# The Waterford 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. VI.—No. 530. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1828. PRICE 6d


## BOARD AND LODGINGS

WANTED, for a MARRIED COUPLE, in a Small Family, where there are no Children or other Lodgers; on moderate terms; the plainer the living the better. The country would not be objected to.
Address to X. X. at the office of this Paper (post-paid).

## APOTHECARY BUSINESS.

WANTED, a young Man who has a part of his Apprenticeship unexpired.
Application to be made at the Office of this Paper, if by letter (post-paid), directed for W. D.

## LECTURES.

F. HOWES respectfully informs the Citizens of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he will deliver at the Lecture Room of the Mechanics' Society, THREE LECTURES on the ALLIANCE of MUSIC, POETRY, and ORATORY, one on the EVENING of WEDNESDAY the 10th, one on the EVENING of THURSDAY the 11th, and one on the EVENING of FRIDAY the 12th inst.
Tickets, 2s each, or 5s for the Three Lectures; Children's Tickets 1s 6d each, 3s for the Three Lectures.
Syllabuses and Tickets to be had at the several Newspaper Offices, at the Booksellers, and at Mr. H.'s, Lady-lane.
Subject of the 1st Lecture—Music and Poetry—do. of 2d Lecture, Poetry—do. of 3d Lecture, Oratory, Versification, &c.
☞ Lectures to commence at 8 o'clock.

## NOTICE.

THE COLLEGE of PHYSICIANS having deputed Lord GEORGE BERESFORD to PRESERVE the GAME on their Estate in the County of Waterford, it is requested that no person will Sport upon the Lands of Templeeverich, Lionegeragh, East and West Shannakill, Kilmoylan, Portnaboe, Curraghbonlintbles, and Curragharrehy, as after this Notice any person found Sporting will be prosecuted accprding to law.
Curraghmore, Sept. 6.

## GAME.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all GAME on the ESTATES of the Right Honourable Earl FORTESCUE, situate in the Barony of Gaultier, County of Waterford, will henceforth be strictly PRESERVED; it is, therefore, requested that Gentlemen will not sport over said Grounds without permission, as directions have been given to treat as trespassers any persons found so offending after this Notice.
September 6.

## IN YOUGHAL—TO BE LET,

A MOST convenient and well-situated CORN STORE, with or without PROVISION and BUTTER CELLARS.
Proposals will be received by Thomas Harvey.
Youghal, 18th of 8th Mo. 1828.

## SUGARS BY AUCTION.

WILLIAM WHITE will offer for Sale by Auction, on MONDAY, the 15th inst., at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, 100 casks TRINIDAD SUGAR, consisting of Hogsheads, Tierces, and Barrels. The Sugars will be sold in BOND.
Sale to commence at ONE o'Clock.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.
Waterford, Sept. 5, 1828.

## DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting and carried on in this City between FRANCIS PHAIR and Co., as Paper Manufacturers has been this day DISSOLVED by mutual consent; and will in future be carried on by JEREMIAH and ROBERT HARDUM.
All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to pay the amount of their accounts to J. and R. Hardum, who are authorised to receive same; and those persons to whom the said firm are indebted, are requested to furnish their accounts that they may be discharged forthwith.
Signed by power of Attorney for FRANCIS PHAIR,
ADOLPHUS KEYSER.
JEREMIAH HARDUM.
ROBERT HARDUM.
Waterford, September 5, 1828.

## WATERFORD ASSOCIATION FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

AT a highly respectable meeting of the Citizens of Waterford, held in the Town Hall, on Friday, Sept. 5, the following Resolutions were unanimously passed,
The Right Hon. Sir JOHN NEWPORT, Bart., M.P., in the Chair—

Moved by James Knight, Esq., and seconded by the Rev. Mr. Ryland—
That we deem the Association for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge among the industrious classes, calculated to confer great advantages upon that portion of our fellow citizens, and well worthy of support and patronage.

Moved by William M. Ardagh, Esq., and seconded by Thomas Scott, Esq.—
That the Right Hon. Sir John Newport be requested to become Patron of the Association.

Moved by Joshua W. Strangman, Esq., seconded by Mr. B. Graham—
That James Wallace, Thomas Wyse, William Christmas, and Thomas Scott, Esqrs., be requested to become Presidents.

Moved by Mr. John Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. P. D. Burke—
That the following Gentlemen be requested to become Vice-Presidents:—James Knight, H. W. Barron, Joshua W. Strangman, Thomas Nevins, Capt. Doyle, H. Downes, Thomas Fogarty, Wm. M. Ardagh, R. Hayes, John Archbold, Charles Tandy, Esqrs., and Rev. Mr. Ryland.

Moved by Mr. John Palmer, seconded by Mr. B. Graham—
That we consider it necessary to have a permanent place of Meeting, and that to procure such, a Subscription List be opened, and that the following Committee be appointed to carry the object into effect:—Thomas Scott, James Knight, John Archbold, Joshua W. Strangman, and Wm. M. Ardagh, Esqrs., Rev. Mr. Ryland, Mr. B. Graham, and Mr. W. Farrell.

Moved by Mr. John Fitzpatrick, seconded by Mr. Walter Farrell—
That Sir John Newport leave the Chair, and that Thomas Scott, Esq. be called thereto.

Moved by Charles Tandy, Esq., seconded by James Knight, Esq.—
That thanks be given to Sir John Newport, for attending this Meeting, and for his dignified and proper conduct in the chair.

## OUTRAGE AND £580 REWARD.

Clonmel, July 25, 1828.

WHEREAS, on this Morning, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'Clock, a man, posted behind a stone-gap, on the Dungarvan Road, about a mile and a half from Clonmel, discharged a shot from a gun at Mr. Thomas Samuel Grubb, and Mr. Patrick Leahy, Civil Engineer, while returning together to Clonmel, in the gig of the former gentleman from Russelstown, where he is erecting a mill.

Now we, the undersigned, hereby promise to pay the several sums annexed to our names, to any person who (within Six Months from the date hereof), shall give such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the individual who fired the said shot, or to the conviction of any person who may have procured or instigated the same.

Any person giving private information of the above outrage will be well rewarded, on application to G. Fitzgerald, Esq. Clonmel.
[Here follow the signatures and list of subscriptions amounting to upwards of £580.]

## DUBLIN CASTLE.

The Lord Lieutenant, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice, the persons concerned in the attempt to assassinate Mr. Thomas Samuel Grubb, and Mr. Patrick Leahy, by firing at them, as mentioned in the foregoing advertisement, is pleased hereby to promise his Majesty's most gracious pardon to any of them (excepting the person who fired the shot), who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, discover his accomplices, so as they or any of them be convicted.
Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 2d day of August, 1828.
By his Excellency's Command,
W. GREGORY.

## NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—Sept. 15, Stradbally.
COUNTY TIPPERARY.—Sept. 12, Silvermies; 15, Mullinahone.
COUNTY LIMERICK.—Sept. 12, Kilfennycommon; 13, Tullow; 15, Adare, Brury.
COUNTY WEXFORD.—Sept. 15, Newtownbarry.
COUNTY KILKENNY.—Sept. 12, Kilkenny, *frize*; 15, Thomastown, Castlecomer; Inistiogue, 8.

## PROTESTANT ORPHAN SCHOOL.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of five pounds, a bequest of the late Mr. George Pounder.

## CHARITY BALL.

A CHARITY BALL at ROCKSHIRE HOUSE, near the Bridge Hotel, Waterford, on MONDAY, 15th September, under the patronage of many Ladies and Gentlemen of distinction.

STEWARDS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sir Thos. Esmonde, Bart. | John Maher, |
| Henry W. Barron, | Maurice Rearyne, |
| Nicholas Power, | James Esmonde, and |
| Alexander Sherlock, | H. P. Snowe, Esqrs. |
| William Newport, | |

Tickets 7s each—to be had of the Stewards, at the Newspaper Offices, the shops of Mr. Stephen Phelan, and Representatives of the late John Bull, of M. Castelli, and of David Murphy.
Waterford, 6th Sept.

## THE MARKETS.

*Waterford, Sept.* 10.—On Saturday the supply of wheat from farmers was large, but of barley and oats scanty. Yesterday, corn of all kinds was in small supply; wheat in brisk demand; wheat, 24s to 26s per barrel; barley, 12s to 15s; oats, 10s 6d to 12s, and by mealmen 13s to 14s; oatmeal per cwt. by retail 13s to 14s. Flour, 2ds, 3ds to 3ds per bag; 3ds, 22s to 28s; 4ths, 12s to 14s. Butter, yesterday, 75s to 77s per cwt. for best quality; weighed at the crane on Saturday 836, Monday 75, yesterday 175 firkins; Swansea coals, 2s 10d to 3s; Newport, 3s 2d to 3s 4d per barrel.

*Cork, Sept.* 8.—Butter, first quality, 74s; seconds, 70s; thirds, 65s; fourths, 60s; fifths, 56s; sixths, 41s, to the merchants.—Firsts, 60s; seconds, 56s; thirds, 50s; fourths, 46s; fifths, 42s; sixths 24s, to the country.

*Dublin Corn Exchange, Sept.* 5.—There were but moderate supplies of grain at market this week, the farmers being engaged in securing the harvest, for which the weather has been most favourable. There has not been any alteration in prices except that here advanced to-day from 3d to 6d per barrel, and the sale of flour and oatmeal very dull at late prices—wheat, 27s to 32s; here, 11s to 13s; oats, 10s to 12s.

DUBLIN CORN MARKET NOTE

*For the Week ending Sept.* 5.

| | | From s. | d. | To s. | d. | M.P. s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1727 | Wheat, per barrel....20stone | 20 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 28 | 4½ |
| 611 | Here, per barrel.....16do.. | 11 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 12 | 2½ |
| 72 | Barley per do.....16do.. | 14 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 14 | 2 |
| 2167 | Oats per do.....14do.. | 10 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 12 | 1 |
| 7670 | Flour per cwt.....9do.. | 4 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 730 | Oatmeal per cwt..... | 9 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 10 | 10½ |
| *Sold to Bakers only*, 4299 cwt. Flour | | 15 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 19 | 0½ |

Wheat and Flour to form the Assize of Bread, 48s 4d = per Sack of 20 Stone.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts, Flour. (ct.) 10,839 | 1st from 22s | 0d to 24s | 0d |
| Sales of Flour 7,670 | 2d from 15s | 0d to 20s | 0d |
| | 3d from 4s | 0d to 13s | 0d |

Quartern loaf, 9d | Half quartern, 4½d.

*Clonmel, September* 5.—Wheat is coming in in fair supply, and may be quoted from 14d to 16d per stone, and 16½d for prime red wheat for grinding, while some good white lammas brings 17d. Some very small parcels of oats are offering, mostly of an inferior description, and may be set down at 8d to 10d per stone, according to quality. Bere and barley as per last. Oatmeal 12s per cwt, in no demand. Flour is 1s lower, 2ds being now at 37s per bag. There were yesterday 242 firkins of butter at our weigh-house – price for first qualities 72s 6d per cwt.

*London Corn Exchange, September* 5.—Owing to the magnitude of our supplies, the mealing trade was extremely heavy this morning, when fine samples of old, as well as new wheat were 2s per quarter lower than on Monday, while the ordinary and rough samples were unsaleable. The new barley at market was so very indifferent, that the maltsters would not buy it—therefore it must be sunk into the grinding descriptions. Oats are full 1s per quarter cheaper, and dull sale at that decline. Importations since Monday, 7,400 qrs. of English, 12,250 of Foreign, and 200 of Irish wheat; 500 of English, and 2,750 of Foreign barley; 4,600 qrs. of English, 5,000 qrs. of Foreign Oats, and 8,300 sacks of flour.

## EXPORTS FROM THE PORT OF WATERFORD

FROM SEPT. 4 TO SEPT. 6.

Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol—680 firks butter, 1150 cwt. flour, 47 cakes greaves, 20 brls. wheat, 209 pigs.

Regent, Blabes, Shoreham—200 fls. bacon, 510 firks. butter, 520 brls. oats,

Brilliant, Gardin, London—1322 brls. oats, 432 brls barley.

Flora, Parle, Bristol—194 brls. wheat, 675 cwt. flour, 6 tons bran.

John and Elizabeth, Harding, Plymouth—559 brls. oats.

Prosperous, Mitchell, Portsmouth, &c.—460 fls. bacon, 20 cwt. lard, 230 firks. butter, 296 brls. oats, 6 packs feathers, 3 brls. beef, 1 brl. pork.

Selsey, Lancaster, Falmouth—1200 cwt. flour.

## PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—September 5th, Charles, Jeffery, Liverpool, general cargo; Stockton, Giles, Shoreham, ballast; Francis and Mary, Gray, Portsmouth, ditto; John, Newman, Newport, coals; Hope (from Cork), Watkins, Bristol, general cargo; Friends, Seedwell, Newport, ballast.—6th, Hester, Davies, Cork, ballast, (for Newport); Brothers, Morgan, ditto ditto (for Cardiff); Minerva, Owens, ditto, flour (for Swansea); Star, Bishop, Bristol, m. goods; Pacific, Evans, Cardiff, coals; Eliza, Davis, Chester, ditto; Catherine, Whelan, Dungarvan, wheat (for Bristol); New St. Martin, Higgins, ditto, copper ore (for Swansea); Ocean, Challacombe, Newport, coals; Maria Louisa, De Sylva, Cork, ballast (for Llannelly); Sister Anne, Guthrie, ditto, ditto (for Ayr); Ann, Rosier, ditto, ditto (for Newport); Patriot, Rothery, Charante, brandy (for Liverpool and the Clyde); Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Cork, ballast (for Swansea); Maria and Martha, Evans, Swansea, culm, (for Bar of Loch).—7th, None.—8th, Star, Shaw, Jersey, apples; Emerald Isle, Thomas, Pembray, coals; Fame, Ballantine, Limerick, grain (for London); Irene, Cuthbertson, Liverpool, salt; Devonshire, Lowther, Swansea, culm.—9th, Gipsy (steamer), Corlett, Liverpool, m. goods.

SAILED—September 9, Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—put back at 6 P. M. and sailed again at 2 A. M. next morning, the wind having abated.—7th, None.—8th, Mary Elliott, Pearce, Portsmouth, butter, bacon, &c.; New St. Martin, Higgins, Swansea, copper ore (from Dungarvan).—9th, Sister Ann, Guthrie, Ayr, ballast (from Cork); Patriot, Rothery, Liverpool and the Clyde, Charante, brandy, &c.; Minerva, Owens, Swansea, flour (from Cork).

