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. 16. WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1826. PRICE 6d

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—A GENERAL MEETING of the WATERFORD AUXILIARY CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY, will be held at the New Town Hall, in this City, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th Inst. The Chair will be taken at One o'Clock precisely. A Deputation from the Parent Society will attend.

Signed by Order,
WILLIAM FRAZER } Secretaries.
WILLIAM RINGWOOD }

Waterford, Sept. 15, 1826.

FOR SALE or CHARTER.—The new Brig the RIGATTA, John Hawbolt, master, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, now lying at Passage. This Vessel is Copper-fastened and strongly built. Her Cargo consisting of about 100,000 feet of SPRUCE PINE, and BLACK BIRCH PLANK, 3 and 4 inches thick, and 9 to 10,000 of OAK and ASH HHD. STAVES is also to be disposed of.

Apply to the Master on Board, or to Joseph Jacob.

Sept. 15, 1826.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE.—The Executors of the late Alderman WILLIAM MURPHY will, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of September inst., SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House at Grange where he lately resided, all the said Alderman William Murphy's FURNITURE of every kind.

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

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.

Waterford, Sept. 15.

JOHN P. GALWAY, Paul's Square, Parade, very grateful to his friends and the public for the decided patronage he has experienced since his commencing the business of AUCTIONEER and COMMISSION AGENT, hopes by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of their favour. He takes this opportunity of respectfully giving notice, that he has formed a correspondence in the West of England, from whence he will be supplied with Cloths, Cassimeres, Waistcoating, &c. &c. of every description. He is confident from the nature of his arrangements, that those who honour him with a trial, will find (in quality and price) a considerable advantage in dealing at his Concern.

N.B.—AUCTIONS, VALUATIONS, &c. attended to in any part of the Kingdom. His Ware-room for second-hand Furniture, offers many advantages to those wanting articles in that line; every description of property bought and sold.

Waterford, Sept. 16.

WRECK SALE.—To be SOLD by AUCTION, (on account of whom it may concern), on TUESDAY, the 19th Inst. at Crossfarnogue, near Ballyteigue, County of Wexford, the HULL and MATERIALS of the Copper-fastened Brig PROGRESS, of Whitby, burden, 300 Tons, together with her MASTS, SAILS, YARDS, BOWSPRIT, RUNNING and STANDING RIGGING, CHAIN and HEMP CABLES, THREE BOATS, &c., &c. Having been wrecked on the small Saltee Island, on the morning of the 23th ult. on her voyage from St. John's, New Brunswick to Dublin.—This Vessel has lately undergone a thorough repair, one of her Cables and several of her Sails have never been used: this Sale will be well worth the attention of the Owners of Vessels of this port and the public at large.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'Clock,

WM. RUDD, Auctioneer.

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

TRAMORE.—Mrs. MAHER will LET several well appointed and comfortable HOUSES, by the Week, Month, or for the remainder of the Season, at HALF PRICE. Any Family wishing for cheap winter quarters, will find it advantageous to apply to her.

Terrace, Tramore.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.—DANGAN COTTAGE, near Thomastown, to be LET, furnished, or the INTEREST for 33 years to be SOLD. The house is beautifully situated on the banks of the river Nore, and has been of late considerably enlarged and improved. It is within two miles of Mr. Power's foxhounds. There are 14 Acres of Land, and good Stabling and Coach House.

Application to be made to Mr. John Bull, Quay, Waterford; to Mr. Kenny Parcell, Kilkenny; or Mr. Connell Curran, Thomastown.

CORN and PROVISION STORES, STABLING, &c.—To be LET, for such term as may be agreed on, the extensive CORN and PROVISION STORE, now occupied by Wm. Hunt, and Co., with the HOUSE, OFFICES, &c. joining it—fronting the Quay.

An extensive CORN STORE and MALT HOUSE at Ferrybank.

A FOURHORSE STABLE at the rere of the Chamber of Commerce, with COACH-HOUSE, LOFTS, &c.

Apply to Wm. Hunt and Co.

Waterford, August 12.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Sept. 16.—Butter has been pretty steady these few days, varying but little in price for best qualities; yesterday, best neighbouring was from 92s to 93s per cwt.; inferior qualities but little looked for; weighed at the crane, on Thursday, 568 firkins, Wednesday, 234, Thursday 298, yesterday 134. Wheat was in tolerably good supply yesterday, and demand brisk, from 28s to 29s 6d and in a few cases 3d higher per barrel; barley and oats scanty, the former from 16s to 17s 6d; the latter 12s to 13s. Flour and oatmeal without alteration; the coarser kinds of flour scarce, and much inquired after. A few houses in the provision trade have commenced taking in pigs, from 46s to 49s per cwt. according to quality. Potatoes from 7d to 10d per stone. Newport coals, 3s 4d to 3s 6d; Liverpool, 3s to 3s 3d; Swansea, 3s to 3s 4d. per barrel.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	White. lb. oz. drs.	Ranged. lb. oz. drs.	Household lb. oz. drs.
Penny	0 4 5	0 7 0	0 9 1
Twopenny	0 9 2	0 14 0	1 2 2
Fourpenny	1 2 6	1 12 1	2 4 4
Sixpenny	1 12 1	2 10 2	3 6 7

Middle price of Wheat and Flour last week, was 35s 6d per barrel, besides an allowance of 8s per quarter on white, and ranged, and 10s on houshold, for the benefit of the Bakers. Purchased by Bakers last week, 1182 cwts. of Flour.

Dublin Corn Exchange, Sept. 12.—A large supply of oats, bere and barley, of wheat the quantity at market moderate; sales dull. Wheat declined from 6d to 1s per barrel on Friday's prices; a decline also took place in inferior oats; good oats in demand at rather an advance; in bere and barley no alteration.

Dublin, Sept 9.—At an auction of Antigua Sugar, on Thursday, prices went rather lower. After that day accounts from London caused holders to be more firm, and prices rather improved towards the close of the week. Low browns, 54s to 55s; good ditto, 56s to 58s; middling, 58s to 60s; good ditto, 60s to 64s; fine, 68s to 69s; very fine 73s; singles refined, 95s to 98s; powder do. 96s to 104s; patent do. 100s to 112s. The average price of brown or Muscovado sugar is 31s 7d per cwt. for the week ending 30th August, 1826.—Ashes—Montreal pots have advanced about one shilling per cwt. Russian pearls, 53s; Montreal pots, 34s to 26s; ditto pearls, 32s.—At the auction of Y.C. Tallow, on Tuesday, about 60 casks sold at 42s per cwt.—Not much business doing in malt; prices, 35s to 36s per barrel.—No sales of whiskey—the distillers unwilling to give way in price, without which sales cannot be effected. In our last we stated the appearance of an improvement in wool. It was caused by the arrival of English buyers: but they declining to give an advance prices are nearly as former weeks, the following will be found correct:—Fleece wool in good demand, at 13s per stone—a few bags were sold at from 13s 6d to 14s; shorn Lambs' wool, from 20s to 22s; South down, 14s to 16s; best Cheviot, 9s to 10s; Ayrshire not in demand.—A very considerable share of business has been transacted in leather, during the last week. Butts have advanced ½d per lb on last quotations.

Carlow, Sept. 13.—Butter, 1st, 90s to 94s; 2ds, 80s to 00s; 3ds, 70s per cwt. (British Currency.)

Clonmel, Sept 13.—Butter was yesterday 90s per cwt. and bacon pigs 48s to 50s. Wheat, 1s 5d to 1s 5½d per stone, and 1s 5½d for picked samples in a few instances; oats, 10d to 10½d. Flour, 2ds, 41s to 43s; 3ds, 35s to 38s; 4ths, 27s to 28s. Oatmeal, 18s per cwt. Bere, 15s to 16s per barrel, and barley 18s. Potatoes, 5½ to 6½d per stone.

Limerick, Sept. 13.—Since the reduction in price, owing to the opening of the ports, the supplies of oats have decreased considerably, the price being now but 10½d to 10¾d per stone. Wheat arrives in due quantity, at 1s 4d to 1s 5d per stone for red; 1s 5d to 1s 6d per stone, for white, by shippers; millers endeavour, for their own purposes, to uphold prices, by giving 1s 7d and 1s 7½d for odd samples. Barley 12d to 13d per stone, and short of demand. Flour, 46s to 48s per bag, for seconds; 32s to 34s for 3ds, and 25s to 26s for 4ths. Oatmeal, £15 to £16 per ton, and in little request. Potatoes, 4½d to 5d per stone. Butter, 90s; 84s; 78s; 72s and 66s per cwt. with 2s 6d over.

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 11.—The arrivals last week, together with the supplies fresh in to this day's market, being very abundant, our market was extremely heavy this morning, and the finest samples of wheat with difficulty supported the prices of this day se'nnight, while the inferior descriptions were quite unsaleable. Fine malting barley is 1s per quarter lower, and dull sale at that abatement. The magnitude of the supply of oats has also produced a decline in that article of from 2s to 3s per quarter, with very little doing in them. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 50s to 63s; rye, 40s to 42s; barley, 36s to 38s; malt, 54s to 64s; oats, potato, 28s to 31s; Poland 28s to 29s; feed, 23s to 26s; flour, 50s to 55s; rapeseed, £23 to £25.

Importations Last Week.—Wheat, (English), 6,753 qrs.; Barley, 1,973 qrs.; Malt, 5,074 qrs.; Oats, 3,233 qrs.; Wheat, (Foreign), 7,794 qrs.; Barley, 6,523 qrs.; Oats, 30,245 qrs.; Oats, (Irish), 222 qrs. Flour, (English), 6,700 sacks; Flour, (American), — bls.

Provisions.—The arrivals from Ireland last week were 3789 firkins of butter, and 576 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 8676 casks of butter. Irish butter has declined about 2s per cwt. and the demand dull. Friezland in good demand; prices, steady. Bacon is very dull, and may be obtained at lower prices.

Sept. 13.—What few sales of wheat and barley have been made this morning, were at the prices of last Monday, but the purchasers did not seem over eager to buy. Oats 1s per quarter dearer, and a good many purchases were made at that improvement. In other articles there is no alteration.

Irish Provisions.—Beef and Pork are unvaried. Bacon has fallen from 74s to 66s and is very heavy at the reduction. Butters continue heavy and rather lower on account of the rains. Irish 98s.

Liverpool, Sept. 12.—There was an improved demand to-day for both wheat and oats, at an advance in prices—the business done in both was considerable. There was also more inquiry for wheat in bond. In Barley there was little done, but prices were full maintained.

Bristol Leather Fair commenced 1st Sept. There was a larger supply than usual of dressing hides, skins, horse hides, crops, butts, and other sole leather, which, added to the heavy stock previously on hand, gave a quantity far exceeding the demand; and notwithstanding a material reduction in price took place on dressing goods generally, yet buyers could not be found to take off the stock, and a vast quantity of different articles remain unsold.

Heavy crops, 16d to 18d per pound; light and middling, 14d to 15d; best saddlers' hides, 16d to 18d; common ditto 14d to 15d; inferior ditto 13d to 14d; shoe hides, 15d to 16d Welch hides 14d to 15d; bull hides, 13d to 15d; buffaloes, 13d to 15d; rounded ditto, 16d to 18d; close ditto, 18d to 22d; English horse hides 11d to 13d; Spanish ditto 10d to 15d; best pattern skins, 24d to 26d; common ditto, 21d to 22d; shaved cow hides, 18d to 20d; heavy skins, ditto; bellies, 8d to 10d; shoulders, 11d to 14d; bazells, 9d to 12d; light Welch skins, 14d to 15d; heavy ditto, 16d to 19d; Irish skins 14d to 15d; kips, 19d to 20d; small seals, 20d to 22d.

RAW GOODS.—B. A. hides, 10d to 11d; dried Spanish horse ditto, 4s to 5s.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—12th. Egyptian, Keily—and Fame, Cadogan, coasters, in ballast.—13th. Prince Regent, Jacob, Chichester, ballast.—14th, None.—15th, George, Williams, Swansea, coals; Waterford Hodge, Newport, ditto; Ann, Mills, ditto, ditto: Rosetta, Howbalt, Halifax, timber.

SAILED—13th. Betsey, Stephings, Bristol, wheat and butter; Agile, Evans, Swansea, flour.—14th, Melantho, Price, and Friends, Burrard, Liverpool, wheat, butter, and flour; Artuose, Williams, and Eagle, Mangan, Cork, coals (from Ayr); Concord, Makinson, Limerick, coals (from Liverpool); Samuel and Mary, Devereux, Cork, coals (from Ross); New St. Martin, Higgins, Swansea, ballast (ditto); Ann, Cadogan, Cork, coals; Pheasant, Barnes, London, provisions; New Blessing, Tedball, Swansea, ballast; William and Sally, Saunders, do., flour and oats; Charles, Jeffery, Bristol, pigs.

Wind—15th, N. E. by N.

ARRIVALS FROM WATERFORD.—At Liverpool, Eliza, Law; Valiant, Michael; Eliza, Williams; Hero, Murphy. At London, 10th, Malcolm, Pond; Joseph and Ann, Read. In River St. Lawrence, Constantia, Richardson.

ARRIVED FROM YOUGHAL.—At Dartmouth, 7th, St. Patrick, Veale, for London—mast sprung, sails split, cargo wet, and other damage. At London, 10th, Concordia, Gorley.

MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., Patrick Bannerman, Esq. to Miss Anna Maria Johnston, daughter of Sir William Johnston, Bart, of that Ilk, Aberdeenshire.

At Richmond, capt. Byrne, of the Rifle Brigade, to Anne Matilda second daughter of Col. Norcott, C.B. &c. of the Rifle Brigade, commandant at Halifax.

In London, the Rev. Eardly Childers, son of Colonel Childers, of Cantley-hall, Yorkshire, to Maria, eldest daughter of Sir Culling Smith, of Bedwell Park, Bart.

In London, Lord Suffield, to Emily Harriet, youngest daughter of Evelyn Shirley, Esq. of Eatington Park, Warwickshire.

DIED.

On Tuesday much and deservedly regretted, Martha, wife of Richard Ussher, of Cappagh, in this county, Esq.

On Tuesday night, of typhus fever, Mrs. Toyte, William-street bridge.

Sept. 4, at the rectory house, Dunluce, in the 81st year of his age, the reverend C. M. D. Stewart, late rector of that parish.

On the 8th inst. at Steeple, near Antrim, in the 60th year of his age, William Clark, Esq. a magistrate for the county of Antrim, and captain of the Antrim yeomanry.

On Monday, in Clonmel, at an advanced age, Miss Elizabeth Smith, daughter of the late Hugh Smith, Esq. of Tipperary, distiller.

On Sunday in Cove, Jane, wife of Dr. Grogan of Limerick

LONDON.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 12.

Mr. T. Moore is employed, we understand, in writing the life of Lord Byron, which is to accompany a most splendid edition of the noble author's works, to be published by Murray.

The following will be the new law appointments, consequent upon the death of Lord Gifford:—Sir John Copley, the present attorney-general, will be master of the rolls. The solicitor-general succeeds Sir John Copley in the office of attorney-general; and, Mr. Tindal will be appointed solicitor-general.

The marriage of Mr. Rothschild's daughter, with her cousin, the son of Mr. Rothschild, of Vienna, took place yesterday at Stamford-hill. The young couple will make a tour in England previous to their settling at Paris, where a splendid mansion has been prepared for them.

Mr. Ellis, the celebrated hop-grower, has, at this time, upwards of four thousand poor persons employed in picking and drying hops, in his very extensive gardens at Barming, near Maidstone, Kent. They are principally from London and its neighbourhood. The hops were never finer or more abundant than this season has produced.

