The Mail.

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

VOL. IV.—No. 7. WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1826. PRICE 6d

CORN STORE at LISMORE.—To be LET from the 29th September next, the large CORN STORE and KILN at the head of the Canal at Lismore, with TIMBER and COAL YARDS; attached to which is a comfortable DWELLING HOUSE and GARDEN, together with STABLES, COW HOUSE, SHEDS, &c.—Application to be made to Mr. Currey, at Lismore Castle.

Lismore, Aug. 30, 1826.

TO be SOLD THREE HUNDRED TONS of well-saved HAY.—Apply to Mr. James Coleman, Curraghmore. August 10, 1826.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Post-Masters General are ready to receive PROPOSALS for the CONVEYANCE of his Majesty's MAILS, between WATERFORD and DUNMORE EAST, in a MAIL CART, drawn by ONE HORSE, to perform the Journey in ONE HOUR and SEVENTEEN MINUTES, for THREE YEARS, and to commence on and from the 6th of October next.

By command,
EDWARD S. LEES, Sec.

General Post Office, Aug. 25, 1826.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATES.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Commercial Buildings, in the City of Cork, on the 2d day of October next, at the hour of One o'clock in the afternoon, the FEE and INHERITANCE of the Lands of HEDGEFIELD, otherwise MILLEEN, INCHEMORE, and INCHEBEG, containing 1,391 Acres, producing a well paid Rental of £288 (former currency), subject to a quit rent of £2 14s a year (like currency). Those Lands are situated in the Barony of Muskerry, and county of Cork, on the new line of road from Macroom to Bantry, and from their extent and localities, are capable of vast improvement. The title will be found most simple and satisfactory. Reference (if by letter post-paid), to F. Herrick, Solicitor, 59, South Mall, Cork; or Messrs. Ivie and Mortimer, Solicitors, Waterford, or 32, Dawson-street, Dublin.

THE LISMORE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their ANNUAL MEETING at the Devonshire Arms, Lismore, on TUESDAY, the 12th of Sept. next, to award the Premiums for the present year. The AUTUMN SHOW of CATTLE, will be held at the Castle Farm, on the same day, and it is particularly requested that the Candidates will send their Cattle, with proper Certificates and careful persons, to the above place by 9 o'clock in the morning. A PLOUGHING MATCH will also take place, and a Dinner will be prepared for the Members, at the Devonshire Arms, Lismore. By Order, HENRY WITHAM, Sec.

TO be SOLD by AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, the 6th Inst., at the House in Lady-lane, occupied by the Rev. HENRY BOLTON, the ENTIRE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising 2 dozen of Mahogany Hair bottom Chairs; 18 Cane ditto, a Mahogany Grecian Lounger, and 2 square stuffed ditto; a set of patent Dinner Tables, with additional leaves, turned feet and castors; a large Square Dinner Table; a superb Mahogany Pillar-end Sideboard, with Fluted Plate Buckets; one pair of square Card Tables, one ditto round, and one oblong ditto; one large Loo Table, on pillar and claw; a Tea and Sugar Store, with Cannisters; a superb Pier Glass, with Lustres; Moreen and Furniture Window Curtains, beautifully furnished; 3 large Carpets, as good as new; Stair Carpetting and Brass Rods; a Cylinder Desk, and Book Case; Two Mahogany Wardrobes; one Deal ditto; a Mahogany four-post Bedstead and Hangings, with appendages; Waggon and Elliptic ditto; Mahogany Nobby; ditto Dressing Tables, ditto Glasses; Basin Stands, &c. &c. &c. An excellent Eight-day Clock; a great variety of Glass, China, and Delft; also a great quantity of Kitchen Furniture of every description.

A valuable collection of Books.

N.B. An inside JAUNTING CAR, equal to new.

Sale to commence each day at 12 o'clock, and continue until all are sold.

JOHN P. GALWEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION AT DUNBRODY PARK, COUNTY OF WEXFORD, LATE THE RESIDENCE OF JOHN KENNEDY, ESQ., ON HIS REMOVAL TO ENGLAND.

THE Entire HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, lately the manufacture of Oakly, Bond street, London, and Mack and Gibton, Dublin; embracing every article of fashionable and useful Furniture (the principal particulars of which will be expressed in circular catalogues); together with some valuable Durham stock, thorough-bred and half-bred, selected from the collection of Mr. Bagot, of Castle Bagot, and that of Lord Althorp, in England; also, a large lot of valuable Breeding Ewes, purchased last year, and carefully selected at the fair of Holy Cross. Amongst the articles for Sale is a fine collection of Engravings, including a splendid Edition of the Shakspeare Gallery, the Napoleon Musée, and some rare and valuable Books. The Rooms will be open for inspection from Monday, the 28th inst. to Saturday, the 9th Sept. The Auction will commence on Monday, the 11th of Sept. next, at Eleven o'clock, and continue from day to day until all are sold.

P.S. A beautiful GREY MARE, well adapted for a Lady, will also be sold, together with a SIDE SADDLE.

Tickets to view, and catalogues to be had of Mr. David Graham, Arthurstown; or Mr. Fitzpatrick, Auctioneer, Waterford.

PROCLAMATION FOR THE MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

BY THE KING.—A PROCLAMATION.

GEORGE, R.

WHEREAS our Parliament stands prorogued to Thursday the second day of November next; we, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare, that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued on the said second day of November next, to Tuesday the fourteenth day of November next; and we have given order to our Chancellor of that part of our United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a writ patent for proroguing the same accordingly; and we do further hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure, that the said Parliament shall, on the said fourteenth day of November next, be held and sit for the dispatch of divers urgent and important affairs: and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Boroughs of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly, at Westminster, on the said fourteenth day of November next.

Given at our Court at Windsor, the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, and in the seventh year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

PORT NEWS, PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.—1st, None.—2d, Velocity, Dyer, Archangel, hemp, tar, pitch, &c.; Renown, Cunningham, Glasgow, coals and merchants' goods; Hope, M'Farlane—and Three Brothers, Evans, do. coals; Union, Williams; Jessie, Black—William S. Kyrme, Lloyd—Favourite, Thomas, Liverpool, salt; St. Ann, Reigh—Mary, Davis—and Fanny, Maddick, Newport, coals; Joseph, Crocker, Cardiff, ditto; William and Sally, Saunders—John and Elizabeth, Harding—and Alfred, Maine, Swansea, ditto.—3d, Acorn, Jones, Glasgow, coals; Eliza, Williams—Gleaner, Griffiths—Resolution, Evans—and Young Eagle, Thomas, Ayr, ditto; Quebec, Julian—Venerable, George, Liverpool, coals and earthenware; Latona, Edgar, ditto, coals; Olive, Robinson, ditto, general cargo: Favourite, Shanahan, ditto, salt (for Ross); Liberty, Peet, Preston, machinery; Elizabeth, Ellis, Chester, coals; Royal Eagle, Allen, Newport, coals; Ellen, Chappell, Cardiff, ditto; New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, ditto; Maria and Martha, Evans, Llanelly, ditto (a market); Abeona, Bydder, Burry, culm (ditto); New St. Patrick, Cadogan, Cork, whiskey.—4th, Fame, Williams, Ayr, coals; John, Gilbert, Flint, coals (for Ross).—5th, Chance, Sweeny, Cork, whiskey (for Dublin).

SAILED—1st, Rose Macroom, Thomas (from Ross), Newport, ballast; Louisa, Cooke, ditto, cattle and sheep; two or three small coasters, with coals, from Ross to Cork. &c.—2d, Gipsey, Miller, Liverpool, wheat and oats; Nautilus, M'Donald (from Ross), Galway, coals.—3d, St. Elizabeth, Anderson, St. Petersburgh, ballast; Joseph and Ann, Reade, London, bacon, butter and lard; Popplewell Jones, Liverpool, wheat and oatmeal; Hero, Murphy, ditto, butter, wheat and oatmeal; Argyle, Anderson, Quebec, ballast; Ann, Barry, Youghal, coals.—4th, Good Mother, Reiner, Sandeford, ballast; Expedition, Gilmore, Bristol, provisions.

5th—Wind, E.S.E.

The Albion, Mills, arrived hence at Shoreham the 21st ult.

The Daniel, Nelson, arrived at Bristol the 28th.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of £4 15s 10d, being the amount of sums by several contributors.

The Steward acknowledges to have received from Henry Sargent, Esq. deputy mayor, 3s worth of bread seized by market jury.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Sept. 6.—There has been a serious decline in the prices of wheat and oats, in consequence of the admission of the latter grain from Foreign ports; barley has declined but little; the quantity of wheat at market yesterday was large, but of oats and barley small; wheat, 27s to 29s per barrel; barley, 18s to 19s, and in a few instances 20s; oats, from 12s to 14s; flour has fallen a little, but expected to be much lower; 2ds, 42s to 43s per bag; 3ds, 36s to 38s; 4ths, 27s to 30s; oatmeal, 18s to 19s per cwt. by retail, dull; butter maintains its price; 97s 6d to 99s; were the general prices yesterday, and 100 shillings was paid for one very prime lot: weighed at the crane on Saturday 687; Monday 144, yesterday 264 firkins: potatoes are cheaper, from 6d to 9d the basket of 14lbs: Newport coals, 3s 6d: Swansea, 3s to 3s 2d per barrel. (British currency).

Dublin Corn Exchange, Sept. 1.—The supply this day very large, and sales very heavy, and with difficulty last prices could be obtained, and that for prime samples.—Prime red wheat 30s to 32s; white ditto 32s to 35s; oats 16s 6d to 19s; bere, 17s to 19s; barley 20s to 21s; flour, 21s to 23s per cwt.; Oatmeal, 16s to 19s per do; rapeseed 14s.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET NOTE

Week ending Sept. 1 — *British Currency*

	From s.	d.	To s.	d.	M.P. s.	d.
2437 Wheat, per barrel....20 stone	28	0	36	0	32	5¼
620 Bere, per barrel......14 do..	18	0	20	0	19	1¼
881 Barley per do.......14 do..	20	0	23	6	21	7¾
4414 Oats per do.......10 do..	14	0	22	0	17	3
7151 Flour per cwt........9 do..	13	0	32	0	00	0
418 Oatmeal per cwt.	17	0	23	0	19	1½
0 Wheaten Meal, per do.	00	0	00	0	00	0
Sold to Bakers only.						
5445 Cwt. of Flour..........	21	0	32	0	23	8¾

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, 60s 0d per Sack 20 Stone.

Receipts Flour (cwts.) 10,579; Sales of Flour..... 7,151 — 1st, from 28s 0d to 32s 0d; 2d, from 20s 0d to 25s 0d; 3d, from 13s 0d to 18s 0d.

PRICE OF BREAD NEXT WEEK.

Quartern Loaf..................10½d. } British.
Half-Quartern..................5¼d. }

Carlow, Sept. 2.—Butter, 1st, 98s to 100s; 2ds, 88s; 3ds, 78s per cwt. (British Currency.)

Cork, Sept. 4.—Butter. To the merchants—1st quality, 92s; 2ds, 88s; 3ds, 82s; 4ths, 76s; 5ths, 66s. To the country—1st quality, 82s; 2ds, 78s; 3ds, 72s; 4ths, 66s; 5ths, 56s.

Clonmel, September 2.—Wheat was in middling supply in yesterday's market at 18½d per stone. Oats, bere, and barley were scantily supplied, and brought, oats from 13½d to 13¾d per stone, bere 16s and barley 18s per barrel. Butter was middling in quantity—price, 94s per cwt. Flour is declining in price, being yesterday for seconds, 41s per bag, 3ds, 36s, and 4ths, 29s.

Limerick, September 2.—The abundance of grain from the country is unparalleled at this early period of the season, and the demand and prices are undiminished—1s 5d to 1s 6d per stone for red; and 1s 6d to 1s 7d for white wheat. Oats, 12½d to 1s 1d per stone, in universal request. Barley, 1s 1½d per stone for prime malting. Flour, 48s to 50s per bag, for prime seconds: 36s to 38s for 3ds; and 26s for 4ths. Oatmeal £16 to £17 per ton. Potatoes 4½d to 5d per stone. Butter, 94s, 88s, 82s, 76s, and 70s per cwt. with 3s 6d over.

London, September 1.—An idea having gone abroad that his Majesty's ministers have it in contemplation to release a part of the foreign grain in bond by an order in council, and that some intimation of it is to appear in this evening's *Gazette*, has put an end to all business in our market for the present. The bonded samples have been withdrawn, pending this state of uncertainty, and no disposition having evinced itself to meddle with any kind of free corn, the prices of all must be considered nominally as on Monday.

Butter.—New, Carlow, 105s; Waterford and Cork, 98s to 100s; Limerick, 98s; Belfast 94s to 96s.

Bacon, New Belfast middles, 65s to 70s; Waterford sides, 68s to 74s.

Imported into London from Ireland, during the week ending August 29.—A quantity of oats, wheat, and barley. 172 trs. 14brls of beef, 10352 frks. 63kgs butter, 127bls 10 hlf do. 20trs pork, 1525 bls. 2hhds. bacon, 25hlf bls tongues, 18hhds. lard, 21 bgs feathers, 32 bls 30 hides leather, 6hhds hams.

Irish Provisions.—Beef and pork are little varied; there is rather more demand for the latter, and £6 10s has been paid; for bacon, 70s to 74s. Butters keep very high, the last price of Dutch, 110s, and the next arrivals are expected to sell still higher; Irish 100s—(Price Current.)

MARRIED,

At Kilcolgan church, Lieutenant James Huie, 22d Foot, to Jane, eldest daughter of the late Francis Guthrie, Esq. of Galway, attorney.

In Cork, on the 31st ult., Daniel Connor, Esq. of Ballybricken, county of Cork, to Jane, eldest daughter of William Pennefather, Esq. Lower Terrace, Cork.

On the 1st instant, in the church of Tallaght, near Dublin, the Rev. John C. M'Causland, of Armagh, to Sarah, only surviving child of the late Edward Elsmere, Esq.

June 17, by banns, at the parish church of Buildwas, in the county of Salop, by the Rev. J. Turner, Lieut.-General R. Philips, of the Hon the East India Company's Bengal army, to Elizabeth Poole, both of the town of Shrewsbury.

Aug. 26, at Antwerp, by the Civil Code of the Netherlands; and afterwards at the British Consulate, by the Rev. John James, of Flitton, Beds, John J. de Hochpied Larpent, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's Consul, to Georgiana Frances, daughter of Fred. Reeves, Esq. of East Sheen, Surrey.

Aug. 31, at Buckden church, by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, the Rev. Dr. Maltby, preacher at Lincoln's Inn, to Miss Margaret M. Green, and great niece to the late Right Rev. Bishop Green, of Buckden Palace.

DIED,

Tuesday week, at Broadstairs, Kent, aged 7 years, lady Elizabeth Beresford, youngest child of the late Most Noble Henry, Marquis of Waterford.

Saturday, in the prime of early manhood, of fever, Mr. John Graham. Ingenious and obliging, he enjoyed in the highest degree the esteem of his acquaintance.

Saturday at an advanced age, Mr. Nicholas Walsh, an eminent teacher of mathematics.

On Sunday night, at the Bridge hotel, in this city, Mr. Patrick Ryan, wine merchant, of Gordon-street, Clonmel.

At Edinburgh, Dr. Barclay.

At Glasgow, Mr Alexander Campbell, aged 65. He was elder brother of the celebrated Thomas Campbell, the poet.

At Tabaga, near Panama, on the 1st February last, Capt. James Ramsay, of the Columbian navy, eldest son of the late Rev. James Ramsay of Glasgow. The circumstance attending the death of this young officer is peculiarly distressing, having been assassinated by his gunner, while asleep in bed, aboard of his own ship, the Guayaquilina—the assassin instantly terminated his own existence.

LAW KALENDAR.

Waterford City Sessions.—October 2.

County Waterford Sessions.—Waterford, Oct. 13; Lismore, 16.

County Tipperary Sessions.—Cashel, Oct. 10; Thurles 17.

County Kilkenny Sessions.—Kilkenny, Oct. 16; Thomastown, 23.

