the Company retiring is "*The general Issue.*" The second plate is equally amusing and ingenious:—A fellow scratching his head makes "*Tenans in capite.*" Ending of a disagreeable dish, and holding one's nose, is "*Attaint.*" Pocketing a bottle secretly, "*Mean Process.*" A servant taking away a plate, "*Conveyance by Livery.*" Putting into a pie, "*Breaking and Entering.*" And carrying a chair, "*Gaining a Settlement.*"

BRICK BUILDINGS.—It is not generally known, that brick buildings expand and contract with the atmospherical changes of temperature. A series of experiments were carried on some years ago, to investigate this fact, and the building was found to alter its form as the sun advanced; even a light shower of rain produced a sensible effect. As the different parts of the buildings are seldom of the same temperature, this continual heaving and setting must materially accelerate their decay.

BROAD BRIMMED HATS.—"There is nothing new under the sun," says Solomon—and so say we. The broad brimmed hats of our *elegantes* are only a revival of the fashion of the times of Edward III, and Richard II. Chaucer's "Wife of Bath" wore a hat of similar shape:—

"Upon an ambler easily she sat,
Y wimpled wel, and *on hire head an hat*
As brode as is a bokeler or a targe."
Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

KILKENNY, AUG. 3.—The first conviction at this city, under the act to prevent cruelty to animals, took place yesterday before the Mayor, on the complaint of Mr Hutchinson. The man was charged with cruelly beating his horse, but it being the first case brought before his Worship, he mitigated the penalty to 10s. We trust this conviction will operate to prevent the barbarous treatment of dumb animals, in this neighbourhood, a practice of too common occurrence among unfeeling people.

MARY-LA-BONNE, *LONDON POLICE OFFICE.*

A man named Pearse, under butler to Earl Manvers, was brought up under an extraordinary charge. About day-light in the morning, the Earl and his household were alarmed by an extraordinary noise, as if burglars were breaking into the lower part of the house. His Lordship and some of his servants immediately came down stairs well armed; when they found the defendant in a state of apparent derangement, smashing all the china and glass in his care. He was immediately secured and confined. The defendant expressed his extreme sorrow for what he had done, which he could only account for by declaring that he had lost his reason during his sleep, and acted under the influence of some terrible impression, which had left no record in his memory. The charge not being pressed, the prisoner was discharged.

New-Ross, August 5.—Yesterday the large new brig *Tottenham*, Captain Key, from Quebec with a cargo of timber was seized in the river, having on board a quantity of smuggled tobacco. The crew have been taken into custody and will be tried this day before the Magistrates. There are several highly respectable part-owners of this vessel and much anxiety is felt concerning her. This was her first trip.

We find from accounts from all parts of the country, that the late rain has been very general, and the apprehensions which were felt about the Potatoe crop, seem to be quite dissipated.

Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq. was expected to arrive in this City, from England, yesterday.

It is remarkable that one of the leading London Newspapers (the *Morning Herald*, we believe,) has a Reporter going this Circuit, to report specially for that Paper. This is a strong proof of the *new* importance which the affairs of this Country have assumed in the Sister Island. The London Newspapers have been long in the habit of sending Reporters to all parts of Europe; but, (except in the case of the King's visit) to send a Reporter to Ireland was a thing never thought of, and the idea would have been considered preposterous.—*Limerick Paper.*

A Reporter from the same office, attended this (the Leinster Circuit), chiefly (as we understand) to attend the public meetings, which had been announced to take place.

Thomas Mathews, a journeyman shoemaker, of Taunton, challenges all England for his alertness in making women's shoes. He makes with ease (and the work is admirably executed) 36 pair a week.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

The Lectures of Mr ROGERS, we are glad to perceive, have at length been duly appreciated, by the admirers of nature and science; and have attracted that attention to which they are eminently entitled. It will be seen by an Advertisement, that one more of these interesting Lectures is offered to the public.

State of the Waterford Fever Hospital for the Month of July.

In the House 1st July	41	Dismissed cured, - - -	86
Admitted in July	83	Died - - - - -	2
		Remaining in fever	20
		Convalescent	16 36
	124		124

The number of admissions continue with little variation the same as in the preceding Month, and the character of fever did not seem to be materially influenced by the excessive heat which prevailed during the month. But one of the two cases reported fatal, died of fever, the other of effusion on the brain.

W. CONNOLLY, M. D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee;
JOSHUA W. STRANGMAN, CHAIRMAN.

MORNING LECTURE.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MR. ROGERS respectfully intimates, that he will give one General LECTURE on ASTRONOMY; combining all the SCENERY; and followed by the MICROSCOPIC Exhibition, on the Morning of MONDAY, 8th August, 1825.

☞ To commence at TWELVE o'Clock.

Tickets 2s 6d each. | *Children.. Half-price.*

CITY OF LIMERICK.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE hereby give Notice, that they will dispose of the INTEREST of the CROWN in the PREMISES herein after described, viz.: In all that PLOT of GROUND, being part of SOUTH PRIORS LAND, containing in Front to *Henry-street*, 165 Feet or thereabouts, and in Front to Stable-lane at the rere thereof 150 Feet, or thereabouts, together with the VAULTS and STORES, thereunto belonging, (except the GARDEN extending over said Premises, and a free passage to William Roche, Esq. to the said Garden); which Premises are situate in the SOUTH LIBERTIES of the CITY of LIMERICK, held under a LEASE for THREE LIVES, Renewable for Ever, at the YEARLY RENT of £200, and a FINE of £56 7s 6d upon the Nomination of every Life.