Wind at 8 a. m. S. W.

Arrived from Waterford—At Bristol, 1st Petrel, Harris; 2d, Felicity, Davis.

## SHIP NEWS.

The Anna, from Waterford, for Newfoundland, was spoken on the 27th August, off Cape Clear, by the Mars, Clapperton, arrived at Liverpool.

The Francis and Mary has arrived in Cork, from Quebec, 25 days' passage.

## BIRTHS.

In Cork, the lady of Lieut. Armstrong, 30th regiment, of a daughter.

On Wednesday, at the Castle Barracks, Limerick, the lady of Surgeon Bampfield, 32d regt. of a son.

## MARRIED.

At Rathaspeck Church, county Wexford, on the 1st instant, by the Rev. David Thompson, John Dobbyn Roberts, Esq., son to John Roberts, of Belmont, county Waterford, Esq. to Mary, youngest daughter of the late George Symes, of Wicklow, Esq.

At Parsonstown, on the 29th ult., Samuel Bradley, of Castlecomer, Esq. to Catherine, third daughter of George Gregory, Esq. Surveyor of Excise.

On Thursday, at St. George's church, Dublin, the Rev. George Hindes, to Fanny Louisa, fourth daughter of the late Rev. V. Griffith, of Mountrath.

On the 3d inst., O'Brien Dillon, of Nenagh, in the county Tipperary, Esq., to Anastatia, second daughter of the late Mich. Keogh, of Crumlin, Esq. Barrister-at-law.

On the 30th ult., at Stowey, Somerset, John Waidlaw Johnstone, Esq., youngest son of Charles Johnstone, Esq., of Drum, in the county of Monaghan, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of the late Charles Duffin, Esq. of Dublin.

## DIED.

On Monday evening, at her residence, John's-hill, at an advanced age, Mrs. Anne Watson, relict of Mr. Watson, of Killconnell, county Carlow, and daughter of the late Mr. Penrose, of John's-gate, in this city.

Friday, at Wexford, William Harvey, Esq., treasurer of the county.

Wednesday, at Cashel, much regretted, Mr. Thos. Dormer, for upwards of 30 years a Vicar Choral.

Last Monday, at Bath, in the 102d year of her age, Mrs. Mary Calvert.

On the 4th instant, at his lodgings in Maylor-street, Cork, after a short illness, the Rev. Thomas Tuckey, of Marino, near Bantry, one of the Vicars Choral of the Cathedral of Lismore, and eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Tuckey, of Clogheen.

## *LONDON, SATURDAY, SEPT.* 6.

(From the *Courier*.)

Despatches have been received from Lord Heytesbury, at Odessa, dated the 19th August. The Russian guards having crossed the Danube, on their route to the main army before Choumla, the Grand Duke Michael was expected to leave Odessa on the 20th, in order to put himself at their head: and the return of the Emperor to the army was expected to take place before the end of the month, by which time the reinforcements, to the amount of forty thousand men, would have reached their destination. The fatigues and hardships to which the Corps diplomatique had been subject in following the Head-quarters in Bulgaria had been so severe, that it was expected that they would remain for the present at Odessa, until circumstances should call for their presence in advance. The fortress of Poty, on the eastern coast of the Euxine had surrendered; and the Russian Admiral Greig was pressing Varna by sea. By neutral vessels arrived at Odessa from Constantinople, it was stated that a scarcity of corn began to be felt in that capital; in consequence of which, an embargo was to be imposed at Odessa, on all vessels bound with corn to the Mediterranean.

Advices have been received from St. Petersburgh, which announce that the Russian Government has expressed its decided disapprobation of Don Miguel's usurpation, and its positive determination to adhere to its recognition of the rights of Don Pedro to the Throne of Portugal.

Accounts have been received, this morning, from Madeira, by the Comet, which sailed on the 9th ult. Every thing was in a tranquil state, and the popular feeling general in favour of Don Pedro. The military force amounted to 3,000 men; and three gun boats had been launched. According to an agreement entered into between the English Consul and the Captain of the Medina frigate, the blockade was suspended as far as related to British ships.

## THE MINISTRY—IMPORTANT.

(From the *Bristol Journal*.)

We should not revive the rumour of Mr. Peel's intention of retiring from the Duke of Wellington's Administration, had we not received the hint from a quarter on which we can place considerable reliance. The whole of Mr. Peel's connexions will also follow his example; his brother, the Under Secretary, as well as his brother in-law, Mr. Dawson. The latter gentleman could hardly remain after his knowledge of the displeasure of the Premier, at his conduct at the Derry dinner. But the retirement of Mr. Peel, we are assured, has nothing to do with the question of Catholic emancipation. Upon this head Mr. Peel is no recreant—he is as staunch as ever. The difference of opinion that exists between himself and the Noble Premier is upon the Currency Question. And we can assure our commercial and agricultural friends, and the country bankers generally, that the Act for the suppression of small notes in April next, will not now be carried into effect, without a Parliamentary Committee being appointed to inquire into its probable effects and operation. And for this purpose, and for that of introducing into the Legislature such a BILL of SECURITIES as every good Catholic ought to approve, and for laying before Parliament the state of our Foreign relations, more particularly in regard to Greece and Turkey, the Legislature will be assembled in November next. In the interim, and it will be an interval of little more than ten weeks, the country will, we are sure, with confidence rely upon the wise, the energetic, and decisive measures, which our Noble Premier will take to lay before it, a clear, true, and unvarnished statement of its foreign and domestic policy. Where danger threatens he will boldly meet it—where the errors of his predecessors obstruct the public prosperity he will gradually and unhesitatingly remove them; nor will he, we are sure, deceive the nation with false hopes or delusive promises. Wherever we travel, and whatever Provincial paper we peruse, with few exceptions, we find the most perfect confidence is placed in the intentions of our Noble Premier.

In answer to an application made to the Earl of Glengall, as Colonel of the Tipperary Militia, by the Managing Committee of the Munster Provincial Dinner, for his permission to have the Staff Band in attendance, the Secretary received the following reply:—

"London, August 22, 1828.

"SIR—I regret that, as Colonel of a Regiment, I consider it totally inconsistent with my duty, to permit any soldiers under my command to attend any party dinners, of whatever description they may be.

"I remain, Sir, your most obedient servant,
"GLENGALL."

The chapel of Winchester College, which has long been an object of attraction to the passing stranger, now possesses additional claims to public admiration. The whole of the ancient painted windows (nine in number) containing upwards of 3000 feet of glass, have been completely restored according to their original designs; and, for brilliancy of colours and rich mellow effect, now present a most beautiful specimen of the perfection of which this elegant art is susceptible.

IRISH DEXTERITY.—CORK, AUG. 22.—Yesterday, about eleven o'clock, a gentleman walking by the water-side, on Sullivan's quay, heard the heavy tramp of a horse close behind him, and on turning round, found the animal (one of the dray-cart breed) rearing high, and ready to "topple" on him. Finding retreat impracticable, the gentleman opposed him with his hands, and got slightly cut. The animal reared again still higher than before. Inevitable destruction threatened his biped antagonist, when the latter, watching his opportunity, seized his enemy by the forelegs, just as he was almost on an equipoise, and with much dexterity pitched him and his rider over the quay. The tide being in, both were picked up without injury.—*Correspondent of the Morning Herald*.

The English Actors who lately performed in Paris, are now playing at Rouen. They made their *debut* on the 25th ult. in that city, with the tragedy of *Jane Shore*, in which Mr. Abbott and Miss Smithson sustained the principal parts.

To prevent accidents by steam-vessels, a contrivance has been made for causing the night lanterns to revolve by the action of the paddle wheel. The excellence of this species of signal light will be apparent, when we recollect how completely it differs from any shore-light that can be employed; and, as such, how impossible it would be for the one to be mistaken for the other.—*Belfast News Letter*.

The extraordinary warm weather which has followed the heavy rains has kept the green crops, the gardens, and the pastures, fresh and vigorous in the native green and healthy hue of summer.

## PORTUGAL.

Private letters from Lisbon state that the most serious misunderstanding continued to exist between Don Miguel and the precious old Queen. In fact, it is said, so great has been the animosity between them, that Miguel has acted with personal violence towards his astonished mother. The dispute is said to have been materially heightened by the Don's refusal to be immediately crowned. While these hopeful doings were carried on in the Palace, the subordinate workers of iniquity were not idle out of doors—for arrests continued to be persisted in openly and secretly to a very alarming extent, and great enormities were understood to be still perpetrated with impunity.

The letters say it was fully expected that Sir John Doyle would be acquitted, in order that a misunderstanding with the British Government might be avoided, and that in fact the trial was a mere mockery to keep up appearances. The trial was expected to be concluded by the 30th ult.

The Lisbon printed Shipping List, received by the last packet, shows the miserable state to which the trade of Portugal, the above port in particular, is fast advancing. It appears that on the 16th ult. the whole of the Foreign vessels in the Tagus, consisted of only 15 sail, of which six were Brazilian, one French frigate (Themis), three Swedes, one Sardinian, two Russian, one Netherlands, one Austrian, and not a vessel of any description under the English flag. What a picture does this exhibit of this once famous port!

### MR. ENEAS M'DONNELL.

Mr. Eneas Macdonnell has been discharged from Newgate by Lord Leveson Gower.

(From the *Dublin Mail*).

We can state upon the best possible authority, that political feeling or party bias formed no part of the considerations which led to the enlargement of Mr. M'Donnell; nor was it until *eight* medical gentlemen—four of them being in the employment of the Crown—concurred in an opinion that Mr. M'Donnell's life would be endangered by further confinement, that the order for his release was made out.

The facts are these. Some time since a memorial was prescnted, praying the mitigation of Mr. M'Donnell's sentence on the plea of ill health and apprehended dissolution. Dr. Jackson, the state physician, Mr. Crampton, the surgeon general, Doctors Renny and Cheyne—all in the government medical department, received directions to take the subject of the memorial into their consideration—to see Mr. M'Donnell, and report upon his case. A difference of opinion having arisen amongst these gentlemen as to the *immediate* danger of the petitioner, the Lord Lieutenant declined interfering, and Mr. M'Donnell remained a prisoner. He was subsequently visited by Surgeons Colles, Carmichael, Cooney, and a fourth gentleman, whose name has escaped us, who all gave written certificates of their opinion, that longer confinement would endanger the life of their patient. These certificates were forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, and by him referred to the Gentlemen who had before visited Mr. M'Donnell. A conference took place between the professional gentlemen, when it appeared that Mr. M'Donnell's symptoms had assumed a more formidable aspect, and every person present at the consultation concurred in expressing the opinion that further confinement would endanger his life. Under these circumstances, and upon this report, the order for his liberation was made out. We are thoroughly convinced, that the amiable and respectable individual and family against whom he flung his libels, will consider that his punishment, although perhaps inadequate to his crime, has been, under the circumstances, sufficient for the purposes of justice.

## THE SOUTH AMERICAN STATES.

The present condition of the South American States is far from satisfactory; and what might have been anticipated, is now apparent, that they will not attain the blessings connected with well-regulated and well-established forms of Government till after a painful and probably lengthened period of intestine disorders and civil broils, together with the frequent occurrence of more general and wide-spreading convulsions.

The scale of morals in all the South American States is represented, as it must of necessity be, at a very low level. Where there is little private virtue, there will be less public integrity, and without a certain measure of the latter, the government of a country, established on free principles, cannot be maintained. We should not at all be surprised were the dictatorship of Bolivar, in Columbia, to be permanent; and perhaps it admits of little doubt, that the firm and temperate, although arbitrary sway of such a man, would not only advance the present happiness of the people, but conduce much more than any other form of Government to the permanent prosperity of the country. Both Chili and Peru require a dictator, even more than Columbia.

The republic of Buenos Ayres was considered to be, with the exception of Brazil, the best regulated, and the most firmly established Government in South America. The unhappy and protracted war which still rages between these two States, as it has greatly weakened the powers and energies of both, may be followed by other evils of so formidable a nature as to reduce them to the level of the other unsettled and ephemeral Governments.

The large loans which the South American States were so strangely enabled to negotiate in this country, while they have been so hurtful to the lenders, have, probably, been still more prejudicial to the borrowers. They afforded them a command of money to which they had no just title. They introduced habits of extravagance, in the last degree dangerous in youthful States. They stimulated avarice, and afforded tempting occasions for peculation; and have, doubtless, contributed in no small degree, to weaken what they were intended to build up. The only State which continues to pay the interest on its loan is that of Brazil.

The steady and peaceful advancement of the United States of North America, from the moment of their political emancipation to the present time, affords a marked contrast to the disorganized and tumultuous condition of the South American Provinces. The former however sprang from another and better stock. Their faculties had not been weakened under the pressure of an arbitrary Government. Their minds had not been darkened, nor their morals debased, by the Papal superstition. Religion, private and public virtue, a deep and burning enthusiasm for the liberty of their country, joined to no common enlargement of mind, to unwonted sagacity, and practical knowledge of men and things, distinguished not a few of their leaders, and in various degrees and proportions circulated through the body of the people; and continues to circulate to the present time. We rejoice in their prosperity. May they go on and prosper, especially in all that is pure and holy, and righteous; and remembering whence they sprang; and perceiving what a different inheritance of sound principle, and right feeling, and generous sentiment they have received from their mother country, to that bestowed by Spain and Portugal on their outcast children.—*Record*.

## DON MIGUEL AND HIS MOTHER.

We have this week had the honour of a long conversation with a gentleman of high rank, just returned from Lisbon, who has given us an interesting but gloomy picture of the state of degradation to which the country is reduced through the infatuated bigotry of the usurper, his mother and the priests. With the following instances before us, we cease to be surprised at the result, and we think our readers will coincide with us when they have read the anecdotes which we annex:—

"Some few months ago, when a number of students were condemned to death for the murder of a priest, on application to the Queen Mother on behalf of 3 of them, in proof of whose innocence it was offered to be adduced that they were not near the scene of the assassination, her reply was—'If they are innocent, I shall have the pleasure of sending three angels to heaven—let them be executed!' The same *holy* lady commands the attendance of a number of nuns, brought from one of the convents in Lisbon, who are constantly offering up prayers for her, and relieve each other by turns, so that there is not a minute, day or night, in which she is not prayed for!!!