HAGUE, SEPT. 7.—We are sorry to say, that the disorder at Groningen has not diminished. Not long ago there were 700 patients in the military hospital, of whom, however, only one has died. It is to be supposed, that in the neighbouring places, which are in similar circumstances, the number of sick and of deaths will be less in proportion. Thus we learn from Stettin, that the magistrates had put off the fair this year, " on account (says the notice) of the extraordinary mortality now prevailing."

The friends of the Greek cause appear to be most unfortunate in their contracts. The two vessels built in America are detained till the amount of the building, fitting out, &c. is fully discharged. The accounts from New York state, they were ready for sea.—*Globe.*

THE BIBLE SOCIETY.

(From the *St. James's Chronicle.*)

The *John Bull* of Sunday last devoted two of its columns to an article of unusual bitterness (unusual even in that journal), attacking successively the English provincial press, the Bible societies, and the venerable, learned, and pious bishop of Salisbury. It is with extreme pain that we allude to this inconsiderate step, on the part of our contemporary, whose general services to the interests of the church we have been ever ready to acknowledge; but when a journal, possessing the claim which these very services give to be considered as reflecting the feelings of churchmen generally, flings such a fire-brand among all denominations of Protestants, it becomes those who are conscious of equal zeal for the welfare of the church, however unsupported by equal talent, to use their humble exertions to extinguish the intruded mischief.

The attack upon the provincial press, is, indeed, merely incidental, but it still deserves to be noticed, in order to its being established by proof, or consigned to the proper doom of falsehood. It is conveyed in the following words—

" More than one of the provincial editors with whom we have remonstrated on espousing the vagrant theology of these revived Puritans, have informed us, the sums paid throughout the provinces by the Auxiliary Bible societies, *out of the funds for the purchase and distribution of Bibles*, for puffs *direct* and *indirect*, and reports of their proceedings, are so large, as to amount to one of the chief sources of revenue to the provincial press! If there is the least demur on the part of the editor whose principles may revolt at such an abuse of public credulity, the proprietors silence him by the more prevailing argument that thirty, forty, and even fifty guineas may be gained by a single article from the Biblers!!

We confess that we do not believe the imputation here cast upon the provincial journals; generally speaking, these journals are at least as independent as any of the London newspapers, and with one or two unworthy exceptions we are sure that the London prints are inaccessible to bribery; that forty or fifty guineas, even if twice or thrice repeated in the year, can constitute " one of the chief sources of revenue" to the meanest provincial journal in England is ridiculously false; and we believe that no journal gives more than two or three bible societies' reports annually. On the other side, we have never heard of any bribes generally offered to the press except the shameful attempt at corruption made (we hope unsuccessfully) by the West India Flesh-dealers. On the whole, however, we are anxious to know the names of the country editors upon whose authority the *John Bull* asserts that the funds collected for the circulation of the holy scriptures are applied to bribing the provincial press.

We now come to the very gross abuse of the Bible Societies, in which John Bull indulges a strain that Dr. Doyle himself might envy. We are really at a loss to discover the motive for this burst of virulence. It cannot be, we trust, that this is a *negro slavery* article, and that the *John Bull* seeks to fight the battles of the West India planters by assaulting the distribution of the scriptures. We should be almost as unwilling to suppose that this attack is mere " matter of inducement," as the lawyers say, to bring forward a very foul *personal* attack, *dictated by personal feeling*, upon one of the most learned and pious members of the episcopal order, rich as that order is in examples of learning and piety. A man who has done more for the cause of religion generally, and for the church of England in particular, than all the newspaper writers—the *John Bull* writer and ourselves included—who ever put pen to paper.

But whatever be the motive with which the *John Bull* has thus committed itself, its attack upon the societies is equally unseasonable and unjust. What may be the opinions of individuals so humble as ourselves, with respect to the plan, and to the details of the proceedings of those societies, must be a matter of little moment: subject to abuse they must be, because the institution is human. But with respect to the object of these societies, there can be no difference of opinion among Christians—least of all among Church of England men, who have learned, with our admirable Usher, to regard the scriptures, as the " Commons of God's people." There is no man who watches attentively the progress of the minds of men in society who must not be convinced that some extraordinary—some unprecedented effort in behalf of religion, became necessary about the time the Bible societies were instituted. Such an effort was a corollary to the passion for reading, and the rage for education, with which the events of that time had infected all classes.

Whether the Bible societies, as at first constituted, presented the best form for this effort, must be now a question of curiosity rather than of use. About ten or twelve years ago the constitution of these societies began to excite apprehensions in some of the best and ablest members of the Established Church. Several prelates seceded from them; and the voice of complaint against that constitution was raised by Mr. Norris and Archdeacon Thomas, in this country; and in Ireland, with extraordinary ability, by Dr. Phelan. These eminent divines were right to give expression to the apprehensions which they felt; and we do them but justice in saying that that expression was the very cause why their predictions have happily not been realised. The warnings, though addressed to Churchmen, necessarily reached the ears of those members of the Bible Societies, who were not such, apprising them, that their motions were watched, their purpose suspected, and that if they would do the good which they professed to wish to do, and which they really desired to do, they must lay aside all hostile designs against the church. The Bible societies constituted a great power; a power, however, absolutely dependent upon, and instantly responsible to public opinion—the public opinion of the independent and religious part of the community, three-fourths, at least, of whom are churchmen. The writers, to whom we have alluded, taught to the managers of these societies the nature of their responsibility: they taught them that to exist, the societies must appear to be friendly to the established church, and with great communities to appear to be friendly and to be friendly, are precisely the same thing. And now let us turn to the immediate direct operation of the Bible societies with respect to the consequences to the church that were at first dreaded from them. Have they promoted infidelity? On the contrary—notwithstanding the efforts of some infidels in the higher ranks, infidelity was never so utterly scouted and condemned by the body of the people as at this moment.

Have they promoted insubordination? No; the people never were more peaceable or loyal than at this moment. Never so peaceable under such privations as they now suffer.

Have they desolated our churches? Our churches were never so well filled as at this moment; nor can the utmost exertions employed in building meet the demand for church room.

Have they promoted dissent? No age was ever so barren as the present in the production of new sects. The old sects are notoriously melting into the established church; and we have learned with delight that a question is at this moment agitating among the Wesleyan Methodists, whether they shall not return formally, solemnly, and in one body into the bosom of the church of England. Finally, have the Bible societies taught that *universalism* or indifference to the interests of the Protestant, or of any other particular church which was dreaded from them? Let the petitions to Parliament in the session of 1825 answer that question.

These questions and answers will show what has *not* been the effect of the Bible societies during the nearly quarter of a century in which they have been active; what share they have had in the happy change that has taken place, it were perhaps equally difficult and invidious to imagine; doubtless they have done much, doubtless they have not done more than has been done by our admirable clergy.

In Ireland, the merits of these societies have been more distinctly ascertained; they deserve the everlasting gratitude of every Christian, for sending to the controversy with the enemies of truth, such as Singer, and Daly, and Roe, and Pope, and Wingfield, and for provoking such adversaries as Doyle, Macsweeney, Crowley, and the rest.

To conclude this head, we would remind *John Bull*, that as things wicked in principle (*negro slavery*, for example) cannot be defended on the ground of contingent good arising out of them, neither can these things, which are in principle conformed to the express command of the Almighty (as is unquestionably the purpose of the Bible societies) be condemned for occasional inconvenience.

We had intended to say something of the *John Bull's* attack upon the bishop of Salisbury; but we scarcely regret the want of room which forbids our undertaking a task so unnecessary and so presumptuous as the vindication of the character of Dr. Burgess.

In Belfast, on the 9th inst. we are informed that the goods of a respectable shopkeeper of this city, were seized by a stamp inspector, on the plea that his regular place of abode was in Dublin: he should have had a hawker's license to authorise him to sell his wares in any other place. We know not if this be the law, but our fellow-citizens would do well, previous to sending their goods to country towns for sale, to inform themselves on the subject. —*Dublin Paper.*

The exertions of the Mining Company of Ireland, and the great advantage of encouraging those exertions, we have already noticed; in truth, it is a subject of such national interest, that we will unceasingly attend to it; as it only requires to be known, that within twelve miles of our city the public can be supplied with every description of slates, of a good quality, as ready to the slater's hand, and on as reasonable terms, as any raised or dressed in the British empire, to procure it that national support it pre-eminently deserves. However laudable it may be to give an impulse to undertakings that afford employment to hundreds—and this is one of them—yet, the claims of the Mining Company of Ireland rest upon the advantages they offer to those who want the produce of this labour; it is in the article he gets, and in the cheapness with which it is sent into the market, that the builder will have to stamp a value on the slates, now for sale at the company's quarry, near Killaloe.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A dinner has been given to Earl Fitzwilliam in Ireland, to which place his lordship, finding the game up in England, travelled in search of popularity. Lord Fitzwilliam is an old man, and we are bound to respect age; but our feelings of reverence (although we stint our expressions), were somewhat weakened when we heard that old man tottering on the verge of the grave, calumniate and vilify in his cups, the purest and most upright minister England ever had. The hoary whig, bold in his security, heaped his drivelling abuse upon the memory of Mr. Pitt, and accused that illustrious and conscientious man of *treachery!* It made our blood boil to hear the shameful groundless charge—but we thought of the dead lion and the living jack-ass, and laughed at the dotard who made the accusation, and at the drivelling blockheads who were mean enough to affect to believe it.—*John Bull.*

Pulled Corn.—We have been requested by a gentleman connected in the corn trade, to recommend farmers to use increased diligence in clearing that portion of the barley and oats they have been obliged to pull, as what appeared at market last week of this description, was generally in bad order, arising from a mixture of clay and sand with the grain.—He further desires us to say that farmers will do well not to allow pulled corn to remain stacked in the fields, as if the weather should set in rainy, a vegetation will ensue extremely injurious to the quality of the grain, and when thus tied, the difficulty of sending it to market in even a tolerable state will be materially encreased.—*Cork Paper.*

We have just heard of a singular circumstance that occurred recently at Killinick. A young woman who had been seduced by a farmer, met him in that village a few days after her accouchement, and running up to her seducer with her infant in her arms, told him that she came to deliver it to him. The young man not being disposed to accept of such a present, walked away. The woman followed him, repeatedly urging her demand, but her clamour only made him quicken his pace. At length she threatened that if he would not take the the infant, she would throw it to him. Finding that to this, also, he paid no attention, she in a moment of desperation threw the little innocent after him, and it was killed upon the spot!—*Wexford Paper.*

The Shannon, a new steam vessel, of 513 tons and 160 horse power, will ply between the two capitals, London and Dublin, in the present month, making the passage in seventy hours.

LIMERICK, SEPT. 13.

On Friday, Mr. Eugene Carey, of Bruff, proceeded to distrain a tenant on the lands of Knocktoran, in this county, for arrears of rent. On his arrival, he was assailed by a furious mob, who stabbed his horse in two places, and beat one of his men in the most savage manner. Mr. Carey was compelled to fly for his life, and his assistant lies in a most dangerous state.

Early last week, two young men, after plundering an orchard, on the lands of Ballyvicamore, in this county, the estate of Mr. Piggott, repaired to the dwelling house of a man named Molony, an industrious farmer, and after breaking some of his windows, firing a few shots, and forcing Molony to promise by an oath to forgive the orchard man part of the rent; for the damage done, quietly dispersed. Molony having recognised two of the party, summoned them to Ballingarry petty sessions. The night after, three small dwellings of his were burned to the ground, with their contents. The magistrates have since committed two of these fellows, named *Setright* and *Hannan*, to our county jail, to abide their trial at the next assizes.

A dreadful murder was perpetrated in the house of a respectable farmer, at Kilfenora, county of Clare, on Sunday, while the family were at mass. The maid servant was murdered by a sanguinary ruffian, who, after executing the horrid deed, proceeded to rob the house, and fled with all the portable articles he could find.

A gentleman's desk was picked and robbed of upwards of £200, on Sunday last, during his retirement at his summer residence. The man who was in care of the house has been committed on strong suspicion.

Friday, a child near Edenvale, had both its legs dreadfully torn by a pig, while the mother went for water; she left a little boy of eight or ten years in charge of the infant who forgot the charge and went to play.

It seems the report, which has recently appeared in the public papers, that the Earl of Normanton has paid to the Archbishop of Cashel, a fine of £18,000, is not true.

The following has been just received from a respectable correspondent at Waringstown:—" The enthusiasm which was excited by the stand made in the county of Armagh, against the emancipation candidates, seems by no means to abate, and the people seem anxious to show their attachment to Colonel Verner and his principles on every occasion. On Wednesday the intelligence having spread that Colonel Verner and his father-in-law the Hon. Colonel Wingfield, were to dine at Waringstown, whither they were to come from Tandragee—a multitude went in that direction to welcome him; and although the evening was wet, gathered in astonishing numbers, and proceeded till they met him about two miles from Waringstown, and in spite of all solicitations from the Colonel, attached ropes to the carriage and drew him amidst the cheers and blessings of one of the largest assemblages I ever saw collected on the spur of a moment; and in this manner, after parading with him through the village, brought him to Mr. Waring's house. There could not have been fewer than 2000 people assembled, eager to show this mark of attachment to the gallant Colonel, and the cause he so zealously and disinterestedly supports. It is most pleasing to add, there seemed but one voice and sentiment among the people, nor was there a single instance of riot or misconduct throughout the evening.—*Belfast News Letter.*

A public examination lately took place in London, of eight young persons, half of each sex, and of the same age, who had been educated for the last three years after two methods; one, by the ordinary method of teaching, as formerly adopted in all popular schools, and the other by the new method of questions, without answers, called the interrogative system, invented and introduced by Sir Richard Phillips. There were about sixty schoolmasters and governesses present, and nearly 200 heads of respectable families. The books used by each in their studies were arranged before them for reference; and then, of 200 questions in popular branches of knowledge, put to the four educated on the old system, they, collectively answered but thirty-three correctly; while, of the same questions, the four pupils under the new system answered 150 correctly, and thirty-five with slight errors. The superiority of the new system over the old one may therefore be considered as six to one, independently of the greater facility which it confers in writing, spelling, and grammar, which was made evident by the time employed. The questions in each case were spontaneously given in writing by the company, and answered in writing; yet the answers to the thirty-three questions employed two hours and a half, and the 191 answers but three hours and five minutes, or less than a minute to each. It seemed like inspiration, and drew forth peals of applause from the enlightened company assembled.

On Wednesday we had the pleasure of seeing the Duke of Wellington quite well, walking with an umbrella up St. James's-Park. His Grace marched with a firm step; and though he does not look so young as he did twenty years since, yet he looks hale enough to fight a battle or two should his services be wanting. His Grace, like a wise man, accustoms himself a good deal to walking. Walking is the greatest enemy the gout has. If some of the Royal Family were to walk more than they do, and use the carriage less, they would not be so afflicted. Walking would do more for them than Sir Henry Halford, and all the rest of the faculty put together.—*London Paper.*

The *Nottingham Mercury* says, " A species of fraud has lately been practised in our market, which in some measure accounts for the bad butter which has been lately sold. It is well known that this article is formed in half pound lumps, and it has been discovered that the inside is rank and offensive, while the exterior is *pl[illegible]ed* over with a thin crust of good butter."