And Also, in all that the DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied as a PERMIT OFFICE, and Premises in *Robert-street*, Limerick, containing in Front 21 Feet, and from Front to Rere, 40 Feet, held under a LEASE, dated 25th June, 1811, for the Term of 91 YEARS, at the YEARLY RENT of £40.

PROPOSALS directed to the SECRETARY of the said COMMISSIONERS, EXCISE OFFICE, DUBLIN, will be received until the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next, when the Purchasers will be declared.

For further Particulars, Application to be made to the COLLECTOR of EXCISE, at LIMERICK, and to GEORGE PENTLAND, Esq. Solicitor, 39 Granby Row, DUBLIN, who has the DEEDS and LEASES in his possession.

Dated, 30th July, 1825.

CHURCH OF IRELAND MAGAZINE.

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER, & CHURCH OF IRELAND MAGAZINE, No. 2, Price 1s 6d, British; Published this Day, contains—I. Review of the Education Committee Report, *with copious extracts.*—II. Horæ Hibernicæ, No. 2.—III. On Expectation.—IV. Reflections on the Collects, &c. for the ensuing month.—V. Quere respecting Dancing.—VI. Biblical Criticism, Proverbs 24 and 16.—VII. Brief History of Psalmody.—VIII. The Christian Examiner.—IX Exposure of a Miracle Worker in Ireland, A.D. 1662.—X. Classical Coincidences.—XI. The late Biblical Discussions, &c. No. 2.—XIII. Remains of the Rev. Charles Wolfe.—XII. Foreign and Domestic Religious Intelligence.—XIV. Literary and Philosophical Intelligence.—XV. University of Dublin. XVI. View of Public Affairs.—XVII. Poetry—Hymn from the German, by John Ansher, Esq. L.L.D.—Stanzas to the Memory of Charles Wolfe, &c.

Printed for W. CURRY, jun and Co. Dublin; HAMILTON ADAMS and Co. London; and JOHN BULL, Waterford.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

TO BE LET,

FOR SUCH TERM AS MAY BE AGREED ON,

THE impropriate TITHES of the Parish of TEMPLETOWN, situate in the Barony of SHELBURNE, and County of Wexford.

ALSO, to be LET, the INN-HOLDING at FETHARD lately held by Mr WM. CLARKE, deceased. The House is very commodious and well adapted for an INN. Any person taking the same, and agreeing to keep a comfortable Inn, will be encouraged.

PROPOSALS in writing (post paid) to be made to JOHN HARE, Esq., 61, Dawson-street, DUBLIN.

July 1st, 1825.

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

AS a mild and effectual remedy for all those disorders which originate in a morbid action of the Liver and Biliary organs, namely, *Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Head Ache, Heartburn, Flatulence, Spasms, Costiveness, Affections of the Liver, &c. &c.* DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS have met with more general approval than any other Medicine whatsoever. They unite every recommendation of mild operation with successful effect; and require no restraint or confinement during their use. In tropical climates where the consequences of redundant and vitiated bile are so prevalent and alarming, they are an invaluable and efficient protection. They are likewise peculiarly calculated to correct disorders arising from excesses of the table, to restore the tone of the stomach, and to remove complaints occasioned by irregularity of the bowels. In boxes, 3s 9d and 7s each.

Agents, Messrs. BUTLER, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; 4, Cheapside, London; and 20, Waterloo-place, Edinburgh. Of whom may be had, THOMPSON'S GENUINE CHELTENHAM SALTS, for which Messrs. Butler are appointed Sole Agents.

Sub-Agents.—Messrs. BULL and PHELAN, *Waterford*; HACKETT and DAVIS, *Clonmel*; REYNOLDS, *Kilkenny*; EVERETT, *Ross*; TAYLOR, *Hereford*; FINN, *Lismore*; O'DONNELL, *Fermoy*; DAVIES, Parade, *Cork*, &c.

WATERFORD SCHOOL.

The Rev. JOHN GREHAM, A.M. MASTER.

THE VACATION WILL END ON MONDAY, AUGUST 15th.

Stephen-street, August 5th, 1825.

APOTHECARY PROFESSION.

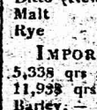
DOCTOR PRICE, OF WILLIAM-STREET, DUBLIN, HAS A VACANCY FOR AN APPRENTICE.

For particulars apply to Mr PATRICK MACKESY, *Broad-street; or, at* 66, *William-street, Dublin.*

Dublin, August 2, 1825.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE, AUGUST 4.

ARRIVED,



2d Arthose, Wade, Cork, ballast; Draper, Flinn, do do. (for Ross:)

3d Robert Lovely, M'Guffie, Dublin, convicts, (for Cork); Tottenham, Key, Quebec, timber and deals, (for Ross); Argyle, Grossard, do. do.

4th---None.

SAILED.

2d---Swansea Trader, Crocker, Swansea, flour, &c; New Blessing, Tedball, Newport, ballast.

3d---Emma, Miller---and Alice, Knight, London, oats and butter; Frances and Mary, Gray, Plymouth, do. and bacon; Mary, Whitty, Pill, pigs.

4th---H. M. Cutter Antelope, Lieut. Hamilton, for the Downs; with new raised men for the Coast Blockade; Alice, Knight---Emma; Miller---and Frances and Mary, Gray, before-mentioned; Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, bacon and butter; Olive Branch, Angel---and Hero, Smith, London, oats; Robert Lovely, M'Guffie, Cork, Convicts, (for Dublin); Nassau, Kenny, Quebec, salt.