County Wexford Sessions.—Enniscorthy, October 16; Ross, 20.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Wicklow, Sept. 11; Wexford, 13; Waterford, 15; Tipperary, 18; Cork 21; Kerry 28; Limerick, Oct. 2; Clare, 4; Galway, 6; King's County, 10; Queen's County 11; Kilkenny, 13; Carlow 17; Kildare 18.

PETER BURROWES, Esq. Commissioner.
HENRY CLEMENGER, Esq. Register.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—September 14, Stradbally.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—Sept. 9, Cashel, Tyrone; 12, Silvermines; 14, Mullinahone.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—Sept. 8, Bawn; 12, Kilkenny; 14, Castlecomer.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—Sept. 8, Kilnener, Ramsgrange; 11, New Ross, Clonroche; 14, Newtownbarry.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—Sept. 7, Montpelier; 8, Hospittle; 9, Knockaderry; 12, Kilfennycommon: 13, Tullow, Glyn; 14, Brury.

COUNTY CARLOW.—Sept. 8, Saint Mullins, Tullow; 14, Myshall.

LONDON.

FRIDAY SEPT. 1.

From Constantinople the news is of the most appalling character. Numerous executions are continually taking place. The Sultan appears resolute to extirpate not only all who have been, but all who might become, his enemies.

The *St. James's Chronicle* says, it is not true that Archdeacon Torrens has been appointed to the vacant Bishopric.

A letter from Havre, of the 27th August, mentions that the Abbé Paris, curé of that town, died the day before in his pulpit. He was preaching on death. In the middle of his discourse he stopped short, saying, "I am ill, brethren!" and fell on the side of the pulpit. Different persons ran up to him, and gave him every assistance; but in vain—he was no more.

On Friday last, the magistrates of Mary-le-bonne police office, ordered informations against Lieut. Wm. Armitt, of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon Guards, for assaulting Henry Smith, a painter, and abusing his wife in Portland town.

Captain Philip Thicknesse Horn, of the Royal Navy, a brave and meritorious officer, was found hanging quite dead, in his bed room, on Saturday morning last, having laboured under an aberration of mind for two months. The deceased was severely wounded at Copenhagen, under Lord Nelson; and before Algiers, under Lord Exmouth.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 2.

The accounts from Greece, in the Paris papers of Wednesday, are of such a conflicting character that it is impossible to trace the truth in the mass of communications from that quarter.

The Turkish fleet now in the Archipelago is said to consist of twenty-five sail. The arrival of Lord Cochrane is mentioned as being no longer doubtful. He is stated not to have landed in Greece; but to have proceeded direct for Egypt, which was expected to be the first scene of his operations.

PARIS, AUG. 30.—We read in the *Journal du Commerce* as follows:—History offers no example of a commercial crisis exactly like that of Great Britain. The disasters which followed the South Sea schemes in England, the Mississippi in France, the system of Law and the Assignats, had some relation to general facts, which were at least soon definitively known. A year nearly has now elapsed since the commercial revulsion surprised England in the midst of profound peace. In the midst of unheard-of prosperity, a terrible storm broke over England, without any warning. Never were the fields more fertile, or the seasons more propitious; the domestic peace was uninterrupted; science and arts were in a state of developement; trade was extending itself in every direction; villages were becoming opulent towns; all the classes of society enjoyed opulence and ease; and such was the apparent prosperity, that the ministry though that they might lessen the burden of taxation. All at once the fortunes of England changed; her credit is weakened; the produce of her manufactories is refused; her working population are dying at the doors of the innumerable mills which afforded them employment and food; and one of her chief economists has exclaimed—'If we perish by the will of God, it only remains for us to resign ourselves; but if we perish by the effects of crime or ignorance, we have a right to demand vengeance, or at least to solicit reform.'"

Large boxes of game for the King, the Duke of York, and other distinguished personages, were forwarded from Sheffield last week, being presents from some of the noble individuals now shooting over the moors in the neighbourhood of that place.

The Duke of York, after transacting business yesterday morning with his military secretary, rode out from the residence of the Duke of Rutland, in Arlington-street, in his open barouche and pair, to take his daily airing.

Thursday morning, about ten o'clock, the Governor and deputy-governor of the bank of England had an interview with the Earl of Liverpool, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, at the residence of the noble Earl, at Whitehall. The interview lasted a considerable time.

The long disputed title to the Oatlands property is at length confirmed, and the purchase-money, which had from the first been invested in Exchequer-bills by Mr. Hughes Ball, will be paid forthwith to the various mortgagees, who, had, in fact, advanced to a Royal personage more than the value of this splendid estate. The delay which has taken place in consequence of the doubts entertained by certain legal gentlemen, as to the validity of the title, has occasioned considerable pain and anxiety to an exalted individual.

The Alexander the Great, arrived at Port-au-Prince, fell in with his Majesty's ship Tweed, on the 19th of July, off St. Marcs, Hayti, and was informed by Captain Hunn, that his Majesty's ship Hussar was about to receive on board, at Vera Cruz, one million and a half of dollars, to take to England, for account of the Mexican Goverument.

The Rector of a parish in Wiltshire, when he sent his answer to the bishop's questions, lately circulated through the diocese, subjoined this testimony to his parishioners—"It may give your lordship some idea of the moral state of this parish to know that not a single inhabitant has been convicted, or even accused, in any court of justice, for any misdemeanour, or other breach of the laws, during my residence within it, which is now more than 15 years." The parish is Alton Barnes.

KING'S COURT.—Yesterday afternoon, the King, attended by his suite, left the Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park, in two carriages and four, with out-riders, escorted by a party of the Royal Horse Guards. His Majesty proceeded up the Long Walk, through the town of Windsor to Windsor Castle, where he arrived about half-past two; the Master of the Horse and the Lord Steward of the Household rode in the same carriage with his Majesty. The King immediately proceeded to hold his court, which was attended by the First Lord of the Treasury, the Secretaries of State for the Home, Foreign, and Colonial Departments, the Master General of the Ordnance, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the President of the Board of Control, the President of the Board of Trade, &c. The King held a Privy Council, when his Majesty signed a proclamation for the meeting of the new parliament; and an order of council was agreed upon respecting the importation of foreign corn. Mr. Peel officiated as Lord President of the council, in the absence of the Earl of Harrowby, the Lord President; and Mr. Gallatin, the new American minister, was introduced to the King in council, by Mr. Canning, to deliver his credentials as ambassador from the United States. The council broke up about half-past three o'clock. The cabinet ministers (with the exception of the Duke of Wellington, who returned to London directly after the breaking up of the council) partook of an elegant *dejeuné*, which had been prepared for them, after which they left the castle for London. The concourse of spectators was very great at different places to see the King on his going to, and returning from, the castle.—*Court Circular.*

DEATH BY FIGHTING.—Yesterday morning, at 3 o'clock, died, in the Westminster Hospital, John Nicholls, who in a pugilistic conflict on Monday evening last, with a man named Henry Ryder was knocked down by his antagonist, when his head coming in contact with the curb-stone, dreadfully fractured his skull. He was immediately conveyed to the above hospital without the slightest hopes of recovery.

IMPORTANT.

It will be seen, by the *Gazette* of last night, that parliament is summoned to meet on the 14th of November, for the despatch of business. Some of our cotemporaries seem inclined to attach an undue importance to this proceeding on the part of his Majesty's government; while others attempt to infer from it causes for alarm, with respect to the general state of the country. It is obvious, however, that if there were any thing in our internal condition which required the grave consideration of the legislature—if there were any urgent symptoms of difficulty which demanded the application of such immediate remedies as parliament alone could apply—ministers would have felt it to be an imperative duty to convene the great council of the nation, not two or three months hence, but immediately. We urge this consideration, for the purpose of allaying any vague fears that may be really felt, and, at the same time, to neutralise the efforts of those who may seek to inspire irrational alarm from a circumstance so easily susceptible of mischievous perversion. That there are several subjects of great importance, upon the final decision of which, much will depend as to the future condition of the country, we are far from denying. These will, of course, occupy the first attention of the new parliament; but their magnitude and complexity will scarcely admit of any conclusive measures being adopted with regard to them, in the short period between the actual commencement of public business and the adjournment over Christmas; for, it must be remembered, that nearly a fortnight will be consumed in the formalities attendant on a new parliament, such as the election of a speaker—swearing in the members, balloting for election committees, &c. &c. In ordinary cases it rarely happens that the House of Commons, after it meets, proceeds to public business within a less period than a week, unless a night or two of warm debate upon the address can be classed under that head. Among the motives, therefore, which have influenced ministers in calling the parliament together before Christmas, we may safely assume that they had in their consideration these incidental preliminary forms, and that, by getting through them during a short sitting before Christmas, they would be prepared, when they re-assembled after the holidays, to proceed at once with the public business of the country.

The same *Gazette* contains another proclamation of a very important nature. By the laws at present in force, it is well known, foreign oats cannot be admitted in the home market until the average price of the quarter is twenty-seven shillings, nor pease, until the average price is fifty-three shillings a quarter. From the returns made to his Majesty's government, it appears that the prices of oats and pease, respectively, already exceed those sums, and that they are still rising. By the existing law, however, no importation can take place until the 15th November, when the quarterly averages fall again to be struck, although a considerable failure in the crops of oats and pease, aggravated by an apprehended deficiency in the potato crop, renders it probable, that, before that time, very serious inconveniences may ensue. His Majesty, in council, accordingly grants permission, for the immediate introduction into the home market, of oats, oatmeal, rye, peas, and beans, whether at present warehoused or not, merely requiring sufficient sureties from the importers, for the payment of a duty of 2s on each quarter, on oats; 3s 0d on each quarter of rye, peas, or beans; and 2s 2d on each boll of oatmeal imported in consequence of this proclamation.—*Courier.*

A very curious dinner took place yesterday at the York Hotel, the mayor of Dover in the Chair. I say a curious dinner, from the circumstances of its origin. Many years ago an eccentric old gentleman was walking on the pier head and dropped his gold headed cane through one of the holes in the planks, called tree-nail-holes. So indignant was the old gentleman at the neglect which caused his loss, that when he died he bequeathed a sum of money, the interest of which was to go annually to pay for stopping the tree-nail-holes in the pier head, and so to prevent a recurrence of a similar disaster to any other gold headed cane proprietor. The overplus, if any, was to be laid out in refreshments for the officers of the corporation. The Mayor and his officers annually stop a few of the holes, in obedience to the will of the old gentleman; and with the money that remains, and occasionally some little addition of their own, they have a dinner at the York hotel, and before they separate, sign their names to a paper, certifying that the holes have been duly attended to.

DANTZIC, AUG. 17.—We have as yet very little rain in this quarter, though there have been partial showers in some parts, which may do good to the potatoes, but this crop will generally be bad, as well as the second grass crop. Great distress is apprehended in the districts of Neustadt, Carthaus, Berendt, and Stutgardt, as well as others. It is feared the population will soon be reduced to absolute want, at least that of the villages, which are very poor. They have very little food of any kind, for man or beast, and government will be obliged to come forward with assistance. In the soils of better quality, and better cultivated, the rye and wheat are said to be very good crops, though there are complaints in some parts of their not yielding very well, particularly rye. The quality of both is very good in this neighbourhood: the greater portion of the wheat seems to be much blighted, though it is very heavy. There appears to be little doubt, but that rye, barley, oats, and peas, will advance in price, for the consumption of the country, and this alone must raise the prices of wheat.

EXTRAORDINARY DESPATCH.—We have just been informed that a respectable linen house in this neighbourhood shipped a parcel of linens by the Erin steamer, for London, on Sunday the 20th ult. which were in the beetling engine on the Friday previous, and before that day week were turned into cash in a retail linen shop in London. Such expedition must be a considerable advantage to those engaged in that trade.—*Belfast Paper.*

It ought to be generally known that the tender tops and leaves of the potato plant, boiled or dressed as spinach, or boiled with salt meat, are very palatable, while the plants are not in the least injured by being deprived of them.

ASTROLOGY.

An astrologer, fixing his eyes upon the countenance of the Duke of Milan said to him, "My Lord, arrange your affairs, for you have not long to live." How dost thou know this?" asked the Duke. "By my acquaintance with the stars," answered the astrologer. "And pray how long art thou to live?" "My planet promises me a long life." "Well thou shalt shortly discover that we ought not to trust to the stars." And he ordered him to be hanged instantly.

Heggiages, an Arab General, under the Caliph Valid, consulted in his last illness, an astrologer, who predicted to him his approaching death. "I rely so completely on your knowledge," replied Heggiages to him, "that I wish to have you with me in the other world; and I shall therefore send you thither before me, in order that I may be able to employ your services from the time of my arrival." And he ordered the head of the soothsayer to be struck off, although the time fixed by the planets had not yet arrived.

Darah, one of the four sons of the Great Mogul, relied much on the predictions of astrologers. One of these imposters, at the peril of his life, had predicted to him that he should wear the crown; and Darah securely calculated upon it. Some of his acquaintance observed to the astrologer, that they were much astonished he should have the hardihood to foretell, at the risk of his existence, an event so uncertain. One thing of two must happen," he replied; "either Darah will succeed to the throne, and my fortune is made; or he will be vanquished, and in that case his death is certain, and I shall not dread his vengeance."

An astrologer foretold the death of a lady whom Louis XI. passionately loved; she did, in fact, die; and the King imagined that the prediction of the astrologer was the cause of it. He sent for the man, intending to have him thrown through the window as a punishment:—"Tell me, thou who pretendest to be so clever and learned a man, what thy fate will be?" The soothsayer, who suspected the intentions of the prince, and who knew his foible, replied, "Sire, I foresee that I shall die three days before your majesty." The king believed him, and was careful of the astrologer's life.

A LADY SHOT.

On Monday afternoon a most distressing accident occurred at the country seat of Mr. John Lang, Writer, which is situated at Kirkintulloch. Mr. Lang's grandson, a little boy, had, unfortunately, laid his hands on a loaded pistol, which Mr. Lang thought he had deposited in a place of safety: and, with it in his possession, he came to the lobby, where his cousin was standing (the lady of Mr. Wright, an advocate, on a visit to her grandfather, from Edinburgh), who desired him to lay it down; on which he said, "Oh! there is no danger, there is nothing in it,' and, holding it in the direction of Mrs. Wright, pulled the trigger, when, most melancholy to relate, the ball which the pistol contained went through her head, and she almost instantly expired. Mr. Wright, it is said, is still in ignorance of his calamity, he being gone with a shooting party to the moors. Some accounts say that she had her infant child in her arms at the time. She had been married only two years.—*Glasgow Free Press.*

MANCHESTER GOODS-MARKET, AUG. 29.

A demand, equal in amount to what has now been experienced for three or four successive market days, has been experienced to-day. This continuance of something like a fair demand has not, however, produced any rise of prices, for weavers are willing to work for the most wretched pittance, and while so many of them continue unemployed, an advance cannot be expected to take place. On inquiry amongst the country manufacturers to-day, I find that a few weavers have been taken on, but at such low prices for their work as render their condition not much better than those who are unemployed; for a man who has to work hard, with an insufficiency of food, may experience almost as keenly the cravings of hunger as he who has no food at all. The best informed, and even the most sanguine amongst the manufacturers, seem to think that, whatever may be said of trade so far as themselves are concerned, there is no hope of any material improvement in the condition of the weaver till preparations are making for the spring demand.

LIVERPOOL, AUG. 29.—His Majesty's new (post office) steam packet, the Etna, sailed from hence at five o'clock this evening, for the first time, with the Dublin mail, which excited considerable interest; this new regulation will give great commercial convenience, and many advantages both to Dublin and this place. Our piers were crowded with numerous spectators, to witness the interesting scene. There was a strong tide against her, but she was only twenty two minutes from her leaving the Cheshire side, opposite the town, until she rounded the Rock Perch.—Mr. Macready has taken his passage in the Canada, Capt. Rodgers, which will sail on Friday for New York. He will be accompanied by his family.—A steam-vessel, to be called the Earl of Roden, will be launched from the yard of Messrs. Caleb and James Smith, Baffin-street, near the Queen's Dock, on Tuesday next. She is 400 tons burden, and will be propelled by engines of proportionate power. We understand she belongs to the St. George steam packet company, and is intended to ply between Liverpool and Dundalk.