The following anecdote is circula[illegible]out Lady H. A., who is notoriously not very [illegible]kable for delicacy of character. She had [illegible]ly discharged her coachman, who, before [illegible]t her, demanded an interview. She receive[illegible] him haughtily, supposing he was come to [illegible] to be reinstated in his place; when he accos[illegible]er thus—" I should take it, my lady, as a p[illegible]cular favour, if you *will never mention I live*[illegible] *with you*; for if you do, I shall never gain [illegible]ther situation."—*Bury Gazette.*

A striking illu[illegible]tion of the decay of the marine of Spain is seen [illegible]he simple fact, that since the year 1819 not a [illegible]nish ship has passed the Sound. The number of [illegible]ish vessels that passed last year was 5,186

WATERFORD CATHOLICS—REV. JOHN SHEEHAN.

"Waterford (Sunday), Sept. 10, 1826.

"I had scarcely proceeded three hundred yards from the chapel, when I was accosted by the interrogatory of a friend, who asked 'if I intended to be present at the meeting then about to assemble?' As this was the first intimation which I had of such a measure being even in contemplation, I was led to make further inquiries of my friend, who had only that moment received his information. By the account which he gave me, I was able to ascertain that considerable displeasure had been manifested among the rent collectors and other friends of Mr. O'Connell, at his wishes not being obeyed by the late aggregate meeting held in Dublin. A requisition had in consequence been drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Sheehan, and to which a few siguatures had been attached, but which names have not been made known. This requisition, which was directed to Mr. John Fitzpatrick (upholsterer and auctioneer), requested him, as secretary (to what body or society is not known), to convene, without delay, a meeting of the Catholics, contributors to the old rent, to deliberate on business of importance. The requisition was only signed yesterday evening; but these things are so well managed, that the meeting, which was called for one o'clock this day, was not announced until a few hours before the time fixed for its assembling.

"I confess my curiosity was roused, and I lost no time in hastening to the little chapel off George's street. Here I found from about fifty to a hundred persons assembled, many of whom were of the lower orders. The chair was already occupied. A Mr. Walsh, a gentleman lately called to the bar, was addressing the meeting; he contended against their proceedings, and the measures they were about to adopt (for it appeared that these good gentlemen had actually determined to forward a PROTEST in the name of the Catholics of this city, against the proceedings of the aggregate meeting.). The learned gentleman spoke at great length—called upon the meeting, as they valued the unanimity which should ever exist in their body, not to proceed in the measure which they contemplated, which appeared to be dictated by *over-wrought and angry feelings*—they certainly could not be said to represent the great body of Catholics of this city. He pronounced their meeting a mere 'hole-and-corner' meeting, got up for a purpose unknown to the public, and at so short a notice, that it was quite impossible that gentlemen who might desire to be present, could attend. When the learned gentleman had sat down, the Rev. Mr. Sheehan addressed the meeting. I could not at first catch what fell from him, but it appeared to be a reply to the observations of Counsellor Walsh. He declared that the new rent, no matter what might be said to the contrary, was quite sufficient to protect the freeholders—that he would oppose the appropriation of the old rent for that purpose—it was sufficient to make him do so, when he considered who it was that brought forward the measure. In January last he was at the Catholic Association in Dublin, and saw Mr. Lawless and the two Mr. O'Reillys oppose measures of the most beneficial and salutary nature, which were brought forward by that great man, O'Connell.—What good then could emanate from them? He would always receive with extreme caution any measure which they proposed. In this instance they had taken an unfair advantage of Mr. O'Connell's absence. The Reverend gentleman continued for some time in this strain, and concluded by urging the meeting to protest against the proceedings of the aggregate meeting.

"Counsellor Walsh said it was unfair to attack or abuse Mr. Lawless in his absence. Mr. Lawless and Mr. O'Connell had differed on some points. Mr. O'Connell had acknowledged he was wrong and Mr. Lawless right.

"Mr. Hanton said that he had been for some years connected with the Waterford press, and bore evidence of Mr. Lawless's political honesty.

"Here a lengthened altercation took place. An amendment was agreed to, to call an aggregate meeting to consider the matter on Thursday next: and directions in the mean time were sent to the treasurers of the old rent in Dublin, *not to let any money out of their hands.*"—*Dublin M. Post.*

THE ELECTIONS.

We have copied from the *Waterford Mail* of Wednesday, an account of a dinner given to Lord George Beresford, in the county of Cavan. It will be seen, from the report, that the attendance was most respectable, and the speeches made on the occasion, will be read with more than common interest. His Lordship most confidently anticipates, that the House of Commons will set aside the return for Waterford; and, indeed, from the forcible description which he gives of the nature of the contest, it would seem impossible to entertain a doubt on the subject.

"It was no common struggle," said his Lordship, "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."

How melancholy is the spectacle thus presented! A priest-ridden multitude, marshalled against their natural protectors, in spite of themselves, are obliged to act in opposition to their own wishes, their consciences, and their temporal interests, in order to escape everlasting condemnation, which infuriated bigots represent to be the certain, the inevitable consequence of voting for Lord George Beresford.

This is pressed upon us with even more distinctness by Mr. Maxwell. That gentleman says—

"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 threatened with loss of property and with personal injury, and, above all, with eternal damnation, such Roman Catholics as should vote contrary to their directions."

These are the electors whom Mr. O'Connell, after proposing to sell them, was engaged to harangue; these are the gentry whom he now lauds to the skies, as having covered themselves with glory, and saved their country.

We cannot quit this subject without making another extract from Mr. Maxwell's speech, to show what the forty-shilling freeholders are:—

"We have seen them (he continued) bringing up to the polling booth, 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 was 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."

Such being the conduct pursued towards these persons, let us ask why they are thus tortured and enslaved? It is, that a few individuals, who now alternately cajole and oppress them, may gain additional honours through their means. For this purpose, and for this alone, are they thus degraded; and for this were they taxed by a cruel impost, called "the Catholic rent." To no object of their own, are these sufferers brought forward. They are the mere tools which their domineering priests are pleased to use in order to accomplish the objects of their deeply laid schemes, and mischievous ambition. They have no political battle of their own to fight, for though Mr. O'Connell is fond of talking about "tyranny and chains," they know from Earl Fitzwilliam, that "the lower orders have every power which they could possess;" "every thing that could make the people powerful has been given;" and "all the privileges (all!) which could be granted to them have been granted."—*Courier of Saturday.*

ASSIZE OF BREAD.

TO THE EDITOR.

London, 7th Sept., 1826.

SIR—I observe, in your paper of Monday last, that the assize price of bread for the present week is fixed in Dublin at *ten-pence three farthings*, in the assimilated currency, for the quartern loaf of 4lb. 5oz.—this, a very brief calculation will show, is exactly two-pence halfpenny the standard pound weight. *You* are aware, although many of your readers may not be informed of the fact, that in London there is no assize of bread; both you and they will probably be surprised, however, to learn the result of these two opposite states of the law. Desirous to inform myself accurately of the price of bread, I took occasion this morning, through that part of this city called the Borough, to observe the different shops where it is sold. The description of loaf generally made by the London bakers weighs *four pounds*; the price placarded on the windows in this quarter of the town I found, in various instances, for this loaf of four pounds, *only seven pence*, but in no instance did I observe it *more than seven pence halfpenny*. In the afternoon I had occasion to walk through Oxford-street, Holborn, and the Strand; here I found the price to be unvaringly seven pence halfpenny; in one or two very showy and apparently very extensive shops, I inquired the price, as it was not exhibited on the windows, and was informed that they did not sell under eight pence for the four pound loaf. I asked in one or two if they were subject to the visitation of any of the authorities? the reply was, "we are under no restraint whatever—*there* is a scale and weights on the counter; every one who chooses to see his bread weighed, or to weigh it himself, is gratified, and we have no further trouble on the subject."

Under the circumstances stated I am justified in asserting, that in London the average price of bread to the great consumers, the poor, or rather to those who do not purchase what is called "*fancy bread*," is seven pence halfpenny for four pounds, whilst in Dublin the assize price *for the same quantity, and in the same currency*, is TEN PENCE. I will further take on me to assert, that the quality of the London bread is superior. The general fact will probably be clearer and more striking if we state that the inhabitants of London are supplied with the same quantity of bread for seventy-five pounds, for which the people of Dublin pay one hundred pounds.

Let us carry the calculation a little further—let the population of Dublin and the adjacent villages be taken at 240,000 souls, and let the expense of each be reckoned at no more than *six pence per week*, the total will be £312,000 per annum; and the excess of price in Dublin over London *for the quantity of bread thus consumed* would be seventy-eight thousand pounds *per annum*. The calculation of six pence per head per week is however greatly under-rated, even in the present times of distress; nor is the consumption of travellers or visitors taken into account; it will therefore clearly be under the mark to state, that Dublin is taxed by a useless and vexatious assize of bread, *fully one hundred thousand pounds per annum*.

It is necessary further to observe, that the price of bread *here* has undergone no change for a considerable time past, and is still wholly uninfluenced by the opening of the ports for the inferior kinds of grain.

If these observations should attract the public attention, and any effort be made to render your trade in bread hereafter free, I shall offer some other facts to your notice, and that of your readers, which I should hope will be found equally deserving of your consideration.—I am, &c. &c.

THE COCKNEYS.

The Empire of Cockayne is threatened with extinction; and in consequence several meetings, not only of literary persons, the survivors of that splendid attack, of which recent circumstances render the renewal highly improbable, but of the "fat and greasy," have been held at divers and sundry taverns in consequence.

Authors, the deepest and most erudite, have differed upon the critical point whereon dangles the annihilation of existence of Cockneyism; but the majority of authorities give to Bow bells (those of the church of St. Mary le Bow) the power, by their sound, of constituting a man a member of the illustrious community of cockneys, over the contending claim of Bow church or Whitechapel. Since the campanology of the affair must decide the claim, it might have been as well if the citizens, with a due regard to graciousness and grammar, had properly designated the Bow church, whose sounding steeple was to proclaim the rights of cockneyism, Saint Maria la *belle*—but no matter. Waiving all traditional matters, come we to the meeting, which was held in the church itself, on Tuesday, on the question whether Bow bells should be rung any more, or whether they should not; fearing that if they were, Bow steeple would soon tumble down.

The chairman, a gentleman of the name of Simpson, gave a succinct history of the bells—Mr. Hick declared that he had received many letters on the subject. Mr. Tegg, the bookseller, opposed reading the letters.

Mr. Aughtie, a worthy personage who lives close to the church, proposed that the bells should not be rung any more; and, who can doubt that Mr. Aughtie was a disinterested pleader, when it is known that during the operation of ringing these bells, not only did all his tables and side-boards, plates, dishes, pots, pans, and tumblers vibrate, but such was the noise produced, that if he wanted a glass of beer from the servant who was waiting behind his chair at dinner, he was obliged to hand him a note expressive of his wish.

Mr. M'Lauren, another person similarly situated, and who, we presume, could not rest even in the church-yard, seconded the motion—while another cockney, who has chandeliers in his rooms, declared that the ringing of these bells made his lights swing seven or eight inches: he never could have read Moore's Melodies, or he would have been prepared for this motion—that sweet poet, yet mischievous politician, says, in one of his beautiful songs:—

"For there's a light *above*,
"Which *alone will remove*."

If the excellent cockney, therefore, instead of hanging his lights over his head, had modestly placed them on his table, this unpleasant motion would have been avoided.

A Mr. Tate drew the attention of the vestry to the state of the acroteria (loud cries of Hear, hear, hear!) and of the hurns placed at the angles of the tower; and another gentleman inquired of Mr. Quilt (we believe the gentleman's name to be) if them there hurns formed any part of the original design of Sir Christopher Wren?

Mr. Quilt said, "certainly."

One gentleman said, that one of the hurns was very near tumbling down, upon which he proposed to pull down that one hurn before it tumbled, (as the boy was called to kill the sheep to prevent its dying) and leave the other three hurns a standing. Upon which Mr. Hick said, he thought that would be foolish, since a church with three *hurns* would look like a pig with one *hear*! Mr. Hick very sensibly added, that if the proceedings of that meeting were ever made known, ridicule would fall upon them.

Mr. Stevenson recommended plastering the hurn, which he thought was cheapest; and vat vas cheapest, Mr. Stevenson said, he thought in these here times, when no man's *hurnings* vas great, vas best.

Mr. Quilt admitted that plaster would be cheaper than stone, but added, with a great show of reason, that stone was more durable.

Another gentleman inquired what that ere hurn would cost mending, as well as the haricoteria?

Mr. Quilt said he would cover them for seventy pounds, although he was an architect and not a builder.

Two worthies then abused the vestry for having a model made of the bells and the belfry, and begged to know who was to pay for the models?

Mr. Mears, who made the model, said he wanted nothing for his trouble.

This handsome speech was received with great cheering, and the vestry adjourned.

Still we know not whether the sound of Bow Bells is again to qualify the Cockneys—some say the steeple shakes like an aspen leaf—others that other steeples shake more—at all events the proceedings of this sapient body have entailed upon its meeting the distinctive appellation of "La BELL Assemblee," which if not good fun is at least as good French as their own cockneyism of Saint Mary-le-*beau*.

It is only since we read the accounts of the efforts making on the continent, by the Anti-Christian Society in London, that we could give credence to the statements contained in the following letter: nor, although the channel through which it has been received is of the first respectability, can we yet bring ourselves to believe the probability of such proceedings. Lenity and liberality are amiable qualities—but it is surely mistaken indulgence to allow such a knot of miscreants, daily increasing, to exert and perform their blasphemous rites and ceremonies of mockery, in tranquillity and triumph. We again call upon the learned and pious Bishop of our diocese, to press this matter upon the government, and not allow the threat of intolerance to interfere with what the well disposed members of his Lordship's flock know to be his duty in defence of the church, of which he is indeed a worthy pillar.

TO JOHN BULL

SIR—Happening to be in the city yesterday morning, my attention was directed to a placard announcing the morning service of the "Universal Benevolence and Christian Evidence Society," which was to take place at "Founders Hall Chapel, Lothbury," at 11 o'clock: curiosity induced me to go there. I expected a common place deistical discourse, but was quite unprepared for the blasphemous exhibition which I witnessed.

On payment of sixpence at the door, I was admitted into a seat. The chapel was full, and I fear, from the observation I could make, that the majority of the audience did not consist of persons, attracted, as I was, by curiosity alone. They appeared to me, for the most part, mechanics or small shop keepers, with a few "shabby genteel" young men and a very few tawdry vulgar looking women. (All Philanthropists, in the strictest sense of the word, I doubt not.)

After waiting about a quarter of an hour, the performer, the *Rev.* Mr. Taylor, as he calls himself, made his appearance, preceded by a man bearing a wand; his dress was ridiculous in the extreme, a melange of the clerical, the court, and the dandy; he wore a black gown, a full dress coat, and a number of misplaced ornaments.

He immediately commenced the service without any indication of devotion: but judge of my surprise, when he pronounced the first word of the Liturgy of the church of England: it was however, only to burlesque it: he parodied two of the verses with which the church service commences, then recited a fine passage from Milton's Comus, and another, I think, from Shakspeare; he then proceeded to parody in the most blasphemous and disgusting manner, those parts of the Liturgy and the Psalms which precede the lessons, inserting the monosyllable "not" before the words—"We have erred and strayed from thy ways like lost sheep," in the general confession.

He then announced as the first lesson for that "*divine* service," the Choice of Hercules, translated from the Greek of Prodicus, "by the late bishop of London," which he read, very well indeed, but with a vast deal of theatrical gesture and display. I could compare it to nothing but the mouthing of a third rate actor in a strolling company. When he had got half through it, he recited an infamous parody of the "Te Deum," then finished his poem, as the second lesson, and concluded the service (that part of it at least) by travestying the creed, Lord's prayer, general intercession, and thanksgiving, and some other passages from the morning service.