WATERFORD MARKETS.—Yesterday we had very little Grain of any kind, old or new, at Market---several samples of New Wheat have been offered, but we have not heard of any being yet purchased. Wheat (Old), 32s to 36s; Barley (Old), 16s to 17s; (New), 14s to 15s; Oats (Old), 13s 3d to 13s 6d; (New), 14s 3d to 14s 6d per barrel. Notwithstanding the rain, the supply of Flour at market is small, and high prices are yet maintained; 2nds, 48s to 50s, and in some instances 51s to 52s; 3ds, 40s to 44s; 4ths, 25s to 30s per bag. Oatmeal, 14s to 16s per cwt. by retail. Butter has declined in price since our last, and the supply continues large---the general price yesterday was from 98s to 100s per cwt. something more was paid for very prime lots---weighed at the Crane on Wednesday, 78s; Thursday, 79s; yesterday, 84s firkins. Whiskey, 6s 9d to 7s 2d per gallon. Swansea Coals, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Newport, 3s 8d to 3s 10d per barrel.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 1.—We were very moderately supplied with Wheat and Flour of our own growth, yet fully adequate to the demand. A few samples of new Wheat appeared this morning, which are very fine, and have contributed greatly towards depressing the sale of old Wheat, which kind is full 2s per quarter lower than on this day week, and heavy sale at that abatement. Barley and oats fully support last monday's currency. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat	50 to 73s.	Oats (Potatoe)	28s. to 32s.
Barley (Old)	30 to 35s.	(Poland)	27s. to 30s.
Ditto (New)	38 to 42s.	(Feed)	24s. to 26s.
Malt	61 to 72s.	Flour	60s. to 65s.
Rye	32 to 36s.	Rapeseed	25l. to 29l.

IMPORTATIONS LAST WEEK.—(Eng.) Wheat, 5,338 qrs; Barley, 2,751 qrs; Malt, 5,676 qrs; Oats, 11,938 qrs; Rye, — qrs; Foreign Wheat, 8,661 qrs; Barley, — qrs; Oats, 1,780 qrs; (Irish) Wheat, — qrs.; Barley, — qrs.; ditto Oats, 570. English Flour 6,135 sacks; American Flour, 296 brs.

Average price of corn in England and Wales, from the returns received in the week ended July 23, 1825:—Wheat, 68s 3d; Barley, 38s 11d; Oats, 24s 6d; Rye, 40s 10d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, AUGUST 4.—The supply of Grain at our Market yesterday was small, but, with exception of New Bere, which is advancing there was very little alteration in prices. Flour seems to have reached the highest; and, as the Mills are likely to have a supply of water, a reduction in the prices of that article is looked for. Prime Red Wheat, 40s to 42s; White, 43s to 44s; Oats, (New,) 15s to 16s; Old, 13s to 16s; New Bere, 16s to 18s per barrel; Flour, 28s to 30s; Oatmeal, 12s to 14s per cwt.; Rapeseed, 22s to 23s per barrel.

CLONMEL MARKETS, AUG. 2.—Butter, First quality, 100s; 2d 96s; 3d, 92s, per cwt. Oatmeal 14s 0d to 15s per do. Flour, 2d quality, 49s to 52s per bag; 3d, 44s to 45s; 4th, 30s to 32s. Wheat, 1s 9d to 1s 9½d per stone. Oats, 10d to 11d per do. Potatoes 8d to 9d do. Bere, 00s to 00d. Malt, 00s to 00d per barrel. Barley, 00s 00d to 00s 00d.

BIRTHS.

On the 24th ult at Paris, the Lady of the Honorable Hercules Langford Rowley, eldest son of Lord Langford, of Summer Hill, in the county of Meath of a son and heir.

On the 31st ult., at the Black-rock, the Lady of Col. Dick, C. B., &c. &c., 42d, or Royal Highlanders, of a daughter.

On the 8th of May last, at the Island of St. Helena, the Lady of Lieutenant Alexander Augustus Younge, of the St. Helena Regiment, of a daughter.

On Thursday last, the 28th ult. at Durrow, in the King's County, the lady of George L'Estrange, Esq. of a son and heir.

MARRIED,

In London, the Right Hon. Lord Grantley, to Charlotte Earle, youngest daughter of Sir Wm. Beechey.

In London, Peter Pole, Esq. eldest son of Sir Peter Pole, Bart. M.P., of Wolverton Park, Hampshire, to Lady Louisa Pery, fourth daughter of the Earl of Limerick.

On Thursday last, at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, by the Very Rev. the Dean of Carlisle, Alexander Robert Stewart, Esq. M.P., for the county of Londonderry, eldest son of Alexander Stewart, of Ards, in the County of Donegal, Esq. to Lady Caroline Ann Pratt, youngest daughter of the Marquess and Marchioness of Camden.

DIED,

On Tuesday last, after a short illness, Abraham Pine, an honest, industrious man, who had been upwards of twenty years in the employment of Mr Milward, as a bacon-cutter; and also, on the same day, and only a few hours previously, his wife Mary Pine. The latter had suffered no apparent illness, and her death is supposed to have been occasioned by an unceasing attendance on her husband, and the shock she received on finding his recovery hopeless. A common grave received this worthy and affectionate couple.

At Sandymount, on Sunday the 31st ult., Rose Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Henry Porter Esq. formerly of Porterstown, in the Queen's County.

A few days ago, in Wexford Miss Margaret Teach.

Suddenly, on Sunday, at Killarney, James Wyse, of Flesk Cottage, in the County Kerry, Esq., second brother of Thomas Wyse, of the Mayor of St John, Waterford, Esq.

At Cairo, in the month of March, in the 79th year of his age, Mr Salamé, of Alexandria, in Egypt, father of Abraham Victor Salamé, Esq. his Majesty's Oriental Interpreter.

In Limerick, on Wednesday, rather suddenly, John Wm. Russell, Esq.