"A short time since, the priests found, or pretended to have found, an image, dug up from the earth, and proclaimed it to be the effigy of an eminent saint; it was accordingly set up in one of the churches, where crowds of devotees assembled to offer their adorations. To his saintship was also referred the decision of the disputed point, who was the legitimate monarch of Portugal? The officiating priest put the question, in an audible voice, 'Is Don Pedro the lawful sovereign of these realms?' The saint shook his head as a negative indication. 'Is Don Miguel the sovereign?' The image nodded assent. This was repeated on various occasions to increased congregations, and was considered by the multitude as an astonishing miracle. At one time, in the presence of our informant, the first inquiry had been replied to as usual; to the second no answer was returned; upon which the priest several times repeated the question, and at length assumed great vehemence of manner, when a boy popped his head from behind the curtain, and exclaimed, 'It is not my fault, sir, *the string is broken!*'—*Plymouth Gazette*.

## THE PROVINCIAL PRESS.

It is impossible to look at the productions of the Country Press, without being struck with the immense progress which it has made within a small number of years, in talent, intelligence, and activity. Instead of presenting, as it long did, a mere list of local wants, in the shape of advertisements, of accidents and offences, of births, marriages and deaths, it has assumed a superintendence over society and events, which not only searches out all that is of importance in Provincial occurrences, but watches over the transactions of public bodies, protects the great interests of trade, manufactures, or agriculture, into which the respective counties are divided, and even extends its observation to the politics and more mighty concerns of the vast external world. Were this merely *attempted*, the attempt alone would be entitled to commendation. But it is *done*, and effected with a degree of skill and spirit which would do honour to the most active of its metropolitan brothers. Under such circumstances, the country press becomes an interesting index, which it is highly expedient attentively to observe. If other States seek in the London papers for evidences of our national policy, it is in our Provincial Journals that *we* shall find revealed, in our turn, many of the grounds on which important branches of that policy are founded, and most of the results which it has produced. It is our intention, therefore, in future, not only to extract local intelligence from the columns, but to study the *spirit* of the country press; to bring more closely into a focus the information scattered through all its ramifications; and to trace, in the publicity which it gives to the claims or remonstrances of clashing interests, what are their real wishes and their real wants. The task is not without difficulty, but it is rendered doubly grateful by the consideration that it is performing an act of justice to our Provincial contemporaries, and one of utility to the country at large.—*London Courier*.

The London *Courier* has at length discovered that there is to be found in the Provincial Press, not only literary talent, but that it "has assumed a superintendance over society and events, which not only watches over all that is of importance in provincial occurrences, but that it watches over the transactions of public bodies, protects the great interests of trade, manufacture, or agriculture into which the extensive counties are divided, and even extends its observations to the politics, and more weighty concerns of the vast external world."—"In the Provincial Prints we find revealed many of the grounds on which important branches of our internal policy are blended, and most of the results which it has produced."—We could tell the *Courier*, that had it attended some twelve months ago, to the opinions of the Provincial Press, it would not have fallen into the egregious blunders it did, nor have deluded itself into the belief that the country at large was friendly to the administration of its idol, Mr. Canning. We can tell it also, that there is an independence in the opinions expressed by the Provincial Press, which the Metropolitan Journals cannot follow; nor are they so insatiate of gain, as to hire their columns for lucre, permit them to pander to the base appetites of the sensualist, or for the sake of popularity, defend a cause which they are privately convinced is false and worthless.—*Bristol Journal*.

THE POPISH BISHOPS.—We can state, on authority, that the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, and the Right Rev. Dr. Doyle, have received an invitation from a high quarter, to attend the Privy Council, and have already, we believe, started for London, with a view to the arrangement of the Catholic Question. We have heard from another quarter, but from which we cannot so certainly vouch, that the plan for the emancipation of the Catholic Nobility and Gentry is nearly completed in concurrence with the Pope—we say, of the Nobility and Gentry, because it is decided that THE WINGS shall accompany the Emancipation BILL, by which the Priests will become pensioners, and the great bulk of the people be deprived of the only political privilege they, at present, enjoy. Will "the agitators" accept this sort of emancipation? Judging from the past, the answer will be YES!!! Time will soon tell.—*Leinster Journal*.

Now we can state upon our own authority, that there is not one word of truth in the preceding statement. It is true, indeed, that Doctor Murray and Doctor Doyle are leaving Ireland—London, however, is not their destination, but Paris. It is true they are invited, not by the Duke of Wellington, but the Archbishop of Paris. Nor is it on the subject of a Concordat that these Prelates visit the French Capital, but on the subject of the Irish College in France.—As to the rest of the paragraph, it is not worth noticing.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

At the monthly meeting of the Common Council of Liverpool, on Wednesday, the sum of 500*l.* was voted in aid of the fund for the erection of the King's College, London.

## THE PRESS.

No country, we believe, professing even the semblance of a Government, ever presented such an extraordinary appearance as the United Kingdom now does. In addition to the dishonour to which it is exposed abroad, it is torn with dissension of the most formidable nature at home, and if measures are not speedily adopted for its suppression, that dissension must soon burst forth in open rebellion, and be only quenched in showers of blood. The mere idea of a government supposes both the will and the power to preserve order in the community entrusted to its care; but in the present instance, whatever may be the power, there is certainly either a want of will, or a determination to let the contention work itself out by natural means. But to whichever of these causes the extraordinary conduct of the Government respecting Ireland is attributable, the fact is indisputable that it either has not the power of controlling the fiery passions which are now raging within it, or that it has not the will. Upwards of six millions of the people of that wretched country hold it at defiance—marshalled, disciplined, and regimented by a body which forms no part of the government, which is acting contrary to its expressed wishes, and has set itself up in opposition to it—possessing, in fact, even more than the perfection of military array—inflamed with a determination to gain but one object, and ready to obey the slightest intimation from the only head which it acknowledges—there is nothing which may not be dreaded from it, and nothing if impelled to it by the the Catholic Association, which it would not dare. On the other hand, the Protestants have become alarmed, and are mustering and marshalling their forces with an energy which bespeaks the depth of their hatred, and their dread of an approaching conflict.—Clubs are forming throughout every part of the country; the Orange leaders make no secret either of their fears or their intentions; and, to state all in one word, the whole country is ripe for rebellion, one faction against another faction, and both against the Government—the one because it does not concede to them certain privileges—the other because it does not interfere to exterminate its enemies. That such a state of things either can exist for any length of time, or ought to exist, no one can think, for a moment. It is disgraceful to the country which has given it birth, and to the Government which permits it to continue. The Catholic Association must be put down—by reasonable concession, if reasonable concession will effect the object, but if not, by main force! We say this deliberately, and with every wish that the cause of the Catholics should be maturely considered and justice done them to the utmost extent; for it is neither consistent with the honour of Government, nor with the peace and interests of the country, that an Association should exist which has it in its power to boast that it could command six millions of men to be drunk or sober—to be peaceful or rebellious—to oppose, or to favour, the Government as it might see fit.

If the Association possess the power which is thus ascribed to it, it must be put down—it ought no longer to exist. It is inconsistent with the mere idea of a government, and if not speedily swept away from, what we should willingly hope, the imaginary throne which it occupies, must speedily sweep away the government itself. There is no middle course to be pursued; and the sooner that the direct and manly one is adopted the better, not only for Ireland but for this country also.—*London Morning Advertiser, Sept.* 3.

While we accuse the Roman Catholic religion of being a form of worship composed, to a great degree, of mummeries, it cannot be denied that the reformed church itself has retained some ceremonies which partake but too closely of the same character. As such we cannot help characterising that which took place last week at the enthronement, by proxy, of the new Archbishop, in Canterbury Cathedral. The same authority, which, with peculiar minuteness, records this strange, and, we had almost said, senseless proceeding, says that it always takes place by proxy; because to go through the ceremony in person, would cost the primate £30,000. How this can be we cannot imagine. At any rate, if the expenditure be a fit one, the avoiding it must be an injustice, we should think, to those among whom this vast expense would be divided. What struck us as most extraordinary and out of the way in this proceeding was, that the proxy takes the oaths for his principal. There surely must be something very uncommon, if not very useless, in an oath which one man can take for another. Oaths are generally supposed to bind the consciences of the persons who take them; but how any one can make any but the baptismal vow by deputy, we are at a loss to imagine. The time is gone by when these kinds of exhibitions can be received with respect, while they outrage the reason and common sense of mankind. We do not say that forms may not be necessary, or that the enthroning of an Archbishop may not be as requisite as the coronation of a King? but who would dream of a King—a British King, at least—being crowned by proxy? And still less, who would dream of the Lord Chancellor or the Archbishop of Canterbury taking the coronation oath for the King? In the days of Thomas a'Becket such proceedings might be tolerated, and an ignorant priest-ridden monarch and people might submit in wonder and silence to mummeries such as we now see practised; but the Protestant religion is a religion which adapts itself to the common sense and understanding of mankind; and should retain no forms of a contrary description.—*Morning Herald.*

It was the practice formerly for the Government to publish, in the *London Gazette*, the contents of such foreign despatches as it was essential the public should be made acquainted with. This practice has been (very improperly, we think) laid aside, and was succeeded, during Mr. Pitt's administration, by the more convenient and less responsible one, of the Government patronising particular Journals, and making them the source of demi-official announcements. There was another circumstance, too, which brought the news of the *Gazette* into disrepute—that it became very stale; for such was the interest excited during the war for early intelligence, and such the improved skill and enterprise with which the newspaper press was conducted, that it acquired sources of its own, from whence it often outstripped the Government in the knowledge of events which it was most essential that it should be informed of. This, in a great measure, still continues, and it is not unusual for a Minister, when questioned as to any particular event, to say that he has never heard of it but through the public journals. This, however, cannot always be the case, and we think it is to be regretted that, in periods of striking interest like the present, when the Government is in possession of the facts which can put an end to conflicting reports, it does not take the old method of doing so, viz. of publishing them in the *Gazette*. This has become the more necessary from the undoubted fact, we believe, of the term "Government Papers" being at an end; for, whether it be from the badness of their services, or a consciousness that his official career requires no such help, we think it is tolerably apparent that the Duke of Wellington extends his official patronage to no one member of the broad sheet, and is satisfied with the independent support he receives from the majority of those who on this, as on other subjects, but echo back the public feeling in the tone which they prescribe to it. This is as it should be; but still, as the recent channels of official news are thus cut off, it becomes the more necessary that the old one should be resorted to—more especially when it is considered that in a certain quarter (the Stock Exchange) hundreds are daily robbed of their property by "the propagation of a lie," which the squeamishness of the government allows to remain uncontradicted.—*Ibid.*

The Irish Catholic faction demand *unconditional* emancipation—they declare themselves the advocates of a sweeping reform—they espouse a system of undefined levelling, they seek the overthrow of the Corporations—they make the ascendancy of the Popish Church a question of numbers—they threaten the estates and the rights of Protestants with an edict of confiscation! We do not here assume, even as a proposition, whether the Duke of Wellington is or is not disposed to listen to their proposals, because we know that neither the Noble Duke nor any other Minister of the Crown *dare* (we use the word considerately) favour their pretensions. The simple question is, whether O'Connell and the Priests, or the King's Government are to rule Ireland? That the Government have tolerated these demagogues too long, and listened to their overtures with too marked a deference, is now universally acknowledged. That more prompt measures should have been resorted to in order to suppress their meetings, and stay their proceedings, is equally admitted. But the question still recurs, what ought we to do now? what ought to be our policy under present circumstances? It is clear and imperative. Put down, no matter by what means, the Catholic Association. Confine the insolent priests to their clerical duties. Prevent the altar and the solemn ordinance of mass, and the sacred rites of religion, from being profaned to political purposes. Expel the Jesuits from Great Britain and Ireland. Give the Irish landlord, and the tenant of an hundred acres, the right of voting, but suppress the perjury of the forty-shilling freeholders. Relieve the poor man from the political thraldrom of the priests, and let property alone speak the sentiments of Ireland. Introduce a modified system of poor laws, and throw the burden of its pauperism upon the estates and the proprietors of Ireland. Let justice be done to England, and emancipate *her* from the consequences of the folly, the avarice, and the ignorance of the Irish gentry. Make Ireland support its own poor, and make the priest a contributor to this effort of national independence. Let the agitators be answerable to the Attorney-General for the loyalty of the peasantry, and the good behaviour of the leaders of the Association. Then we would have peace—then prosperity—then something like independence, and something like an approach to industry and national improvement.—*New Times.*

## THE MARQUIS OF ANGLESEY.

(From the *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday.)

Early on Tuesday morning the town of Carlingford presented an unusual appearance of gaiety and bustle. Crowds of people from the surrounding neighbourhood began to throng the streets—a number of persons from Dundalk and Newry arrived during the day, all anxious to catch a view of his Excellency's yacht, which was expected for some days previous. About five o'clock in the evening his Excellency, accompanied by his gallant son, Lord Wm. Paget, and the Solicitor-General, arrived in his travelling carriage and four, at the house of his agent, Colonel Armstrong. Immediately on his arrival, the Court yard was crowded by a number of ladies and gentlemen. The Colonel, with that urbanity by which he is distinguished, expressed his readiness to bear a message to his Excellency—he immediately returned, announcing that his Excellency, unwilling that persons coming from such a distance should be disappointed in not seeing him, would present himself in a few minutes. In a short time his Excellency made his appearance, leaning on the arm of his son, and accompanied by Colonel Armstrong. The announcement of his name drew forth the most enthusiastic cheers, and waving of handkerchiefs from the ladies.

His Excellency regretted that his visit to the delightful scenery of Carlingford and its vicinity had been so long delayed—he had put to sea for that purpose early on Monday morning—he need not inform the Gentlemen of Carlingford that every sailor is at the mercy of the winds, and owing to that cause, after having been seven hours at sea, he was obliged to debark at Kingstown. He felt happy on seeing the interesting group by which he was surrounded, in the enjoyment of such health and spirits.

Mr. Verdon addressed his Excellency on the part of the inhabitants of Carlingford and its vicinity:—

"My Lord Anglesey—I beg leave to return thanks on the part of the Inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Carlingford, for the very high honour you have conferred by your arrival amongst us, and still more for the condescension you have shown in granting us an interview at so late an hour, after so long and fatiguing a journey. For the last few days we have feasted ourselves on the anticipated pleasure of seeing you cross our bar, and arrangements were made for your reception on the shore, where thousands of tongues would have echoed those sentiments I have now the honour of conveying to you. I beg leave to assure you that the people of Carlingford and its neighbourhood have the most unbounded confidence in the impartiality which has distinguished all your Excellency's acts since your appointment to the Government of this country. We will do every thing in our power to make your stay amongst us as comfortable as our circumstances will permit, We will be your guides and your pilots, and you may rest confident that your person will be as safe amongst us as it would be in the Castle of Dublin."