After a short interval he ascended the pulpit, and commenced a discourse, the subject of which was "the importance of cultivating the mental powers." I need scarcely say that it was blasphemous in the highest degree, but after listening to it about ten minutes, I found it impossible to endure it any longer and came away.

Every allusion to a future state, was I observed carefully suppressed; I conclude, therefore, that these wretched people are materialists; but one of their leading tenets seemed to be the right of every one not only to *think* for himself but to act in the way which he conceived most conducive to his own interests; the convenient nature of this doctrine to those holding it, its baneful influence upon society, I need not observe upon.

Though this fellow offered up at times something like a prayer to a Supreme Being, none of the congregation appeared to join in it. They sat the whole time, talked to each other as in a theatre, and generally responded to every period in the preacher's discourse by a murmur of approbation.

Aug. 21, 1826. C. T. P.

ROYAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Nuhamanna, Queen of the Sandwich Islands, to Captain Kotzebue, during his last voyage round the world.—"I love you with all my heart, and more than myself, and therefore cannot express in words the pleasure I feel at seeing you again. You will find every thing altered: when Tamumaah was alive, the country flourished; but with his death these blossoms faded, and every thing in the islands fell into the greatest disorder. The young King is now in London; Karemaku and Kahumanna are at *present absent*; and the chief who supplies her place has too little influence with the people to receive you in a becoming manner: he cannot send you as much tarro, nor as many yams and pigs as you will want. I am heartily sorry that my large possessions in the Island Mowee are at so great a distance from here across the sea; if they were nearer, you should daily be surrounded with swine. When Karemaku and Kahumanna return, they will supply you with every thing. The king's brother will also come with them: but he is still a boy, without any experience, and not able to distinguish right from wrong. I beg you to embrace your emperor for me, and to tell him with what pleasure I would do it myself; but, alas! a whole sea lies between us. Do not forget cordially to recommend me to your countrymen. As I am a Christian, like yourself, you will forgive my bad writing. Hunger obliges me to conclude my letter; and I wish you may also eat your swine's head with a good appetite. With royal constancy, ever yours, Nuhamanna."—*Literary Gazette.*

THE POOR IN ROMAN CATHOLIC COUNTRIES.

The *Morning Chronicle*, the leading Whig Journal, makes the following remarks upon the *liberal* proposition for billetting the poor upon the Protestant church of Ireland:—

"Meetings continue to be held in Ireland for the purpose of devising means of providing for the destitute poor. A meeting of this description was held last Monday. The Irish do not seem to know very well what they would be at with regard to their poor:—they do not wish a compulsory poor rate, and yet they say that something must be done to meet the wants of the poor to which voluntary charity is unequal. One of the resolutions moved and carried at this meeting, which, by the bye, was held in a parish church, was,—"That the diversion of one-third of the church property from its original purpose—namely, the support of the poor—was one of the principal causes of the present distress." Tenterden steeple the cause of the Goodwin Sands! The mover of this resolution (a Mr. Forde), with his supporters, have embraced Mr. Cobbett's theory, that poverty was unknown till the people were deprived of their share of church property; and that "the only cure for it was the restoration of the third part of the church property to its original proprietors the poor."

"Were not (he observed), starving thousands depending on public subscription for relief? Were there such subscriptions before their property had been taken from the poor? The poor then were not known to be starving periodically, and if a famine sometimes occurred, it was occasioned by the visitation of Providence, and not by the perverse ingenuity of man. When the poor were robbed of their rights—when one-third of the church property, which was theirs originally, was taken from them—a system of poor laws was given to them in return."

A Mr. Moiloy, having referred to history to prove that the appropriation of a part of the church property to the poor was the cause of mendicity, Mr. Forde replied, that "the one-third of the church property had been taken from the poor many years before the establishment of the poor laws; and it was to remedy and relieve the distress which afterwards prevailed that the 43d of Elizabeth was passed."—Unfortunately for this theory, it so happens that there were several countries of Europe, down to the French Revolution, and there are still some in that state, with regard to the appropriation of church property to the poor, which according to these Irish politicians, was productive of so much happiness to the lower orders, and these are precisely the countries in which the poor are most numerous, most wretched, and the most oppressive to all other classes. We suppose Mr. Forde will allow an Inquisitor-General of Spain to be a tolerably good evidence on such a subject. We have now before us a collection of the pastoral charges and edicts of the Bishop of Salamanca, Inquisitor-General, &c. published at Madrid in 1783, one of which pastoral charges relates to the means of relieving the poor. The worthy Inquisitor admits the claims of the poor to church property to the fullest extent.

"Charity (he says) queen of all the virtues, embraces in her compassionate bosom all the members of the same body. In all men charity is a duty, but it is particularly so in ecclesiastics, because what we have is the fruit of their labour—the estates which we possess, or rather administer, are their property—their portion—their heritage that we hold in trust for them."

Nor were the Spanish clergy at all backwards in discharging their obligations towards the poor. But what says the Inquisitor?—

"In truth, a sad experience of many years, not only in our Government, but in that of our respectable ancestors, may suffice to teach us that our alms have hitherto been productive of little advantage; for in spite of the liberality and pleasure with which we know both our predecessors and ourselves, following their example, have exercised charity, the misery and poverty of our Diocesans become every day greater, notwithstanding the liberality of ourselves and other worthy clergymen, our illustrious Cabildo, the inferior clergy, and many compassionate seculars; and we know, for certain, that the communities of regulars, especially those of the capital, have followed the merciful example of succouring daily, with bread and broth a great number of poor at their gates. But he goes on to observe—"You know my beloved children, what vexations, thefts, and robberies, you suffer in your farms, in your flocks. These things take place continually in the villages of this one diocese. Whenever the king's servants have succeeded in securing and imprisoning any of the aggressors, they have been found to be of the number of the voluntary mendicants of whom we are speaking. They go in troops of sixteen and more, and have even dared to assault the houses of the parochial curates, and to dye even their sacrilegious hands in some of those anointed of the Lord, filling the poor inhabitants of the villages with terror. Does a custom deserve the name of charity, or mercy, or compassion, which is capable of fomenting disorders of so black a nature."

While the Catholic states of Germany were all more or less cursed with mendicancy, of the most oppressive kind, the Protestant states were comparatively exempt from this scourge. The German writers all concur in attributing the mendicancy to what the Irish politicians think the remedy for it, the liberality of the church. In the second volume of a work on charitable institutions, published at Göttingen in 1791, it is stated that "In Protestant states we are seldom or never troubled with beggars; in Catholic countries, on the other hand, a mistaken and ill-exercised charity has hitherto opposed obstacles to all endeavours to put an end to mendicancy, and especially the liberality of convents in presents, in distributing what is called convent broths, which is the grand cause of the swarms of vagabonds and idle people."

Of all the delusions, therefore, the greatest unquestionably is entertaining an idea that the property of the Catholic church, held in trust for the poor, was a preservation against mendicancy and vagabondism. On the contrary, the mistaken charity of the Catholic church, every where, was the parent of idleness, of want, and of wretchedness.

On Monday week a meeting of the lowest order was held at a place called Colby, in Westmoreland, to drink the health of Mr. Henry Brougham, the lawyer, in bad ale, of which the club had bought a tub, but whether with their own money or not, nobody knows—a half-drunken man of the name of Cheesy made a speech, and another person called Clark, who lives, we believe, at Appleby, made another—they got very drunk very soon, which may be attributed to their having had nothing to eat with their "heavy wet." Mr. Brougham was not present.

Sympathetic Ink.—The following application of a modern chemical discovery has never before been communicated to the public, and affords a sympathetic ink very far superior to any, as yet, in use. Dissolve a small quantity of starch in a saucer, with soft water, and use the liquid like a common ink; when dry no trace of the writing will appear upon the paper, and the letters can be developed only by a weak solution of iodine in alcohol, when they will appear of a deep purple colour, which will not be effaced until after long exposure to the atmosphere. So permanent are the traces left by the starch that they cannot (when dry) be effaced by Indian rubber, and in another case, a letter which had been carried in the pocket for a fortnight had the secret characters displayed at once, by being very slightly moistened with the above-mentioned preparation.

PARIS, SEPT. 2.

On the 25th ult. Philip Henry Guntset was tried at the assizes of Strasburg, for the murder of his wife. It appears that the deceased was a most desperate termagant, often inflicting personal correction on her husband. On one occasion she threw him from the top to the bottom of a staircase, since when his intellectual faculties seem to have been deranged. On the 17th April last, he went to the forest to cut down some trees. Shortly after his departure, his wife learned that he had contracted a debt of 85 fr. with a Jew. She fell into a violent passion, and declared to one of the witnesses, that she would follow her husband to the forest, and that she would settle with him after a very summary manner. At three o'clock the prisoner came back, and asked if his wife had not yet returned? The next day her body was found covered with wounds, and weltering in blood, near the tree which the prisoner had been cutting down. Fifteen days before this event, he had been heard making use of threatening expressions, with regard to his wife; amongst other things he said, "Do you hear the mad-dog? Patience for a little while, we shall both go out together some day or other, but only one shall return." Nothing more positive, however, having been produced against him on the trial, and all the witnesses concurring in giving him an excellent moral character, the jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

A remarkable case of murder has been tried at the assizes of Rouen. The prisoner, Ferdinand Cauchy, had been for eighteen months paying his addresses to Adelaide Fregard. On the 15th of May last, between seven and eight o'clock in the morning, he called upon her to take her to Euremen. The lovers appeared to be on the best possible terms, and breakfasted together before setting out. Cauchy was dressed in a blue smock-frock and brown pantaloons, and had a cotton cap on his head. About four o'clock in the afternoon, Cauchy returned alone. Madame Fregard asked him where her daughter was? "I left her," he replied, "upon the hill of St. Laurent, speaking to one of her cousins—if you walk towards the spot you must soon meet her." The mother accordingly went, and during her absence, Cauchy, it appears, took out of Adelaide's drawers her watch, a looking-glass, some handkerchiefs, and two pieces of five francs. The girl not having returned that night, her mother called upon Cauchy the next morning, and again asked him where he had left her daughter. He replied with the same calmness as the day before, that she must have remained with her relations in the commune of St. Wast. In the course of that day, the body of the unfortunate girl was taken out of a coal pit.

The most important evidence was that of a man named Vivaudir, who stated, that on the 15th May, about noon, as he was standing near his house, which is about three hundred paces from a coal pit, he saw a man and woman seated on the grass near the pit. After a short time, the woman rose up, and approached the mouth of the pit. The man followed, and seized her by the body. She cried out, and struggled, but in vain, for she was thrown into the pit. He (the witness) pursued the man, but could not come up with him. He added, that he perfectly recognized the prisoner at the bar to be the same man, though he had not at present the cotton cap, blue smock-frock, and velveteen trousers, which he wore on that occasion.

Cautelon, a shepherd, gave his evidence in the following manner: I was watching my flock, near the coal pit, when I saw an individual pass by with a female dressed in red. Some moments after, I heard cries, and on looking round I saw a man running away alone. Vivaudir then came up to me, and told me that he saw him throw the female into the hole. Cauchy, who is sitting upon that seat, is the very man I saw running away on the 15th May.

Madame Duvivier, in whose employment Cauchy was, stated, that on the evening of the 15th May, Cauchy was very much cast down, and could not eat.

A gen-d'arme stated that he heard the prisoner exclaim, "I am a wretch. It was I that did it."

M. Grant, a notary, stated, that on the 26th Feb. Cauchy and Adelaide Fregard came to him to have their wills made. Adelaide first dictated hers, and Cauchy, after saying a few words to her in a low voice, said he would call another day and have his will made for that purpose.

The jury, after a brief deliberation, found the prisoner guilty of murder and robbery. He heard his condemnation to death without betraying any apparent emotion; but very calmly said—"It is very unfortunate for me, for I am innocent."

SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

(From a Brussels Paper.)

It is affirmed, that Dr. Fuchs, at Munich, of the academy of sciences, has just discovered a method of rendering wood incombustible, and has proved the efficaciousness of it by experiment. He has combined caustic alcali in solution with a certain earthly substance, washed and sifted, and applied on the wood, to which it gives a nitreous surface, which renders it also imperviable to water, and to all kinds of humidity. The architectural committee of the theatre royal, at Munich, has made trial of this method on two small buildings, one of which was prepared according to Dr. Fuchs' plan, the other not. Fire having been lighted in both these buildings, the one was burnt, the other received no injury. The expense of the application is only two francs for 100 feet, or two centimes per foot.

During the rebellion in Ireland, a man was tried and condemned for disaffection, to whom it was offered to have his sentence of death changed into transportation, if he would make some discoveries. After some consultation, however, with his wife and family, he sent for the officer of the guard, and told him he was ready for execution. "We must all die, please your honour," said he calmly, "sooner or later; for my part, I am sure of dying in the midst of my people. Many a tear will be dropped, and many a song sung over me, and my children's children will talk of my wake and my funeral; but if I go into foreign parts, though I save my life for a time, I must die at last, and die amongst strangers, without one friend to close my eyes or to watch the morning light shining for the first time on my corpse." His wife, who was present, wept, but confirmed him in his resolution; and the next day he was executed.

Transmission of Sound.—"The extreme facility with which sounds are heard at a considerable distance, in severely cold weather, has often been a subject of remark; but a circumstance occured at Port Bowen, which deserves to be noticed, as affording a sort of measure of this facility, or at least of conveying to others some definite idea of the fact. Lieutenant Foster having occasion to send a man from the observatory to the opposite shore of the harbour, a measured distance of 6,696 feet, or about one statute mile and two-tenths, in order to fix a meridian mark, had placed a person half way between, to repeat his directions; but he found on trial that this precaution was unnecessary, as he could, without difficulty, keep up a conversation with the man at the distant station."—*Parry's Voyages.*

DINNER TO COLONEL VERNER.

(From the *Evening Mail.*)

On Thursday last, the 8th instant, a dinner was given to Colonel Verner in the town of Portadown. Soon after four o'clock the gentlemen began to flock from the farthest parts of the county, and about six Colonel Verner arrived. He was met on the way from Churchhill by several thousands of his friends, who took the horses from his carriage and drew him and his father-in-law, the Hon. E. Wingfield, into the town, where he was received by the inhabitants with every demonstration of the greatest respect. Colonel Verner returned thanks from his carriage to the assembled multitude at the door of Atkins's hotel; and at half-past six, between seventy and eighty gentlemen of the highest respectability, and freeholders of the most influential class, sat down to an excellent repast, Colonel Blacker in the chair. A band of music was stationed in an adjoining apartment, and played appropriate tunes during the course of the evening. Dinner being removed, the following toasts were given and drank with the customary honors:—

"The King—God bless him."

"The Duke of York, and a speedy restoration of his health." (Cheers, loud and long continued.)

"The Duke of Clarence, and the rest of the Royal Family."

"The Lord Lieutenant, and prosperity to Ireland."

I will now, said the chairman, give you the health of an illustrious resident of our county, in whom the most perfect amiability of character adds lustre to exalted station—one, against whose high deserving, calumny, even in this the brazen age of shameless effrontery, has never dared to breathe a single whisper; and whose devotion to the best interests of that establishment over which he so worthily presides, bids fair to place in a rank second to none among the most distinguished prelates who has filled his high situation—

"The Primate and the Church." This toast was received with the warmest tokens of approbation.