On Wednesday, in Limerick, Henry Jacobs Poe, Esq.

Near Hampton Court, aged 78 years, Mrs Halifax, widow of Samuel, Lord Bishop of St Asaph.

Lady Frances Elliott, sister to Earl Minto.

At sea, on board the Lady Raffles, on his return from India, Major Robert Durie, 11th Light Dragoons.

At Corfu, Lieutenant Hall, 28th Regt.

The Rev. Henry Jones, Rector and Vicar of Lislee and Kilsallagh, county Cork.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

STANZAS.

O, Love is like a damask rose,
A canker in its breast ;
And ev'ry silken leaf that glows,
But hides the spoiler guest.

O, Love is like the frozen brook,
All glittering to the eye ;
Beneath whose bright alluring look
Th' ingulphing waters lie.

O, Love is like a beauteous flower,
With poison in its bells ;
And, Love is like the magnet's pow'r,
Which, forceful, still impels.

O, Love is like the ocean stream,
False quicksands for its bed :
O, Love is like the lightning's gleam,
Which shines but strikes us dead.

O, Love is like a crystal glass,
Where forms reflected play ;
We think to catch them as they pass,
They melting—fade away.

O, Love is like the rainbow's hue,
With heav'nly blending warm ;
A moment it attracts the view,
Dissolving 'mid the storm.

O, Love is like a dream's delight
To one who longs to die :
He sleeps—and buried hopes are bright !
He wakes to misery !

There 's beauty for the west,
When eventide comes on ;
There's a calm when the world's at rest,
And fading light is gone.

There's a smile for the brow of night,
Where the silver moon ray lies ;
And sweet is the morning light,
That breaks on fearless eyes.

There's peace for the troubled waters,
When the storm's passed o'er the sea ;
There's Hope for Affliction's daughters,
But oh ! what smiles on me ?

AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—The accounts brought by Captain Clapperton and Major Denham from Soudan, and other places in the interior of Africa which have been visited by these enterprising travellers, is very satisfactory, and much valuable information, relative to the inhabitants, has been obtained. The surprise of the former gentleman may readily be conceived, upon his reaching Sockatoo, in finding plates, dishes, basins, and other articles of English manufacture, with the makers' names marked thereon ; and during his residence, which was nearly three months, he daily used wares of this description. The markets are regularly supplied, in addition to flour with fine stall fed beef, mutton, and kids ; as also poultry, including wild ducks and geese, eggs, &c. The existence of this place, which is to the westward of Bornou, was before unknown ; it is governed by a sultan who has several wives, and many children, and who, with all the persons about him, evinced every attention to Captain Clapperton. Major Denham proceeded to the south and east of Bornou, and examined the Lake Tsad, which is an immense fresh water lake, visiting many towns and villages in his journey. The country, to the southard of Fezzan, may be considered as a new discovery, and extends from that place to about the ninth degree of latitude, between the sixth and fourteenth degrees of longitude east of Greenwich. Ministers have considered it as an object of such importance, as to again send another mission, placed under the direction of Capt. Clapperton, in which he will be assisted by Capt. Pearce (also of the Royal Navy), and the Camelion sloop of war is preparing at Portsmouth for their conveyance. Very sanguine hopes are entertained of success, and of ultimately introducing, by the route Capt. Clapperton will proceed, many of our manufactures into central Africa.

PROGRESS OF LITERATURE.—Committing one's thoughts to paper is a favorite phrase with many writers, who are merely transcribing the thoughts of others, or evincing the total want of such progeny of the brain in their own persons. Literary highwaymen of the former class sometimes wear a crape to prevent detection ; sometimes, as Sheridan says, they alter and disfigure their plagiarisms to avoid discovery, like gipsies who disguise their stolen children to make them pass for their own. Well might Champfort assert that the greater portion of modern books have the air of being written in the morning, with the assistance of those read on the previous afternoon. What are termed original communations are the last new combination from old materials, and our *profound writers are like mirrors which merely reflect the images of others. A pond is not the less shallow because a mountain seems to be inverted in its bosom*, nor is the page the deeper or the more powerful, because the literary giants of antiquity may be made to figure upon its surface. Our present enormous mass of *publication* could never exist but that *one half generates and supports the other*, throwing out fresh props as it enlarges itself, *like the sacred tree of India*. One book affords nourishment to fifty, or five hundred magazines and reviews, from which, in due time, some diligent gleaner collects materials for a new work and a new host of reviewers ; so that we keep fulfilling the squirrel's circle, always going on and making a mighty clatter in our little cage, but never advancing. It is ridiculous to expect originality ; presumptuous to claim it. Now and then, indeed, we may recover something that has been long lost, and of which we cannot ascertain the original owner, but we are no more its authors than we are the coiners of the shilling which may be accidentally picked up at Charing-cross. Like old clothes-men, our minds can only dabble in what our predecessors have worn and thrown away ; our rarest originalities have once been common places, our novelties were antiquities to our ancestors. We learn something that time has forgotten, and then demand a patent of invention and discovery. *The world is a round robin, ending where it begins.—New Monthly Magazine.*