On Sabbath evening, while three Highland shearers were passing at a slow rate through Parkhead, some Irishmen applied opprobious epithets to them, and threatened, if they did not walk quicker, they would set their dog on the inoffensive men. The threat was literally fulfilled, and the leg of one of the poor men was torn, on which he drew his scythe-hook, and with one stroke severed the body of the animal in two. The Irishmen vowed revenge, but the Highlanders said, though they were fatigued, and could only walk slow, they could stand firm, and brandishing their hooks, prepared to defend themselves; but their assailants moved off, leaving the carcase of their dog behind them.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

In the course of a case which lately came before the Vice-Chancellor, London, that learned person said, "any security given by a member of a firm on his own private account, could not bind the other members of the firm without their consent."

A Prophecy Fulfilled.—In the infancy of steam navigation, the packets impelled by steam were not permitted to land their passengers at the quays, which the sailing vessels were in the habit of using, but were compelled to anchor at a distant and inconvenient part of the harbour. On one occasion the captain of a Holyhead sailing packet imperiously directed the steam packet to stand off, and not come near him; when the captain of the steam packet told him, he would be glad yet to carry coals for a steamer. A few days ago, one of the late Holyhead sailing packets entered Kingstown harbour, laden with coals for the new government steam packet.

Tonson, who was a keen whig, when he published Dryden's translation of Virgil, annoyed the veteran tory poet very much, by causing every figure of Æneas to be drawn, like King William, with a hooked nose. This gave rise to the following epigram:—

"Old Jacob, by deep judgment sway'd,
To please the wise beholders,
Has placed old Nassau's hooked nose
On poor Æneas' shoulders.
To make the parallel hold tack,
Methinks a little's lacking;
One took his father pick a pack,
The other sent his packing."

The point of it is borrowed from the following epigram on Nero:—

"Quis neget Æneæ magna de stirpe Neronem?
Sustulit hic matrem, sustulit ille patrem."

ENGLAND THE HOME OF THE WORLD.

Sung by Mr. Braham, at Vauxhall.

Hail to thee England---blest Isle of the ocean,
Thy proud deeds awaken the fondest emotion,
Whose name shall for ever live famous in story---
The watch-word of freedom---the birth-place of glory;
Thy sons they are brave and are true to their duty---
Thy daughters are fair, lovely emblems of beauty---
The joys that surround
But in England are found---
In England---the Home of the World!

Couch'd is her Lion---Britannia reposes;
Encircled by laurels amid her bright roses,
Her warriors at rest and her banners all furl'd---
Hail to thee, England, blest isle of the ocean;
The exile beholds thee with blissful emotion;
The joys that surround
But in England are found,
Dear England!---the Home of the World!

Ye, who inveigh 'gainst the land of the stranger,
Who would, by dispnion, its blessings endanger,
Go seek foreign climes, for a country so glorious
As England---Old England!---for ever victorious,
Her light was the beacon that guided to freedom
When nations, oppress, call'd on England to aid them---
Her clarion she blew,
Was steadfast and true,
And spread her shield over the World!

Long may her navy triumphantly sailing,
And Army still conquer with courage unfailing---
Their thunder for ever 'gainst tyrants be hurled---
Hail to thee, England---blest isle of the ocean,
The exile beholds thee with blissful emotion---
The joys that surround
But in England are found---
Dear England---the Home of the World!

CHANCERY.

(From the *Times.*)

[The following verses, though replete with malice, are not destitute of spirit and humour; and happily the malice is directed against the character of one who may, with perfect complacency, allow his countrymen to enjoy all the fun of the squib, which can never, in the slightest degree diminish their affection and admiration for him:—]

A VISION.

BY THE AUTHOR OF CHRISTABEL.

"Up!" said the spirit, and ere I could pray
One hasty orison, whirl'd me away
To a Limbo—lying --I wist not where—
Above or below, in earth or air;
All glimmering o'er with a *doubtful* light,
One couldn't say whether 'twas day or night;
And crost by many a mazy track,
One didn't know how to get on or back;
And I felt like a needle that's going astray
(With its *one* eye out) through a bundle of hay;
When the spirit he grinn'd, and whisper'd me,
"Thou'rt now in the Court of Chancery!"

Around me flitter'd unnumber'd swarms
Of shapeless, bodiless, tailless forms;
(Like bottled-up babes, that grace the room
Of that worthy knight, Sir Everard Home)---
All of them things half-kill'd in rearing;
Some were lame---some wanted *hearing*;
Some had through half a century run,
Though they hadn't a leg to stand upon.
Others, more merry, as just beginning,
Around on a *point of law* were spinning;
Or balanced aloft, 'twixt *Bill* and *Answer*,
Lead at each end, like a tight-rope dancer.
Some were so *cross*, that nothing could please 'em;
Some gulp'd down *affidavits* to ease e'm;
All were in motion, yet never a one,
Let it *move* as it might, could ever move *on*.
"These," said the spirit, "you plainly see,
"Are what they call Suits in Chancery!"

I heard a loud screaming of old and young,
Like a chorus by fifty Vellutis sung;
Or an Irish Dump ("the words by Moore")
At an amateur concert scream'd in score;
So harsh on my ear that wailing fell
Of the wretches who in this Limbo dwell!
It seem'd like the dismal symphony
Of the shapes Æneas in hell did see;
Or those frogs, whose legs a barbarous cook
Cut off, and left the frogs in the brook,
To cry all night, till life's last dregs,
"Give us our legs!---give us our legs!"
Touch'd with the sad and sorrowful scene,
I ask'd what all this yell might mean,
When the spirit replied, with a grin of glee,
"'Tis the cry of the Suitors in Chancery!"

I look'd, and I saw a wizard rise,
With a wig like a cloud before men's eyes.
In his aged hand he held a wand,
Wherewith he beckoned his embryo band,
And they moved and moved, as he wav'd it o'er,
But they never got on one inch the more.
And still they kept limping to and fro,
Like Ariels round old Prospero,
"Saying, "Dear Master, let us go,"
But still old Prospero answer'd "No,"
And I heard, the while, that wizard elf
Muttering, muttering spells to himself,
While over as many old papers he turn'd
As Hume e'er moved for, or Omar burn'd.
He talk'd of his virtue—though some, less nice,
(He own'd with a sigh) preferr'd his *Vice*—
And he said "I think"—"I doubt"—"I hope"—
Call'd God to witness, and damn'd the Pope;
With many more sleights of tongue and hand
I could't for the soul of me understand,
Amazed and pozed, I was just about
To ask his name, when the screams without,
The merciless clack of the imps within,
And that conjurors' mutterings, made such a din,
That, startled, I woke—leap'd up in my bed—
Found the spirit, the imps, and the conjuror fled,
And bless'd my stars, right pleased to see,
That I wasn't, as yet, in Chancery.

HOW TO MANAGE A JOINT STOCK COMPANY.

Scene, the Board Room.—Present, the Chairman and Directors.

"The amount of capital which is daily investing in these speculations I shall be safe in estimating at upwards of *one hundred and sixty millions.* This sum, large as it is, I hope to see tripled and quadrupled. Attempts are making to bring these companies into discredit, by stating that they come within the bubble Act. I deny that they do. I have the honour to belong to some of these companies, and I pledge myself that there is as much integrity in their views as in those of the company of the Bank of England itself. I court the fullest inquiry into every speculation with which my name is connected." MR. P. MOORE.

Chairman---Well, Gentlemen, since we have nothing to say,
And nothing to do, we have done for to-day;
We therefore break up, mind, I mean as a Board,
And a guinea for each the concern can afford.
Second Director—Take notice, we *only* break up as a *Board.*
Omnes—And a guinea for each the concern can afford.
Chairman—Before we depart we must tarry a bit,
And now, as "Committee of Management," sit.
Second Director---O, certainly, certainly---'twould be a pity,
To break up before we have sat in Committee.
Chairman---For each, in Committee, no longer a Board,
A guinea the Company well can afford.
Omnes---Of course, for Committee, no longer a Board,
A guinea for each the concern afford.
Chairman---"The Management" over, we next must proceed
To "Dividends," mind, in Committee.
Omnes--- Agreed.
In Committee, for talking the dividends o'er,
The concern will of course pay us one guinea *Mo're,*
Chairman—To be sure, and "the Dividends" due, we must next
Make "Instalments" our subject, our theme, or our text,
As Committee on these, for our labour to-day,
Each a guinea, *at least*, the concern ought to pay.
Omnes-- Of course, for our toil at "Instalments" [illegible]y,
A guinea, at least, the concern ought to pay.
Chairman---Well, now to our homes ere we all ha[illegible]n pack'd,
'Tis fitting we first as a "Special Board" a[illegible]
The "Accounts" in committee we next have to read,
Then sit in Committee on "Rent Roll and Deed;"
One guinea for each we must certainly charge,
But is such allowance sufficiently large?
Omnes---One guinea for each we must certainly charge,
Though the sum is by no means sufficiently large.
Chairman---I think not, indeed, in this very hot weather;
However, we'll knock off the whole three together.
To say or do more would be cutting a flash,
So now we have only to pocket the cash.
Omnes---To say or do more would be cutting a flash,
So now we have only to pocket the cash.
Chairman---Such Companies, though at their starting some scrupled,
I hope to see tripled, nay, even quadrupled,
To those who their hopeful Directors would trouble,
I swear they are nothing at all like a "Bubble;"
As good as the bank each is certain to be,
At least they pay more than the Bank e'er paid me.
Then O may they flourish! till time shall be o'er,
Or, what is the same thing, till *I am no Mo're.*
[*The Chairman and Directors divide the Shareholder's money, and exeunt laughing.*]

THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, 28TH AUG. 1826.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Cornet and Ridingmaster, T. Brunt, to have the rank of Lieut.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. T. E. Campbell, from the half pay, to be Lieut. vice T. Collins, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Paymaster C. J. Furlong, from the 95th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice T. Hay, who reverts to his former half pay.

3d Ditto—Capt. G. Todd, from the half-pay, to be Capt., vice C. Frost, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

7th Ditto, H. W. Atkinson, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice King, promoted; Lieut. C. Hickman to be Adj., vice Daniel, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

1st Regt. of Dragoons—H. Trafford, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Stracey, promoted.

2d Ditto—G. Watts, Gent. to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Trigg, deceased.

3d Regt. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. C. Phillipps to be Capt. by purchase, vice Jackson, who retires; Cornet G. H. Lockwood to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Phillipps; W. J. Downes, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Lockwood.

6th Regt. of Dragoons—Cornet J. Whaddington to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gilliess, promoted.

9th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Lieut. Hon. G. Vaughan to be Capt. by purchase, vice Browne, promoted; Cornet. A. C. Williams, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Vaughan.

13th Ditto—T. J. Parker, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Brown, promoted.

14th Ditto—Cornet C. Delme to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Rooke promoted: E. Tenison, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Delme.

15th Ditto—Lieut. G. P. Rose to be Capt. by purchase, vice M'Alpine, promoted: Cornet A. F. Blyth to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Rose.

17th Ditto—Lieut. G. T. Greenland to be Capt., by purchase, vice Adams, promoted; Cornet C. Forbes, vice Greenland, Cornet H. Witham, vice Pole, promoted, to be Lieuts, by purchase—W. H. Percy, Gent. vice Forbes; W. R. Sands, Gent, vice Witham, to be Cornets by purchase.

Coldstream Regt. of Foot Guards—I. Hobhouse, Gent. to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Dent, promoted.

1st Regt. of Foot—H. A. Kerr, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Ford, promoted.

2d Ditto—Lieut. W. Cockell, from the 14th Foot, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Mitchell, promoted.

3d Ditto—Capt. W. T. R Smith, from the 12th Foot, to be Capt. vice Patton, who exchanges.

5th Ditto—Lieut. F. G. Dewry to be Capt. vice Mackenzie, deceased; Ensign E. H. Dood to be Lieut., vice Dewry; J. Atkinson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Mayne, promoted.

6th Ditto—Lieut. C. L. Martin to be Capt., by purchase, vice Eden, promoted; Ensign J. Crofton to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Martin; and W. Johnson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crofton.

9th Ditto---Lieut. P. R. Browne to be Capt. by purchase, vice Fraser, promoted. Ensign H. R. Duff, vice Cox, appointed to the 35th foot, and Ensign B. H. Heathcote, vice Browne, to be Lieuts. by purchase. J. A. Woolls, Gent. vice Duff, to be Ensign, by purchase.

10th Ditto---Lieut. J. Goode, from half-pay 3d West India regiment, to be Lieut. vice W. N. Thomas, who exchanges.

12th Ditto---Capt. J. Patton from the 3d Foot, to be Capt. vice Smith, who exchanges.

13th Ditto-- Ensign W. Chambre to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Wingfield, promoted; and W. Rawlins, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Chambre.

15th Ditto---Lieut. H. Gage, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Bannister, who retires; and Ensign J. Lawson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gage.

17th Ditto---Lieut. C. Forbes to be Capt. by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 19th Foot; Ensign J. Henry to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Forbes; and J. H. Allez, Gen to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Henry.

18th Ditto---Brevet Lieut.-Col. W. Riddall, from the 99th Foot, to be Major, vice Goorequer, promoted.

19th Ditto---Capt. D. Campbell, from the 17th Foot, to be Major, by purchase, vice Pipon, appointed to the 26th Foot, Capt. J. H. Slade, from half pay 2d Ceylon regiment, vice May, appointed to the 41st Foot, and Capt. W. Black, from the half pay, vice Raper, promoted, to be Capts.—Lieut. C. Yeoman, from half pay Royal Artillery, to be Lieut. vice A. G. Morehead, who retires upon half pay.

23d Ditto---Capt. W. Ross to be Major, by purchase, vice Anderson, promoted; Lieut. T. Matheson to be Capt. by purchase, vice Ross; and Second Lieut. R. K. Elliott to be First Lieut. by purchase, vice Matheson.

26th Ditto---Major G. Pipon, from the 19th Foot to be Major, vice Pringle, promoted, Lieut. W. H. Sitwell to be Capt. by purchase, vice Brookes, appointed to the 62d Foot; Ensign J. Maule to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sitwell; and C. W. Coombe, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Maule.

29th Ditto—Paymaster N. Farwell, from the 19th Foot, to be Paymaster, vice Wild, who retires upon half pay.

32d Ditto---Lieut. E. Shewell to be Capt. by purchase, vice Molyneux, promoted; Ensign T. C. Crawford to be Lieut by purchase, vice Shewell: and R. M. Warwick, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Crawford.

33d Ditto---Lieut. W. Payne, from the 75th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Elliott, promoted.

35th Ditto---Lieut. D. L. Cox, from the 9th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Smith, promoted in the 37th Foot.

36th Ditto---Ensign P. Murray to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Cross promoted.

37th Ditto---Capt. T. Eastwood, from the half pay, to be Capt. vice Browne.

38th Ditto---Capt. C. Grant, from half pay 6th West India Regt. to be Capt. vice Blackett, whose appointment has not taken place.

39th Ditto---Ensign R. Douglas to be Lieut. vice Smith, deceased; Ensign J. L. Ormsby, from the 1st West India Regt. to be Ensign, vice Douglas.

41st Ditto---Capt. J. F. May, from the 19th Foot, to be Capt. vice J. Cortield, who retires upon half pay 2d Ceylon Regt. Lieut. A. Glen, from half pay 1st Foot, vice A. Tucker, who exchanges; Ensign A. W. Horne, from the 98th Foot, by purchase, vice Childers, promoted; to be Lieuts.

42d Ditto---Captain W. Middleton to be Major, by purchase, vice Brander, promoted. Lieut. R. D. Macdonald, by purchase, vice Middleton; Capt. W. Murray, from the half-pay, vice Doherty, promoted; to be Captains. Ensign D. A. Cameron, vice Macdonald, to be Lieut. by purchase.--A. Inglis, Gent. vice Cameron.

44th Ditto---G. G. B. Lowther, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Dallway, promoted.

49th Ditto---Lieut. C. M. Burrows, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Lieut, vice Eastwood, deceased.