The chairman then rose and said—Gentlemen, your kind confidence and partiality have called me to the performance of a duty, which, however grateful to my own feelings, I should have shrunk from, under the painful sense of my inability to do justice to your sentiments, had you not, instead of leaving me to the sterility of my own imagination, furnished me with the means of rightly discharging the trust reposed in me. Colonel Verner, I have the honour of communicating to you, on behalf of most numerous and respectable body of the electors of this county, an address, which has this day been placed in my hands, expressive of their sentiments towards you. Appended to it I have the pleasure of seeing the names of a large proportion of my valued associates on the grand panel of the county, a number of the most respected Protestant clergymen of various persuasions, a large share of our magistracy, and a host of other freeholders of the first class of respectability and influence. The reading of this muster-roll of independent Protestantism would cut too deeply upon our present hour of conviviality, but it shall be deposited in the hands of a public officer of the county, the respected secretary to the Grand Jury (whom I have the pleasure of seeing near me,) for the information of 'all whom it may concern,' as the phrase is. Colonel Blacker then proceeded to read the address.

Col. Blacker then gave—

"Health and happiness to our friend and guest, Colonel Verner."

When the loud and continued cheering which accompanied this address and toast had subsided, Col. Verner rose, deeply affected, and replied.

He said, I trust that recent events have sufficiently proved that there is a power within this great county capable of asserting its independence and preserving their own rights—and I confidently hope whenever the day of trial shall again arrive, an array of staunch and independent voters will be found at their posts, qualified and ready to teach the political theorist who would new model, the radical who would overturn, or the wily Jesuit who would undermine our venerable and inestimable constitution, how vain are all their efforts to prostrate that feeling which has so long distinguished the county of Armagh. I shall not only add, Gentlemen, that deeply gratified for the support and approbation with which you have honoured me, and ambitious of your future confidence and favour, no exertion of mine shall be wanting to merit the approval your kindness now bestows; and when the opportunity may arrive I will again solicit the high honour of being the representative of the loyal and independent electors of the county of Armagh.—(The gallant colonel was frequently cheered during his address, and at the conclusion, the applause continued for several minutes.)

The Chairman having called for a high bumper, said—Gentlemen, you have heard of the Order of Liberators—the *new* Order as it is called; I deny to it this claim of novelty, it is as old as the revolution of 1688, our ancestors belonged to it, it was their glory to have marched beneath its banner, they had a grand master too, and a distinguished one, whom I will bring to your recollection by proposing his memory.—I give you—

"The Pious and Immortal Memory of the Prince of Liberators, our glorious deliverer King William the Third."

It is hardly possible to describe the enthusiasm with which this toast was received.

"The High Sheriff, and county of Armagh."—Three times three.

The High Sheriff (Acheson St. George, Esq.) in returning thanks, said, he had the happiness of thinking he had been considered on all hands to have discharged his public duty during the late contest with that impartiality which became his important office, and which it had been his study to observe. The bent of his feelings in his private capacity as "a *Squireen*" of the county, had been exhibited by the way in which his tenantry had given their votes.—(This hit at Mr. Gregsor's impudent allusion to the gentlemen of Armagh, in his oration at Newry, was received with loud cheers and laughter.)

"Viscount Mandeville, the Lord of the Soil, and a most uncompromising friend to the constitution as it is—and whom we may call the principal '*Squireen*' of the County"—three times three.

Mr. Loftie returned thanks.

"Mr. Peel and the Protestant Ascendancy"—three times three.

"The fair heiresses of Rich-hill"—(Great applause.)

Mr. St. George returned thanks in the name of his relatives, the Misses Richardson, whose father represented the county so long and so honestly.

"The Lord Chancellor."—Three times three (cheers.)

The chairman then said—"I should have called on you to pay proper respect to the name of the right honourable individual whom I am about to mention, on account of his high official connexion with our county, but also on the score of that staunch Protestantism which distinguishes his parliamentary career. To these claims has been lately superadded another, he being the only Protestant member our county has to boast of—

"Mr. Goulburn, member for the city of Armagh."—three times three.

"The Duke of Wellington"—three times three.

I will now, said the chairman, give you the health of a most accomplished gentleman, in the fullest sense of the term—a good landlord—a most exemplary clergyman, and a firm but unbigoted Protestant, whom I would say much more but that his presence forbids me, and your knowledge of him renders it unnecessary—

"The Rev. Holt Waring, of Waringstown, rector of Lurgan."

Mr. Waring returned thanks in very eloquent terms. He was unprepared, he said, for the very flattering office which had been taken of him by such an assemblage. He had known Col. Verner from his youth, and had many opportunities of observing his conduct through life. He saw, at a period when many other young men, placed at the head of such a fortune as he possessed, would have given themselves up to idleness and dissipation, Colonel Verner, spurning ignoble ease, entered into his country's service, in which he distinguished himself and shed his blood.—When the war was at an end he became a resident in his native country, where his object had been to promote the prosperity of the country by all the means in his power, and to do good to the utmost range of his influence. When the Protestants of the country were sought to be maligned and calumniated before the legislature of the land, Colonel Verner had availed himself of the opportunity afforded him of refuting the foul slander, which he did with manly readiness. He (Mr. Waring) was proud of being able to call such a man his friend, and was well pleased to have had any opportunity of showing his regard for him and for his principles.—(Immense cheering.)

"The Linen Trade."—three times three.

Colonel Verner here rose and begged leave to drink the health of his valued friend, their most excellent chairman. This toast was hailed with every token of cordial regard.

Colonel Blacker replied nearly as follows:—Gentlemen, I should ill repay your kindness did I trespass long on your time. I have had the good fortune to receive on various occasions very flattering marks of kind regard, and I will add, of confidence, from persons I may say of every rank and grade in this county: and believe me I place very high among those circumstances which demand my grateful acknowledgments the honour you have done me this day, in placing me in the chair of such a meeting, and upon such an occasion, and in recognising my feeble efforts to fulfil the duties of that situation in the gratifying manner you have been pleased to do. I drink with great sincerity health and happiness to all.

"Another distinguished '*Squireen*' of this county, Roger Hall Esq. of Narrow-water." (Cheers.)

"Our guest, the hon. Col. Wingfield." (Cheers.)

Col. Wingfield returned thanks at some length, and in forcible terms.

"Sir George Hill, and the Apprentice Boys of Derry"—three times three.

The chairman then said, Gentlemen, I will give you a toast which bigotry and its abettors have of late (comically enough) though fit to endeavour to arrogate and identify themselves with, but which in my opinion cannot be drunk with sincerity or consistency by any man who does not entertain a wholesome dread of the Inquisition and its horrors—of mental subjugation in any shape whatever—by any man who opposes the free circulation of the sacred volume, or the spread of religious knowledge—one who holds in disrespect the memory of its Royal Patron, King William—

"Civil and Religious Liberty."—(Great Cheering.)

"George Ogle Moore, and the Protestant Constituency of the city of Dublin"—three times three.

"Lord George Beresford."

In proposing this toast, the chairman stated that a deputation had waited on the noble personage now in the county, with an invitation to be present at this dinner, which nothing but a severe attack of illness would have prevented.—(Applause.)

"Lord Farnham and the true men of Cavan"—three times three.

"George Robert Dawson and the county Derry."—(Cheers.)

"The 31st of September, 1798, when the Armagh regiment distinguished itself so much in the defeat of the French at Ballinamuck."—(Great Applause.)

"Our worthy Croupier, Joseph Atkinson, Esq. of Crowhill, and the numerous and highly respected family of which he is the head"—three times three.

Mr. Atkinson returned thanks in very energetic terms.

"Earl O'Neill and the Memory of that loyal Institution over which he so worthily presided"—three times three.

"The 1894 independent Electors who voted for Colonel Verner."—(Cheers.)

"Mr. Chambre, and our respected friends round Slievegullion"—three times three.

The Rev. R. Henry in returning thanks, which he did very eloquently, spoke nearly to this effect:—"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen, I feel much obliged by the kind manner in which you have drunk the health of my esteemed and respected relative and friend, M. Chambre, and my other connexions in that remote quarter of the county.—Though my professional duties require my residence in this neighbourhood, I feel pride in reckoning myself among the landed proprietors of that loyal district—and, as such I repeat my acknowledgments of the honour you have done us; and I beg to assure you of my good wishes for the success of that cause which has assembled us upon the present occasion, and also to express the high sense of regard in which I hold the independent principles of our worthy guest. Those principles are congenial with my own and those of my Slievegullion friends, as well as of all around me here—and should we be again called to the contest, I hope and trust we shall all be found using our best exertions to uphold them, and show by our well directed efforts that the triumph which has been lately obtained by an ignoble coalition, will meet a speedy termination in the indignant resistance of a loyal, of an independent, and a Protestant people." Mr. Henry sat down amidst general cheers.

"The 1st of July, 1690, and the glorious Revolution it confirmed."—(Cheers.)

"Honour and honesty, and Mr. Saurin's good health."—(Loud and long continued cheers.)

"The Yeomanry of Ireland, those of Armagh in particular."

"Mr. Falls, conducting Agent for Colonel Verner at the late Election, and who refused all remuneration for his valuable services."

Mr. Falls returned thanks, and expressed himself more than repaid by this flattering notice of his conduct.

"The 18th of June, 1815, and the heroes of Waterloo."

"Gentlemen," said Colonel Verner, in returning thanks, "I had the good fortune to be present on that memorable occasion, and the no less good fortune of being able to tell you so. (Cheers.) You have but to be properly prepared against the next opportunity, and you will achieve a victory as important to the independence of your county, as that of Waterloo proved to the enfranchisement of Europe." (Cheers.)

"Prosperity to the town and trade of Portadown."

C. Woodhouse, Esq., returned thanks.

"Lord Enniskillen, and the stout hearts of Fermanagh."

Many other toasts were given, among which the healths of Mrs. Verner, Dean Blacker, &c., were drunk with heartfelt approbation.

The conviviality was kept up until a late, or rather an early hour, when the party separated, highly gratified in every respect with the events of the day.

During the evening a great number of the houses in the town were illuminated; bonfires were lighted, and numerous barrels of good strong ale were distributed among the populace—not a single accident of any kind, however, occurred to damp the hearty festivities of the occasion.

* The French colours which fell into the hands of the light company of the regiment on that occasion, are preserved by their colonel in Gosford Castle.

A Cruel and Singular Punishment.—The Emperor of China, in 1813, convicted a eunuch of being concerned in a treasonable conspiracy. The eunuch had been a servant of Keen-lung, the emperor's father, and had received many favours during a long stay in the imperial palace, the recollection of which, in connection with the eunuch's ungrateful treason, enraged the monarch so, that he determined to destroy the miserable culprit by an unheard-of punishment. The mode was this: the eunuch was bound round with cords and canvass, to, which was added a quantity of tallow and other combustible matter, to convert the wretch into *a candle*, which was lit up and consumed at his father's grave.

New Cement.—A patent has recently been obtained for a composition of marble, flint, chalk, lime, and water, which is denominated Vitruvian cement, and when dry is capable of being brought to a high state of polish. The proportions are one part of pulverised marble, one part of pulverized flint, and one part of chalk, mixed together and sifted through a very fine seive; to this is to be added one other part of lime, which has been slacked at least 8 months. A sufficient quantity of water is to be added to make the whole into a thin paste, and in that state it is to be spread as thinly as possible over a coarse ground, and brought to a smooth surface by the trowel. This cement when dry, may be polished with pulverized Venetian talc until the surface has become perfectly smooth and shining.

EXTRAORDINARY CIRCUMSTANCE.

The following singular account of a man named Joseph Pendrell is related by an eminent London bookseller:—

About three years since, an old man of humble appearance came into my shop, and asked if I purchased old books. I replied in the affirmative—he said he had a large quantity to dispose of, chiefly on scientific subjects; from his appearance I was hardly inclined to believe they were his own property. He gave me his address, No. 6, Gray's Buildings, Duke street, Manchester square—I went in the evening and was told to enter a little back parlour; I there found him seated on a low wooden chair, with the crown of an old hat upon his head, as usually worn by coblers. The apartments bespoke great poverty; a turn-up bedstead in one corner, a large deal chest in another, and the cupboard filled with books, placed on their sides, as also under the bedstead and under the window; an old round table in the centre of the room completed the furniture of this singular apartment. He desired me to be seated. I naturally felt interested with the old man, and was anxious to learn his history:—he told me he was a descendant of the Pendrells, who saved Charles the Second at Worcester, to whom a pension was granted by Government, to be continued to the family for ever: he said he had in vain endeavoured to obtain it. With regard to his books, he said he was now reluctantly compelled to part with them—they had been the solace of his youth, and the comfort of his declining years; but he now found his sight fail him so much, he could no longer read them, even with the aid of spectacles; more than that, he had hitherto obtained his bread by making shoes—this from the infirmities of age, had for some time ceased to be adequate to the scanty wants of himself and his wife; it had therefore degenerated to the humble task of mending them; even this was now inadequate, from his increasing infirmities! he therefore, as a last resource, determined to part with his beloved companions. It may be easily supposed, the books were not in a very tempting condition to the eyes of a bookseller; lying about in such numbers in all corners, they were much smoked and dilapidated in their bindings. The first book he offered to my notice was an old folio edition of Euclid, in Greek, with his notes pencilled on the margin; I asked him if he was acquainted with the Greek language? He said he had endeavoured to make himself master of the language sufficient to read any of the propositions of Euclid, and the Septuagint of the Old Testament, as also any of the Greek prose writers. I asked him if he had received any assistance? He said he had not, but from the aid of an old Greek Grammar, which he showed me, (with Ray's Vocabularium Trilinguæ, and the Lexicon of Scapul, in folio).* I said I should feel great pleasure if he would communicate to me what first led him to such studies, so unusual in a person in his station; he said he received at school nothing more than the ordinary acquisition of reading and writing, and at an early age was apprenticed by his father to a shoemaker; his first inducement to cultivate his mind arose from mere accident—stopping at a book stall one day, he laid hold of a book of arithmetic, marked fourpence—having the requisite sum in his pocket, he made the purchase: on his return home, he availed himself of his leisure hours in making himself master of the subject. At the end, he found a short introduction to the mathematics; this stimulated him to make further purchases in this branch of study: from the elements, he soon proceeded to all the various departments of that noble science, comprehending the pure and mixed mathematics. When a journeyman, he made every possible saving to purchase books of greater expense; he found there were many valuable writers on his favourite subjects in the French language; this determined him to study that language, for which purpose he obtained a grammar, a book of exercises, a vocabulary, and dictionary, with which he persevered until he obtained a competent knowledge for the reading of the French writers. In the same manner he went to acquire the Latin and Greek languages, as subordinate to his favourite pursuit. I asked him if he had at any time written for any of the periodical works, or had published any thing? He said he had not.