His Excellency briefly returned thanks, and was well aware that Mr. Verdon gave expression to the people of Carlingford and its vicinity.

The Rev. J. Matmion, R.C.C. of Dundalk, thus addressed his Excellency on the part of the inhabitants of Dundalk, a number of whom were present.

"May it please your Excellency—The Gentleman who had last the honour of addressing your Excellency, has truly described to you the feelings of the inhabitants of Carlingford—permit me to express the sentiments of those, my Dundalk friends, by whom I am surrounded. We, too, have felt and duly appreciate the benefits which your Excellency's impartial Government has conferred on this country; and we fondly hope that those principles of universal benevolence, upon which your Excellency has stamped an authenticity which they before could not obtain, will be still more widely diffused by your visit to this part of the country—I beg leave, in their behalf, and on my own part, to pay the tribute of our gratitude for it. It will be always amongst the fondest and proudest recollections of him, who has now the honour of addressing you, that there is a remarkable coincidence between the present interview, and one which on a former occasion I had the honour of enjoying. In that memorable year when our most gracious Sovereign visited this country, the majority of those, my Dundalk friends, were the first Irishmen who, freighting a vessel for that purpose, met his Majesty on the shores of Anglesey, I had the honour of being introduced to you, and through you I begged leave to have conveyed to his Majesty those sentiments of loyalty by which we were actuated. The high opinion and admiration you were then pleased to give expression to, has encouraged me to seize the first opportunity of paying the same tribute to you his Representative. We trust that the same conciliating disposition will always guide your councils—and I pledge myself that no portion of his Majesty's subjects know their just value better than the inhabitants of Dundalk."

His Excellency expressed himself highly gratified at the sentiments of the Reverend Gentleman, and assured him that this was not the first manifestation of the people of Dundalk, which he had witnessed. On passing through that town this morning, he was escorted by thousands of the people—the horses taken from his carriage, and numbers of the most respectable inhabitants flocked round him. He assured the people of Dundalk that they had claims on his gratitude, and that he would ever exert himself to prove worthy of their regard. His Excellency retired, when three cheers were given for his liberal Government.

In the evening, the town presented a most brilliant appearance; the houses were illuminated, bonfires on the neighbouring hills threw a glare of light over the adjacent country, while each of the old Castles, by which Carlingford is studded, had a tar barrel blazing on its summit.

Next morning his Excellency was waited on by a Deputation from the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood. Amongst the number were Henry and William Moore, A. Hamilton, Rev. W. Ford, Rev. P. Kearney, R. Verdon, Rev. E. Holland, P. D'Arcy, M. and R. M'Neil, F. Gernon, Esqrs. &c. &c.

The Address was read by Edw. Ross Moore, Esq.

"MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,

"We, the sovereign and burgesses of Carlingford, and the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood, come forward with heartfelt pleasure and unfeigned respect to congratulate your Excellency on your arrival here.

"Though honoured by the presence of former viceroys, we have never experienced such peculiar gratification as that resulting from the presence of one rendered illustrious by the services he has conferred upon his country.

"We cannot omit this opportunity of expressing our gratitude to our most gracious Sovereign, for having selected, as our chief governor, a nobleman eminently qualified to wield the destinies of this kingdom, and from whose mild and paternal administration we have every reason to expect the most happy results.

"We assure your Excellency it is our most sincere and ardent wish, that you may long continue to enjoy the approbation of our sovereign—the confidence of the people of Ireland, and, eventually meet with the success to which your merits and exertions deservedly entitle you."

To which address his Excellency returned the following gracious answer.

"The moment is arrived that I have been long seeking with anxiety.

"I find myself surrounded by those with whom I am connected by very interesting ties. I am in the midst of my tenantry—and I have received a kind and flattering address from the inhabitants and neighbourhood of Carlingford.

"I am truly sensible of the kindly feelings that are therein expressed.

"I rejoice to find that I have inspired confidence in those over whose destinies our most gracious Sovereign has been pleased to appoint me to preside.

"It will ever be my study to deserve his Majesty's approbation, by labouring unceasingly to effect the tranquillity, the happiness, and the prosperity of every class of his Majesty's subjects."

At 12 o'clock his Excellency rode out accompanied by Col. Armstrong and Rev. Mr. Close—his tenantry met him by appointment in the lawn, he addressed them as follows:—

My Friends, I have long promised myself th pleasure of coming amongst you; various causes have deprived me of that pleasure. Bad health, for which I am sure you were all sorry, first detained me; again, when on the eve of coming I was called to assist in the councils of our most gracious Sovereign—the call came from a quarter too high to admit a moment's hesitation. At length an opportunity afforded me, which brought me, not to visit but to reside amongst you. I was always an admirer of the Irish character, and I most unaffectedly declare, that in no part of England or Wales have I found a tenantry more upright, more honest, or more punctual than in this part of Ireland. I am aware that I am addressing a mixed assembly of Protestants and Catholics, but I come not now in the capacity of either, but as a friend. I have heard, and with pleasure have I heard, that parties calling themselves Three Years Old, and Four Years Old, Magpies, &c. have been reconciled; this is all very good, but I had much rather see the Protestant and Catholic forget their animosities and cordially shaking hands. I care not at what altars a man worship his Creator, but the honest man is the man I respect; he, and he alone shall find a place in my confidence. I have never asked, nor never will ask any man to change his religion—our mutual friend, Col. Armstrong, sets you an example in this respect, worthy of imitation; you owe him much, I owe him much; we all owe him a great deal. In my relation to this country I am called on to decide between parties, and I shall always endeavour to support that principle which I first professed, and which I made a condition of when I accepted the government of this country, to know no man by his religion, to be guided in my decisions only by the justice of the cause. If every man in his situation in Ireland, would act on the same principle, prosperity would soon be restored to this country; proof would be given that the surplus capital of the sister kingdom could be safely transferred to this, and your shores, which now present a scene of beauty unequalled, would show an increase of wealth unexampled. His Excellency retired amidst the most deafening applause from the people, and proceeded to visit his estate.

At a quarter after 12 o'clock on Thursday, his Excellency arrived at Newry from Carlingford, in his travelling carriage, accompanied by Lord W. Paget, the Solicitor General and Colonel Armstrong. The Rev. John F. Close followed in his carriage. The Vice-regal party proceeded to the house of Samuel Parsons, Esq. who with John Gordon, of Templegowran, Esq. received and welcomed the illustrious visitor. Several hundreds of the inhabitants were quickly congregated together, the cheers of whom were loud and enthusiastic. A deputation of gentlemen soon afterwards waited on his Excellency with an address expressive of their attachment to his Excellency's person, and their confidence in the justice and impartiality of his government, to which his Excellency returned a most gracious answer.

In about half an hour his Excellency appeared at one of the drawing-room windows, politely bowed to the assembled people, and retired amidst the most deafening cheers. His son Lord W. Paget appeared also and received a similar compliment. After which his Excellency, accompanied by his son, rode out of town on horseback, on their way to Mr. Gordon's, of Templegowran, to receive his Excellency's tenantry in that quarter.

To an address from the Seceders of the neighbourhood, his Excellency was pleased to reply—That he was well aware of the loyalty and attachment of the Seceders in general, to his Majesty's government, and especially of the Seceders of Newry, and hoped that his answer to the deputation, which embraced all religious denominations of his Majesty's subjects would prove satisfactory. At the same time he requested Mr. Kerr to communicate to his congregation the high sense which he entertained of their attention to him in his short visit to the town of Newry.

His Excellency was affectionately received by Mr. Gordon, of Templegowran, and his tenantry in that district. He was presented with an address, to which he returned a gratifying answer. His Excellency returned to town at half-past four o'clock, and left town in about half an hour afterwards, on his way to Carlingford.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, has returned from Carlingford, he passed through Dublin yesterday evening on his way to Richview.

## COURT OF ASSIZES AT ROUEN.

At these assizes Marie Cecile Lepage, aged 21, was charged with attempting to poison with arsenic the child of her master, M. Levasseur. This case excited considerable interest, as there were many circumstances which seemed to indicate in the prisoner a horrible *monomania* for the poisoning of children of tender age, at different places where she had lived as a servant. The prisoner when at the bar replied reluctantly to the questions which were put to her: she was of short and thick stature, with downcast eyes, and face highly coloured.

Madame Levasseur, the wife of the prosecutor, deposed to her general satisfaction with the services of the accused; but added, that on one occasion some soup which had been prepared for her child having caused it to vomit, she said, speaking of her servant, "That wretch wished to make my child vomit—we will now see whether she will not do the same:" she then put some of the soup of the child into that of the servant, who was immediately attacked in a similar way. It appeared that three years before, M. Levasseur had bought some arsenic for the destruction of rats, and that he had the inconceivable imprudence to leave upon a shelf the paper in which it was contained.

The prisoner did not deny having put some of the powder into the soup, but declared that she had done it under the belief that it was white salt.

To this, however, Madame Levasseur replied to the court, that they never used white salt in the kitchen, and that it was not the place of the servant to put salt into the soup, which she always did herself.

The president (addressing the accused)—You have said that the sister-in-law of your master, and subsequently your master himself, advised you to commit this crime.

Prisoner—I never said that.

M. Nabrone, a surgeon, after deposing to the means adopted to restore the child, added, that the prisoner had confessed to him the administering of the poison, observing, however, that it was her mistress, and not the child, she wished to destroy.

M. Levasseur swore to her having declared in his presence, that she had received the poison from his brother's wife.

Madame Demianney, with whom the prisoner once lived as servant, stated, that on one occasion she asked the witness whether arsenic which had been lying by for some time still retained its efficacy. This witness added, that while the prisoner lived with her, her children were more than once attacked with violent and dangerous vomitings.

The prisoner, on hearing this evidence, manifested considerable emotion, then fainted, and fell to the ground: when she had recovered, the president resumed the proceedings, but was interrupted by a noise on the bench where the gens d'armes were sitting. It appeared that a respectable old gentleman had wished to seat himself in one corner, when a gens-d'arme with great rudeness and brutality took him by the arm, and desired him to withdraw. On the old gentleman's remonstrating, the gens d'arme became more violent, turned him round forcibly, and exclaimed, "I arrest you." The president here interfered, and said, "Gens d'armes, take out that person."

One of the advocates then rose from the bar, and said, "This gentleman has committed no crime by sitting on the bench with the gens d'armes. I have the honour to know him. He was formerly an advocate in the parliament of Paris; he is eighty years of age, and his grey hairs are entitled to reverence."

The President—He is not in the costume of his profession, and is in one of the reserved places; therefore gens d'armes, turn him out.

The old gentleman then said, "I have one of your own cards, authorising me to sit in one of the reserved places; I have been 56 years an advocate, and never yet failed in respect to the bench." Notwithstanding this appeal the president insisted on his being turned out. On the old gentleman moving to obey the order, the entire bar, with the exception of the prisoner's counsel, rose, and indignantly quitted the court. The prisoner's counsel observed aloud, "I would follow your example, gentlemen, if my duty did not retain me here."

The trial was then resumed, but the evidence against the prisoner not being considered sufficient by the jury, they acquitted her, and she was immediately set at liberty.—*Gazettes des Tribunaux.*

## THE ORIGIN AND USE OF DIAMONDS.

Louis de Berguen, a native of Bruges, was the first who, in 1546, attempted to cut the diamond. The four diamonds that enriched the robes of Charlemagne were in the native state; but, notwithstanding this defect, they were not less rare and precious. They were preserved for a long time at St. Denis; and it is clear that none but persons of great wealth could obtain such valuable articles. Charles the Rash was one of the princes who affected the new luxury of diamonds. He is represented in a vignette of a MS. in the Bibliotheque Royale, wearing in his hat that which was afterwards taken in his baggage by the Swiss, after the battle of Graudlon, and which has since been known under the name of Sancy.

It is said that Agnes Sorel was the first female in France who wore a diamond necklace. These diamonds were so rough, so ill set, and produced so ill an effect, and so much inconvenience to the neck of Agnes, that she used to call it her iron collar. She wanted to get rid of it, till Charles VII., from whom she doubtless had it, and who was pleased with seeing her handsomely decorated, prevailed on her to retain it. The gentle Agnes obeyed; and many ladies have no doubt, since then, acted in the same manner. But diamonds at that time did not possess the monopoly of pleasing them; and since the time of Agnes, the mode of wearing jewels has very often changed.—Pearls were the favourite ornament of Catherine of Medici, and Dianne of Poitiers. Mary Stuart having brought some superb diamonds into France, the ladies of the Court resumed the wear of them. At the coronation of Mary de Medici, her robes were loaded with pearls. It was the custom at that time to put strings of them into the hair, which fell in knots over the shoulders. Under Louis XIV. the taste for diamonds revived, and the fetes given by that sumptuous monarch entirely restored the fashion of wearing this brilliant ornament. Robes were embroidered with them; necklaces, aigrettes and bracelets were made of them; and they were even employed to ornament the front of stomachers. The Queen wore them on her waistband, on the epaulettes of her robe, and on the brooch of her mantle. This rage for diamonds continued till the approach of the Revolution. Twenty years before that epoch the ladies had become tired of them, and nothing was then to be seen but ornaments of steel, glass, and pearls. Sentimental ornaments then had their turn. Necklaces of hair, bracelets of hair, medallions and ciphers in hair, were at once attestations of the conquests which their beauties had made, and of those which they aspired to obtain. Steel reappeared a short time since on the toilettes of the *elegantes*, and necklaces, brooches, ear-rings, and waist-buckles, have again been made of steel for several months past. But the diamond still marks the rank and dignity of our English beauties.

## INTERESTING CASE OF SLAVERY.

(From the *Belfast Guardian* of Friday.)

A case of singular interest came before the magistrates yesterday, in the Sessions-house of this town.