51st Ditto---U. Williamson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Auldio, promoted.

52d Ditto---Gentleman Cadet G. M. Yorke, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Forbes, promoted in the 7th foot.

53d Ditto---Ensign E. Delme to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hill, promoted; R. S. Orlebar, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Delme.

54th Ditto---Lt. J. Clarke, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Arnaud, promoted.

55th Ditto---Major C. Mills to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Skerrett, who retires; Capt. P. E. Craigie, to be Major, by purchase, vice Mills; Lieut. R. Ficklin, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Craigie; Ensign C. C. Ebrington, to be Lt., by purchase, vice Ficklin; M. Wilson, Gent. vice Bowles, promoted in 7th foot; W. Thorpe, Gent. vice Ebrington, to be Ensigns by purchase.

58th Ditto---Ensign D. Robertson to be Lieut., vice Bell, deceased; W. F. Campbell, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Robertson.

60th Ditto---Capt. C. Chichester, to be Major, by purchase, vice Pearse promoted; Lieut. G. Fothergill, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Chichester.

61st Ditto---Capt. J. Wolfe, to be Major, by purchase, vice Greene, who retires; Lieut. G. T. Parke, to be Capt. by purchase, vice Wolfe; Ensign R. H. O'Reilly Hoey, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Parke; R. Gloster, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hoey.

69th Ditto---Capt. C. Lowrie, to be Major, by purchase, vice Leslie, promoted. Lieut. B. Pigot, by purchase, vice Lowrie; and Capt. R. Brookes, from the 26th foot, vice Towers, promoted, to be Captains. Ensign H. W. Blachford, vice Pigot, to be Lieut., by purchase. H. C. Hallifax, Gent. vice Blachford, to be Ensign, by purchase.

72d Ditto---Li . G. Murray to be Capt., by purchase, vice Mason, promoted; Ensign W. H. Robinson, to be Lieut., by purchase; and G. Kirkaldy, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Robinson.

75th ditto—Ensign R. B. Brown to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Payne, appointed to the 33d Foot.

78th Ditto—Lieut. R. T. Hawley, from the half-pay 14th Foot, to be Lieut. (repaying the difference to the half pay fund) vice A. Sword, who exchanges.

80th Ditto—Ensign F. N. Toole, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Leche, who retires.

31st Ditto—Capt. J. J. Hamilton, from the half pay, vice Cole, promoted; Capt. C. Brisbane, from the half pay, vice Pratt, promoted, to be Captains---H. S. Peter, Gent. vice Jones promoted, to be Ensign, by purchase.

82d Ditto—Lieut. J. J. Slater to be Capt. by purchase, vice Starkie, who retires; Ensign C. F. Maxwell, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Slater.

84th Ditto—Ensign H. B. Clarke to to be Lieut., vice Wyse, deceased; T. G. Veitch, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Clarke, promoted.

86th Ditto—Lieut. R. B. Ussher to be Capt. by purchase, vice Gammell, promoted; and Ensign W. C. Caldwell to be Lt. by purchase, vice Ussher.

90th Ditto—Ensign F. Romilly, from the 37th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Owen, promoted.

96th Ditto—Captain W. Ferns, from halfpay 66th Foot, to be Capt., vice P. Mitchell, who exchanges.

97th Dito---Capt. J. G. M. Mosely, from the half pay, to be Capt. vice J. P. Maher, who exchanges.

98th Ditto—J. M'Cabe, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Horne, promoted in the 41st Foot.

99th Ditto—Major W. Bush, from the half pay, to be Major, vice Riddall, apppointed to the 16th Foot.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. R. Irton to be Capt. by purchase, vice Ricketts, promoted. Second Lieut. W. Crosbie, vice Irton; second Lieut. T. W. Nesham, vice Beckwith, promoted—to be First Lieuts. by purchase. W. B. Sparrow, Gent. vice Nesham; J. H. Esten, Gent., vice Crosby—to be Second Lieutenants by purchase.

Royal Staff Corps---Capt. F. W. Mann, to be Major, vice Sir J. R. Colleton, promoted; and Lieut. E. Boyd, to be Capt. vice Mann.

1st West India Regiment--- —. Urquhart, Gent. vice Ormsby, appointed to the 39th Foot; and Ensign J A. Thoreau, from the half pay, vice F. Boyd, who exchanges—to be Ensigns.

Ceylon Regiment---Lieut. T L. Fenwick, from Quarter-master to be Lieut. repaying the difference he received to the half pay fund; and Serj.-Major J. Black, from the 1st Foot, to be Quartermaster, vice Fenwick.

Royal African Colonial Corps---Lieut. G. Maclean, from the half pay, to be Lieut. vice Burrows, appointed to the 49th Foot.

BREVET.

Col. H. H. Dillon, of the late Irish Brigade, to have the rank of Major-General on the Continent of Europe only.

To be Lieut.-Cols. upon the Continent of Europe only---A. Peebles, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. upon half pay: and J. M. A. Skerrett, Esq. late Lieut.-Col. of the 55th Foot.

To be Major on the Continent of Europe only---S. Sankey, Esq. late Major on half pay 9th Foot.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Hospital-Assistants to the Forces—C. R. Boyes, Gent. vice Browne, promoted in the 23d Foot; and W. Wallace, Gent. vice Daykin, promoted in the 71st Foot.

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieut.-Cols. of Infantry, by purchase—Major J. Brander, from the 42d Foot; Brevet Col. J. Pringle, from the 26th Foot; Major W. Pearce, from the 60th Foot; Major J. Leslie, from the 69th Foot; and Brevet Lieut. Col. A. Anderson, from the 23d Foot.

To be Majors of Infantry, by purchase—Capt. B. C. Browne, from the 9th Light Dragoons; Capt. P. Pratt, from the 81st Foot; Capt. W. H. Eden, from the 6th Foot; Capt. T. L. Mitchell, from the 2d Foot; Capt. G. Browne, from the 37th Foot; Capt. W. Gammell, from the 86th Foot; Capt. G. Mason, from the 72d Foot; Capt. G. Doherty, from the 42d Foot; Capt. Hon. H. R. Molyneux, from the 32d Foot; Capt. F. Towers, from the 69th Foot; Capt. A. Fraser, from the 9th Foot; Capt. C. Ricketts, from the Rifle Brigade, and Capt. J. Arnaud, from the 54th Foot.

To be Captains of Infantry, by purchase—Lieut. G. Rooke, from the 1ith Light Dragoons; Lieut. J. H. England, from the 11th Foot; Lieut. C. Markham, from the 1st Dragoons; Lieut. P. Hill, from the 53d Foot; Lieut. T. S. Beckwith, from the Rifle Brigade; Lieut. C. G. R. Collins, from the 16th Light Dragoons; Lieut. P. B. F. C. Gilliess, from the 6th Dragoons; Lieut. W. J. Goss, from the 36th Foot.

To be Lieuts. of Infantry by purchase—Ensign J. Guthrie, from the 26th Foot; Ensign H. S. Jones, from the 81st Foot; Ensign J. Auldjo, from the 51st Foot.

To be Ensigns, by purchase—E. L. Bulwer, Gent. vice Maddee, whose appointment has not taken place; T. W. Thompson, Gent.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to dispose of their half pay:—

Lieut.-Gen. O'Leighlin, half pay as Lieut.-Col. 27th Foot; Lieut.-Col. W. Barry, half-pay Royal Marines; Lieut.-Col. F. Jones, half pay Unattached; Lieut.-Col. W. M. Coombe, half pay Royal Marines; Major W. Parke, (Lieut.-Col.) half pay 66th Foot; Major J. James, half pay Unattached; Major S. Sankey, half pay 9th Foot; Major G. J. Welseley, half pay Unattached; Major P. Baird, half pay Unattached; Major R. Clarke, half pay Royal Marines; Major M. P. Timpson, half pay Royal Marines; Major A. Hull, half pay Royal Marines; Major J. H. Graham, half pay Royal Marines; Major E. N. Lowder, half pay Royal Marines; Capt. W. Gilham, half pay 56th Foot; Capt. W. Procter, half pay 104th Foot; Capt. R. Macdonald, half pay 44th Foot; Lieut. W. A. Cunninghame, half pay 95th Foot; Ensign H. W. Bennett, half pay 16th Foot; Lieut.-Col. T. Mitchell, half-pay Royal Marines; Major T. H. Morrice, half pay Royal Marines; Major I. J'Anson, half pay Royal Marines; Major H. Ross, half pay Royal Marines; Capt. R. J. Colley, half pay 1st Foot; Lieut. J. Imlach, half pay 87th Foot; Lieut. J. D. Mowlds, half pay 11th Foot.

The appointment of Lieut. Colin Buchanan from half pay Royal York Rangers, to the 35th Foot, stated to have taken place on the 6th April last, has been cancelled.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From *Ackermann's Repository of Arts, &c.*)

CARRIAGE COSTUME.—High dress of lilac gros de Naples, fastened behind; the fulness of the corsage brought to the centre in the front and back; the sleeve large and full at the top, but small below the elbow; corded epaulette, divided in the centre, and trimmed with narrow pinked scallops; the cuff is formed by two rows of vandykes pinked, one row pointing upwards, the other extending towards the hand, with a gold bracelet between. The skirt is ornamented with three rows of pinked trimming, of the same material as the dress, emanating from a button that heads each division; widening as they proceed, they take a semi-circular direction till they meet, and, by their junction, form a continuous chain of scallops; beneath is a satin rouleau. Pinked scalloped pelerine of lilac gros de Naples, pointed behind, and tied in front with a satin bow of the same colour, and confined at the waist by the ceinture. Blond lappet cap; the border extremely full, spreading like a fan, and rather low in front, arranged in deep vandykes or zig-zags on the sides, and adorned with flowers; trimming of the crown in accordance, and a bow of gold and rose-colour shaded gauze ribbon at the top. Gold chain and embossed Grecian cross; long gold ear-rings; yellow gloves and shoes.

EVENING DRESS.—White Italian crape dress, worn over a gold colour satin slip; the corsage moderately high, and adorned in front with two pinnatifid branches in gold-colour satin, diverging from the centre of the waist, to the top of the bust, and terminating beneath a cape of about a quarter of a yard in depth, divided on the shoulder, and trimmed with gold colour satin piping and narrow blond. The sleeve is short and full, set in regular plaits, and reversed in the band round the arm. The skirt has an elegant border of gold colour satin pipings, the three upper rows commencing by a satin bow, elevated in the front of the dress, and turned off circularly towards the right side, proceeding in a longitudinal direction, till they (the pipings) meet; then gold colour satin rows and palm branches are arranged alternately, and beneath are three pipings, as above, equidistant. Large white crepe lisse sleeves are still in favour, and are confined at the wrist by broad Egyptian bracelets. Gold colour satin sash, with short bows in front, the ends fringed, and of different lengths. The hair is parted towards the left temple; in large curls, and adorned with a Provence rose in front, and shaded gauze ribbon in puffs at the back. Pear-shaped pearl ear rings; necklace of medallions united by rows of small pearl; white kid gloves, and white satin shoes.

(From *La Belle Assemblée.*)

PRIVATE CONCERT COSTUME.—A dress of canary-yellow taffety, with two rows of double flounces delicately scalloped, edged with narrow white blond, and each row of the flounces surmounted by a rich ornament of white satin *foliage.* The body low, and made *en gerbe*, but not so full as in general: the sleeves short and much puffed out, but sitting close to that part of the arm above the elbow, where they terminate by a narrow blond. A very broad blond tucker, of a light pattern, scalloped at the edge, falls over the bust, back, and shoulders, each of which is ornamented with a bow of broad ribbon, of canary yellow, which bows are placed on the falling tucker. The hair is arranged in the Lesbian style; the curls very full, long, and large in front; and the Sappho knot is separated from the front hair by a rich antique diadem, or regal fillet, composed of jewels, or wrought gold: of the latter material is the necklace, which is of the most exquisite workmanship. Rubies, set round with small pearls, fasten the festoon chains of the necklace, at equal distances from each other. The ear-rings correspond.

MORNING VISITING DRESS.—A high dress of fine India muslin, with three broad scalloped flounces, with a decate embroidery, at their edges, of bright jonquil crewel. The sleeves are *en gigot*, with antique points, very sharp and long. Next the hand is a bracelet made of braided hair and cameos. A triple French ruff of Urling's lace encircles the throat, and with this dress are worn bracers of broad jonquil ribbon; over the shoulders depend four ends of the same ribbon, each having one loop of a bow at the top; the bracers terminate in a rosette in front of the girdle, which is of dark braided hair, the same as the bracelet; from this rosette hang two long ends handsomely fringed. The hat is of white gros de Naples, with the crown beautifully besprinkled with yellow and white jonquils; and under the brim, just above the left eyebrow, are two jonquils, one white, the other yellow; these flowers are rather larger than nature. The dress, altogether, is very elegant, and the hat of a shape peculiarly becoming; being a great improvement on the Pamela hat, which it resembles, but has a much more tasteful appearance. A sea green parasol is generally adopted with this costume.

GREEK STEAM VESSELS.

A correspondent of a London paper says—"Many months previous to August last, the Greek Deputies, Messrs. Orlando and Luriottis, gave to Mr. E. Ellice, late M.P. for Coventry, a sum of £10,000, in order that he might get a steam-vessel built for the service of Greece. This vessel was afterwards built, and was called the Perseverance. In August last the deputies made an arrangement with Lord Cochrane that he should have six steam-vessels (of which that ordered by Mr. Ellice was to be one) placed under his command as Admiral of the Greek fleet in the war against the Turks. The arrangement was made through the instrumentality of Sir F. Burdett, Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, and Mr. E. Ellice, who engaged, on the part of Lord Cochrane, that he should carry it into effect. The deputies were to provide £150,000 to accomplish this very important business; and it was a part of the stipulation, that the vessels should be purchased and made completely ready for sea within a certain limited period of time—I believe about two or three months. The treaty being concluded, Messrs. Ricardo, the contractors of the last loan, were directed to set apart out of the funds in their hands the above large sum, making, with the £10,000 previously given to Mr. Ellice, £160,000. Instead of purchasing vessels, as was intended, five steam-boats were ordered to be built; but who it was that gave the orders I have never been able to learn. Two ship-builders, I understand, were employed—Messrs. Brant and Co., and some other gentlemen, whose names I do not now recollect. For the supply of the requisite machinery for the five vessels, a contract was entered into by Messrs. Ricardo with Mr. Galloway, of West Smithfield, and by the terms of the contract, Mr. Galloway engaged that the whole should be completed by the month of December last. How it has happened that the business should have been protracted to this period, the deputies, and the other individuals who have taken part in the affair, will, I hope, be called upon to explain."

THE PRIESTS IN FRANCE.