Many of his best books, he said, he had purchased at Patterson's† auction-rooms in King-street, Covent-Garden, for which he would occasionally sacrifice some hours from his daily labour. I asked him if he had there any opportunities of making himself known to any of those literary characters whom he was there accustomed to meet. He said he always shunned notice, and never felt desirous to obtrude himself upon the attention of others. He invariably made it a practice to conceal his name, when a lot was knocked down to him, by paying money for it at the time, and taking the books he had bought with him at the conclusion of the sale. He said he had often met there the learned Bishop Louth, with whom he frequently fell into conversation, as they sometimes happen to meet before the sale began. Bishop Louth was much interested with his conversation, and took an opportunity one day to ask Patterson whom he was—Patterson replied he had never heard his name, and had no knowledge of his name, except as frequently attending his sale room. Patterson said he would inquire his name and address, and communicate it to his lordship. The auctioneer, therefore, took the first opportunity to ask the question, acquainting him who the person was that felt interested in his favour. The poor shoemaker, with a diffidence which in this case was very blameable, declined to give Patterson his name; thus frustrating an occasion that might have led to his advancement from so humble a station. He told me he had read, at one time, many of the French infidel writers, and felt his mind tinctured with their false philosophy. In order to set his mind at rest, relative to the important question of the truth of the Christian religion, he determined to investigate the sacred records in their original language; for which he sedulously applied himself to the Hebrew grammar, and he in a short time was enabled to read tolerably well. He showed me a small pocket edition of the Hebrew Bible, with the Targums of Onkelos on the Law, and Jonathan on the Prophets, which is now in my possession, and bears the marks of having been diligently studied; from this, and reading some of our best writers on the evidences of the Christian religion, his mind became settled in those truths and doctrines which constitute the basis of our holy religion. He said he became partial to the study of the Hebrew, and possessed many volumes on Hebrew philology and sacred criticism; amongst others, I might enumerate the following:—Avenarii Lexicon Ebraicum, fol. 1583; Kircheri Concordantia Veteris Testamenti, 2 vols. 4to. 1607; a Hebrew and Greek Concordance, in which all the roots were referred to the renderings in the Greek Septuagint, Reinecii Lexicon Manuale Heb. 12mo. 1684.

He was well informed on most subjects of science and natural philosophy, was familiar with our best poets, and had a thorough acquaintance with most of our writers in the departments of belles lettres. He possessed a most retentive memory, and could point out to me, on taking up any book, what parts he most approved, or found fault with. His knowledge of mathematics was profound, to which he added that of astronomy, navigation, fortification, &c.; in short the whole circle of those sciences which require an acquaintance with mathematics. To mention some of his books, will enable the reader to judge of his his attainments; there were in his collection—eleven Greek editions of Euclid; Newtoni Opera Horsley, 4 vol. 4to.; Maclaurin's Newton; Vince's Astronomy; La Place Mecanique Celestes; Emerson's Fluxions and Mechanics; with many others of the same kind.

I spent four or five evenings with him very pleasantly, there was nothing vulgar in his manners; he was very cheerful in his disposition, and remarkably communicative upon every subject that came under his notice. When a young man, he said he was frequently jeered for not joining with his fellow-workmen in their social and convivial habits; but he was resolved to persevere in his own way, finding therein ample pleasure and satisfaction; latterly, he said, they gave out that he was mad, which reproach he was very well content to bear. I understand from him, that he was never at any time in business for himself.

Engagements called me unexpectedly away; I was not able to visit him for above two months; I resolved to take the earliest opportunity of seeing him again, and learning some further particulars of his history, when, to my surprise and great regret, I was told that he had been dead above a month. His poor old widow spoke of him with tears in her eyes, in the most affectionate manner; she said, he had been through life a kind and exemplary husband, and a pattern to his neighbours; he was always cheerful and contented. He died in the seventy-fifth year of his age. His manners were modest and diffident; and in his conversation his language was vivacious and elegant.

* Both of which I have in my possession.

† Patterson was at that time a celebrated book auctioneer, famous for making his catalogues, and his rooms was the resort of most of the literary men of his time.

SHOCKING CRUELTY.

THAMES POLICE, LONDON.—*Samuel Hawkins*, captain of the ship Jane, a Jamaica trader, was charged with several acts of cruelty towards Thomas Doe, a boy of eleven years of age.

Thomas Doe being sworn, stated, that he was engaged on board the Jane, and that he went out to Jamaica with her. On his voyage home, about three weeks ago, the captain ordered him to go up and grease the mast, which he did; but while aloft, the grease-bucket fell from him, and the captain on his coming below, gave him six dozen lashes. He was stripped of every thing except his shirt, and after the captain had flogged him, he sent him up again to grease the mast, and on his coming down he flogged him again; he then stowed himself away in the hold, and he was there for two days; on the captain discovering him, he put an iron collar round his neck, and a chain about 2 cwt. He stowed himself away again in the hold, and on being discovered a second time, the captain gave him six dozen more, and made him drag the iron chain round the deck; he then knocked him down, and trampled upon him; he again got below out of his way, but the captain got him again, and tied his hands and feet, and shut him up in a cupboard; he remained three days without any covering; he was not permitted to make use of his hands to eat; one of the boys fed him.

The iron collar, and the cat with which the boy had been flogged, were here produced.

The boy then showed his wrists, which exhibited most shocking testimony of the manner in which he had been used. The officer who examined his back, stated, that on it were to be seen several marks, which left no doubt that the boy had been most cruelly flogged.

Wm. Bernsfeir, the mate of the vessel, was next called.

Mr. Ballantyne asked him had he not that morning applied for a warrant against the prisoner? To which he replied that he had.

Mr. Ballantyne hoped he would not suffer any prejudice done him by the captain to influence him; he should remember he was on his oath.

The mate declared he would say nothing but the truth. He then stated, that the captain had ordered the boy to take off a shirt which he had on, and get it washed; and also desired him to mend his trousers: he had given him a needle and thread for so doing. The boy having neglected it, stowed himself away in the hold for two days, for fear of getting flogged. The captain on finding him, took him up, but did not flog him then. He did not afterwards know what occurred, but he saw the boy flogged. The boy, after that, again stowed himself away in the hold. The captain, on discovering him, gave him three dozen lashes. The time before he gave him only two. He saw the boy subsequently flogged, and at each time he got six dozen. The last time he saw him flogged, he heard the captain order the boy who flogged him to put some of the pickle on his back; at the same time he made him drag an iron cable, which was fastened to an iron collar round his neck. The boy, after this, went down below and stowed himself away again, and was missing for nine days. They thought he had fallen overboard. On the captain discovering him, he took him upon deck, and made him (witness) tie his hands; and, after he had done it, the captain called another man to do it, who not pleasing him, he did it himself. He then stowed the boy in a small cupboard or room, where he remained naked for three days, with both his hands and feet tied. After the third day, his hands were loosened, and he got a shirt and trousers on him; he remained there for four days longer, until the vessel came into the river, when, the captain going on shore, witness liberated him.

Robert Helis, surgeon, of Limehouse, spoke to the state of the boy.

The prisoner said, that he was really taken so unawares from his house, that he had not the benefit of having counsel, or getting evidence, and hoped the case would be adjourned for a few days.

Mr. Ballantyne said, he was not to be tried there; but he must say, a more atrocious case he never had had the misfortune to hear. He would require 48 hours' notice of bail, and the bail he should require was two sureties in £50 each. The prisoner was then removed.

To raise young Potatoes in the Winter Months.—In the beginning of May, lay a quantity of the largest ox-noble potatoes on a dry cellar floor, two or three deep, and turn them over in about three weeks, rubbing off all the white sprouts as they appear, but not the spawn or rudiments of the young potatoes. At the end of September have ready a few boxes; at the bottom of each put some inches of decayed leaves, dried to a vegetable mould, and place upon it a single layer of potatoes, close to each other; then place another layer of the same mould, six inches deep, then another of potatoes, and so on till the boxes are full. Set the boxes in a dry covered place, free from frost, never giving them any water. They will produce good fine young potatoes in December, and those which are ready may be taken off, and the old potatoes replaced, until the remainder of the produce shall be ready. To obtain a succession, place other potatoes in vegetable mould, in the succeeding winter months.—*Trans. Hort. Soc. vol. 1, p. 225.*

Anecdote of his present Majesty.—A short time ago, the widow of the celebrated Charles Fox happening to be in the neighbourhood of Windsor, was anxious to survey the Royal residence there, and with this view she addressed a note to the steward or some other officer of the royal household, begging to know if strangers were admitted at that season to inspect the castle. To this note, which bore the name and address of the writer, an answer was instantly returned, intimating that the intended visit of Mrs. Fox would be most agreeable at the castle. The lady accordingly set out, and on her arrival was received with the utmost courtesy by the household servants, who conducted her through the various apartments of the royal residence, and omitted nothing which could gratify the curiosity or excite the interest of the visiter. Having finished her inspection, Mrs. Fox was about to take her departure, when she was requested by the attendant to step aside into one of the private rooms for a few moments. After waiting a short time, the King entered, and walking up to Mrs. Fox, with an air of the most condescending affability, took her by the hand, and expressed the high satisfaction he felt in having this opportunity of paying his respects to the widow of a late intimate and highly valued friend. Mrs. Fox was overcome at the Monarch's condescension; but the frank and easy manner of his Majesty quickly restored her to her wonted composure. He inquired minutely into her present situation and circumstances, and, though informed by Mrs. Fox that she had not been left altogether destitute by her late husband, his Majesty kindly pressed upon her the acceptance of an annuity from his private purse of £500 per annum, which, we believe, the lady now enjoys.

A cast from the skull of the Bard of Twickenham is now selling in London, taken, it is said, from the real skull recently dug up in Twickenhem church. The account in circulation is, that the vicar having permitted the corpse of some person to be buried in the church, though already full, the grave diggers, a few weeks since, broke up the spot where the remains of Pope were lying, when a very deep coffin was found, and the skull of the poet taken out of it.—*Examiner.*

Advantage of having a Bad Wife.—The celebrated Haydn delighted in telling the origin of his good fortune, which he said he entirely owed to a bad wife. When he was first married, he said, finding no remedy against domestic squabbles, he used to quit his bad half, and go and enjoy himself with his good friends, who were Hungarians and Germans, for weeks together. Once, having returned home after a considerable absence, his wife, while he was in bed next morning, followed her husband's example; she did even more, for she took all his clothes, even to his shoes, stockings, and small clothes, nay, every thing he had, along with her. Thus situated, he was under the necessity of doing something to cover his nakedness; and this, he himself acknowledged, was the first cause of his seriously applying himself to the profession which has since made his name immortal. He used to laugh, saying, "I was from that time so habituated to study, that my wife, often fearing it would injure me, would threaten me with the same operation, if I did not go out and amuse myself; "but then," added he "I was grown old, and she was sick, and no longer jealous.—*Lamballe's Secret Memoirs of the French Court.*

DARING OUTRAGES.

KILKENNY, SEPT 13.—A correspondent, whose respectability and information places the fact beyond question, has informed us that a farm at Mallardstown, in this county, was maliciously set fire to in the noonday on Thursday last, and entirely consumed. Persons of the name of Cross, it appears, were last year ejected from the farm to which the house belonged, and it is now in the possession of the tenants; since Cross's eviction, several desperate and outrageous attacks have been made there, but what characterizes the determined lawless spirit exhibited in the perpetration of the present daring outrage, is, that at the very moment it was committed the magistrates were engaged in their petty sessions at Knockbrack, close to Mallardstown, in the investigation of the circumstances of a riotous affray which had lately occurred in the town of Callan, arising out of dissentions evidently excited by Cross's late farm being newly tenanted.—*Moderator.*

Another outrage we learn from the same authority, was committed last week at West Frankfort, in the same district, where a new tenant had just finished the walls of a house upon a farm from which the former tenants, named Landy and Bryan had been ejected; a mob of persons assembled in the night and levelled those walls with the ground. This vicious system is, in fact, now in full operation in that neighbourhood, and calls for the strong arm of the law to subdue it.—*Ib.*

Re-union of Methodists with the Church.—It is stated that there is a disposition on the part of certain late members of the Conference Methodist Connexion, to return to Mr. Wesley's old plan of acting in union with the church. They propose to place the government of the connexion, not in the hands of the preacher only, like the Conference Methodists, but with two separate houses; the one composed of travelling preachers only, and the other of representatives sent by the leaders, stewards, and local preachers of each circuit; no law being binding on the societies at large without the consent of a majority of both houses. They will hold no meetings in canonical hours, when there is service in their respective parish churches, nor will their preachers administer the sacrament; and, to prevent a deviation from this plan, the chapels will be settled subject to forfeiture to the crown, if these principles be departed from. The Hull Advertiser last year noticed that this plan had been named at Beverley, before the Archbishop of York, the Archdeacon of Cleveland, and other clergy, in company; that his grace was understood to be friendly to the measure: and that his examining chaplain, the Ven. and Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, expressed himself warmly, and at length, in its praise. The Archbishop of Dublin also has patronised it; and Dr. Southey, the poet-laureat, and numbers of both clergy and laity. At present we say no more than to recommend the subject to the serious consideration of influential persons like those who have already given it their attention and approbation. —*London Paper.*

A Destitute Author.—An elderly gentleman, who gave his name James Ryan, living at No. 4, Pollen street, Hanover square, applied to the magistrates of Mary-le-bone office, London, on Thursday last, for advice and assistance. He represented himself as a literary character, in the greatest distress for the want of employment. He said, he alone had been engaged by Professor Porson, to revise two editions of Euripides; he revised Hederick's Greek Lexicon, in quarto, Lord Malmsbury's works, and all the works of Cavallo, also Nugent's Port Royal Grammar, &c. &c. &c. He had been engaged in writing for periodical publications, for twenty-six years, and during that period, had entered pupils of the first respectability in the public schools of Eton, Westminster, and Winchester, particularly the former, whose names, if written, would fill a folio of large paper, and that Doctor Valpy considered him superior to thousands in correcting typographical errors, but now, in consequence of others less competent, having entered into the same pursuit on reduced terms, he found himself involved in difficulties, and destitute of support. The magistrates regretted it was not in their power to serve him, and advised him to lay his statement before Sir Benjamin Hobhouse and other persons of distinction in the literary world, particularly before the conductors of the literary fund, who are ever ready to assist literary characters who have fallen into distressed circumstances. Mr Ryan thanked the magistrates for their attention to his case, and retired.

Bulls.—This name, which is now applied exclusively to instruments issuing out of the Roman Chancery, is derived from the seals which were appended to them, and not their contents. Bulls were not originally confined to the Popes alone, but were also issued by Emperors, Princes, Bishops and great men, who, till the thirteenth century, sometimes affixed seals of metal as well as of wax to edicts, charters, and other instruments, though they were equally called bulls, whether they were sealed with the one or the other. The Popes continue to the present day to affix metal seals to their bulls; on ordinary occasions these seals are of lead, but when they bestow peculiar marks of grace and favour on Sovereign Princes, seals of gold are affixed. The Bull of Pope Clement VII. conferring the title "Defender of the Faith" on Henry the Eighth, had a seal of gold appended to it. Bulls containing matter of grace and favour were suspended by strings of red and yellow silk; but denunciatory and punitive bulls hung by hempen cords.—*Astle on writing.*

Singular Phenomena.—On Friday se'nnight a whirlwind and waterspout made their appearance in the air above the farm of Calside, in the parish of Anwoth, and, by their striking appearance, excited not less the admiration than dismay of those who beheld them. The waterspout was observed at a great distance, resembling, pretty nearly, a sugar loaf; but to such as witnessed it mingling with the whirlwind, when it became tossed and broken, and fell, shattered into immense drops of rain, the spectacle which the two elements exhibited, rivalled in sublimity an Alpine tempest. The contents of the aqueous metor were scattered over the extent of a square mile, and the united gushing of the water, and roaring of the whirlwind, formed one of the mightiest notes of nature's music, exceeding in loudness the voice of the sea, when the tempest is sweeping over and agitating its waves. A little boy, named Carson, who is herd upon the farm of Calside, had the misfortune to be within the circle of the whirlwind, and was hurled along by it upwards of a hundred yards, until, having reached a gate, he caught hold of one of its posts, and in that manner saved himself, perhaps, from destruction. While he clung resolutely to this support, the force of the wind tossed his heels repeatedly into the air; but terror lent him strength to maintain his hold, and fortunately he received little personal injury. Upwards of two roods of a strong dyke were at the same time overthrown; six ricks of hay were swept from their seats, and scattered in every direction; nineteen stooks of oats were in like manner dispersed: and a quantity of lint, which was spread out in a field to dry, became embodied with the other wrecks of the tempest, and totally disappeared. The small stream of Skyreburn, beside which this occurred, was tossed into surges of uncommon magnitude and snowy whiteness, and emitted a sound of such loud and unnatural wildness, as to appal every one who heard it.—*Scotch Paper.*

Easy mode of curing Corns.—Macerate the feet for half an hour, two or three nights successively, in a pretty strong solution of soda or lees of potash. The alkali dissolves the indulated cuticle, and the corn falls out spontaneously, leaving a small excavation, which soon fills up.