About ten days ago, two vessels, the Belfast (captain Swan), and Griffin (captain Godfrey), both of and from Bermuda, arrived in this port, the crews of which were black *slaves*. Of this circumstance, a very industrious and useful tradesman, a man of colour, who resides in this town, informed, as we have reason to believe, a member of the Society of Friends, through whose medium it was communicated to the Moyallen Branch of the London African Anti-slavery Association. Messrs. Wakefield, Dawson, Christy, and Sinton, members of this society, in the exercise of their benevolent duties, apprised the Magistrates of the fact, and claimed their interference and protection for the seamen in question. Accordingly application was made to the captains of the vessels and the owner of the crews, and not the slightest objection was made by them to the attendance of the men, to have the matter fully investigated.

At noon, eleven of the twelve men who constituted the crews of the two vessels appeared in the Sessions-house, before the magistrates, and were addressed by C. M. Skinner, Esq., who briefly stated to them, that the very circumstance of their having set foot on Irish ground, or entered an Irish harbour, freed them at once from slavery as long as they remained in these countries. Of this fact the Magistrates could only apprise them, and leave it entirely to themselves to consider whether they would stay here or return to Bermuda—they were at liberty to act as they pleased; and, if any person should interrupt them in the exercise of that liberty, then, and then only, could the magistrates interfere for their protection. At present they were as perfectly free as any other person in his Majesty's dominions. He begged them, however, to act with caution, lest they might adopt a measure which they might afterwards regret.

Counsellor Bradshaw stated, on the part of the Anti-slavery Society, that the sole object which they had in view was, to secure to the men the exercise of the liberty which the law of the land vested in them. It was necessary to inform them, that, if they chose to reside in this country they were free; but, if they should think proper to return voluntarily to *Bermuda*, they would again become slaves. *This* was a matter worthy of their most serious attention. Counsellor Bradshaw also stated, that, in the present stage of the business, the magistrates could no further interfere in the matter than by their advice; but if any of the men, now free, shall be laid under any personal restraint whatever, or otherwise illegally treated, then a case may be made out which would ustify their interference.

The men were then severally called forward by name, and asked, whether they would prefer remaining in this country, as freemen, or returning to Bermuda as slaves? Eight of the eleven then present professed their gratitude for the kind intentions of the gentlemen who had interfered in their behalf, and their obligations to the magistrates; but explicitly stated, that it was their wish to return to Bermuda. Each of them declared, that he had a wife and children in that country, with whom he wished to reside. It appeared, by a declaration made by one of them, in a conversation in the room, that his proprietor had himself informed him, that, on his arrival in the British Isles he might claim his freedom; but, as he had intimated to his master that he would return, he deemed himself bound to fulfil his word.

Another of the party did not choose to come before the magistrates, though no opposition whatever was given to the measure by his employers. Having been sent for by order of the Magistrates, he returned for answer, that, as he intended to go to Bermuda, his appearance before them was quite unnecessary.

Three lads, or young men, who belonged to the crew, declared their wish to remain in Ireland. When their determination was known, Mr. Wakefield, jun. stated to them, that the society would find employment for them, in order to enable them, if industrious, sober, and moral, to earn a livelihood—that probably they might also have them educated—but that their own personal exertions would be necessary, to ensure success.

The Captains of the vessels did not appear in Court, lest, as some of their men intimated, it might be conceived they wished to influence or intimidate them.

The nine black seamen who expressed their wish to return to Bermuda are fine, manly, robust looking men, perfectly susceptible of gratitude, and animated with strong feelings of affection for their wives and children. Their healthy appearance—their comfortable clothing—their contented countenances—in short every thing relating to them (slavery excepted) indicated that their wants were well attended to, and supplied by an indulgent master.

This business has reflected honour on all the parties. On the Anti-slavery Society, because their motives were purely benevolent—on the magistrates, (C. M. Skinner and William Clarke, Esqrs.) because they were prompt and impartial in the investigation of the business—on the owners and commanders of the vessels, because, as it now appears, they had practised no deception on the men, but having treated them well when slaves, brought them to a country where they knew they might claim their freedom, and gave no opposition to them in doing so. As to the men—those who return to Bermuda were actuated by motives of gratitude to their employers, and of affection for their wives and children—honourable motives surely. The three lads who remain in this country were inspired by that natural love of liberty which is strong in every period of human existence, but particularly so in youth.

The following are the names of those who prefer returning to Bermuda:—Benjamin Alick, Richard Place, Francis Romeo, Joseph Vanman, James Lambert, Thomas Williams, John Stow, George Bisset, Thomas Albey.

The following have determined to remain in Ireland:—Joshua Edwards, Robert Edwards, Jos. Rollin.

NEW PLANTS.—It is stated in a recent number of Brewster's Journal, that no fewer than 1648 species of plants, mostly new, have been discovered in our new Indian territories. Among these, are a chesnut, and an oak, both noble and beutiful. No country was ever more gifted than they are, with natural capabilities. The forests abound in useful and diversified timber trees; fine and navigable rivers run in all directions; animals of all sorts abound, and tigers and elephants swarm in the woods.

## MONACHOLOGY.

In an article in the last *Foreign Review*, from the pen of the Rev. Mr. Croly, the following passage occurs:—(The article is a review of a foreign publication in Latin, entitled *Monacologia*; being a satirical brochure against *Monkery*).

We said, at the commencement of this article, that the evils of monachism had passed away from this country, but let us not forget that, at this very moment, the evil doings of a Catholic priesthood are driving the inhabitants of Ireland to an insane rebellion,—they most minutely answer this part of the Dominican characteristic; "Generi humano et sanae rationi infestissima species." Were Ireland only cursed with her empty-mouthed, shallow pated demagogues, her blustering Cleons of democracy,—those bell-wethers of faction and anarchy —the O'Connells, the Sheils, and the Lawlesses, (portentous name!) the matter, indeed, would be of little importance.

Jamque Sacerdotes, primusque Potidius ibant.—Yet, however riotous may now be that sacred band of most venerable personages—however much they may wallow in their Bacchanalian riot—still for them there is in store the strong and sinewy arm of the law, and it will be found sufficient to bastinado them into crouching submission; and this, after all, will be no difficult matter, for cowardice is the constitutional, though not generic, disease of all ruffians and boasters, from the times of the Captains Thraso and Bobadil, to these degenerate days of the Sheils and O'Connells. Time was when an endemic madness raged in the goodly town of Birmingham, and under the pressure of the disease, the heads of the inhabitants were filled with shadowy laws, and suppositious privileges, and other "chimeras dire," which had never existed, save within the region of their own morbid pericraniums; and the inhabitants chose one whom, in their wisdom, they were pleased to style a legislatorial attorney, to parliament. But this ingeniously-named person, after being speedily plucked of his newly-invented trappings of consequence, paid the penalty of his arrogance in a prison. Does the pride-bloated Potidius of the Catholic Association remember the advice given in the delectable play of George Barnwell, and from the mouth of the worthy apprentice himself?

> "By my example, learn to shun my fate:
> (How wretched is the man who's wise too late!)
> Ere innocence, and fame, and life, be lost,
> Here purchase wisdom cheaply, at my cost!"

And if the example be thrown away, it is our prediction that, unless he desist from his present course, he will most assuredly be made a pitiful example of the punishment awaiting folly and vanity, as a legal scarecrow to frighten away all birds as mischievous as himself. When Ulysses lost patience and punished Thyrsites, the buffoon, it was with a rod inflicted on the back, and the ignoble punishment was exactly fitted to the ignoble quality of the contemptible victim.

The lower orders, in Ireland, however, are goaded to phrenzy by a class of agitators much more important than those whom we have just mentioned. We allude to the priesthood. Theirs is an influence which can be exercised for good or for evil. In the celebrated war in La Vendee, it was for the glorious cause of truth and legitimacy; and in Portugal, at this moment, it is for base usurpation; in Ireland, the hoodwinked priesthood has treckled to a strong lunged boaster and mouther of unmeaning words. Unfortunately, they have thus made their election for the evil part. While Ireland is in a better condition than she ever was, they have been the filthy screech-owls to sound alarm and dismay into her ears.* While their religion allows them to hold the consciences of an ignorant and superstitious multitude in their hands, they scruple not to gratify all their venomous malice against the Protestant clergy, and are not ashamed to use the peasantry as the mean instrument of their insane vengeance.

The agitators in Ireland will not wait for that emancipation which would be awarded them in due and fitting season; but they demand it with arms in their hands. The fray at Ballinamore was the first act of open rebellion; would that it were to stand as a single and isolated instance of absurdity and folly! yet there a priest was the "dux facti". "Look," says Mr. Sheil, "look at the Catholic priesthood! Behold the flame which bursts from the altar! Hearken to the voice which issues from the sanctuaries of religion, and addresses itself to the millions who bow down before the temple. The ministers of our church (so far from denying, I proclaim and make a vaunt of the awful fact) have put themselves at the head of the population, and array and lead them on. Every parish in Ireland has a captain at its head!" Every word which this demagogue utters may be true, and important for his cause; yet, thanks to Providence, enough of strength remains to inflict fit punishment on all rebellious and blood-thirsty men.

Let, however, the true subjects of Ireland take courage. Sedition will be repelled by firmness; rebellion strangled by the arm of fearless resolution; and the Protestant church of England will, it is hoped, prove more than a counterpoise to the Catholic Association of Ireland.

* See "Ireland, its Evils and their Remedies," by Mr. Sadler, a work than which we know none more calculated to allay doubt and despondency on the subject of this truly unfortunate country; doubly unfortunate, indeed, in that her assumed friends have turned out her very worst of foes.

## THE JESUITS.

*(From the Guernsey Star.)*

An extraordinary sensation has been excited here during the past week by the arrival of two Jesuitical teachers from France with the professed object of founding a Jesuitical college in this island. These individuals, it appears, have, with others of their order, an establishment of this nature in France, in which there are 1200 pupils; but the Government of that country having recently suspended all Jesuitical seminaries, theirs must be closed very shortly, and they wished, if possible, to transfer it to one of these islands, whither the greater part of their pupils would follow them. They endeavoured in the first place to obtain a footing in Jersey, but the popular feeling there was strongly against them, and eventually, if we are rightly informed, Sir C. Halkett, the Lieutenant-Governor, refused to let them settle in Jersey. Two of the principal conductors of the seminary came over to this island on the 22d ult. Their object, as might have been expected, no sooner became known, than great were the discussions to which it gave rise. As in Jersey, it was very soon manifest that the popular feeling was decidedly hostile to their views: some however, and we must be candid to say that among them were men who yield to few in general talent and soundness of judgment, *were of opinion that the only result that would be sensibly felt in the island, would arise from a vastly increased circulation of money.*

In the mean time, the two disciciples of Loyola applied to the local authorities for their sanction, and the chief magistrate promised to submit the matter to the royal court. A full court accordingly met at 12 o'clock, this day, for the special purpose of taking the request into consideration. Upwards of two hours were spent in deliberation, but as the whole passed in private, it is impossible for us to report particulars. We however learnt, on the meeting's breaking up, that it was the opinion of the majority of the court not to allow any Jesuitical seminary to be established here. Had the decision been otherwise, it appears that it was the intention of several gentlemen of the first respectability to hold a meeting on Wednesday next, for the purpose of petitioning his Majesty against the measure, and that our gallant countryman, Sir James Saumarez, had engaged to take the chair.

At Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, the Jesuits have had a college for about forty years. It contains at least five hundred individuals of various descriptions, of whom about three hundred are pupils. What have been the effects of this establishment on the surrounding country? A late writer on Jesuitism will inform us. "The influence of the Jesuits in the adjacent country," he observes, "is incredible. Before the establishment of this college, there were not half a dozen Papists about Stonyhurst, but now the greater portion of the population in that part of the country are papists, to the amount of *many thousands!* From this Jesuit's college, all the Roman Catholic *chapels in that part of the Kingdom (which are nearly as numerous as Protestant churches) are filled with priests of the order of the Jesuits*, though they are unwilling it should be known that they are any other than ordinary Romish priests.

"There are several Jesuit priests stationed in Preston, who frequently travel from thence to Ireland; and since the last peace, they have great intercourse with France, and other parts of the continent. Such is their influence in Preston, that the Protestant booksellers are afraid to sell publicly, or expose for sale, any books against Popery, and yet there is a Popish bookseller in the town whose windows and shop are crowded with all the poison of Popery."

## ATROCIOUS PIRACY—MURDER—AND DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP THETIS.

On Thursday, the City of Cork was thrown into a state of great agitation from a report of another tragedy—that of a vessel being destroyed by fire, off the coast of Ireland, and the principal part of the crew murdered. The report was too true—the Captain and part of the crew, who providentially escaped the conflagration, having arrived that morning by the Western Coach, detailed the particulars of this infernal plot, as follows:—

The *Thetis*, a fine brig of 250 tons, Captain John Bailie, left the harbour of Bristol for Sierra Leone, on the 7th of February last, and arrived there on the 8th of April. In consequence of sickness, eight of the crew—which consisted of twelve hands —were left in Africa and four Portuguese taken on board. On the 2d of June the *Thetis* sailed thence for Cork, for orders, for Bristol, and all was well, the crew keeping themselves in good order, until the night of the 31st July, when being then in 34. 20. North latitude. 40. 11. West longitude, the Captain retired to bed at ten o'clock, which was his usual custom. At half-past ten he was awoke by three loud knocks on the deck, and having jumped out of bed, was proceeding to go above, when, at the cabin door, he found one of the Portuguese, named *Francis Domingo* with an axe and a knife in his hands. On Captain Bailie approaching him, he made a blow of the former instrument, at his head, which the Captain avoided by his activity, whereupon, the fellow plunged the knife into Capt. Bailie's arm. The Captain then rushed at the assassin, and wrested the axe from him, but he retreated quickly. At this moment one of the English part of the crew, named Francis Smith, came running down, with his throat dreadfully lacerated, and his right shoulder cut dreadfully by a knife. At this time, three of the English portion of the crew were below, the fourth, named Matthews, not having come to the cabin. The mutineers, in a moment, fastened the companion down, and thereby prevented those in the cabin from getting on deck, and they were kept in this state until day-break. In the mean time, Captain Bailie wrote a letter, which he sealed up in a bottle, and threw it overboard, through the cabin window. At three in the morning, a light was struck on deck by the mutineers, the boats lowered from the vessel, and every portable article which she contained, placed in them. They then set fire to the vessel, and continued by her until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when Capt. Bailie observed them to go astern; he and his two comrades succeeded in releasing themselves from their perilous state, and having got on deck, they found the ship in flames from the fore part to the main mast, and saw a large quantity of blood, which they concluded was that of Matthews. They made a fruitless effort to extinguish the fire, and having constructed a small raft, lowered upon it, and committed themselves to Providence. In the mean time the ship, which was laden with timber, exhibited an awful appearance. The sea was almost unruffled by a breeze, and the fire having extended to the entire of the vessel, she soon went down. Captain Bailie then contrived to steer his little raft northwards for three days and nights, in hope of meeting with some vessel, and on the fourth day, he and his companions having subsisted upon 5lbs. of bread—they had no fresh water—he was picked up by the brig Cogniac, of and for Liverpool, from the Brazils, Captain William Winby, in lat. 35. 35. N. long 41. W. They were landed on Tuesday last, at Baltimore, near Skibbereen, and arrived in Cork on Thursday by the coach. The names of the two men saved, besides the Captain, are John Browne and Francis Smith. The names of the four mutineers are Francis Domingo, Francis Morea, Emanuel Antonia, and Joseph Solme.