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

This great object is at length, we trust, on the eve of consummation. Two steam vessels are now in the river ready to start on the mighty undertaking, in a few days ; one, a ship of great power, commanded by Captain Johnson, of the Company's service, an enterprising and intelligent officer ; and the other a yacht, which will bear her company some distance beyond the Cape. Whether this great undertaking is considered with reference to our political and commercial interests, to a closer intercourse with the East, or the extended communion that such an accomplishment must produce between the most distant nations of three quarters of the world, the advantages of such an enterprise must be incalculable. It secures our dominion in the East by the facility of communication and supplies — It brings the natives of Britain and India in frequent converse with each other. Rapid intelligence will reach these shores of the slightest alarm or revolt, and troops may be quickly thrown on any point where danger or weakness prevails. The correspondence between both Governments, and long absent friends, will become more constant, and imagination will curtail the vast space that separates both countries, whilst the progress of time is anticipated by celerity.—Difficulties of the most serious nature, naturally suggested themselves to many who could not comprehend how steam could be practically applied to so vast an undertaking. But on the same principle that steam-packets have for some time crossed the Atlantic, little doubt could exist that the passage to India might be made in perfect safety. The first route proposed was by the Red Sea : a depot for coals was to be established at Suez, and the vessels constructed like the Ocean steam boats, so as to use their sails in fair winds, or even on a wind aided only by a small proportion of their full speed power, or in fresh fair winds without the aid of steam at all —thus lessening the consumption of fuel. By this means it was calculated a vessel stowing 20 days' coal might make the voyage to Suez, taking in a fresh supply there, and returning immediately, or as soon as the passengers and mails reached that port from Cairo. The trade of the Romans, in early days, with India, was centred on this isolated point. The coasts of Italy were then, as now, in general, destitute of safe harbours ; but human industry had corrected the deficiencies of nature, and the artificial port of Ostia, in particular, situate at the north of the Tiber, and formed by the Emperor Claudius, was an useful monument of human greatness. The return of the Egyptian fleet was fixed to the months of December or January ; and as soon as their rich cargoes had been transported, on the backs of camels, from the Red Sea to the Nile, and descended that river, as far as Alexandria, they were poured without delay into the capital of the Empire. The Venetians carried on their early and productive trade with India by nearly the same route. But the daring enterprise of De Gama, and the discovery of a passage by the Cape, put an end to this bounded traffic.—The projected passage by the Red Sea has now been given up, and the voyage will be attempted direct round the Cape. The journey through Egypt and the Desart, from Suez to Cairo, presented in itself strong objections. The road is a level arid plain, easily traversed by carriages and horses, but the water on the coast is all brackish, and the Firman of Mahomet Ali might not always be a protection against the attacks of wandering Arabs. The plague also is periodical in Egypt. It generally breaks out in February or March, and continues its ravages until checked by the North wind, which the Egyptians call "Meltem," and the ancients the Etesian winds. Clean bills of health may be always obtained at Alexandria, except when the plague rages. But vessels returning from Egypt would constantly be subject to all the delays of quarantine. Under all these circumstances, the direct passage by the Cape has been preferred, and an abundant supply of fuel provided. If Captain Johnson should succeed in reaching India he will be entitled to a sum of £10,000.—The enterprise is as daring as was ever yet attempted, and we trust it may be crowned with merited and full success.—*London Paper.*

INTERESTING ANECDOTE.

The following interesting anecdote is taken from "A Visit to Flanders," and will give some idea of the kind of scenes that were passing during the memorable battle of Waterloo : —

I had the good fortune, (says the intelligent writer) to travel from Brussels to Paris with a young Irish Officer and his wife, an Antwerp lady of only sixteen, of great beauty and matchless innocence and naiveté. The husband was in the battle of Quatre Bras as well as of Waterloo, and to him I owe much of my minutest and most interesting information.

He was living in cantonments of Nivelles, his wife with him. The unexpected advance of the French called him off at a moment's notice to Quatre Bras ; but he left with his wife, his servant, one horse, and the family baggage, which was packed on a large ass.—Retreat at the time was not anticipated, but being suddenly ordered on the Saturday morning, he contrived to get a message to his wife to make the best of her way, attended by the servant and baggage to Brussels. The servant, a foreigner, had availed himself of this opportunity to take leave of both master and mistress, and make off with the horse, leaving the helpless young lady alone with the baggage ass. With a firmness becoming the wife of a British Officer, she boldly commenced on foot her retreat of twenty-five miles, leading the ass by the bridle, and carefully preserving the baggage, no violence was dared by any one to so innocent a pilgrim, but no one could venture to assist her. She was soon in the midst of the columns of the retreating English army, and much retarded and endangered by the artillery ; her fatigue was great ; it rained in water-spouts, and the thunder and lightning were dreadful in the extreme. She continued to advance, and got upon the great road from Charleroi to Brussels at Waterloo, when the army on the Saturday evening were taking up their line for the awful conflict. In so extensive a field, and among 80,000 men, it was in vain to seek her husband ; she knew that the sight of her face there would only embarrass and distress him ; she kept slowly advancing to Brussels all the Saturday night ; the road choaked with all sorts of conveyances horses, and waggons ; multitudes of native fugitives on the road, and flying into the great wood, and many of the wounded walking their painful way, dropping every step, and breathing their last ; every few steps lay a corpse or a limb ; particularly, she said, several hands.—Many persons were actually killed by others, if by chance they stood in the way of their endeavours to save themselves. And to add to the horrors, the rain continued unabated, and the thunder and lightning still raged, as if the heavens were torn to pieces. Full twelve miles further in the night this young woman marched up to her knees in mud, her boots worn entirely off, so that she was barefooted ; but still unhurt, she led her ass ; and although thousands lost their baggage, and many their lives, she calmly entered Brussels on the morning in safety, self, ass and baggage, without the loss of an article. In a few hours after her arrival, commenced the cannon's roar of the tremendous Sunday, exposed to which, for ten hours she knew her husband to be ; and after a day and night in agony she was rewarded by finding herself in her husband's arms, he unhurt, and she nothing the worse, on the Monday. The Officer told me the tale himself with tears in his eyes.—*Soldier's Companion, or Martial Recorder.*