Our readers must see by our extracts from the French papers, that the bigotry and intolerance of the French clergy are becoming every day more and more apparent. The lower clergy in particular, instigated no doubt by their superiors, the Jesuits, seem to lose no opportunity of exerting their authority, and of claiming that blind obedience and submission which they were accustomed to in the darkest ages of superstition. We rejoice to see this, for the same reason that we rejoice at the increasing grievances of our Court of Chancery. Nothing probably but the magnitude of the evil can bring about a thorough reform. The priesthood in France are evidently, though unconsciously, paving the way to so desirable an object, and are daily verifying the adage, *Quem Deus vult perdere prius dementat.* What else but madness can inspire the young curates with such an apathy to music and dancing, or lead them to interdict amusements which have been practised by that gay people from time immemorial, and which seem as necessary to their existence as bread and wine? Nothing short of phrenzy, indeed, could make these ministers throw aside the gravity of their character, and resort to those extraordinary measures imputed to them in the French papers. We hear of them chasing the dancers from the field, not by threats of excommunication, or of their displeasure, but by assaulting the principal ringleaders, and by pursuing the unfortunate minstrels to the top of trees in order to wrest from them their obnoxious instruments—the cause of all this mirth and gaiety. Such conduct can only excite ridicule, and bring the actors into contempt. There is another part of their conduct, however, which must excite very different feelings—we mean their refusing to grant Christian burial, or the last consolation of religion, to those who have incurred their displeasure. Instances of this kind are even more common than the former. Scarcely a week that passes but we hear of them refusing to men of good character and meritorious conduct, some of those rites which they willingly grant to the vilest criminal. These accounts commonly appear in what are called the liberal papers; they are seldom contradicted or even alluded to by the ministeral journals, and may be regarded therefore as too well-founded. When we read that a man of good moral character is refused the last sacrament, because he had taken an active part in the revolution; or had not, in every respect, conducted himself according to the dogmas of the church of Rome, it is impossible not to contrast this intollerant spirit with that humane and generous disposition which animated the founder of our religion. He administered consolation to the thief on the cross, and in all his intercourse with the people evinced the utmost compassion and forgiveness for the frailties of human nature. The French clergy cannot forgive. They refuse that last ceremony, which every Catholic regards as almost indispensable to his future welfare, and even persecute their victim after death, by denying his body Christian burial. Trusting perhaps to the support of the king, or his ministers, or the Jesuits, they may follow this course for some time with impunity, but experience ought to convince them that sooner or later it will meet with due punishment. James II., with the assistance of the Jesuits, attempted in vain to establish his favourite religion in spite of the great body of the people, and we can see no reason why the French clergy, even with the assistance of the king, should be more successful.—*Morning Herald.*

Mr. Henry King, the celebrated agriculturist, of Alvesdeston, near Fovant, in Wiltshire, cut and carried his wheat crop this season, from 570 acres in nine days. The predecessor of this gentleman died a short time since, it is said, the richest farmer in England, having acquired a fortune of £150,000.

J. K. L.

We do not clearly see the continued object of the Catholic priests of Ireland in mixing up, as they appear to do on all occasions, temporal politics with their habitual and professional polemics. The passion for noise has grown by indulgence, and not satisfied with having blown one good note upon the political trumpet, they deafen the community with perpetual blasts of that ear-piercing instrument, whether in or out of season. Dr. Doyle, whose subtle and suspicious evidence before the committee, a year or two ago, cannot yet have been entirely forgotten, comes forth with a pamphlet, which he entitles "a pastoral letter to the clergy and people of his diocess," of which production the end seems no other than to make the inculcation of certain lessons respecting the discipline and merits of the Catholic church, a vehicle for an extreme degree of rancour against Protestants of all descriptions. Mr. O'Connell might pursue such courses, without loss of character, or any taint of inconsistency; but unless the priests be desirous of inflaming that wild host of passions through which states are convulsed and crimes accumulated, we submit that they had better act like priests, and leave the part of incendiaries to others.—*Times.*

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

TO THE EDITOR.

Sir—In a communication, to which you kindly afforded a place in your columns, I called the attention of your readers to the discussions which took place in the session of Parliament before last on the Catholic relief bill, and to the different fate which attended that measure in the higher and the lower house. In the atter it was passed by a majority of 248 to 227; while the numbers of petitions which had been presented upon the subject stood thus:—

Against the measure	387
For it	59
Majority against	—328

In the House of Lords, where, upon the second reading, the bill was lost by a majority of 178 to 130, the numbers of petitions were—

Against the bill	509
For it	78
Majority against	—431

On these results I took the liberty of propounding, for the decision of the learned, two questions:—

I.—Whether these proceedings, on the part of the late House of Commons, were in accordance with the sentiments of the public?

II.—Whether the members of the House of Lords are to be considered as the representatives of the people?

In estimating the probable effect of the late elections, upon any future attempt to carry through such a measure, those who now appear to entertain so sanguine hopes of success, will do well to reflect upon the events of 1807. It can hardly yet be forgotten, and history will not fail to record, that, in the early part of that year, when his late Majesty was surrounded by the wise men of the land, even "all the talents" thereof, some of them (I disdain the thought of mentioning names) had the audacity, even without consulting their royal master, to bring forward measures not now necessary to be detailed, but which must have appeared, and did appear, utterly hostile to the religious feeling of that sovereign. The consequence was that the King, in the pure exercise of the royal prerogative, dismissed those men from his presence and councils.

After the new ministers had been appointed, there were several trials of strength, in the House of Commons, between their supporters and the partisans of their discarded predecessors. On referring to the parliamentary debates of that period, I notice two instances in which the numbers were not far from equal. On 9th April, 1807, they were 258 to 226, and, on 15th of that month, 254 to 198.

A dissolution of Parliament was, therefore, resolved upon, and the speech of the Lords Commissioners, delivered to both houses, on that momentous occasion, bears—

"We are further commanded to state to you, that his Majesty is anxious to recur to the sense of his people, while the events which have recently taken place are yet fresh in their recollection.

"His Majesty feels that, in resorting to this measure, under the present circumstances, he at once demonstrates, in the most unequivocal manner, his own conscientious persuasion of the rectitude of those motives upon which he has acted, and affords to his people the best opportunity of testifying their determination to support him in every exercise of the prerogatives of his crown, which is conformable to the sacred obligations under which they are held, and conducive to the welfare of his kingdom, and to the security of the constitution.

"His Majesty directs us to express his entire conviction, that, after so long a reign, marked by a series of indulgences to his Roman Catholic subjects, they, in common with every other class of his people, must feel assured of his attachment to the principles of a just and enlightened toleration, and of his anxious desire to protect equally, and promote impartially, the happiness of all descriptions of his subjects.

"His Majesty trusts that the divisions, naturally and unavoidably excited by the late unfortunate and uncalled for agitation of a question, so interesting to the feelings and opinions of his people, will speedily pass away."

The new Parliament met at Westminster, on Monday, the 22d of June, 1807, and, after the commons had chosen their speaker, the King's commissioners, upon Friday, the 26th of that month, addressed both houses in these terms:—

"We have it in command from his Majesty to state to you, that, having deemed it expedient to recur to the sense of his people, his Majesty, in conformity to his declared intention, has lost no time in causing the present Parliament to be assembled.

"His Majesty has great satisfaction in acquainting you, that, since the events which led to the dissolution of the last Parliament, his Majesty has received, in numerous addresses from his subjects, the warmest assurances of their affectionate attachment to his person and Government, and of their firm resolution to support him, in maintaining the just rights of his Crown, and the true principles of the Constitution; and he commands us to express his entire confidence, that he shall experience, in all your deliberations, a determination to afford him an equally loyal, zealous, and affectionate support, under all the arduous circumstances of the present time."

To evince the effect of public opinion upon the House of Commons, of that day, it is only necessary to say, that, on the very first division, voted upon motion for the address, the numbers were,

For Ministers	350
Contra	155
Majority	—195

I am with much respect, Sir, yours,

August 28. A PROTESTANT.

On Tuesday forenoon one of the general steam navigation company's packets, the George the Fourth, of 729 tons burden, will call at the chain pier for passengers, on her passage from London to Gibraltar, Oporto, Lisbon, &c. She is expected to make her passage to Gibraltar in ten days. The advantages which will accrue to the commercial world, in the result of this undertaking proving successful, must certainly be very great.—*Brighton Herald.*

DINNER AT CAVAN TO LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

On Wednesday last the high sheriff and gentlemen of the county of Cavan entertained the Right Hon. Lord George Beresford at a public dinner, given in attestation of their high approval of his lordship's political principles, and his conduct on the late election. At six o'clock the principal gentry of the county assembled at the court house. Amongst the distinguished persons present we observed, the Bishop of Kilmore, Lord Farnham, Messrs. Maxwell and Saunderson, the constitutional members of the county, Colonel Clements, Major Barrowes, of Stradone, &c. &c. At half-past six the company, amounting to between fifty and sixty gentlemen, sat down to a sumptuous dinner, Ralph B. Clarke, Esq. the high sheriff, being in the chair. The wines were of the highest quality and flavour, and in great variety. In short, from the rank and fortune of the company, the unity of feeling, the noble and constitutional sentiments expressed, and the social hospitality for which Cavan is remarkable, the whole entertainment was worthy of the occasion and of the distinguished guest whom it was meant to honour.

As soon as the cloth was removed, the following toasts were drunk:

The King—three times three.

The Duke of York, and better health to him—nine times nine. (Cheers.)

The rest of the Royal Family—three times three.

The Army and Navy of Great Britain—three times three.

Prosperity to Ireland—three times three.

Lord George Beresford, and the independent freeholders and friends who supported him at the late election for the county of Waterford—four times four. (Great cheering.)

Lord George Beresford rose and said—Gentlemen, for the high honour you have done me on this occasion, I beg leave to return you my heartfelt thanks. To the principles of constitutional loyalty which I hold in common with yourselves, I feel that I am indebted for this honour; and believe me that the approbation of such a county as your's, expressed in the manner in which you have received my health, is a reward dearest to my heart, next to the approval of my own conscience. Gentlemen, at the last election we were all embarked in a common cause. I heartily congratulate you upon the independence of your county. You have the representatives of your own choice; but you struggled nobly for them, and nobly have you succeeded. The same means by which the independence of Waterford was overthrown have been resorted to here; but your energy and public spirit overcame the difficulties. It was no common struggle in which we were engaged. It was the contest between the landed proprietary and the priests of the Church of Rome. In my own instance had the *real* interests of the county been suffered to prevail, there cannot be a doubt but I should have been returned by nearly a triple majority over my opponent. (Cheers.) But the Catholic Association, which now presumes to regulate the affairs of Ireland, stepped in, and using the spiritual influence of the Roman Catholic clergy, have, for the present at least, defeated the landed interest in my person. No art, however unconstitutional—no practice, however illegal, that was not resorted to, to carry the ambitious projects of the Association. The freeholders were torn from their landlords' sides by priestly authority, by the refusal of church rites, by actual excommunication. From fifty to sixty priests daily attended the poll-booths. The very crucifix was used as the implement of ambition—and the deluded tenants were informed that the contest lay betwixt *that* and me. Nor has the persecution yet ceased. Those who ventured to vote for me are still suffering under the wrath and exasperation of their priests. Such were the difficulties I had to encounter—such were the dangers to which yourselves were exposed. But, gentlemen, such a state of things cannot long subsist. The legislature, which admits of no military constraint at the hustings, will not permit a spiritual controul. There is yet an appeal to the fountain head of constitutional authority and principle; and from this we may all expect redress and a restoration of our violated rights. (Loud cheers.) Meanwhile there is need of union among Protestants; our assailants are banded and knit together; *let us* follow their example—and be assured that the united exertions of the Protestants of Ireland will yet restore our independence and secure it to us and our posterity. Once more I thank you for the distinction you have this day conferred upon me, and beg leave to propose a toast—

The High Sheriff, and prosperity to the county of Cavan.

The high sheriff returned thanks.

The Bishop of Kilmore, and the other gentlemen who are honoured us with their company this evening—three times three.

The Bishop of Kilmore returned thanks and said—Gentlemen, the connexion which has long subsisted between us has been this day cemented by the public honours which you have conferred on the principles of my noble kinsman. (Cheers.) What these are I need not explain. You feel them, and your conduct has been a full exemplification of them. Had not these principles been dearer to Lord George Beresford than any object of ambition, he might still have enjoyed the seat of which he has been so unworthily deprived. Had he consented to abandon those views in which he was nurtured and has bred—had he consented to violate his conscience, and to betray the best interests of the constitution—had he been content to barter his honest convictions for a seat in parliament, he might unquestionably have now been the sitting member for that county which his ancestors have represented continually since their first connexion with it. But, sir, he has taken the nobler course—he has preserved his principles, and sacrificed his just ambition to his honour. (Loud cheering.) His cause is your's; but you have escaped a similar consummation; and long may your county remain free and independent as it is. I cannot but hope for great public benefit from the conduct and issue of the late elections. The eyes of England will at length be opened to our situation in Ireland; and the government and people of that happy country will learn from the exposure of facts occurring here, who the persons are that are the best able and most willing to preserve the peace of the country, the purity of the constitution, and the union of the empire.

The glorious, pious, and immortal memory of the great and good King William—nine times nine. (Great cheering.)

The Lord Primate and the Church establishment of Ireland—three times three.

The Bishop of Kilmore returned thanks.

The Protestant Ascendancy in Church and State, as now by law established—four times four.

Lord Farnham, the governor of our county—four times four. (Loud cheering.)

Lord Farnham rose to return thanks and said—Proud as he was of the honour the gentlemen had done him, he felt peculiarly gratified on this occasion which had introduced to the acquaintance of the county of Cavan another member of the house of Beresford. With the virtues and principles of his right reverend friend, they were all long and intimately acquainted. They had lately had the happiness of meeting at the table with his grace the lord primate, and had lately heard him in the discharge of his sacred office, deliver a charge which, in its unaffected piety and good sense, its pure principles, genuine philanthropy, its soundness, temperance, and discretion, was every way worthy of the exalted character of his grace both as a man and a Christian. They had now the gratification of meeting another of that family whom, though he could have been heartily happy to have congratulated on the success of his election, he would not now address in the tone of exultation. His lordship, he said, had nothing to regret—had nothing to fear from the result of an appeal to the legislature. (Cheers.) The unconstitutional practices by which he suffered the temporary deprivation of that honour to which he was so justly entitled would never stand before a committee of the house. He (Lord Farnham) on such a committee, and the facts being substantiated by evidence, he had no hesitation in saying that in his opinion the return of the sheriff was as invalid as the means by which it was obtained were unconstitutional and unworthy. He had no doubt of that return being reversed, and exhorted his noble friend to persevere in his petition. The same had been attempted in the county of Cavan. He congratulated the county upon its triumph over the enemies of its independence. Still they were not to relax in their exertions; the same attempt would be made again, and it was the part of wise men in the midst of peace to provide against the contingencies of war. His lordship recommended union amongst the landed interests, and a simultaneous exertion through all the counties of Ireland in the next session of Parliament; that petitions should be framed detailing the events of the late elections, and the means that had been made on the exercise of the elective franchise by a body of men unrecognised by and unconnected with the state.

Lord Farnham sat down amidst the loudest applause.

The representatives of the county of Cavan—and may they continue to represent it on the same principles—four times four.

Mr. H. Maxwell returned thanks in the following words:—Mr. High Sheriff and Gentlemen—I rise to thank you for the very flattering manner in which you have drunk my health. We are this evening honored with the presence of Lord George Beresford, and I am confident that I speak the sentiments of every gentleman who is here, when I assure his lordship that he is most heartily welcome among us. I rejoice that the gentlemen of the county of Cavan are allowed this opportunity of testifying to him in person the high sense which they entertain of his public principles.—(Loud Cheers.) Embarked in the same cause with ourselves—animated with the same attachment to our invaluable Protestant constitution, which has ever distinguished the gentlemen of this county, I am sure it must be highly gratifying to his Lordship's feelings to receive from them the tribute of their approbation. We are all acquainted with the circumstances connected with the late election for the county of Waterford—with our noble guest's manly and constitutional conduct; and with the illegal and unconstitutional means which were resorted to in order to effect the return of his opponent. We know, too, that democratic violence and Popish bigotry there prevailed over the principles of the constitution. But, though precluded for the present, from the possession of that honorable situation to which his own long tried services and the merits of his family so justly entitled him, we offer not to his lordship the language of condolence—his lordship has experienced no defeat; and his adversary has gained no victory; for he has made himself the slave of the Roman Catholic priesthood and democrats; while his lordship has pursued, with an even and undeviating course, in the full spirit of freedom and independence, the genuine principles of the British constitution. (Cheers.) During the late contests in Ireland, we have witnessed transactions hitherto unexampled in the history of elections. We have ourselves (as I have already had occasion in public to remark), seen the influence of a power unrecognised by the legislature, exerted to controul the freedom of election. We have seen Popish priests marching through our town at the head of immense mobs, encouraging them by example and by precept to every species of disorder; we have heard them threatening with loss of property and with personal injury, and above all, with eternal damnation, such Roman Catholics as should vote contrary to their directions. We have seen them bringing up to the polling booths the tallies of our opponents; dragging away by force men who were anxious to vote according to their own and their landlords' wishes, and urging them by every species of terror to pursue a course at variance with their inclinations. Nor were these empty and unmeaning threats. The anathemas which were pronounced in our public streets, have been re-echoed from the chapels. Scarcely a Sunday has elapsed that some proscribed poor Roman Catholic is not marked out by his priest from the altar, as an object of vengeance. I myself have seen many poor Roman Catholics who have been waylaid and severely beaten, whose crops have been injured, and their property destroyed, merely for having voted for those candidates against whom the influence of the priests was directed. If I am asked, whether I hold the priests responsible for these acts of enormity—I reply, THAT I DO—for they have the power of preventing such outrages. One word from them would be fully sufficient to check the evil. But the denunciations which the priests pronounce from the altar against the unfortunate individuals are a sufficient warrant to the lawless and abandoned to wreak their vengeance upon the unhappy sufferers. And yet these are the men whom our liberal Attorney-General would extol as the tranquillizers of Ireland. These are the men whom some of our liberal senators would represent as the holy ministers of a religion which has been most unjustly calumniated—as those who are in the habitual practice of applying the immense authority which their church has vested in them to the promotion of loyalty, good-will, and peace in this divided country.