It will be gratifying to the friends of the captain to state that his health has not suffered much—and that he has taken his departure in the Superb, for Bristol.

YOUNG NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.—VIENNA, AUG. 22.—By an autograph letter of the Emperor to the President of the Aulic Council of War, his Majesty has appointed his grandson, the Duke of Reichstadt, to the inexpressible joy of his august mother and the young Prince himself, to the rank of Captain in the Yager Battalion, bearing his Majesty's name. Thus the military career of the Prince will commence this year; and it is said that in the approaching reviews he will be placed under the Archduke Charles.

LONGEVITY.—The relative advantages of town and country, in point of salubrity, are shown by the following comparative statements of deaths:—In great towns, the mortality is from one-nineteenth to one-twentieth of the whole population. In moderate sized towns, from one-twenty-fifth to one-twenty-eighth. And in small villages, or the open country, from one-thirty fifth or one-fortieth, to one-fiftieth or one-sixtieth part. Thus, in London, one person in twenty of the whole population die annually; while, in the healthy villages and open country, the rate of annual mortality is not more than one in fifty-five or sixty persons.

## NATIONAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At the last half-yearly meeting of this company, held in Dublin, Samuel Bewley, Esq. in the chair—it appeared that there had been received within the six months from the different branches of the company's trade, upwards of £14,000; that after the payment of all losses and the expenses of the establishment, and after deducting 90 per cent. of the income derived from life insurance, appropriated to the accumulation of the reserve fund, there remained a net profit on the business for that period of £4,300.

The balance sheet exhibited on the Dr. side an amount of property possessed by the company in Bank and Government Stock, Annuities, and some other property exceeding £133,000.

| | |
|---|---|
| On the Cr. side, Stock or Capital of the Company | £100,000 |
| Life Reserve Fund and Annuities payable..... | 18,700 |
| Profit and Loss or floating capital..... | 14,300 |
| | £133,000 |

The report which accompanied the account was very brief, and commenced by stating that the directors, in laying before the proprietary a statement of the company's affairs at the termination of another half-year, had the satisfaction to say, that the company continued to receive a steady and progressive increase of business—that the aggregate amount of profit on the two half years ended on the 31st of December, 1827, and the 30th of June, 1828, respectively, showed a clear net gain on the twelve months of nearly £10,500, which, added to that remaining on the 30th June, 1827, after deducting the dividend of £4,000 declared last year, makes the floating capital now £14,300, as appeared by the accounts submitted—that the amount of unsettled claims against this company was very trifling. The report then recommended a dividend of £1 5s per share, being 5 per cent. on the deposit capital of the company, and that the same should be payable on the 1st September; and ended by stating that whilst the Directors had to congratulate the Proprietors on the present satisfactory state of the Company's affairs, they were not unaware of the necessity of continued exertion to secure its future success, and under this impression they could not conclude without earnestly calling upon the proprietors for their individual endeavours, in co-operating with the Directors in their efforts for its prosperity, which, in a proprietary so respectable, ranking among its members some of the wealthiest, and most influential of their fellow-citizens, could not fail of success, and place this, a native establishment, in that station, among similar institutions, to which its large capital, public usefulness, and liberality, so justly entitled it.

The report, which appeared to give great satisfaction to the highly respectable proprietary assembled, being concluded, it was, on the motion of Mr. Dick, M.P., seconded by Mr. Wilson, entered on the minutes of the Company, and the recommendation of the Directors, as to making a dividend approved and confirmed.

Mr. Bewley then addressed the meeting.—He said he was well aware of the opinion entertained by some, that institutions of this kind should be rather inclined to accumulate, than hasty in dividing their profits, with which he fully concurred; but he reminded the meeting that their original capital paid up was only £100,000 *Irish*; they had, therefore, in making it *British*, out of the profits, increased the real, though not the nominal amount, being an actual accumulation of capital to the company of nearly £8000. Under the consideration of this fact, and possessing the large floating capital which the accounts now exhibited, the declaration of the dividend just sanctioned met his entire approval. The Meeting then adjourned.

## DESCRIPTION OF CHOUMLA.

The following description of the town of Choumla—the place where the great contest between the Turks and Russians is reported to have taken place, is extracted from Dr. Walshe's recent publication on Turkey.

"The town of Choumla lies in an angle of a valley, formed by two ridges of low mountains, and they are the last branch of them at this side, and their extreme termination. If the whole breadth of this immense chain be taken, it may be said to extend from Falkih to Choumla, thirty-two hours of ninety-six miles; the country beyond these places being all level plain, and between them being all mountain; the lofty ridges, however, extend only from Haidhos to Topenitza, nine hours, or twenty-seven miles.

"The mountains about Choumla form a semicircular amphitheatre, up the sides of which the gardens and plantations extend to the summit of the hill, overhanging the town with a very rich and beautiful prospect; below, at the extremity of the ridges, an immense plain begins, which extends to the Danube on the North, and the Black Sea on the East. Here are seen the town and harbour of Varna, between the two head-lands, distant eight hours or forty-four miles. To this port all who wish to avoid the difficulties of the Balkan hire a vessel from Constantinople, and from hence come to Choumla.

"Choumla is a very large and populous town, containing about sixty thousand inhabitants. It is divided into two parts, the Turkish and Christian. The Turkish is the upper part. It is filled with mosques, whose domes and minarets are covered with burnished tinplates, which glitter in the sun with dazzling splendor; so that when the sun shone bright, I could not look at the town. Here is, besides, an extraordinary novelty in the Turkish town—a large town clock; it tells the hours by a bell, which is heard all over the city, and regulates the time of the inhabitants, instead of the muezzims crying the hour from the minarets.

"Detatched by an interval from the upper town, to a smaller called Warish which extends into the plain. Within its limits the Rayas, or Jew and Christian population, reside, separated from the rest, like the districts called Irish towns in Ireland, the original inhabitants of both having been laid under the same interdict by their conquerors. In this district are about three hundred houses inhabited by Jews, Armenians, and Greeks, who have each a place of Worship. It is here the most celebrated tinmen and braziers in the Turkish empire reside, who supply Constantinople with their manufacture, and cover their own mosques with tin and copper, which look so glittering. Choumla has some irregular fortifications standing. We entered the town across a deep fosse; and through ramparts of clay by which the Russians were repulsed in their last invasion of Turkey; their main body had advanced from Rasgard to this place, while the Cossacks pushed across the mountains as far Barghaz. They were, however, obliged to retreat without taking the town.

"As a military station, Choumla seems to have been of great importance to the Turkish empire. It is the point at which all the roads leading from the fortresses on the Danube concentrate. Its fortifications would be weak and contemptible in hands of European troops, but are a very efficient defence when manned by Turks. They consist of earthen ramparts, and brick walls, in some places flanked by strong built watch-towers, each capable of holding eight or ten 'tophelegees,' or musqueteers. They stretch for three miles in length, and one in breadth, over a ground intersected with valleys, and the extent and irregularity of the surface prevent the possibility of their being completely invested. It is here the Turks formed their entrenched camp in their contests, and the Russians have always found it impregnable. Twice have they advanced as far as Choumla, and have been repulsed, without being able to advance further."

Paris swarms with English and Irish physicians to the great displeasure of French Doctors, who esteem it their peculiar right to diminish population in their own country, therefore look most grave and ill humoured at others exercising that prerogative. There was an attempt to stop the invasion of foreign poisoners—for many of those who style themselves Doctors know nothing of their profession, nor would be allowed to practise it at home. A few lives have already been sacrificed to ignorance; but in these hard times, when all are crying out for bread, such misfortunes are regarded as a general good; the more who die, the more is left for others; this is the charitable calculation of the day.

## SERENADE.

> Look out upon the stars, my love,
> And shame them with thine eyes,
> On which, than on the stars above,
> There hang more destinies.
> Night's beauty is the harmony
> Of blended shades with light;
> Then, Lady, up—look out, and be
> A sister to the night.
>
> Sleep not! thine image wakes for aye
> Within my watching breast;
> Sleep not! from her all sleep should fly
> Who robs all hearts of rest.
> My Lady, from thy slumbers break,
> And make this darkness gay;
> With looks whose brightness well might make
> Of darker nights a day!

ROOTS ACCOMMODATE THEMSELVES TO SOILS.—It is a fact well ascertained, that roots are materially determined in their form by the nature of the soil in which they grow, & the different nature and character of plants or trees. Their developement is most luxuriant in ground that is neither too loose or too dense. In stiff and poor soils, they are spare and scraggy; whereas, in such as are at once deep and loose, the minutest fibres both expand and elongate with facility, and render the mouths that search for food to the plant almost innumerable (Du Hamel, 'Phyciques des Arbres,' i., 82.) This is remarkably exemplified in the beech and the sycamore, and still more in the ash, of which the fibrous roots sometimes amount to millions. Such soils, accordingly, furnish the best rooting ground, and are always favourites with the planter. To fit trees for removal to situations of great exposure, the roots may, by artificial methods, be multiplied to a degree far beyond what can be accomplished by unassisted nature; and thus, by art discreetly employed, the business of vegetation, that is, the circulation of the sap, is prevented from standing still, during the extreme violence which transplanting, in its best form, must inflict.

The following is inscribed on a grave-stone in Polton church-yard, Lancashire:—"Thomas Okey, the son of God, was born in London, 1608; came to this town 1629; married Mary, the daughter of James Crampton, of Brightwit, 1635, with whom he lived comfortably twenty years, and begot four sons and six daughters; since then he lived sole till the day of his death. In this time were great changes and terrible alterations, eighteen years' civil war in England, besides many dreadful sea-fights; the crown and command of England changed eight times; Episcopacy laid aside fourteen years; London burnt by Papists, and more stately built again; Germany wasted 300 miles; 200,000 Protestants murdered by Papists; this town twice stormed, once taken and plundered. He went through many troubles and divers conditions; found rest, joy, and happiness, only in holiness, the faith, fear and love of God and Jesus Christ. Died the 29th of April, and lieth here buried, 1684,

> "Come, Lord Jesus!
> "O, come quickly."

OWNERSHIP OF LAND RECOVERED FROM THE SEA.—An event has recently occurred at Hastings of importance to persons occupying land by the sea. A piece of land on the west of Hastings, situated between the Priory Bridge and the White Rock, on which between two and three hundred houses are standing, been occupied by about a thousand inhabitants, has recently being claimed by his Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests, and the occupants have been served with notices of ejectment. This land, within the memory of some of the inhabitants of the town, was sea beach, and was first covered with earth for the purpose of being converted into a cricket ground. Portions of it were afterwards gradually inclosed for yards and warehouses, cottages, &c. About four years ago, during the raze for speculation, and when land became very valuable, some of the occupiers began to extend their inclosures. This excited a desire in others to become possessed of similar plots of ground, and a general rush was made, especially among the builders, each seizing what he could get, and inclosing it for the purpose of building. It appears, however, the land forsaken by the sea is not the property of the Crown, but of the owner of the nearest land above high water mark. This has just been decided, and we think correctly so, for supposing that the sea makes any incursions on the adjoining land, the owner must be the loser; he ought, therefore, to be allowed the benefit of that land from which the sea may happen to retire.—*Kentish Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY FEAT.—About ten o'clock on Monday forenoon, a soldier of the name of Alexander Cameron, of the 78th Highlanders, a small party of which is stationed in Stirling Castle, was standing on a battery called the "Ladies look out," on the south west side of the Castle, listening with some of his comrades to one of his messmates, who was entertaining his fellows with the relation of some wonderful "accidents by flood and field"—When the story-teller had finished his chapter of accidents, he concluded by looking over the wall and saying, that he heard of several soldiers who had leaped from "Ladies look-out," all of whom had either been killed on the spot, or died soon after. Cameron, on hearing this, said, "That is no jump at all; I'll do that at any time;" and immediately descending to a stone which projects a little from the wall, he, to the astonishments of his comrades, who imagined he was exhibiting a little bravado, leapt off. For a moment a gaze of horror, at the madness of their companion, pervaded the countenances of the party; and convinced he had shared the fate of his predecessors, they ran round by the valley, in order to carry him up to the Castle, and render him such assistance as the nature of his wounds might require. To their amazement, Cameron passed them at full speed, and though they turned round and pursued him, he was the first man who entered the Castle, not only unhurt, but without a single scratch. Cameron is a good-looking young soldier, about 22 years of age; and the height from which he leapt is not less than fifty feet.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

Mr. Hugh M'Coll, gardener at Craigforth, has done much to disprove the opinion generally entertained by naturalists that it is impossible to tame and domesticate the partridge. This person commenced the arduous task last year, and succeeded beyond his expectations, having got a common hen to rear a covey, which became so tame, that they might be seen, long after their foster-mother had resigned her paternal care, running about, feeding under the window of the mansion-house. This season Mr. M'Coll was enabled to renew his labours under more favourable auspices, from the experience of last year. He has now a covey of five birds, hatched and reared by a common hen, perfectly tame and domesticated. Although now full grown, and when collected together present a very tempting sight to the eye of a sportsman, they are so tame, that they will run up and pick from the hand of a stranger, with a degree of familiarity seldom evinced by birds even of the common hen species.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

On Tuesday, the 5th ult., a woman named Jean Miller, died at Moy, Scotland, at the advanced age of 100. She had been 30 years in the family of the late Æneas Mackintosh, of Mackintosh, and in the course of her long and faithful services, had nursed the family of the late Sir Ludovic Grant, father of Lady Mackintosh. The old woman retained the entire use of her faculties almost to the last, and her general health continued unimpaired till within the last five or six years, when an accidental fall down stairs dislocated one of her limbs, and tended to debilitate her frame. She remembered distinctly the rebellion in the "forty-five," and used to talk of having seen the young chevalier, and also witnessed one day, during the progress of the royal forces, three men hung up on a tree at Moy for some offence.