The following account of a Turkish army in campaign, is from a late number of the Military Journal of Berlin, and will be read with interest :—An Ottoman army may be compared with those hands of armed pilgrims, who at one time inundated all parts of Europe ; but instead of a long train of pilgrims, bearing the cross and a rosary, a Turkish army is followed by dervises, clothed in strange mantles, and riding upon asses, in token of their humility. They are at the head of a troop which carries the colours of the Prophet. After them come a light body, called "the lost children," who pillage and ravage the country through which the army passes. They precede the timariots, or national militia, mounted upon asses or mules, procured at their own expence, or rather that of the country in which they levy their contributions. Then come the infantry, formerly the pride of the Ottoman army, but now entirely degenerated. They are armed with guns without bayonets, and pistols without poignards. They march, without order, in detachments, like so many flocks of sheep.—Behind them are the topchis, or artillerymen, whose cannons are drawn by oxen or Christian slaves, whose pace is quickened by the whip.—Among these soldiers some are singing, others crying, and others firing their pieces in the air. The rear guard of this mixture is closed by a chief, richly dressed, and mounted on a courser. He is surrounded by a crowd of insolent domestics, or by slaves, to whom he distributes freely strokes of the sabre, when they do not keep at a respectful distance. Under the protection of these domestics are frequently seen Greek sutlers, Jews who sell clothes, Bohemian story tellers, and thieves and executioners. A Turkish army never marches without a number of Jew Commissaries, who sell the barley for the horses and wheat for bread ; and when the army takes up a position, all the inhabitants of the environs, friends or foes, are put under contribution."

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

(FROM LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE.)

CARRIAGE DRESS.—A three-quarters pelisse-robe and petticoat of Gros de Naples ; the colour, terre-d'Egypte. This elegant dress, which is well adapted to the open carriage, either the curricle or barouchette, is trimmed down the sides, and round the border, and round the border of the petticoat with oblong puffs ; each divided by two lotos leaves of satin. The body is made particularly low, and the front of the waiste en gerbe, but formed into a stomacher by a row of the same ornaments as those on the border, on each side of the bust. The sleeves fit almost close to the arm, and are confined at the wrists with four bands of the same material as the pelisse. A pelerine-fichu-scarf is thrown over the shoulders ; the scarf of Urling's lace, trimmed round with a full quilling of thread tulle, from the same manufacture, and terminating at the ends with a bow of white satin ribbon in three loops. A fichu of gossamer net is worn under the robe, surmounted by a Spanish high collar of lace, pointed, and the points turned down ; the fichu fastened with a cameo, or mosaic medallion brooch. Transparent hat of white crape, with ornaments of gauze edged with blood ; among which are interspersed nasturtium blossoms, and foliage of various shades. From a braid of hair surrounding the neck, depends a large convent cross of gold. Slippers of black satin, and Limerick gloves, complete the dress.

EVENING COSTUME.—Dress of blue crepe-lisse over a satin slip of the same colour : balloon puffings surround the border, and are carried up gracefully, in biass across the skirt, but not quite so high as the waist. A bouquet of primroses is placed in front, in the centre of the trimming round the border, and another finishes the ornament that is carried across, more than half-way up the skirt : each puff is confined by fluted rings of blue satin. The corsage is of blue satin, made plain, except having a crepe-lisse bouffont, drapery across the bust, which is fastened in the middle with a fluted ring of satin. The sleeves are short, and are formed of gauze, beautifully entwined, representing treillage-work. A narrow tucker of Vandyke blond is adopted with this dress. The hair elegantly arranged in curls and bows, among which are fichu-points of blue gauze interspersed : two points depend, with pearl tassels, over the right side, and a very small esprit feather is placed at the back of the summit of the head. The necklace and ear-rings are of large pearls ; the bracelets of broad chased gold, fastened with sapphires.

(FROM ACKERMANN'S REPOSITORY OF ARTS.)

MORNING DRESS.—Dress of plain jaconot muslin ; the corsage full at the back, and ornamented in front with insertion-work, which proceeds outwardly from the shoulder to nearly the centre of the waist, inclosing four rows of very delicate work, placed transversely between the muslin, and meeting in front. The sleeves long and full, with three rows of insertion-work near the wrist. The skirt has three broad rows of insertion-lace work of an elegant and novel pattern. Ceinture of garter-blue ribbon, with a silver buckle in front. White crepe-lisse cap, of a circular or dome shape ; the crown irradiating from the top in large flutes, which are edged with small blue satin piping, and contain each a half-blown rose, or a rose-colour gauze bow ; beneath is a draw head-piece and border of folded crepe-lisse, interspersed with blue and rose-colour gauze ribbon corresponding to the bow at the top : lappet strings of the same material as the cap. Broad gold bracelets and plain gold ear-rings. Silk barege shawl ; yellow gloves and shoes.

DINNER DRESS.—Dress of pink gros de Naples ; the corsage made low, and slashed perpendicularly, to admit of white gros de Naples puffings. Long sleeve, moderately large, except the top, which is of white gros de Naples, exceedingly full, and confined by five bands of pink gros de Naples, and finished with a row of pearl drops or Campanettes ; the remainder of the sleeve has five rows of white gros de Naples let in downwards, and four bracelet bands equidistant ; that at the wrist confining the glove, the sleeve not extending over the hand. The front of the dress is ornamented by oval puffs of white gros de Naples, gradually increasing in size as they descend ; a campanette or small pearl bell is attached to the outside of each ; and on each side of this trimming is a satin cord supporting pink oval puffs, with pearl bells pendant by the cord, and pearl beads fastening the other end : this trimming flows off circularly from the front, and is continued round the dress, above a wreath similarly formed, but with puffs on each side the cord, with alternate leaves of white gross de Naples ; wadded hem beneath white crepe lisse tucker, confined in folds by several gold sliders. The hair, as usual, arranged in large curls, but tastefully disposed among bows of blue satin. Necklace and ear-rings of pearl, turquoise, and gold. White kid gloves and white satin shoes.