Sensibility.—A young lady, who made pretensions to the most refined feelings, went to her butcher to remonstrate with him on his cruel practices. "How (said she) can you be so barbarous as to put innocent little lambs to death?" "Why not, madam," said the butcher; "you would not eat them alive, would you?"

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13.

The health of the Duke of York, we are happy to state, continues gradually improving.

Mr. and Mrs. Canning and suite left Downing-street, this morning, in two carriages and four, for Dover, on their way to Paris, on a visit to Viscount and Lady Granville. The departure of Mr. Canning, for the French capital, is entirely unconnected with official objects; being simply for the purposes of health and recreation.

We understand that the Bank of Brazil has consigned to their correspondents in London, a parcel of rough diamonds, and a considerable quantity of Pernambuco wood, on account of the Brazilian Government.

GREEK STEAM SHIPS.—The Enterprize and Irresistible, two of the vessels forming a portion of Lord Cochrane's steam squadron, have been lightened, and their sails unbent, preparatory to the removal and improvement of the whole of the apparatus of the engines.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.

A NEW MAYOR!

Our readers recollect something of the Peace Preservers of Ballybricken, and we have often sported a paragraph on the threatened "Reverses" of the Wate ford Chronicle. Well, see how fortune favours the brave! We adverted in our last in our plain, unimaginative way, to a defect in the *Charter* of the City regarding the election of a Mayor in the event of the demise of a Mayor Elect, observing—which was still more hum-drum—that in such a case, by the terms of the *Charter*, the Mayor in office may continue to act for another year. Next day however shines forth the Chronicle, and lo! muniments and titles, parchments and deeds, Charters, statutes, prerogatives, and all the et ceteras of Law and Constitution are given to the winds! They are all nothing, says the Gazette of Reverses. The day-star of the Knights Liberators has now arisen, and to the amazement of all beholders, next Michaelmas day will see a Mayor of Waterford elected and installed by that most magnificent, most chivalrous, and most illustrious of all Institutions!—Seldom have we enjoyed the guffaw—that genuine, involuntary burst of horse laughter—in more exquisite perfection than we did on coming to this *affiche* of the wag in the Chronicle—and we thank him for it.—"The people now have the power of exercising one of their functions—of electing a fit and proper person to sit from the 29th of September until next June as *their* Chief Magistrate. The great body of the citizens will assemble—not in a hole and corner meeting, but openly, publicly, and in the face of the world—and they will elect some independent citizen to act as Mayor of Waterford!!" But whatever the Chronicle may intend, we would be sorry to extinguish any of our readers by a cachination: Let us try to be serious. *News* is, to be sure, the life of a Newspaper; but this New Mayor, this Knight of the little Chapel "off George's street"—he will certainly be the newest and funniest fellow with his *crosier* and *medal* that has blessed our sight this many a long day. With a smug *Secular* for his Clerk, a dozen *Dominicans* for his Sergeants, and some score of mortified *Franciscans* for his Bailiffs, we see him already in our mind's eye, doing such work among the *Heretics* that the Priests are in an extacy.

But who is to be the first *Mayor Liberator*? We know not how this may be settled, but we know how it ought to be; for "there is one, that in the clear sky of fame, doth o'ershine you, as much as the full-moon doth the cinders of the element, which show like pin's-heads to her." Sage in council—valiant in the field—unrivalled at the pen—as a leader able to command—as a subaltern prompt to obey—one that is or ought to be a Knight *Banneret*—a servant of the church, and more "learned" than half the *Priesteens* that call themselves his masters—therefore, say we, "Let *James Allen* have right, and let desert mount."

THE "ORDER OF LIBERATORS."

That O'Connell is an ASS is admitted by all parties—that he is a mischievous one is only denied by the poor ignorant creatures that he makes subservient to his vanity or wicked purposes, and that think themselves swelled into consequence by being noticed by so famous a brawler. The mummery which this man got up here, where a grosser degree of ignorance and subserviency seems to prevail than in other places, has excited of course elsewhere nothing but ridicule or ineffable contempt; but we own we see something in the jack-puddingism at which we cannot laugh, and which one cannot seriously consider without feeling some degree of pain. Is it nothing, we would ask, to see a parcel of decent shop-keepers quitting their counters, and running all agog after a bit of a button, and ducking their heads in obedience to this O'Connell, to make *Knights* of themselves? Is it nothing to have the heads of Apothecaries' apprentice boys turned topsy turvy? Is it nothing to see Clerks and Mechanics of every description leaving their work and rehearsing their services, in order to get enrolled among the *liberators of their country*, by a parcel of people just as obscure and insignificant as themselves? Is it not dismal to observe these infatuated persons that should be glad of a call, or a stroke of work whenever and wherever they can get it, binding themselves down to deal only with the friends of *civil and religious liberty*? Was there not something villainous in this contrivance to mar the honest industry of the country, and turn people from the frugal earnings of their trade and labour, with their heads distracted about *Intolerance* and *Bolivarism*, and things of which they are absolutely incapable of clearly comprehending the meaning. These simple considerations appear to us to be enough to make the judicious grieve; but it would be quite lamentable to anticipate that this dupery of O'Connell's should get persons hereafter into serious trouble; and yet, we are far from feeling assured that such may not be the final termination of this "Order of Liberators."

In the little chapel "off George's street," we are informed 200 persons were admitted on Tuesday night into this Political Club; and last night as many more were expected to seek initiation. But on this subject more hereafter.

The medal in ordinary of the "Order of Liberators" is composed of Britannia metal, and is about the size of a half-crown piece, having a ring attached to it to be suspended by the wearer.

On the obverse we have Hibernia with her harp, a sword in her hand (pointed downwards) and her hound by her side; "*The Order of Liberators*," above—"*Ireland as she ought to be*," beneath. The shamrock encircles the whole.

On the reverse is a Cross with rays; on the right of which are three hands joined, and on the left the *tree and cap of liberty*. Above and beneath the Cross, are the mottoes, "*In hoc signo vinces*," and "*Erin go bragh*;" the whole is encircled with a wreath of shamrocks.

A *silver* medal of the Order, we understand, has been presented by Mr. O'Connell to Mr. John Fitzpatrick of this city, in token of approbation of his eminent services as Collector, Secretary, &c. of the *Rent*, both *Old* and *New*.

A Confirmation was held at the Cathedral on Thursday by the Lord Bishop of Waterford, when near three hundred young persons of both sexes partook of this ordinance. An excellent sermon was preached on the occasion, by the Very Rev. Dean Lee.

The remains of Lady E. Beresford were landed on Wednesday night, at Dunmore East, from the Crocodile packet, Captain Nuttall, and on Thursday morning were conveyed through this city in a hearse, drawn by six horses, for the family burial ground at Clonegam, in the estate of Curraghmore.

The remains of Mrs. Ussher, of Cappa, were brought into this city yesterday evening, and deposited in the Friends' Meeting House, King-street, whence, we understand, they will be removed for interment at ten o'clock this morning.

At Mr. Kennedy's auction, at Dunbrody yesterday, stock went very high. An in-calf cow of no peculiar breed, was sold for 24½ guineas.

On Monday, the Earl of Clancarty and suite arrived at Kilkenny, on his lordship's way to Borris, the seat of Thomas Kavanagh, Esq. whose lady, a daughter of the noble earl, is indisposed.

His Grace the archbishop of Tuam intends holding his next triennial visitation of the diocese of Killala, in St. Patrick's cathedral, Killala, on the 19th inst.

It is very desirable that merchants and shopkeepers should see the necessity of forcing the imperial copper currency into general circulation. There can be now no possible advantage in retaining the old copper money, for that has been recently placed on an exact level in point of value with the new issue. The old pence and halfpence are so deteriorated in appearance, that they must soon become mere raps. A large sum of the new coin still remains in the custom-houses unappropriated, and must be returned to the treasury against the 1st of October, if not exchanged in the interim. The policy of the thing is quite obvious, and when completed will give facility and despatch to business.

The Old and the New Rent.—No matter under what designation this impost on the Roman Catholics of this country be regarded, we find the collection is still going on, and filling the coffers of the exchequer of the *Association*. And all this is openly done in contravention of a positive act of Parliament.

The *Evening Mail* says, that Lord Wellesley's removal is resolved on, and that the Duke of Rutland is reported as his successor.

The late potato crop promises to be very productive in the counties of Meath and Louth.

We understand that the plan meant to be proposed to Parliament by Ministers for the modification of the Corn Laws, is to impose a duty on the importation of foreign grain of from 1s to 20s, to be regulated by a graduated scale, beginning at 1s per quarter on wheat, when the average price in this country is 60s, and increasing to 20s, when it is as low as 50s, and suffering the importation to be perfectly free when it is 70s, or upwards.—*Dublin Paper.*

His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam has arrived at his palace, in excellent health, after spending some time at the waters in England, and paying a visit to Lord Castlemaine and his respected brother, the Earl of Clancarty, at Garbally.

MILFORD HAVEN, SEPT. 9.—The foundation stone of the market-place erecting in the neighbourhood of Pembroke, was laid in Masonic style by the members of the loyal Welch, Hwlffordd, and St. David's lodges. The William and Mary yacht, belonging to the lord lieutenant of Ireland, and commanded by Captain Malcolm, R.N., put in here yesterday, on her passage from Deptford dock-yard to Dublin, through adverse winds. She has been round to that yard for her annual repairs. The sportsmen in this neighbourhood, have partaken of excellent sport since the 1st, owing to the fineness of the weather and the quantity of game on the ground. Partridges, hares, and pheasants, are unusually plentiful.

The following is the general order issued by Sir Archibald Campbell after the storming of Pagam-mew:—

"PAGAM-MEW, FEB. 9, 1826.—Providence has once more blessed with success the British arms in this country, and in the decisive defeat of the imposing force, posted under and within the walls of Pagam-mew, the major-general recognises a fresh display of the military virtues which have characterised the troops from the commencement of this war. Early on this day the enemy departing from the cautious system of defence, behind field works and entrenchments, which form their usual device of war, and relying on their numerical superiority, and singular advantages of ground, ventured on a succession of bold manœuvres, on the flanks and fronts of the British columns. This false confidence has been rebuked by a reverse, severe, signal, and disastrous. Their troops, at either arm, were repelled at every point, and their masses driven in confusion within their city. The storm of Pagam-mew which followed, exhibited the same features of intrepidity and self-devotion. The frequency of these acts of spirited soldiership on the part of his troops, renders it difficult for the major-general to vary the terms of his praise; but he offers to every officer and soldier engaged this day, the tribute of his thanks at once, with the affection of a commander, and the cordiality of a comrade."

AGGREGATE MEETING OF THE ROMAN CATHOLICS.

This meeting took place at the little Chapel in George's street, on Thursday. At one o'clock, the hour appointed, not half a dozen persons were assembled; about half an hour after, some twenty persons moved into the chapel, and instantly proceeded to business. On the motion of Mr. Patrick Flinn (clerk to a distillery), seconded by Mr. Hearn (apothecary), Mr. Thomas Fogarty, was called to the chair, who briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred on him. Mr. Hearn was appointed secretary. The following persons were then nominated and appointed a committee to prepare resolutions to lay before the meeting:—

Thomas Fogarty, Rev. Mr. Foran, Counsellor Hayes, Counsellor Walsh, Rev. Mr. Sheehan, Ignatius Fleming, James Esmonde, Rev. Mr. Flinn, Edward Kelly, Michael Hanly, and Robert Curtis, who immediately retired into the sacristy.

After an absence of an hour (during which the parties in collision on the committee evidently conceded to each other some points on the matter in dispute) the committee returned. The Rev. Mr. Sheehan first read a letter from Mr. M'Laughlin, (one of the treasurers of the Old Rent) in reply to one from Mr. Hearn, secretary to the meeting held on Sunday last, desiring the withholding of that fund until the sentiments of the country were ascertained. Mr. M'Laughlin expressed his regret at the appearance of disunion in their body, and gave it as his decided opinion, that the *old* rent will not be wanting, and that the *new* will be found quite sufficient. A resolution of thanks to Mr. M'Laughlin for his letter was then passed. It was then moved and carried, that the meeting had perfect reliance on the *new rent* being found adequate to their wants and wishes; and that the fourteen days' meeting of the Catholics of Ireland is the only medium of expressing their sentiments on the allocation of the *old*. It was also resolved that thanks be returned to the collectors of, and contributors to, the new Catholic rent. The Rev. Mr. Sheehan, in moving this resolution, said, that in a short time they would have an ample fund to protect not only the 40s freeholders, but to manage ALL their other affairs; that the collectors of this rent were worthy to be rivals of the heroes of Greece and Rome, and that that fund would yet be called—The Salvation Fund of Ireland.

Mr. Peter Kenney, jun. (apothecary), being loudly called on, came forward and said, on the part of the collectors of the new rent, that they had stepped forward at the call of *their country*, and of *Mr. O'Connell*—that £105 had already been collected in Waterford, and that they set a glorious example to all Ireland. He then spoke in very contemptuous and indignant language on the conduct of some vile *Orange* Catholic who attempted to slander them in the columns of the *Dublin Morning Post*, and praised his own and the exertions of his fellow-collectors.

Mr. Esmonde was then called to the chair, and thanks voted to Mr. Fogarty.

It was announced at the meeting that Mr. Power, of Gurteen, had subscribed £30 to the new rent; and the members present of the *Protecting* Committee were desired to meet instantly, as a great many claims were to be laid before them for *relief*.

THE PRIESTS.

The following is an extract of a letter from a most respectable correspondent in Parsonstown, detailing the occurrences growing out of the *tithes* of adverse priests to a place of public worship:—

"During the last week this town has exhibited scarcely less than the appearance of rebellion, in consequence of the serious misunderstanding which exists among the Roman Catholic priests and people. On Friday evening it became necessary to take legal possession of the chapel for the Rev. P. Kennedy, and to eject the partisans of the Rev. Mr. Crotty, a priest who labours under the sentence of his church and bishops, but who nevertheless appears to sway the minds of the lower order of the people, in defiance of every injunction and prohibition. In the execution of this painful duty, performed by the Earl of Rosse, as senior magistrate, and a few of the police, the mob, amounting to thousands, evinced the most daring and tumultuary disposition. They commenced by assailing the new chapel with stones and all kinds of missiles, and from thence proceeded to the town, where they demolished the windows of all those Roman Catholic inhabitants obnoxious to their favourite Crotty. At this moment a party of the 56th regiment arrived from the barracks, and Lord Rosse proceeded at their head, and soon cleared the town without a life being lost. The party remained under arms during the night, and with the exception of volleys of stones, and breaking of windows, the town remained tolerably quiet during the rest of the night. On the following day (Saturday) a petty sessions assembled, and several of Crotty's ringleaders were indicted on charges of conspiracy and riot. Amongst these we noticed several of the shopkeepers, priests, &c. &c, &c. On Saturday night, the same tumultuary disposition evinced itself; one man was shot in the head by Mr. B., whilst in the act of attacking his house. The sentinels were also attacked and compelled to fire, and the town afforded some idea of those frightful scenes so familiar in this unhappy country in 1798. I cannot close these hasty observations without expressing my entire approbation at the manner the police conducted themselves under the orders of Captain Ferneyhough and Mr. Judge, officers of police. The whole of these disgraceful proceedings will come under judicial inquiry at the ensuing quarter sessions."