Died on Sunday, the 17th August, in the parish of Cappagh, Bernard O'Brien, wood-ranger and gate-keeper to the Right Honourable the Earl of Blessington, aged nearly eighty years. He had been formerly a member of the Church of Rome, but had latterly renounced the errors of that church, though all his family surviving adhere to it. He was twice married, and was the father of twenty-one children. He entered the army as a private soldier, at the age of seventeen, and served in the first American war, and subsequently saw a great deal of foreign service, for which he was rewarded by a liberal pension. Being a member of the Cappagh yeomanry, his remains were interred in the grave-yard of the parish church on Tuesday week with military honours, the whole of that gallant corps, commanded by Lieutenant M'Connel, having attended, as well as a large body of his Lordship's tenantry.—*Belfast Chronicle.*

A solar microscope is prepared for exhibition at Hartford, which is said to possess a magnifying power of 3,000,000, and may be raised to 4,000,000, if the room is sufficiently large and the light strong. By its assistance, the white mealy particles on the surface of figs appear living objects of 2½ feet in length; the sting of the common honey-bee appears 14 feet in length; and hundreds of snakes, of the enormous extent of six to eight feet, may be discovered in two drops of vinegar.—*New York Daily Advertiser.*

TROUT.—A respectable farmer who lived in the neighbourhood of Pentypool, having caught some trout, found one so small, that passing by a well he threw it in. In the course of a week he looked in the well and saw the trout; he then threw in some bread and worms: the family became fond of it, and frequently it would eat worms out of the children's hands. It would often hide itself in a small hole in the side of the well for a whole day, if any stranger came near the well. It lived in the same well *twenty-seven years*, which the family were certain of, from the age of one of the daughters, who was christened the day the trout was put into the well. It served as a barometer to the family; when its back was black in the morning, it turned out a rainy day; if bright, and it came to the face of the water, it proved a fine day. It refused to eat two days before it died.—*Salopian Journal.*

## ATTACK BY A SHARK.

By the arrival of the ship Thomas Gelston, of this port from Africa, we learn the following particulars of a singular escape of one of the crew of that vessel. The Thomas Gelston, Captain Martin, was taking in African oak, at the island of Tombo, in the Sierra Leone river, in the month of June last; and Captain Martin perceiving the river crowded with sharks, cautioned his crew not to bathe. To facilitate the operation of loading, the ship had a stage rigged from her raft port nearly level with the water's edge. Disregarding the caution of the Captain, one of the crew named William Davis, resolved to bathe in the river, and he took with him a boy for the same purpose, with whom he was swimming on his back, when his foot was seized by a shark. The boy was flung from the back of the sailor, and succeeded in gaining the stage; but the sailor himself was instantly pulled under water. In a moment, however, the unfortunate man rose again, having escaped from the jaws of the fish, and with all his energy, he endeavoured to reach the stage on which stood the carpenter of the ship and the boy. In this endeavour he was sufficiently successful as to seize it with his hands. The carpenter stooped and seized him by the arms, and when in the act of helping him out of the water, the wretched sailor was again seized by the leg by the shark. In this horrible situation, the shark striving to pull him into the water, and the carpenter to pull him out of it, poor William Davis remained until the shark succeeded in tearing away his leg. He was then brought on board, and Captain Martin having bound up the stump as well as he was able, sent a boat on shore with him. On his arrival in the colony, the stump was skilfully amputated, and he is now in this port and is doing well. The name of the carpenter by whom he was rescued is John Bully.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—Last week the first stone was laid of a very chaste and substantial building, as a meeting house for the Society of Friends, in a beautiful and healthy spot, called Newington Park, leading out of Church-street, Stoke Newington, to a road now forming from Stamford Hill to the Regent's Park. It is estimated the building will cost near ten thousand pounds, which has already been raised by subscription amongst the numerous and opulent families resident in that neighbourhood, and is expected to be, when finished, one of the handsomest buildings, as a place of worship, that has as yet been erected by that respectable body.—*London Paper.*

We understand that an enterprising company in the west of Scotland have resolved to erect a cotton factory in the neighbourhood of Calcutta, and that a number of operative workmen have been engaged for that purpose. This will form a new era in the history of Hindostan, as the natives, who are strongly averse to any innovation upon their established customs, still follow the primitive mode of preparing their yarn with the spindle and distaff. At the introduction of the cotton weaving into this country, little more than half a century ago, the yarn was brought home in the hank by our East Indiamen, and was then considered of more value than the finest silk, and could only be purchased by persons of quality. What a change in the course of such a short period!—*Paisley Advertiser.*

*The Harvest.*—The general impression is, that every district of Gloucestershire will yield more than an average crop, which may now be said to be placed out of the reach of danger, as a little barley and a few beans are all that remain to complete the harvest. The markets in Gloucestershire neighbourhood are every where falling in price.

The harvest in the districts contiguous to this city is nearly finished, and under circumstances favourable almost beyond hope, a few weeks since.—*Exeter Paper.*

The Whiskers of the Leinster Constabulary have been encouraged to grow to such an enormous size, by the example of a few of the Chief Constables, as at last to attract the observations of the Inspector General, Colonel Sir John Harvey, who has issued a general order through the different Counties in the Province, that the Constabulary (the Chief Constables showing the example) are, with as little delay as possible, to humanize their appearance by reducing their Whiskers or Beards to a moderate size—we believe to that generally understood in the army as "the regulation cut."

ACCOMMODATION FOR THREE-HALF-PENCE.—A gentleman on a wet evening entered the bar of an inn, and while standing before the fire, called to a servant who had come to receive his orders:—"Margaret, bring me a glass of ale, a clean pipe, a spitoon, a candle, a pair of snuffers, and the newspaper. And Margaret, take away my great coat into the kitchen, and hang it before the fire to dry, and dry my umbrella, tell me what o'clock it is, and if Mr. Christopherson should come in, request him to come this way, for I think it is near seven, and he promised to meet me at that hour. And Margaret, get me change for a sovereign, see that all the change is good, take payment out of it, and wrap the copper in a piece of paper. And Margaret, tell Jemima to bring some more coals, take away the ashes, and wipe that table. And Margaret, pull down that blind, shut the door, and put to the window shutters!" N.B.—The gentleman had his own tobacco in his pocket.

Some Sundays ago, Mr. Parker Gall, an English gentleman, was going to Vincennes in a carricle, having a lady with him, and a livery servant behind. On this road the driver of one of the petty public conveyances whipped the horse of the curricle, which darted aside and ran among a party of workmen in one of the side alleys. Two of these men were killed, and six others seriously hurt. The driver who was the author of the disaster escaped in the confusion. Mr. Gall having left Paris, was condemned by default to three months' imprisonment, a fine of 100 francs, and to pay 6000 francs as an indemnity to the families of the victims. He immediately returned to appeal against this condemnation, and the Court, in quashing the sentence, set forth distinctly that there had been neither imprudence nor unskilfulness on the part of Mr. Gall.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

*The Mariner's Compass.*—An improvement in the disposal and hanging of the mariner's compass on shipboard has been made in America. It dispenses with the use of the binnacle; a hole is cut in the deck; within this hole the compass-box is placed, and at top covered by a very thick glass; the bottom of the box is also made of glass; the compass card is made semi-transparent, and the whole lighted from below. By these means the use of a tell-tale is dispensed with, and the compass rendered much more secure than in its former position, as it is as firm as the deck.

The Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the manner of obtaining subjects for dissection in the Schools of Anatomy, have recommended the adoption in this country of the plan admitted in France—namely, that the bodies of those who die in work-houses, hospitals, &c., and which are unclaimed by their friends, should, under certain regulations, be at the disposal of the surgeons. This arrangement is not found in France to indispose the poor from seeking an asylum in such institutions—why then should it in England? So great is the scarcity of bodies in England, that the price of one is raised to ten and sixteen guineas; the total number dissected in a year is under 500. The number of resurrection men is said not to exceed ten.

DEBUT OF THE ELEPHANT AT ASTLEY'S.—Monday night Mr. Cross's elephant made his first appearance at Astley's Amphitheatre, in the melo-drame of *Blue Beard*, to a very crowded audience. The piece was most splendidly got up, and went off with great eclat. After the performance it was announced in the bills that the elephant would go through a variety of tricks in the circle, but he no sooner entered than he became quite unmanageable, and appeared terrified from the number of persons around him, and the keepers who attended had all controul over him; the affrighted animal made a plunge towards the back part of the pit, and got his fore legs and trunk over the palisade which surrounded the circle. The screams of the females were terrific, and a general rush took place towards the doors, and the confusion that ensued it is almost impossible to describe. Several ladies were slightly injured by the elephant's trunk, and one lady was so much hurt, that she was taken to a surgeon and immediately died. With some difficulty the elephant was secured and taken out of the circle, when it was announced that he would again be brought in to proceed with his performance, upon which a general cry of "No, no," resounded through the house, and he was at last brought out on the stage, where he went through his tricks with the greatest docility imaginable. The house was numerously and brilliantly attended.

EQUALITY.—All men would necessarily have been equal had they been without wants; it is the misery attached to our species which places one man in subjection to another; inequality is not the real grievance, but dependence. It is of little consequence for one man to be called his Highness and another his Holiness; but it is hard for one to be the servant of another.—*Voltaire's Phil. Dict.*

# The Mail.

*WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 10.*

It is positively stated, that Mr. George Robert Dawson, notwithstanding his memorable speech at the Derry festival, did not mean then to profess himself, and is not now, a convert to Roman Catholic conciliation. If this be true, it must be allowed that the Hon. Gentleman has a strange way of expressing himself; for certainly all the world concurred in thinking, that when he described the Catholic Pandemonium in Dublin, as a confederacy more powerful than the Government, and one at whose mercy we hold every thing that may be enjoyed in Ireland, he himself concurred in the doctrines he preached, and was prepared to follow the advice he so liberally pressed upon others. The speech, in fact, could not be misinterpreted, and if the Right Honourable Secretary now means to say that he has been mistaken, he must go the full length of saying that the whole speech was, from first to last, a *ruse* to promote an object the reverse—of its apparent one,—one continued 'rhetorical artifice'—and a most undignified and unbecoming mode indeed, of accomplishing the ends, whether of a Minister of the Crown, a Protestant patriot, or of a mere 'citizen of the world.' If we take the statement of the London Paper, which contains the latest version of the story, to be correct, we shall find that Mr. Dawson alleges that his object was to *guard the Protestants against the designs of the Cabinet*. Mr. D. alleges what of course will occasion his own dismissal; but the material question is, is that allegation borne out by the fact? There are certainly strange rumours afloat, and though from the most opposite quarters, all singularly concurring in the same representation. The report is, that the Duke of Wellington is about to make Catholic Emancipation a *Cabinet measure*, and of course, if necessary, to *re-model* the Cabinet so as to make it pass, at least within the Council of the Sovereign. The retirement of Mr. Peel, it will be seen, is already talked of, and if there be truth in the main report, other resignations may be expected to follow. For our part, if the Duke of Wellington contemplates the object he is said to do, we should greatly regret that any ministerial changes should be thereby occasioned, and still more, if he should fail in making up a ministry equally entitled to public confidence, and unanimous upon the subject. The Public is sick of having a *no*-ministry upon so important a question, and we know of no more favourable opportunity than the present for making a trial of strength, between a unanimous *pro*-Catholic Cabinet, and the Protestant people. If the latter will permit the question to pass, we think they could not do so under more favourable auspices; if not, then at least we may hope for a Cabinet unanimously Protestant,—and so, either way, rid ourselves of the inflictions we have so long endured from weakness, *conciliation*, and indecision.

## WATERFORD AUXILIARY REFORMATION SOCIETY.

The first anniversary meeting of this Society was held yesterday, at the Wesleyan Meeting-house on the Quay—Colonel Palliser in the chair.

On taking the chair, he said that he was instructed to state that though none but members of the Society could claim a right to speak, yet that Roman Catholics would be heard on the condition of their subscribing to certain rules which were prescribed, merely for the purpose of duly regulating their discussion. Having read these rules, one of which limited the time of speaking to three quarters of an hour, and the other provided that no two speakers should follow each other on the same side,

The Rev. Mr. PALLISER read the Report of the Committee for the past year. The report was brief, and expressed the regret of the Committee at their having done so little. They had printed and circulated a thousand copies of the report of the proceedings of the first meeting of the Society, which they conceived useful to have known. They had procured and circulated eight hundred copies of the *Douay* version of the ten commandments, printed in juxta position with an extract from *Butler's Calechism*, in which the second commandment is omitted because of its denunciation of image worship, and the tenth is divided into two to make up the number. The committee regretted that while so much is done for foreign countries, in which it is sought to enlighten the people, so little is done for Ireland, in which the grossest darkness prevails. Though, on the whole, their report was not flattering, they were convinced that the spirit of inquiry was strongly abroad, and they were by no means led to despond.

The Rev. Mr. H'RDCASTLE (Anabaptist Minister), said that he had not come forward at the first meeting of the Society, because he did not conceive its principles were sufficiently defined; but when he found that the principles contended for, were no other than the great leading truths of the Gospel, he no longer hesitated to join a society engaged in their dissemination. The means it employed for this purpose, he found to be altogether unobjectionable, all its measures were conducted in a spirit of Christian charity towards those who differed from them in sentiment. It rejected all unworthy means of gaining proselytes, and it had no other object than to promote the knowledge of Him, whom to know is life eternal.'