THE LORD MAYOR OF LONDON AND THE PIGEONS.

On Tuesday 26th ult., a Fleming, who had a large basket of pigeons, presented to the Lord Mayor a letter, of which the following is a translation :—

"The amateurs of pigeons of the city of Verviers, in the kingdom of the Low Countries, to his Excellency Monseigneur the Lord Mayor of the City of London.

"Monseigneur—We take the liberty of addressing you.—The man, named Keyeux, who is the bearer of a cage, enclosing thirty-two pigeons, numbered from 1 to 32, and impressed with the subjoined mark, "Verviers a Loudres," is ordered to let them fly in your city, on the 26th or 27th inst., between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, if the weather is clear.

"We venture to request, Monseigneur, that you will grant him your protection, and deliver to him a certificate, containing the number of the pigeons that he may have presented to you, as well as the day and hour at which they will have been set at liberty.

"We have the honour to be,
"With the most profound respect,
"Your very humble and very obedient servants,
"For the Amateurs, &c.

"Verviers, July 19, 1826."

The bearer of this letter produced the following official document, to show the authenticity of his errand :—

"DEPARTMENT DU PAS DE CALAIS.

"We, Mayor of the city of Calais, Knight of the Royal Order of the Legion of Honour, make known to all whom it may concern, that on this day two individuals have presented themselves before us, and placed into our hands a letter inscribed Verviers, the 6th instant, from several amateurs of pigeons in the said city of Verviers, announcing the arrival of sixty-six pigeons. The two Commissioners having expressed to us a desire to give liberty to these pigeons to fly in our presence, we having first caused to be verified, and obtained an assurance that there remained sixty-four of them, and that they were all marked on the wing, "Verviers a Calais ;" this morning at eight o'clock precisely, we have, with a concourse of inhabitants, seen the said sixty-four pigeons take their flight. In testimony whereof we have delivered the present certificate.

"In the Hall of the City, thirteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five.

(Sealed and Signed) "A. RENARDQ."

A member of the corporation who had listened to the application with profound attention, asked whether the pigeons had flown hither ?

The man who bore them replied in the negative, and said he did not think they knew their way to the Mansion house.

The Lord Mayor, after the condescension of the Mayor of Calais, could not refuse the request. On Wednesday morning, twenty minutes before eight o'clock, the pigeons was carried on the top of the Mansion-house and liberated. After soaring to a great height, the whole flock, excepting one, which turned in a different direction, flew towards the channel. The person who had charge of them did not doubt, from their fleet speed, that they would arrive in the Netherlands in five hours and a half. Of the sixty-four started from Calais all returned except four. Only four were lost out of the same number thrown up at Paris. They were of the common breed of pigeons.

The Lord Mayor's certificate was in a less dignified style.

VICISSITUDES OF LIFE.

A pauper of St. James's workhouse, who is in the habit of sweeping a crossing in Regent-street, was brought before Sir G. Farrant, by two of the Bow-street patrol, on suspicion of being connected with another sweeper, not in custody, with stealing a basin from the shop door of a Mr Simpson, trunk and casteen maker in the same street.

Mr Simpson stated that he had placed at his door the complete apparatus of a travelling-trunk in the course of the morning, when a person who sweeps the streets, whom he had seen about his door, came into his shop and stole a basin. The prisoner at the bar, was not the person, but he had seen him speak to the thief, and he had therefore given him into custody on the supposition that he was a party concerned.

On the person thus charged being asked what he had to say in his defence, he replied that he knew nothing of the man who had stolen the basin ; that although he was an unfortunate and miserable man, yet he had the pleasure, in reviewing his past conduct, of never having been guilty of a dishonest action ; and, although degraded as he now was, still this was the greatest degradation he had ever suffered, in being arraigned as a criminal. From his mode of delivery, it was evident he was not a person who had been doomed the whole of his life to a workhouse ; and, upon examining him attentively, there appeared through his poverty and filthiness the air of a respectable person.

Sir G. Farrant, after having observed that he talked about being an unfortunate man, asked him what he had been ?

After considerable hesitation, he replied that he had been brought up a surgeon, and had been for several years in the Navy in that capacity : but by occurrences which he need not detail, he became the reduced man he now appeared, and he was sent by the parish to cleanse the streets of filth, for the support which they gave him ; but, owing to the kindness of Alexander, the inspector, he was allowed to sweep the crossing to get a shilling for himself ; by being in that situation he had spoken to the man who had taken the basin as well as to other persons, and he had often walked miles with foreigners, for 6d, ignorant of their way about town, as well as of our language.

Sir G. Farrant—I am convinced if you had named your former situation in life to the parish officers, that they would have been willing to assist to restore you to your former rank in society.

To the worthy Magistrate's remarks he replied, that he had no doubt of their kindness, but he had hoped by his own exertions to retrieve himself, and he was now straining every nerve to enable himself to procure decent clothes ; and it was owing to that feeling, degrading as sweeping the streets were, and revolting to his feelings, that he had cheerfully submitted to it, and he was very happy in seeing no person present who had known him in his prosperity.

Sir G. Farrant observed there was no charge against him. He was discharged.

FARLEY v. HAYDN.

The following are some further particulars of this extraordinary trial :—

THE SWORD OF JUSTICE.