DOVER, SEPT. 11.—By the Britannia, which came in yesterday, we had a strange visitor, an Irishman, named Prior, clothed in a sackcloth shirt, girt round the waist, without hat or shoes, or indeed any article of apparel besides his sack-cloth shirt, except a pair of light trowsers. This poor fellow left Dover two or three days ago, after reaching it on foot, with a passport from the French consul in London, for the purpose, as he says, of getting the monks of the monastery of La Trappe to dispossess him of a demon with which he says he is troubled. On arriving at Calais he was suffered to pass, but in a few hours afterwards the gendarmes went in pursuit of him, and overtook him at about nine miles from Boulogne. They conveyed him to prison in Boulogne, where he remained until the Britannia was ready to sail for England, and then he was taken on board forcibly to be returned to Dover. When he was arrested by the Police, he was quite naked, with the exception of his shirt, but a person who is confined in prison at Boulogne humanely gave him a pair of trowsers. The man appears to be sane enough on all points, except that of possession by the demon, and reasons well upon what he calls the injustice of sending him away from France when provided with a passport, requiring the authorities to afford him aid and protection in case of need, merely because he is clothed in sackcloth, and goes barefooted. On his arrival at Dover he was provided with twenty-five francs in silver, which were given to him by the police, or by some of the religious devotees in Boulogne, with whom he appeared to be a great favourite. Indeed, the good old ladies of Boulogne were quite indignant with the police for sending away this holy pilgrim.

At an early hour on Wednesday morning, a fire took place in Chancery-lane, Dublin, by which a young man named Kelly, son to a watch-maker, was burned to death.

THE FORTY-SHILLING FREEHOLDERS.

Mr. Sheil, in pleading lately for a grant from the Popish Exchequer, in aid of such forty-shilling freeholders as had acted with perfidy to their landlords, does not impute such baseness to the free inclinations of those *patriots*. With more truth and accuracy he says—(according to the report of his speech in the *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday)—"I will not ask whether the application of the rent to the succour of the freeholders may be tortured into a violation of the statute, but I will inquire of my own heart, whether it would not be *utterly base and abominable to* HAVE EXCITED THE FORTY SHILLING FREEHOLDERS INTO A REVOLT—(mark this)—AGAINST THEIR SUPERIORS, *and then leave the wretches whom* WE HAVE WROUGHT into acts of desperate *patriotism* (!!!) to the compassion of the landlords and the winds." "God forbid," says the same gentleman, "that we should abandon the poor freeholders, *and permit the wretches upon whom* WE HAVE ENTAILED SO MUCH DISASTER to remain without hope."

LORD GEORGE BERESFORD'S PETITION.

We rejoice to learn that Lord George Beresford has pledged himself to petition against the return made by the Waterford priests. From all that we have heard of the facts of the Waterford election; from what Mr. Maxwell has told of the Cavan election, which was a sample of all the rest; and from what we know of the law, we can have no doubt of Lord George's success. The pettifogging lawyers of the Catholic association have taken up an opinion that no interference at an election, but the interference of some officer of the Crown or a Peer, short of actual force, can avoid the return; we believe that enough of actual force can be proved; but, though the mistake is natural enough in men whose reading and experience go no farther than a little "dock law" and *nisi prius* practice, we shall show that Mr. O'Connell and his friends are wrong in supposing that *menaces* are not enough to avoid a return. The question will be tried by men whose minds are not narrowed by professional habits; and it will be tried, not as a point raised upon an indictment, or an issue at *nisi prius*, but as a great constitutional question. The fundamental principles of the law will be applied to it, and the light of analogy let in. To such a tribunal, acting by such principles, it will be in vain to urge the want of precedent, to defeat a conspiracy which was itself without example: however, even in the most strict literal interpretation of the law, the Waterford election was undoubtedly bad, by the statute of Westminster the first, Chapter the Fifth, which we transcribe at length, with Lord Coke's translation and commentary for the benefit of the Roman Catholic lawyers. It is not merely, as will be seen more clearly by the old French, than by the translation, the King himself, or a great man, whose interference at elections, "by malice or menaces," is provided against. "No other;" that is, no man whatever shall presume to disturb the freedom of elections. In the "*Articuli Cleri*" 9 Edw. II. even prayers are forbidden to be employed; it provides "quod cessent preces et oppressiones, in hac parte." We have made a large collection of cases of elections, in corporation and elsewhere, set aside upon the statute of Westminster I.; which we shall give in time, for the information to be useful. In the mean time as the question is one of immense importance, we solicit the assistance of our professional friends.

Here follows the statute of West-Minster, 1st c. 5. 3d Edw. 1st.—[*London Paper*].

Et pur ceo que elections doient estre frankes, cy. defend le roy sur la greeve forfeiture (1), que nul haute home, ne auter, per payar des armes, ne per malice ou menaces, ne disturbe de faire franke election.

And because elections ought to be free, the King commandeth upon great forfeiture, that no man by force of arms, nor by malice, or menacing, shall disturb any to make free election.

See the statute of 7 H. 4, that knights of shires for the parliament shall be chosen *libere et indifferenter sine prece aut precepto*.

There were two mischiefs before the making of this statute. 1. For that elections were not duly made. 2. That elections were not freely made; and both these were against the ancient maxime of the law, *Fiant elections rite et libere sine interruptione aliqua*; and again, *Electio libera est*; for before this act in the irregular reign of H. 3. the electors had neither their free nor their due elections, for sometimes by force, sometimes by menaces, and sometimes by malice the electors were framed, and wrought to make election of men unworthy, or not eligible, so as their election was neither due, nor free: this act briefly rehearseth the old rule of the common law (for that elections ought to be free) wherein both the said points are included; 1. it must be a due election; and 2. It must be a free election.

This statute doth enact, that no man upon grievous forfeiture shall disturb any to make free election, and is excellently penned in two respects; first, for that generally it extendeth to all elections, that is to say, to every dignity, office, or place elective, be it ecclesiastical or temporall, of what kinde or quality soever. Secondly, the act is penned in the name of the King, viz. the King commandeth: and therefore the King bindeth himself not to disturb any electors to make free election, as in the like case upon a statute made in the raigne of the said King; the act saying, *rex perpendens, &c.* the same bound the King. Now that the elector might make free and due elections without displeasure or fear thereof, by this act of Parliament, as a sure defence, the King commandeth the same upon grievous forfeiture: and this act extends to all elections, as well by those that at the making of this act had power to make them, as by those whose power was raised, or created since this act.

(1) *Greece forfeiture.*) That is, the disturbers to be punished by grievous fines and imprisonment.

What offices and places be eligible, see Artic, super Chart. cap. 8. and this act extendeth to all elections in counties, universities, cities, corporations, and other places.

And thus much shall suffice for the understanding of this excellent and necessary act. See hereafter cap. 10.

[We have looked into the statute and commentary referred to in this article, and find them correctly given.—*Editor of the Mail*].

JEWS SOCIETY.

CORK, SEPT. 14.—Yesterday a numerous and highly respectable meeting of the society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, was held at the Wesleyan Meeting-house, in Patrick-street, Joseph Deane Freeman, Esq., in the chair. After the Secretary had read the report for the past year, the meeting was addressed by the Rev. gentleman who formed the deputation from the parent society—and also by several others, both lay and clerical belonging to our city. The proceedings were really interesting, and excited an intense feeling through the entire of the auditory. It was nearly four o'clock before the meeting had concluded, and the collection made on the occasion was commensurate with the well-known philanthrophy and benevolence of the individuals who attended on this gratifying occasion.—*Constitution.*

ENNISKILLEN—SEPT. 7.

MURDER—CLONES FAIR.—The fair of Clones on Thursday last presented a most alarming appearance, and has been melancholy in its consequences; several Protestants were dreadfully beat with stones, &c.; three men were carried off the street in a state of insensibility, two of whom had their skulls fractured, one of them in particular, of the name of Wiggins, received a blow of a stone on the head which may be said killed him on the spot, for after it he never spoke but one word, and lingered in great agony until Monday morning. Four men have been committed to Monaghan jail to abide their trial; there are others who could be identified as partners in the murder, who have left the country. A young man of the name of Ricked, and his mother (who lived near Clones) coming from Belturbet fair, were met by a gang of ruffians, who abused the man in such a way that it is uncertain if he recovers.—The poor woman they also beat, and cut one of her legs with some sharp weapon.—*Impartial Reporter.*

The application of ice to all parts of the body is said to be an infallible remedy for yellow fever.

FUNERAL OF LORD GIFFORD.

The mortal remains of this distinguished nobleman were last Tuesday morning deposited in a vault in the Rolls chapel, Chancery-lane.

The pall covering the coffin was supported by the following distinguished Law Officers. On the one side—the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Chief Baron of Scotland, and Sir William Grant. On the other—the Chief Justices of the Bench and Pleas, Mr. Justice Park, and Mr. Justice Gazelee.

On entering the chapel, the coffin was placed on trestles, in the centre of the middle aisle, and, the solemn ritual of the church of England having been pronounced, it was deposited in a vault on the north east side of the altar, immediately above the coffin of Sir William Fortescue, and opposite to that of Sir Thomas Plumer, after which the mourners returned in the same order.

We regret to state that Lord Chief Justice Abbot appeared much indisposed, and it was evident that it was not without pain he sustained that part in the procession, which his anxiety to pay homage to the deceased nobleman had induced him to accept.

We understand Lord Gifford has left behind him a family of six children; besides which Lady Gifford is daily expected to be confined. The eldest, a boy, and now heir to the title, is only ten years old.

RELIEF OF THE POOR OF CORK.

The following correspondence has taken place on the above subject:—

"Mansion-house, Cork, Sept. 1, 1826.

"SIR,—I think it my duty as chief magistrate of this populous city, to acquaint you, for the information of his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, that, in consequence of the distress which is felt here by the tradesmen, labourers, and lower orders of the inhabitants, from the want of employment, the high price of provisions, and the unusual prevalence of disease, I thought it right to call a meeting of my fellow-citizens to devise means for alleviating those evils; at which meeting it was agreed that a subscription should be entered into, to provide food for the great numbers who are in immediate want, and to give such other aid as our means may afford. This call has been most humanely met, and temporary relief is now administering; but as, with the funds we are likely to have from our own resources, it can be but temporary, and a long and generally unhealthy season being before us, I have been desired by my fellow-citizens to represent our situation to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant—no doubting but, with the humanity which characterises him, he will be pleased to take the state of our city into consideration, and afford such relief, by employment on public works, or by such other means as his Majesty's government may think most effectual, for the mitigation of the evils that are suffered here, and as far as possible to prevent our numerous and wretched poor from falling into utter destitution.

"I have the honor, &c.

"THOMAS F. HARRISON, Mayor.

"The Right Hon. H. Goulburn."

ANSWER.

"Dublin Castle, Sept. 7, 1826.

"SIR—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 1st, representing the distress which prevails among the tradesmen, labourers, and lower orders in the city of Cork, and, having submitted the same to the Lord Lieutenant, I am to acquaint you, that it is out of his Excellency's power to hold out any expectation of maintaining those persons who may, from temporary or local causes, be thrown out of employment, they being more properly objects of relief by local contributions. But as his Excellency cannot but feel deeply for the situation of these unfortunate persons, he has commanded me to transmit to you a sum of £200 in aid of the contributions made by the inhabitants for their relief, which I should be much obliged to you to acknowledge:

"I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

"HENRY GOULBURN.

"The Mayor of Cork."

Unfortunate Occurrence.—An altercation took place on Thursday last at Lifford, contiguous to Ennis, between two men of the name of O'Connor and Kelly, with respect, we understand, to the payment of 4d. worth of whiskey, which the former insisted the latter owed to a man named Sullivan. Kelly still persisted in a denial, when O'Connor, seizing a rack-stave, gave him so desperate a blow on the head, as it is supposed fractured his skull, or at least caused a concussion of the brain. He was immediately conveyed to the county infirmary, where he died on the following evening. T. Ievers, Esq. coroner, held an inquest on the body. Verdict—"Died in consequence of a blow of a rack-stave, given him by Michael O'Connor." O'Connor, who is a very young man, has absconded, and we are informed has taken with him his murderous weapon. Kelly was a young man of good and peaceable character, leaving a wife, whom he married about six months since, far advanced in state of pregnancy.—*Ennis Advertiser.*

The Society of Friends in Dublin have subscribed £75, for relieving the distress which exists in the capital.

THE ARMY.

It is said that Gen. Lord Lynedoch, G.C.B. will be appointed Colonel of the 14th Foot, *vice* Gen. Sir Harry Calvert, Bart. deceased—that Major-Gen. Lord Frederick Bentinck will obtain the Colonelcy of the 58th Foot; and that Lieut.-Gen. Sir Alexander Hope, G.C.B. and M.P., will succeed the late General Sir Harry Calvert, as Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea Hospital.

The recent general court martial, at Plymouth, on Lieut. Henry Yielding Eagar, paymaster of the 32d regiment, has terminated in the conviction of that officer. He was arraigned on five distinct charges, for embezzling or fraudulently misapplying various items in his account, amounting altogether to the sum of £495. The sentence of the court ordered him to be dismissed from his Majesty's service; but, in consideration of some mitigating circumstances, he has been permitted to retire upon the half-pay of his rank, as Lieutenant in the army.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

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; Kil-dare 18.

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

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.
Bank Stock	—	224½	224½	224½
Irish 3 per Ct. Cons.	—	—	77⅞	77⅞
Do. do. reduced	—	—	77⅛⅛	⅛
Gov. Deb. 3½ Ct.	—	86 5⅛	84⅛	86⅛
Do. Stock 3½ per Ct.	84½	—	84	84⅛
Do. New 4 per Ct.	—	95⅛	93½	93⅛
G. Canal Loan, 6 p. Ct.	—	60	59½	60
Royal Canal Stock	—	—	—	—
National Insurance..	—	—	—	—
Royal Irish Insurance	—	—	—	—
St. Patrick's In. Co.	—	—	—	—
Mining Co. of Ireland	—	—	—	—
Hibernian Bank....	—	—	—	—

PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS, SEPT. 13.

Red. Three per Cents.	shut	Bank Stock.....	shut
Cons. Three per Cts.	79¼	Long Annuities..	ex. div.
Three and a half per Cts.	shut	India Stock.....	270pm.
3½ per Cents Red.	shut	India Bonds....	18
Four per Cents.	95	Ex. Bills (1½d)	79pm.
Four p. Cts. Scrip.	pm. par.	Consols for Acc.	79¼
Four per Cts. 1826,	shut		

This Journal is extensively circulated in the counties of Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow, and is taken at all the public news rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, and at Johnston and Co.'s, Newspaper agents, *Dublin*—at the Chapter, and Peile's Coffee-houses, and at Newton and Barker's, agents, *London*; at the Exchange News-room, *Liverpool*; and at various other places of public resort in both kingdoms.

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