Mr. Maxwell sat down amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Saunderson also returned thanks.

The Marquis of Waterford, and the noble house of Curraghmore—four times four.

Lord George Beresford returned thanks.

Col. Leslie and the independent interests of the county of Monaghan—three times three.

The Landlords of the county of Cavan who stood forward at the late election, and defeated the influence of the Popish priests—four times four—(cheers.)

Major Barrowes, of Stradone, returned thanks.

The honest Tenants of this county who voted with their landlords, notwithstanding the exertions which were used by the Popish priests to prevent them from doing so—four times four.

Nathaniel Sneyd, our worthy and respected friend, and long tried representative—four times four.

George Ogle Moore and the Protestant corporation of the city of Dublin—three times three.

Sir George Hill and the Prentice Boys of Derry—three times three.

Lord Farnham returned thanks.

The exports of Ireland, and may those that would subvert the constitution be the first—three times three.

Major Barrowes, of Stradone—four times four.

Major Barrowes returned thanks.

Colonel Clements—three times three.

Colonel Clements returned thanks.

Colonel Verner and the Protestant interest of the county of Armagh—three times three. (Cheering).

The Right Hon. Robert Peel, the staunch and steady friend to Ireland—three times three.

The Right Hon. William Saurin—three times three. (Loud cheering.)

George Robert Dawson, a freeholder of this county—four times four.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and long may he live to fill that situation—three times three. (Cheers.)

The Right Hon. Henry Goulburn—three times three.

The oldest judge in the united kingdom, who has never swerved from his public principles—three times three.

Lord Liverpool and his Majesty's Ministers.

The Houses of Lords and Commons, and may they be always Protestant—four times four.

The Lord Chancellor of England—three times three.

The Glorious Revolution of 1688—four times four.

The Rev. Benjamin Adams—three times three.

The Rev. Samuel Adams returned thanks.

Messrs. Montgomery and Bradshaw, who so ably conducted the election of Messrs. Maxwell and Saunderson—three times three.

Mr. Montgomery returned thanks.

The Earl of Enniskillen and the other resident Noblemen of Ireland—three times three.

May the tabernacles of ribbonism be swept by the brooms of orangeism—three times three.

Lord Ratlidowne and the Beefsteak Club—three times three.

Lord O'Neill and the late orangemen of Ireland—three times three (Cheers.)

Lord Kenyon and the orangemen of England.

The respected fathers of our representatives, the Rev. Henry Maxwell, and Mr. Saunderson, of Castle Saunderson—three times three,

Messrs. Maxwell and Saunderson returned thanks.

The memory of David M'Kinlay, the old Enniskillener, who showed King William the ford over the Boyne—drank in solemn silence.

May Protestantism flourish all over the world, till there is not a vestige of Popery in the creation—four times four.

Nothing could exceed the harmony of the evening, and the party separated at a late hour, highly delighted with the loyal toasts given and the sentiments expressed.

The *Evening Mail* says—"The (above) account has been furnished by our own special reporter; and the speeches delivered, and the sentiments expressed, will be read with interest and felt with enthusiasm by every loyal Protestant in the land. Cavan, ever foremost in placing on record the political opinions of its gentry, and their attachment to the constitution, seized the opportunity of the casual presence of Lord George Beresford amongst them, to identify themselves with him in the glorious struggle he is about to make for the freedom of election. That struggle could not terminate at the Waterford hustings. It is reserved for parliamentary inquiry; and no circumstance has ever occurred more decidedly calculated to open the eyes of the English nation to the flagitious conduct of the Irish priesthood than the facts which that inquiry will develope. The fearless intrepidity with which the honest Henry Maxwell detailed the conduct pursued by the priests at the late elections, and the undiminished rancour of their persecutions since that period, must have its weight; and if the noble example set by the counties of Cavan and Westmeath were universally followed—for the evils of which these counties have had the manliness to complain are universally felt and acknowledged—the power of the priests must be wrested from them. We particularly call the attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. Maxwell; and indeed to those of Lord Farnham, the Bishop of Kilmore and the other distinguished individuals who addressed the meeting. Again we congratulate the loyal county of Cavan. The name of Beresford is not unknown to them; and although Lord George was a guest, he could not be considered as a stranger. The Manor of Beresford is situate in their county, and is contained in the very first grant made to this distinguished family. Long, long may such a connection as is now established subsist between the gentry of the county of Cavan and the members of the noble house of Beresford."

LOSS AND GAIN.

About three weeks ago, the proprietor of a highly respectable tavern, in the city of London, having been in the country for a few days, was thunderstruck upon learning, at his return, that his wife had eloped with a young man, taking with her cash to the amount of £500. It seems, that during the late general election, the house alluded to was made a place of meeting, and, in the end, the tavern bill amounted to £500. In due time, the candidate gave a cheque for the amount of the demand, and at that very time, unfortunately for the master of the house, he was from home, and the order fell into the hands of his wife. There is too much reason to suppose that she had for some time formed a determination to elope, and that she only waited for a favourable opportunity, for, immediately upon getting possession of the cheque, she went to the banking-house upon which it was drawn, and having obtained the amount, she absconded. The landlord, upon discovering the elopement of his wife, and the loss of his money, applied at Bow-street Office for assistance, and Salmon, one of the principal officers, was desired by Sir R. Birnie to use his endeavours to discover the retreat of the faithless woman, and, if possible, to procure the restoration of the money.

Salmon made inquiries, and succeeded so far, as to learn, that it was probable the wife had gone to France with her paramour. He wrote to France, and ascertained, by return of post, that the lady was then at Boulogne, and that she had just deposited £400 at a banking-house in that place. Salmon, knowing that he could depend upon this information, waited upon the husband, and the latter at once agreed to accompany him to France. The officer, who, from his frequent journeys to the Continent, is well acquainted with the steps necessary to be pursued upon all occasions where the recovery of property is the object, told the prosecutor to procure a certificate of his marriage, and the register of his wife's birth; and this being done, and the documents laid before the French Ambassador, and properly attested by his Excellency, Salmon and the husband proceeded to Boulogne. On their arrival there, it was found that the information which Salmon had received was perfectly correct, and that the £400 was deposited, as described; but that the lady, after placing the money, as she thought securely, had left Boulogne for Dover, intending, however, to return in a few days. Before her return, Salmon, who is well known to the public Authorities at Boulogne, made application to the British Consul there, and to other official persons; and, furnished with letters from them, and with the documents which he took with him from England, he went to the banking house, and in a very short time obtained the restitution of the £400. He could with equal ease have restored the wife to her husband, but the latter had no great inclination for a re-union; and, having got secure possession of £400, resolved to come quietly home, and, without waiting for his wife, he and Salmon took a comfortable voyage to London by the steam packet.

THE BARON LARRY.

DUBLIN, SATURDAY.—This distinguished medical officer, and formerly chief surgeon of the French army during all the campaigns of Napoleon, has been, for the last few days, on a visit to this metropolis. On Thursday he passed a considerable time in viewing the specimens of natural philosophy and morbid anatomy contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons; and, with feelings of admiration, peculiarly expressed by the Frenchman, congratulated the members present on their success in the improvement of that branch of science. He subsequently visited Mercer's hospital, in the neighbourhood, and examined, with particular scrutiny, cases submitted to his inspection; and, with great affability, explained his views of disease, and of the method of treatment. Those he illustrated by a practical demonstration of his method of applying the moxa in a case requiring the use of that remedy. The Baron was chief surgeon of the French army in Egypt, and rejected with abhorrence any participation in the proposed measure of destroying the sick soldiers at Jaffa, by the administration of opium. He subsequently directed the surgical department of the French army during the campaigns of Bonaparte, and was present at every great engagement in which he commanded, from that of Austerlitz to the battle of Waterloo, when, we believe, he was made prisoner by the British army. He had many hair breadth escapes during the memorable retreat from Russia. He is a man of rather low stature, and apparently about sixty years; he has somewhat an austere countenance, with a strong penetrating eye, and dresses very plainly, but wears the star of the Legion of Honour. He is estimated as the greatest military surgeon that has ever appeared. He sailed yesterday for England.

Newspapers to Foreign Parts.—To the British West Indies, British America, Gibraltar, Ionian Islands, newspapers can be sent for three half-pence each—being open at the ends, and forwarded on the day of publication. To the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, and the East Indies, newspapers can be sent for a penny, each packet not exceeding one ounce, and one penny per ounce over that weight. All such packets must be open at the ends for inspection, and paid for when put into the post-office.

Frome—It is an affecting circumstance, that at Frome there are several persons, who formerly did considerable business as clothiers, and ranked among the most respectable tradesmen of the town, now subsisting on parish allowance, which they obtain by breaking stones on the road!—*Bath Paper.*

Last week, a detachment of Royal engineers left Woolwich, and proceeded to the British Museum, for the purpose of removing the magnificent remains of antique capitals, columns, &c., which have so long lain neglected in the court-yard, to Windsor, in order to form of them a representation of an ancient temple in ruins. The detachment, consisting of forty men, succeeded in removing three columns, one of which was understood to weigh 7 tons 13 cwt. It was drawn by twelve horses. It is expected it will take six weeks to complete the removal of the whole. —*London Paper.*

It is remarked, that more casualties by death have lately occurred with Regts. on the British establishment, than in the West India Islands.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT, DUBLIN.

FRAUDS, ADULTERATION OF FLOUR AND MEAL, &c.

A case of fraud of considerable importance (amongst many others) was on Thursday tried before the lord mayor, at his court in Green street, which practice, if prevalent, must be highly injurious, and of serious consequences to the health of the working and poorer classes of this metropolis. A poor woman, named Eliza Cann, stated on oath, that she bought half a stone of wheaten meal from Thomas Miley, a flour dealer in Patrick street, which, on her making into bread, she found to be very disagreeable, in consequence of its containing sandy or gravelly particles; that she brought the bread to Miley for the purpose of getting back her money, which he, in the grossest and most aggravating language, refused; from thence she went to the mansion house, from which place a summons against Miley was issued, and she noticed to attend to give evidence before his lordship.

Mr. W. H. Finlay, one of the clerks of the market, deposed to his having examined the bread, which he found to be adulterated to such a degree as to induce him to consider it extremely dangerous if used for food. He then produced the bread, which excited the strongest feelings of disgust amongst the numerous persons present (many of whom tasted it)—the proportion of sand and other deleterious matter being so great as to make it difficult of mastication.

Thomas Miley, in his defence, deposed, that he bought the meal from a Mr. James Byrne, of Great Brunswick street, who told him that it was consigned to him by a biscuit baker, on the City quay, named M'Neill, with instructions to dispose of it at 12s 6d per cwt.

The lord mayor expressed himself in the strongest terms in reprobation of so base a fraud, and stated that he felt himself bound to resist so flagrant an offence with the highest penalty that the law authorised, and regretted that he could not make it more; he would, therefore, inflict a fine on Thomas Miley of £10, and directed that Byrne and M'Neill should be summoned before him, in order to further investigate so heinous an offence, and have a criminal prosecution instituted, if necessary.

The next case was a flour or corn factor, named Hawkshaw, who was summoned on the complaint of Mr. O'Hara, of Mountjoy-square, for fraud in the delivery of oats. It was clearly proved the oats delivered were far inferior to the samples from which they were bought, and, on their being brought to the clerk of the market's office and weighed, were found to be 4st. 8lbs. deficient in the two barrels. The oats were confiscated, and the penalty of £10 inflicted on Hawkshaw.

A number of grocers, publicans, and other dealers, were fined, pursuant to the statute, for using fraudulent weights and measures; and, after some causes relating to the currency and extortion, and other matters of minor importance were disposed of, the court was adjourned till Thursday.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.

On Thursday morning, a private soldier of the name of Michael Quinn, belonging to the 65th regiment, stationed here, shot himself on the canal walk, when proceeding to join the recruits who had previously marched in that direction, for the purpose of practice in firing at a target, near the Black Quarry. The wretched man was accompanied by a corporal of his company when he committed the dreadful act, and as the evidence of the latter, taken on the inquest, contains a statement of the facts of this very shocking occurrence, we subjoin a copy of his testimony.

"Deposition of Corporal Thomas Matthews, of the 65th regiment of infantry, who being duly sworn on the holy evangelists, and examined, saith,

"That on the morning of the 31st of August instant, at about five o'clock, the deceased, Michael Quinn, of the 65th regiment of infantry, was ordered down the canal with other recruits, for the purpose of firing ball cartridge; that the deceased not appearing on parade, he, deponent, was sent for him; that the sergeant would not suffer the deceased to wear his shoes, for what reason deponent cannot say; that before the arrival of deponent and deceased, the recruits were marched off the parade; that they followed the party as speedily as possible, but could not overtake them; that nearly opposite a place called the Black Quarry, on the canal, near the city of Kilkenny, he, deponent, on looking behind him (he being then in front about eleven yards,) saw the deceased in the act of cocking his piece; the deceased put the muzzle to his side, and with his toe (which was then bare) pulled the trigger, and before deponent could reach him, lodged the contents in his right side, and was breathing his last when deponent came up, the blood gushing out of his side in a violent manner."

It is clear that the irritation arising from the compulsory proceeding above mentioned, drove the unhappy man to the appalling act of self-destruction. The verdict, on the inquest, was to the effect, that the deceased shot himself in a state of momentary derangement.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

LIMERICK, SEPT. 2.

On Thursday night, a party of armed robbers attempted to plunder an orchard on the lands of High park, near Caherconlish, but were vigorously opposed by the keeper, Michael Kennedy, who made a desperate resistance, armed with a scythe. One of the assailants presented a gun at him, and fired, but the shot struck one man of their own party, and lodged in his thigh. He was discovered near the spot next morning, and committed to gaol by the mayor, before whom Kennedy swore informations.

On Friday night, a deplorable accident took place at Caher. A young man, Ryan, presented a loaded musket at a young girl, daughter of a policeman, named Dwyer—the fire went off—the contents lodged in her neck, and her death was almost instantaneous.

On Thursday the mayor held an inquest on the body of Edward Hayes, of Crossagalla, a fine young fellow, who was killed the previous evening by the bank of a quarry accidentally falling and smothering him.

As a sail boat belonging to Kilrush, was coming up the river laden with turf, in a rough sea and a stiff breeze, on Friday night, she struck on the Beeve's rock, and must have filled immediately. Six persons, all who were ascertained to be on board, are believed to have perished; the crew (four in number) and two passengers, one a respectable lad, son of Mr. Hourigan, stone-cutter, and the other, Mr. Derby Proudfort, a young man by profession a pilot, and who bore a vesy excellent character.

MARVELLOUS OCCURRENCE.—A few days since, a pheasant rose in Adlington Park, and then suddenly descended upon a hare with such violence as to break the hip bone, and also knock the hare's right eye out. —*Macclesfield Herald.*

There is now at our office a large apple of the George description, part of which had been eaten by birds or snails. In the hollow thus formed a tom-tit built its nest, and there were six eggs in it when it was discovered.—*Wexford Herald.*

ARCHERY.

BELFAST, SEPT. 1.—This ancient sport has been revived during this summer, and a society has been formed, designated, by command of his Royal Highness the Duke of York, "*The Royal Ulster Bowmen*," and his Royal Highness has been graciously pleased to signify his intention of being its patron.