In the course of Mr Doherty's address, the City Corporation sword, which hung in front of the Bench, was accidentally thrown down, and descended on the cranium of a respectable old gentleman standing in the Register's box. As soon as the disturbance arising from this casually ceased, Mr Doherty, with his usual self-possession, and in that strain of easy humour by which he so instantly turns any thing of the *ludicrous* to the best account, observed, resuming his address to the Jury, that when he had expressed a confidence that *the sword of justice* would be unsheathed to vindicate his client's wrongs, it was his anxious wish that it should fall *on the right head* ! His respectable friend, on whom the "sword" had actually fallen, however, he perfectly acquitted of having written the offensive paragraph in question, and it was to be regretted that one so wholly guiltless of the slander should have suffered for the delinquency of another !

THE PLAINTIFF'S COUNSEL.

Mr GLASCOCK in the course of his address drew a most ludicrous portrait of the Learned Counsel, Messrs. Sheil and Doherty, who were opposed to him. He had heard, he said, that Mr Doherty was a great man, twenty six feet high, but, behold, when he saw him rising in Court, he did not appear to attain more than half that altitude. Although, he must admit, he had all the symmetry and grand proportion of an Hercules, an Apollo, or a Crampton ; he was also ambitious to cope with the pigmy genius of Sheil ; he had heard many unkind reflections on the size of that Gentleman ; he had been called little Sheil, and he believed him to be much larger than the pencil in his hand ; but behold, he was in fact a very proper little man, of something more than four feet high, nearly his own size, but not half so well-looking. The auditory were convulsed with laughter, in which the learned subjects of Mr Glascock's pleasantry heartily participated ; nor was the gravity of the Bench itself more proof against the irresistible drollery of the delineation. Those peculiarly significant accompaniments of voice and gesture to which the humour of the picture was so principally indebted for its happiest points, are wanting to convey an adequate impression of Mr Glascock's caricaturing powers. His impassioned tone and vehement gesticulations evinced his zeal for his client, which was manifested in a new and still more striking light in the conclusion of his speech, when, with something very like a heroism of self-devotion, he avowed himself to be the author of the offending paragraph, the original manuscript of which he stated to be in his possession, and unreservedly acquitted Mr Haydn of the charge of having written it !! *Idcum qui feci ; in me convertite ferrum !* He said that he should consent to an alteration of the entire pleadings, for the introduction of *his* name as the defendant in the action, and should abide the consequences without shrinking, whatever measure of damages might be awarded Mr Farley ! Let the damages be laid not at *one* thousand, but at *ten* thousand pounds.

THE JUDGMENT OF THE COURT.

The question of privilege to which Mr Glascock's solemn gave rise, could not in the slightest degree be altered by this avowal ; for still he was neither the defendant nor (though an Attorney) was he the Attorney on record. The Bar therefore, most properly, notwithstanding the rich treat which the exhibition afforded, appealed to the Court to decide by what right Mr Glascock appeared and acted here as Counsel. The CHIEF JUSTICE when he re-entered the Court said that he had not availed himself of the assistance of the Bar, however valuable he considered such aid, in coming to a decision on the point of practise in the present instance, but having consulted with Mr Justice Johnston, he found himself supported by the unqualified concurrence of that learned Judge, in the rule which he was now about to make. It was of the last importance to the regular and effective administration of public justice, that the line of professional privilege should be distinctly marked, and that the course which the highest authorities, and the experience of centuries, had ascertained to be the most conducive to an orderly and uniform exercise of professional duties, should not be departed from. Each department of the legal profession had its peculiar responsibilities and its exclusive rights. It was essential, as much on public as on mere professional grounds, that those responsibilities and these rights should be kept within their ancient and established limits ; and it was not with regard to any consideration peculiar to the present case, but upon the broader principles which he had laid down, that he should here decide. If it were competent to a party to avail himself of the professional aid of his Attorney, his Lordship knew not how it could be refused him to bring in any friend to undertake that duty ; for in his view of the question, and considering the proper limits of each branch of the profession, it was impossible to contend, that an Attorney in the cause could stand on higher grounds of right, as to the exercise of privileges beyond the allotted boundary of his professional department, than a stranger. A case might be well imagined, although there was nothing whatever to attach the imputation in the present case—which he was called upon to discuss on general principles and with a view to public utility—in which a person desirous to embarrass or degrade the administration of justice, might bring in any individual from the streets, best suited for such a purpose ; and the abuses to which a practise of such a nature must inevitably lead, could not be put out of consideration in adjudging the point of practise here. His Lordship, therefore, should rule, that unless the defendant should think proper to undertake his own defence, which it was clearly competent for him to do, he must allow his case to be conducted by Counsel, and he requested Mr Haydn would re-consider his determination of dispensing with the aid of his Counsel. There was no obligation on any man to retain Counsel if he prefers managing his own case ; but it is quite impossible, consistently with the rules and principles by which his Lordship had decided, to allow the defendant to commit the trust to his Attorney.

The next question which arose in consequence of one of the Jury taking ill, was a very important one, namely, whether the trial could proceed *instanter* and without a *venire de novo*. His Lordship, our readers are aware, decided in the affirmative, and his opinion was immediately acted upon. It is very likely, however, and especially in consequence of the heavy damages which were awarded, that the point will be further mooted. The case mainly relied upon by plaintiff's Counsel, occurs in 4th Taunton's reports. Analagous cases are to be found in other reporters, in criminal proceedings.

The mode of purifying to a certain degree the waters of the Nile, is by rubbing the inside of the water-vessels with bruised almonds ; which precipitates a portion of the mud, but it is never quite clear.

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