Under such auspices, and aided by the support of the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall, and also of the numerous nobility and gentry of this country—it may be expected to vie with similar establishments in England. Constant meetings, during the season, have been held at Ormeau, the hospitable mansion of our much respected landlord the Marquis of Donegall. The Marchioness had a portion of the pleasure grounds appropriated for practice, and great skill was exhibited by several of the fair aspirants, and many gentlemen, ambitious of excelling in this brilliant amusement. The company attending those parties were numerous; amongst whom were the Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Lord and Lady Dufferin, Lord Castlereagh, Lord A. Hill, Sir A. Chichester, Sir S. and Lady May, Colonel Calvert, Major Maberly, &c. &c.

DREADFUL STORM.

VIENNA, AUG. 17.—On the 6th August (says a letter from Admont in Upper Styria), between three and four in the afternoon, dark thunder storms rose on three different sides, and at length joined in the centre of the valley. It became as dark as night, and a torrent of rain gave reason to imagine that the tempest would soon pass over, when all at once the lightning struck the steeple, passed through the chancel, and struck two priests who were doing duty there: they were killed on the spot. Every means to restore animation was employed for hours, but without the smallest effect. The electric fluid discharged itself in the form of a ball of fire, and an explosion like that of a large cannon. Large pieces of the cornice and ceiling fell. Those persons who were able, fled; some, struck by the lightning, lay insensible on the pavement, and others, severely wounded by the falling pieces of the wall, were carried, covered with blood, out of the chancel.

Macready succeeds Kean in America. The latter will return to London with his friend Price, and resume his situation during the winter at Drury-lane Theatre.

On the night of the 21st ult. two men named M'Evans and Lang, were forcibly landed upon Tuscar Rock by the boat of a brig bound from Liverpool to New York. It appears that they had secreted themselves in the brig previous to her sailing, and were not discovered by the crew until they arrived off Tuscar. Notwithstanding the remonstrance of the passengers, the captain determined on putting the two men on shore, and gave orders to his boat's crew to fire upon any person who should oppose their landing them.—*Wexford Herald.*

Robinson Crusoes.—A French paper states, that the ship Emilie, of Nantes, having cast anchor on the 13th of July, last year, in Christmas harbour, in the Island of Desolation (Southern Indian Ocean), was soon after boarded by six miserable creatures, who came off in a boat from the Cloudy Islands, six miles off, on which they had been left six months before, with provisions only for two days, by an English vessel. They were covered with skins of sea-calves; and their faces were so tanned that it was impossible to guess to what country they belonged. During their residence among the inhospitable deserts and rocks where they had been abandoned, they lived on penguins and other birds, and preserved themselves from cold by burning sea-elephants' oil in the hollow of a cave where they had established their abode. The Emilie carried them away, and landed them at the Isle of Bourbon.

Parsnip Wine.—Wine made from parsnip root (says Mr. Philips in his history of uncultivated vegetables) approaches nearest to the Malmsey of Madeira and the Canaries than any other wine; it is made with little expense or trouble, and only requires to be kept a few years to make it as agreeable to the palate, as it is wholesome to the body; yet fashion induces us to give pounds for foreign wine, when we can obtain excellent wines of our own country for as many shillings. Being in the habit (says a writer in the *Farmer's Journal*) of making a variety of wines, and giving the subject much attention, I willingly bear testimony to the correctness of Mr. Philips's statement. Parsnip wine surpasses the other home made wines in the same ratio of excellence that East India Madeira is superior to Cape. To every 4lbs of parsnips, cleaned and quartered, put one gallon of water; boil them till they are quite tender, drain them through a sieve, but do not bruise them, as no remedy would clear them afterwards. Pour the liquor into a tub, and to each gallon add 3lbs of loaf sugar, and half an ounce of crude tartar. When cooled to the temperature of 75 degrees, put in a little new yeast; let it stand four days in a warm room, then turn it. The mixture should, if possible be fermented in a temperature of 60 degrees. September and March are the best seasons for making the wine. When the fermentation has subsided, bung down the cask, and let the wine stand at least twelve months before bottling.

Portable Gas.—The lamps for portable gas of all shapes and sizes; they are all of malleable iron, and when placed in a room, are of bronze or other cases, which combine with the ornamental; the price is the cubic foot; and we should suppose a lamp containing twenty cubic feet, would be equal to that of two candles for [illegible] burn five or six hours every night [illegible] not only for light that these lamps [illegible] and useful; they will serve also for [illegible] a small one, containing only 25 cubic [illegible] gas, water and eggs have been boiled, and a beefsteak very delicately dressed every morning for a fortnight. A kettle full of water, placed over the jet, boils in four minutes. The light is found so delightful, that, we believe, many will give up candles altogether. With regard to any danger which the timid or the ignorant may suppose to be connected with the use of the lamps, no prejudice can be more absurd; for, even though the whole gas that any of them contains were to escape, no explosion could possibly take place, if the atmospheric air were in its natural state of healthy circulation. It is only where the atmospheric air is completely pent up and stagnant, that it could become so impregnated with gas as to be susceptible of combustion. In no properly ventilated house is this ever the case; besides, it would only be in consequence of extreme negligence that the gas could ever escape at all: and the best of all proof that no accident *will* happen is, that no accident *has* happened.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6.

CAVAN DINNER—LORD GEORGE BERESFORD.

With pride and pleasure we record the interesting tribute of esteem which the county of Cavan has paid to the personal virtues and constitutional politics of the noble house of Curraghmore. On the occasion of a transitory visit to that county, the principal nobility and gentry, with the high sheriff at their head, entertained Lord George Beresford at a sumptuous dinner given, as the cards of invitation expressed it, "in attestation of their high approval of his political principles and his honourable conduct on the late election." It is gratifying to perceive that the landed interest in other counties participate with that of Waterford, in detestation of the practices by which the natural connexion between landlord and tenant was broken through; and in a firm resolution, by all legal means, to repress the innovation which is now producing its harvest of distress, and, if possible, to restore the interrupted harmony of society. His lordship, as we are informed by a correspondent who was present, was received with every demonstration of respect; and the enthusiasm with which the annunciation of his health was hailed, must have been as gratifying to his lordship as it was honourable to his hosts. The speeches of his lordship, and of several of the gentlemen present who spoke, are, as our correspondent informs us, faithfully reported. There seems to be one omission, (arising we suppose from the length of the report), in the speech of the Bishop of Kilmore. After sundry observations on the election, his lordship observed upon the impropriety of an ecclesiastical body interfering in their spiritual capacity with civil affairs. "The R. Catholic Clergy," said his Lordship, "have done this, and they now attempt to justify their conduct by the interference of the Established Clergy in the late Elections. But the cases are wholly different. The Clergy of our church took no part whatsoever but that of individuals in their civil capacity, exercising the right of voting which the constitution had given them as citizens—but never exerting their spiritual authority or calling in the sanctions of religion to aid a political purpose. To this degree of interference they have a just right, and God forbid that I, or any man, should censure the wholesome exercise of it in them or others of a different persuasion. But were the Clergy of the Established Church in this or any other diocese to use the sacred character with which ordination has invested them—or to abuse the powers of the Gospel and the sanctions of the Church to influence their flocks upon political agitations, I would be the first to denounce such conduct, and amongst the first to repress so dangerous an innovation on civil polity."

His Lordship accompanied by Lord George Beresford retired about half-past nine o'clock; but on the return of the chairman, many loyal toasts were enthusiastically drunk, and the company did not separate till a late hour.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The receipt of New Rent acknowledged by the Secretary last week was £470. The *feelers* put forth by the body, have therefore, it is evident, returned a favourable impression, and we may expect shortly to find the "Algerine" Act as completely set aside, as if it had undergone a formal repeal by the Legislature. At a former meeting, Mr. Lawless silenced the scruples of some timid members by reminding them that "Plunkett was the Attorney General."—On Saturday Mr. Sheil added his mite towards confirming their minds by giving it as his deliberate opinion, that there was *no disposition in the Law Officers of the Crown to take any proceedings with regard to the matters in which the Catholics were engaged.* It will therefore be no matter of surprise to find the *Rent* in a short time in a course of as active collection as ever. The new Order will no doubt furnish a band of zealous functionaries. For the present we have to congratulate the Landlords, that the professed object of the collection is the payment of *their* rents, and as it may be liable to manifold contingencies, we would recommend them to get paid whilst the money comes freely in, and before it can be diverted to other purposes. There is the more occasion to press this important object on their attention, as a Mr. D. O'Reilly, a member of this Roman Catholic Association, has given notice of a motion for "*a search into the titles of the various landlords, for the purpose of ascertaining how they held their estates.*" Now there are few gentlemen who do not know, but if they should be ignorant, their attorneys will soon tell them, that these "searches" cannot be made nothing. If the Association therefore think fit to turn into this course, some small reason to apprehend landlords may hereafter *search* for find but very little of it in the hands Liberators. There is also ano- for expedition suggested by this notic[illegible] Association should pick holes in the [illegible] tates held by some of the non-emancipat[illegible] ? Here would be nice picking for som[illegible] Knights' to enable them to support their new [illegible] a suitable style; and the landlords may not on[illegible] lose what is now due to them, but their houses and lands along with it! Something however may be saved out of the fire by a timely application, and we therefore advise any gentleman who may have the slightest suspicion with regard to the validity of his title, *as it may be viewed by the Catholic Association*, to be wise in season. Four hundred pounds have been voted for the service of Waterford; three hundred to be forwarded immediately. Mr. *Stuart*, it appears, was on Saturday elected a member of the New Catholic Association, in consequence of his splendid and munificent donation of *twenty pounds* for the relief of 40s freeholders, and all other purposes 'not prohibited by law.'

TRAMORE RACES.

FIRST DAY—TUESDAY, SEPT. 5.

£50 given by Villiers Stuart, Esq for county Waterford bred horses—(not thorough bred).

Mr. Congreve Rogers, h. Random	1	1
Mr. Phelan's h. Shepherd	2	2
Mr. Sullivan's h. Tarus	3	3

Won with ease.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

The largest vessel ever seen in our river came up yesterday morning, and is now lying opposite the quay. She is called the General Hewitt, and belongs to Thomas Nevins, Esq. She is intended for the timber trade, and brought a full cargo of deals from Quebec. Her register is 960 tons; but we understand she could carry 1450 tons. She was built in India, and is entirely of teak wood.

ACCIDENT.—We are sorry to have to mention, a serious accident which befel Joseph B. Fayle, Esq. (brother-in-law to Mr. Nevins) on Sunday night last, on board the above vessel. In crossing the deck, it being dusk, he did not observe a small hatchway, and fell through the opening into the hold (a depth of 26 feet), by which he has been much injured internally. Serious apprehensions were at first entertained for his life, but we are happy to state, that he is in a fair way of doing well.

At special vestries held on the 4th instant (under the tithe composition act) in the church of Ballinakill, for the parishes of Kilmacleague and Kilmacombe, the parishioners agreed with the vicar, the Rev. John Cooke, jun. to proceed under the act, and appointed as commissioners on their part, Gregory Lymbery of Ballinlough, Esq. for the parish of Kilmacleague, and Wm. Morris of Bellelake, Esq. for the parish of Kilmacombe.

Mayor's Office—Yesterday, Mr. Robert Curtis, deputy butter taster, at the weigh house of this city, appeared on the summons of George Giles, Esq., of Snowhaven, county of Kilkenny, for non-attendance at the market during the hours prescribed by the 52d Geo. III. The case was heard before the deputy mayor and Sir Simon Newport, who fined Mr. Curtis in the penalty of £5, pursuant to the statute.

A most respectable correspondent states that the Ball at Dungarvan on Friday was not for the benefit of the 40s freeholders as stated in our last, and as we had been informed.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to send fifty pounds to the Rev. Standish Grady of Carrick-on-Suir, for the relief of the distressed poor of that town and Carrickbeg.

THE MUNSTER BALL.—*We have not yet seen any acknowledgment, from the Treasurer of the Mendicant Asylum, of the receipts of the Ball, which was for the benefit of that Institution.*

MURDER.—Extract of a letter from Cappoquin, dated Aug. 31:—"A most horrible murder has been committed on a man of the name of Thomas Burke, of Lackin, aged about 75 years. On the morning of Tuesday last, he went out to Scart mountain, in order to see some stacks of turf, which he had there, as some turf has been stolen from him. It appears that some person or persons had been in the act of stealing turf when he went out, that he caught them in the act, and that his skull was fractured. The poor man languished after having been brought home until some time on Tuesday night. The murderers, not even satisfied with beating him in such a manner, robbed him of a good pair of shoes which he had on his feet, and put on him an old pair, which I hope will be a means of leading to a discovery of the perpetrators of this inhuman murder. Mr. John Sherin, of Dungarvan, held an inquest on the body yesterday, with a respectable jury from this town, and the verdict was 'Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown.'"

STEAM VESSELS.

It is surprising how tardily any improvement reaches Waterford. Fourteen or fifteen steam vessels belong at this time to Belfast; four or five to Cork; one or two to Drogheda; one to Dundalk, and one to Wexford; but to Waterford *none* Such a fact shews a remarkable want either of money or enterprise amongst our mercantile people. Since the establishment of Post Office Packets between Dublin and Liverpool, we are in hopes some of the companies will be induced to put on a vessel between this port and Bristol or Liverpool. A vessel between Waterford and Dublin, we are convinced, would answer. It would be sure to get freights, and except in the depth of winter, we dare say, a considerable number of passengers.

Mr. Hutchinson's son is determined to stand for the representation of the city of Cork.

The Hon. Commissioner Hutchinson has transmitted to Cork a letter from his brother, dated two days before his death, requesting that the electors of that city would support his son as a candidate for its representation. He says he is a young man of talent and principle.

The corporation of Cork admitted 31 freemen, on Thursday.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel has lately presented his nephew, the Rev. Mr. Laurence, to the parish of Littleton, Ballybeg, &c., vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Grady; and his nephew-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Banner, to the parish of Bansha. His Grace, we understand, received a few days ago, from Lord Normanton, son to the late Archbishop Agar, £18,000, as a renewal fine, on a new lease of those parts of the Archiepiscopal lands leased to Lord Normanton.

No drought equal to that of the present year has been known in this country since the year 1762, in which year there was no rain from the 3d of May to the 19th of July.

Effects of the Thunder Storm.—On Friday night, during the violent thunder-storm, the wife of a shoemaker, in Back Church lane, Whitechapel, was so much alarmed at its terrific appearance, that she threw herself into a chair, and after exclaiming, "Lord have mercy on us," instantly expired. She had been previously in the enjoyment of sound health. In Worship street, a young man, named Radford, was struck by the lightning. He was standing at the door of Mr. Medcalf's public house, and when he received the stroke, he fell to the earth as if he had been shot. Some persons who were standing at the gas factory, immediately opposite, saw the lightning strike him. It appeared to them to flash across two men who were on each side of Radford, and strike him across the thigh. He was conveyed into Mr. Medcalf's parlour, perfectly insensible, but after some time he slowly recovered the use of his faculties. He says, he did not feel any pain from the shock, and was quite unconscious of any thing that past until he began to recover, and he then experienced an uneasy sensation, like the pricking of pins, all over his body, and felt a little sick.—*London Paper.*

THE MUNSTER MEETING.

Mr. O'Connell's two speeches, at the Munster meeting, are fair specimens of his peculiar style. They are addresses to the feelings, prejudices, and passions of his auditory. Ninety-nine in the hundred of these were the uninformed and uneducated—the hurras, the cheers, and the applauses of these poor people constitute his strength, and enable him to intimidate or overpower the good sense of the few who are capable of exercising a correct and unbiassed judgment. He cannot praise without *laying on* most disgusting flattery; he cannot blame without still more disgusting vituperation.

It is impossible for any man possessed of common humanity, to peruse, without abhorrence, in the first of these two Waterford speeches, the direct and unqualified incitements to rebellion mingled through it in so many places;† this is the more revolting when we recollect this man's letters from London in the early part of last year. In the very first of these letters he denounces, as food for the gallows, the "TRAITOROUS RIBBONMEN;" whilst this year he traverses the country, bedecked like a gay girl, with flaunting green ribbons.—*Dublin Morning Post.*

† Mr. O'Connell is reported to have said, that "if the country called upon him to fight her battles, he would not feel any personal deficiency in mingling in the contest." We suppose he means, that if a batch of the Waterford peasantry be in danger of hanging, he would go down *special* on receiving 100 guineas to speechify for them. We know no other meaning which can be extracted from the passage, unless indeed it be that on receiving the same fee from the crown he would go down special to prosecute. It would be just the same to him.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DUB. MORN. POST.

SIR—I read in your Paper of this day, a report of certain speeches, said to have been delivered at a Roman Catholic meeting held on Tuesday last in Waterford. In one of these, purporting to have been delivered by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, a tirade is introduced against the *Dublin E. Mail*, in which I am named and called "*a renegade Catholic.*" I shall simply state, in reply to this allegation, that Mr. Daniel O'Connell has uttered a FALSEHOOD, I believe, and have reason to think, *knowingly*. My family and myself have always been, and still are, Protestants of the Church of England.

I am Sir, your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM GLYNN.

D. E. Mail Office, Saturday Sept. 3d, 1826.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 4.

Doctor Crampton, of Kildare-street, left town on Saturday morning, to visit the Primate, who is ill.

At the half-yearly meeting of the proprietors of the Commercial Mart Company, at their house in Sackville street, on Saturday last, the directors proposed to make a dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent—but the proprietors were so well satisfied with the prosperous state of the establishment, that they refused to take the dividend, and resolved that the amount thereof should be added to their shares, to make them British money.

We understand that Henry Bunn, Esq. one of the sheriffs elect, has expressed his determination to resign.

A woman, named Anne Keeffe, threw herself out of the window of a house in James's-street, on Saturday night last, in a fit of delirium arising from a fever. She was killed on the spot.

A poor old creature, wretchedly attired, was found lying in the Phœnix-park, in a most helpless state, by some persons who were passing. They attempted to bring her to Castlenock, for the purpose of procuring medical assistance; but she expired on the way. Her name is not known.

A very interesting race took place from Kingstown to Liverpool on Saturday last, between the St. George, company's steam-packet, and the Etna, new government packet, with the Mail on board. As far as they remained within sight it appeared to the spectators that the latter had the advantage; but we have just received our letters from Liverpool, in which it is stated that the St. George reached that port one hour and ten minutes before the Etna. If we are correctly informed the company offered to transmit the Mails by their vessels *gratis*; and this race proves that in point of despatch they were quite equal to those placed by government on the station.

Female Treachery.—A family residing not a great way from Stroud were on Thursday morning thrown into a state of the greatest confusion by the following singular occurrence: a young lady who had been visiting at the house of the family for about a fortnight, and was to have been married to a son of her host's on Friday the 25th inst. after a courtship of 3 years, and for which every preparation had been made, on the morning in question, was missing from her bedroom! As the house stands within 4 feet of the Thames and Severn Canal, and the window of the room where the young lady slept overlooks the canal at an elevation of 20 feet, it was at first supposed that she had precipitated herself into the water in her sleep, and the young man, her intended, was nearly in a state of distraction. Drags were procured to search for the body; but judge of the surprise of all concerned, when about nine o'clock the church bells struck out a merry peal, and a messenger arrived to state that the young lady was safely united in the holy bonds of wedlock to a cousin of her late intended, after a courtship (unknown to any but the parties themselves) of ten days!

Died, on the 5th ult., at Bath, Mrs. A. Richardson, widow, and relict of the late —— Richardson, Esq., in the 88th year of her age. Her first husband, Mr. Whaley, on the birth of her eldest son, was so highly gratified by that event, that he made her a present of £10,000 for which he is said to have drawn on his banker in the following terms:—

Good Mr. Latouche,
Prithee open your pouch,
And pay my soul's darling;
Ten thousand pounds sterling;
For which this shan't fail ye,
Your servant—M. Whaley.

Many years ago, when the North Hants Militia were marching from Winchester to Waltham, under a burning sun, one of the privates contrived to procure, at a little chandler's shop, by the road side, a draught of wretched meagre beer. Within ten minutes after the man was a corpse. Over his grave is the following epitaph, written by the chaplain, at the express desire of the then Colonel, Mr. Hans Sloane:—

Here rests at peace, a Hampshire grenadier,
Who caught his death by drinking cold small beer,
Soldiers! beware of his untimely fall,
And when you're hot, drink strong, or none at all.

There was no foundation we learn for the statement of the marriage of William Bagge, Esq. chief of police, at Athlone, inserted in our paper (part of the impression only) of the 26th ult. The letter dated *Moate*, August 22, and signed *John Hamilton*, requiring this false insertion, remains at our office, for the purpose of any proceedings Mr B. may think fit to institute against the author.

HERESY.

(From the *Etoile.*)

"A deplorable event took place at Valencia, on the 31st July, without the slightest knowledge on the part of the Spanish government. A man, who had been convicted of heresy, was executed in that city, with several of the forms of the ancient *Auto da Fe.* It is, however, important to observe, that the Ecclesiastical judges in this affair made no declaration of the heresy until after numerous attempts, by conference, to bring back to the unity of the faith, which is part of the law of Spain, the unhappy man, accused of preaching novel doctrines. It was a tribunal of laymen, who, applying to the laws against heresy, pronounced sentence of death. It is a grievous matter that such spectacles should be now exhibited in Spain, after so long a time has elapsed without an instance of similar severity. We think, as do all men who are penetrated with the genuine spirit of christianity, that a religion of love, and of light, ought to reign by conviction. and not by terror. We lately cited the authority of the oracles of religion in the first ages of the church, the following are the opinions of the age of Louis XIV.—an age which is so often represented as one of intolerance and persecution. 'Fear (says Fleury, in his *Institution au droit Ecclesiastique*, in speaking of the Inquisition) is better adapted to form hypocrites than genuine christians. Always to interpret all the penal laws, according to the letter, is to render religion odious, and may lead us to the perpetration of great wickedness, under a pretence of justice. We esteem, in France, as one of the principal points of liberty, our not having received those new laws, and those new tribunals, which are so little conformable with the ancient spirit of the church."

PURSUING A HERETIC.

We copy the following from *The Times* of this day:—

"The horrible execution for heresy at Valencia is now placed beyond doubt or cavil by the admissions of a French government journal, which, had it been possible, would have denied a fact that it cannot palliate. In giving an account of this religious assassination, the *Etoile* endeavours to relieve the clergy from its odium, by laying it on the heads of the lay fanatics, who presided at the trial which the priests had provoked, and pronounced the sentence which the priests demanded. This is in fact no palliation. It is no departure even from the ancient system of the inquisition. The tender-hearted inquisitor who handed the heretic over to the civil power, for the due execution of the laws of St. Dominic, never demanded the life of his victim. In this case it would appear that the formalities of an *auto da fé* were revived along with the judicial forms of the holy office. We believe such a spectacle has not been exhibited in Europe for the last 45 years."

We have no wish to add to what the *Times* has said here, which, coming from that *liberal* journal, must carry peculiar weight. We cannot, however, forbear asking, whether the excuse of the *Etoile* is not an aggravation. Popery is not to be dreaded for what the priests can do *propriis manibus.* The priests, like other tyrants, might be easily dealt with, if relying solely on their unassisted strength. It is the spirit with which they animate the rabble which has made them the curse of every country in which they have ever found a place.—*St. James's Chronicle.*

(From the *London Morning Herald.*)

The barbarous execution of Ripole, the schoolmaster of Valencia, for suspected heresy, and not attending mass, affords a new and lamentable proof of the malignant influence which superstition still maintains in Spain. If such acts can be committed in the nineteenth century, and under a government calling itself "apostolic," what would have been the condition of Europe at present, if the reformation had not broken down the despotism of Rome, and connected religion with the progress of civilized sentiments? We cannot calculate upon the state of debased subjection in which the human mind would now find itself under the terrors of a domineering priesthood. Had Ripole fallen by the violence of a solitary fanatic, we would be slow to impute to the Roman Catholic church in Spain a participation in the guilt; but his fate was an act of the church. His sentence was judicially pronounced, and his execution conducted with all the solemnities of a religious sacrifice; all the old melo-dramatic display of the inquisition was revived on this occasion; "on the cart behind which he walked to the place of doom was an empty cask, painted with flames, &c. &c. &c. which cask served him afterwards as a coffin, in which he was buried outside the churchyard. The churches by which he passed to the gallows were all closed, and the saints stuck up in the streets covered with black!" Can we believe such proceedings to be the acts of human beings, much less of the priests of a divine and merciful religion! And who was the victim of this cruelty? A man who is described to have been a most charitable character, giving every thing to the poor which he did not absolutely stand in need of himself: and who, at the moment of death, declared that he had always lived a good Christian, and died the same." The Roman Catholics call the denial of political power in this country religious persecution. Without entering into that question at present, we cannot avoid observing, that it is a very different thing from the execrable tyranny that will not tolerate even the *private exercise* of the rights of conscience, but drag a man to the scaffold for "not attending mass." It would be of more value than any argument which the Roman Catholics have yet offered to the opponents of "emancipation," if they could shew, that wherever their priesthood direct the policy of kings or commonwealths, they teach them to practice mercy.

UNSOUND FRUIT.—In consequence of the extreme drought of the summer, the autumnal fruits are found in this season to be much infested with worms and maggots. This is peculiarly observable in pears. Under these circumstances, we conceive it is our duty to warn our readers, and particularly such as have young families, against the injurious effects likely to result from eating fruit in the state alluded to. It is necessary that every discolouration produced by the maggot be clean cut away, before the fruit is eaten, as unless this precaution be taken, the effects on the intestines, particularly of children, are frequently most serious, and often fatal in their results.—An eminent physician of this neighbourhood has stated his conviction, that a few grains of the discoloured substance to be seen in a pear when worm-eaten, are sufficient to cause a disorder in the intestines of a most dangerous character.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

Laying on a Coat.—On Saturday se'nnight, some painters employed on the front of Mr. Blacker's house, in College green, owing to the wetness of the day, quit work at an early hour. Shortly after their departure a tall fellow, having a paint pot in one hand and a brush in the other entered the house, and proceeded deliberately through the shop and up stairs. Mr. Blacker, meeting him on his way up, remarked to him on the unfitness of the weather for his business; to which the fellow coolly replied, that he was merely going to prepare matters to lay on a coat, which object, it afterwards appeared, he literally accomplished, by descending shortly afterwards wearing, or carrying in his pot (a large one) two frock coats, some pairs of trousers, and other articles, with a few silver spoons; he returned through the shop, observing, that he had made a complete finish of that job.—*Dublin Paper.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

Potatoes are now well saturated, and the amendment has begun. The stalk already flourishes, the scorched taste is already gone, and the bulb is increasing in size. We feel much pleasure in reporting the general improvement in the potato crop, and our peasantry, our useful, hardy peasantry, will be supplied with food, without which they should become a host of mendicants or starve. Now they will be able, as they are willing, to labour, and it is the duty of those that can to give them competent employment.

The harvest is now complete, and in man's memory, has never been stored in nicer condition. Wheats are excellent, and although some are light and indifferent in sandy, dry soils, yet, those are counterbalanced by the super-excellent crops on the deep soils, and will be, we should hope, an average crop.

Barley is indifferent. This is occasioned by the preference given to its growth in warm lands, which has caused its total failure in many places. The supply of this grain will be scanty.

Oats are a shade better; yet, a short crop—those in deep soils being good, and those in light lands very indifferent.

On the whole we have great cause to rejoice, that man and beast will have *enough* and *to spare*, for notwithstanding the grain of every kind will run small, yet, the soundness and safe putting together may be said to be without waste.

The early potato will not be beneficial, but will answer for cattle and swine. The general potato crop has never been to a greater extent, and this is doing well and will continue, we trust, to do well.

The *Times* gives the following statement in proof of the defective system of averages, which every one in fact admits to be a bad one. "On the 15th ult. when the averages were struck for the six weeks ending on that day, the declared average price of oats was 26s. 6d., just 6d. under the importing price, fixed by act of parliament at 27s. This point being settled, the holders of oats are secure against importation until November next. Now mark: on Monday following, only six days after the average had been struck at 26s. 6d., up goes the price to a point far above the *minimum* affixed for importation: the lowest price of oats was, on that day, 29s.—2s. over the parliament level; and the average about 32s, 5s. 6d. beyond it. At Wednesday's market there was a further advance, which, we do not mean to dispute, may have been occasioned partly by the growing evidence of a deficient crop; but had the market not been garbled, and the prices unfairly packed on the 15th, it is very certain that foreign oats must, ere now, have been admitted."

One of the most simple and useful discoveries in agriculture is to mix layers of green or new cut clover with layers of straw in ricks or stacks: thus the strength of the clover is absorbed by the straw, which, thus impregnated, both horse and cattle eat greedily, and the clover is dried and prevented from heating. This practice is particularly calculated for second crops of clover and rye-grass.—*Essex Herald.*

The reaping of oats in this neighbourhood, except the growth of low damp soils, is nearly finished. It is melancholy, indeed, to witness their extreme deficiency when compared with the produce of former years. Were oatmeal a common article of food among our peasantry, we would be led to form serious apprehensions of a general scarcity; it is, however, a luxury to which they are little accustomed, and it is to the potato crop to which they exclusively look for sustenance throughout the year, and to which they are indebted for a degree of health and strength, seldom to be found among those classes possessed of better food and greater comforts. Till within the last month, till the commencement of the late rains, very unfavourable hopes were entertained with regard to the potato crop; every fear however upon that subject is dissipated. Those planted in April and May promise a most abundant produce, and those of an earlier period are remarkably renovated by the copious showers which have lately fallen.—*Ballina Impartial.*

Henry J. Boulton, Esq. solicitor-general for Upper Canada, in his evidence before the parliamentary committee on emigration, gives some very useful and interesting information. He says the Irish make very good settlers, and soon become habituated to the use of the axe; one of them, without over-working himself, would clear, fence, and put into crop ten acres of land, in 12 months. He knew many persons in Upper Canada who came out without a farthing, and in fifteen or twenty years became men of considerable property, and members of the colonial legislature. Mr. Uniacke, an Irish gentleman, and an emigrant for many years, says there is no disadvantage or uncertainty in the climate of Nova Scotia—the summer is hotter, but the winter not so cold as in England.

The new building, erecting for the residence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Clarence, in the King's palace, St. James's, is in a forward state. The front is to be covered with cement: it has already been commenced. There are three tiers of nine windows, each extending along the front side. A balcony will be erected along the windows of the first floor. The entrance will be exactly in the centre of the building, under a portico, sustained by six columns of the Doric order, to the height of the first floor, and six Ionic columns above. It will be surmounted by a balustrade, and that part of the attic story which will be above the portico will be ornamented by pilasters. The portico will extend over the pavement, but will leave a free passage to the public under it. The lower part of the building will be rusticated in the French style.

On Sunday, the 7th inst. were interred at Congleton the remains of two young women, each aged 22; they were first cousins, born in the same hour, died in the same hour in the same day, and the funeral service was read over them at the same time.—*Macclesfield Herald.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Frid.	Satur.	Mond.
Bank Stock	—	—	—
3 per cent. Consols	—	—	—
Gov. Deb. 3½ per Ct.	87⅜	—	—
Do. Stock 3½ per Ct.	84⅜	84½	—
Do. New 4 per Cent.	95⅞	95⅝	—
G. Canal Loan, 6 p. Ct.	59¾	59⅛	—
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—
Royal Irish Insur. Sh.	—	—	—
St. Patrick's In. Co.	—	—	—
Mining Co. of Ireland	—	—	—
Hibernian Bank	—	—	—

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS, SEPT. 2.

Red. Three per Cents.	79¾	Bank Stock	
Cons. Three per Cts.	78⅞	Long Annuities	
Three and a half per Cts.	87¼	India Stock	224½ [illegible]
3½ per Cents Red.	86⅜	India Bonds	
Four per Cents.	ex div.	Ex. Bills (1½d)	[illegible]
Four p. Cts. Scrip.	2¼ pm.	Consols for Acc.	
Four per Cts. 1826,	94⅜		

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