The Rev. Mr. RYLAND said—But for a particular fact which I think it right to state in this place, I should not come forward on this occasion. I shall, however, endeavour to be as brief as my Rev. Friend who preceded me. The principles contended for by this Society are the principles of LIBERTY, and for this one, amongst other reasons, I am its advocate. Its cause is the cause of human liberty. I do not speak of civil liberty—I shall not trench upon political ground in violation of the rules of the society—I speak of religious liberty, and in defence of it, I support this Society. I may be asked why I connect the topic with this Society—are not Protestants in the full enjoyment of religious liberty? I say NO—not while those who oppose that liberty, are permitted to infringe upon it with impunity. My definition of religious liberty is that a man shall be permitted to perform his duty towards God as his heart and his conscience shall direct. If restraint be put upon him in this respect, he is so far a slave. Let us see how far this principle is acted upon around us. There is a certain public institution in this city, in which it had been the practice of all the inmates, to read the Bible.—Not long ago certain gentlemen came forward and said, these people must not read the Bible here; they may do as they please at home; but here they shall not read it. The question was put to the vote, and the motion was couched nearly in these words, "you are moved, that every one in this institution be permitted to read the Scriptures if he shall think proper to do so." It was opposed by Roman Catholic clergymen, and Roman Catholic laymen, and it was carried in the *negative*. So much for religious liberty in this institution.—There was another instance: in the gaol of this city, Roman Catholics were not allowed to look into the Bible; no—not though they should go down on their bended knees. I ask, is that Liberty? Let me put it to Roman Catholics—let me have their opinion upon this simple fact—is this religious liberty? But the Roman Catholics are not the only party who stand in need of it, and for whom I uphold its cause. I say the Protestants are not free to follow the dictates of their conscience—I say that they are now under persecution on account of their religion. They are persecuted in their trade and in various ways, solely because they are Protestants. I therefore stand up for a Society, an essential attribute of whose principles is, to give religious liberty to all, and which can only hope to prosper on the grand basis of religious liberty in its fullest sense. This Society uses no force, the only weapon it employs being "the sword of the Spirit, which is the Word of God."

Mr. GORDON entered at great length into the principles and history of the Society from its commencement. We regret finding it impossible at present to follow him in his very able and satisfactory speech, and in fact to do more than touch upon some of the topics to which he adverted. From the Report of the anniversary meeting of the Parent Society, it appeared that its funds for the year amounted to £2000—that they had established 23 branch associations—that they had published and circulated a variety of tracts—and had 33 Scripture Readers in connection with them. They had however great difficulties to encounter, and had to sustain not only direct opposition, but the opposition of those who called themselves Protestants. There were three objections commonly urged against the Society to which he would reply. The first was, that the Society had a repulsive tendency, and was calculated to make the breach between Protestants and Roman Catholics still wider. Experience however had flatly disproved this objection. There were last year eighteen meetings held in this country. Many Roman Catholics had attended, and all had ended peaceably and in a good spirit. In the Protestant city of Londonderry, not above a hundred Protestants attended, and their rooms were filled as closely as they could be by Roman Catholics. In Monaghan they had a meeting in which not less than 3000 persons were present, and of these there certainly was not one Protestant for every ten Roman Catholics. Such was the spirit of inquiry excited, that the Priests with all their efforts could not restrain the people from coming to their meetings, and they left no means untried for that purpose. The discussion which ensued at Derry lasted 13 days. In other towns three and four days were commonly allotted for the same purpose. The second objection was, that this Society brought to the help of a sacred, religious cause, a class of persons who ought not to be enlisted in such an object. To this objection he would give the same practical refutation, namely, that such persons had been their opponents rather than their friends. The third objection was, that the Society interfered with pre-existing institutions. Mr. Gordon applied himself to this last objection at some length, and showed that the Reformation Society had its own peculiar place, and must be rather ancillary than otherwise to every other institution of a religious kind. He concluded by showing that the practice of applying abstract truth to particular errors, was one sanctioned both by precept and example in both the Old and the New Testament. The question here was, between the Council of Trent and the Bible. All they sought was, that Roman Catholics should compare them, and make their election between them.

Mr. WM. SHEPPARD complimented Mr. Gordon on the ability and judgment with which he had advocated the cause of the society. He came forward on this occasion—the first in which he had ever risen to speak in public—to assure the peasantry that their proceedings were intended in friendship towards them, and to exhort them to attend, in a work so momentous as that of their eternal salvation, not to the dictates of any individual, but to those of their own conscience and judgment. After some further observations he concluded by moving a resolution expressive of congratulation at the success of the Parent Society.

The meeting, which was very numerous and highly respectable, was subsequently addressed in very eloquent speeches, by Mr. George Carr, Mr. Finch (an English Gentleman), the Rev. Mr. Palliser, the Rev. Mr. Frazer, the Rev. John Cooke, jun., and other gentlemen, and several resolutions having been unanimously carried, the assembly broke up at four o'clock.

We are requested to state that a second meeting of the Waterford Branch of the British Society, for promoting the religious principles of the Reformation, will be held in the Wesleyan Chapel, Quay, this evening, at seven o'clock. The object of this meeting is to accommodate those who found it inconvenient to attend the meeting of yesterday. Several of the doctrines of the church of Rome will be compared with Scripture.

David Flinn, John Flinn, Stephen Maher, Patrick Magrath, Laurence Young, Martin Young, and Martin Lahy, are the persons in custody charged with throwing aqua fortis into the face of Mr. Thomas O'Reilly, tobacconist, as mentioned in our last two publications—the first as the actual perpetrator, and the others as aiding and assisting. Their case was further heard on Saturday, and adjourned to Friday next, when it is supposed that the informations will be received. It is not yet decided whether the parties can be admitted to bail.

### THE BRAZILIAN EMIGRANTS.

A part of the unfortunate individuals who were induced to embark at Cork twelve months ago, as emigrants to Brazil, have returned to their native land. On Friday evening last, the Moro Castle arrived at Cove with 312 on board, and four other vessels are daily expected with similar cargoes from RioJaneiro. Out of 3169 persons who left this country, but 1600 remained alive at Rio. Of these 1200 had embarked for Ireland, and the remainder 400, had determined from various circumstances to remain in Brazil. The sufferings of the poor fellows who have returned are almost indescribable, half starved during their stay at Rio, many of them appear like men risen from the grave. Five men died on the passage in the Moro Castle.

An accident occurred at the entrance of our harbour yesterday morning which it is wonderful was not attended with serious consequences. About 3 o'clock, A.M. the Sybil, post-office steam-packet, Captain Roberts, with the mail from Dunmore for Milford, and the Gipsy, steamer, Captain Corlett, from Liverpool for Waterford, came in collision just outside Hook Point; the Gipsy was struck on the starboard bow by the stem of the Sybil, by which several of the Gipsy's planks were broke and a few of her timbers shook. The extent of injury sustained by the Sybil is not yet known, but we presume it cannot be extensive, as she continued on her passage to Milford. Those on board the Gipsy say, that they saw the Sybil coming towards them, and immediately stopped the paddles, whereas the Sybil continued her course without appearing to notice them, and struck the Gipsy with tremendous force. It was most fortunate that the Gipsy had stopped her paddles, otherwise the shock would most probably have caused the instantaneous loss of both vessels.—There certainly was neglect on board either vessel, and the circumstances should be inquired into, particularly as accidents of precisely the same nature with steamers are now becoming very frequent.

EXTRAORDINARY MELONS.——Mr. James Wallace, gardener to Sir John Newport, has raised this season, from *one* plant, five French melons of most extraordinary size, as may be seen by the following statement:—The first weighed 18½ lbs; the second 17½lbs; the third 15½lbs; the fourth 11½lbs; and the fifth 9lbs; all raised under one light of the melon pit, and *all* the produce of *one plant alone*. The grand parent melon, weight 25lbs., was grown in France in 1825.

Thursday the Right Rev. Dr. Kelly and about forty other Catholic Clergymen attended at Dungarvan, at the *Month's Mind* of the late Rev. Patrick Carroll, Curate of Ardmore. The Bishop and thirty of the Clergymen dined at the Devonshire Arms Hotel.—*Waterford Mirror.*

On Sunday last a deputation went from Waterford to establish the Catholic Rent at Ballyduff, in the county, about six miles west of the city.—*Mirror.*

At a visitation held by the Right Rev. Dr. M'Mahon, in the Chapel of Kildysart, it was arranged that the Rev. Mr. Coffy, who voted for the Right Hon. Vesey Fitz-Gerald, at the last Clare Election, should resign the jurisdiction of that parish, which is to be henceforth confided to another clergyman.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The vacant Roman Catholic See of Ossory will be filled by the Rev. Mr. Murphy, of Wexford, who has with great reluctance assented to the wishes of the clergy.

Mr. Brownlow, M. P. is about to erect a new town on his estate near Lough Neagh, and is otherwise making most commendable exertions to promote the happiness of the tenants on his different estates. There are 150 men daily in his employment.

Nassau (New Providence) Papers to the 17th July have been received. In one of them we find the following particulars relative to a case of piracy:—"We learn from St. Jago de Cuba, that about a month ago a French ship from Port-au-Prince to Bordeaux, went ashore on one of the small islands near Cuba. The captain, supercargo, and crew, went into a small sloop, taking with them whatever was valuable of the cargo, and specie to the amount of about 10,000 dollars, with an intention of returning to Port-au-Prince to procure a larger vessel, and proceed to France. Among the crew were four black men, Haytians, who seized an opportunity, when the captain, supercargo, and mate were below taking some refreshment, to rush down and murder them, while one of their party despatched a man and a boy who were on deck. A black boy who was in the cabin, got through one of the windows unobserved, and escaped to a key, from whence he was taken to a small port on the north side of Cuba by some fishermen, and gave information of what had occurred. He was sent to St. Jago, where he was examined by the authorities, and kept in custody on suspicion of being one of the party concerned. The murderers, it appears, had got a knowledge of the money being on board of the sloop shortly after the supercargo came to her, which induced them to enter into the diabolical plan they have unfortunately too well succeded in carrying into execution. They carried the sloop into a small creek in Cuba, disposed of her cargo, spent the money, and proceeded to the interior of the island. About a week ago, one of them was discovered at a boarding-house in St. Jago, in consequence of his boasting, whilst in a state of intoxication, of the immense wealth he had. He was apprehended and identified by the boy as the ring-leader of the mutineers, and had in leather bands around his waist 417 doubloons, and about 180 dollars in small gold coin. A party was immediately sent out by the Governor to traverse the road, where two or three others are supposed to be lurking. The fourth, it was ascertained, had been some days previously at St. Jago, and had sailed the day before as cook to a vessel bound to Philadelphia. Hopes were entertained that the whole of these wretches would be apprehended, as information, with the description of the last mentioned negro, was sent on to the United States by the American Consul, by a fast-sailing vessel which departed from St. Jago two days afterwards."

A KING INCOGNITO.—The *Austrian Observer* relates the following anecdote of the King of Wirtemburg:—Three young men of Weimar, who were travelling on foot in the South of Germany, for their amusement or instruction, arrived at Stutgard (the capital of Wirtemburg) a few days ago, intending to remain there only a single day. It was of course necessary that their passports should be examined and signed; they proceeded therefore to the Commissioner's residence, where they applied ineffectually several times in the course of the day. The King of Wirtemburg, who frequently walks alone on foot in his capital, perceived them, and on accosting them, learnt that the absence of the Commissioner was the cause of their repeated journeys to and from his office. Upon hearing this, the King himself opened the door of the office, requested the young men to enter, received their passports, and signed them thus:—

"Examined at Stutgard: "THE KING
"For the absent Commissioner."

This Officer, being immediately afterwards summoned before his Majesty, excused himself in the best manner he was able; but the King, in a severe tone of voice, while he pardoned him for that time, forewarned him that if again he should be found guilty of detaining travellers longer than was necessary to examine their passports, he might forthwith make out one for himself and leave the kingdom.

INDIAN CORN.—Mr. Cobbett is making a very praiseworthy attempt to introduce in England the cultivation of Indian corn, for which the farmers have hitherto considered the climate too cold and damp. He has a field of it at his farm of Barn Elm, near the suspension-bridge leading to Hammersmith. Notwithstanding the bad season, Mr. Cobbett anticipates that his corn will ripen in about a month. It is a *dwarf* kind, more hardy, and productive than the common Indian corn grown in America.

### CHANGE IN THE CABINET.

The *Dublin Evening Post* of Saturday, says—"We have good reasons for stating that the Duke of Wellington is about new modelling the Cabinet of his Majesty, with a view of carrying the Catholic Question triumphantly through Parliament."

### CONCILIATION—THE FIRST REQUEST!

Our readers will recollect the Lord Lieutenant's *first request* to the good and loyal people of Nenagh, that they would be graciously pleased to reap poor dear Mr. Brereton's corn, and condescend to take payment for the same. Well, they did both—but mark the consequence.—Why, after fifteen acres of the corn had been carried, the good and loyal people aforesaid cleverly set fire to the same, and destroyed it every sheaf! Now if this be not as sweet a specimen of conciliation as has yet occurred, we know nothing of the matter.

### DUBLIN.

On Friday, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the Marquis of Anglesey, and Lord William Paget, arrived at Dublin Castle, where his Excellency transacted business upwards of two hours, and afterwards proceeded to Richview. We were exceedingly pained to learn that his Excellency on reaching home, found himself a little indisposed. We sincerely hope that his illness is of a temporary nature, merely arising from the fatigues of his journey.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—On Saturday last about twelve o'clock, as four gentlemen, named Brown, Marmion, Warren, and Brown, jun., were passing at the end of High-street, they were met by two mounted men, one a private in the Scots Greys, and the other a servant in the employment of Captain Sullivan of the 65th regiment, who were riding furiously up the crowded street, and apparently in the act of running a race. Before they could make any effort to get out of the way, three of the gentlemen were knocked down; Mr. Marmion did not receive any material injury, neither did Mr. Warren, but we regret to have to state, that Mr. Brown received a severe fracture in the skull. He was taken up in a state of insensibility, and conveyed to Mr. Passmore's, the apothecary, in High-street, where medical assistance was most promptly procured, but without avail. The unfortunate gentleman lingered for about two hours and expired. It is remarkable that Mr. Brown's son, who was totally blind, and who had been leaning on his father's arm for guidance, escaped without the slightest injury. The two men were immediately taken into custody and brought before the magistrates of the Head Police-office, where they underwent a very strict examination. Their names are Matthew Browne and John Palmer, the first a private in the Scots Greys, and the other a servant to Captain Sullivan of the 65th Regiment. They appeared to be somewhat intoxicated. An inquest was held on Saturday, before Alderman Abbott, and James Blacker, Esq. Verdict—that the deceased came by his death by a horse driving over him, which caused a fracture in his head. The two men are committed for trial. The deceased during the war had been Captain Commandant of the Cheshire Fencibles, and for the latter portion of his life, was captain on the half-pay of the 68th Regiment. He had just reached his 72d year. He resided himself near Celbridge, and his family, which is composed of persons of considerable opulence, has resided in Werburgh's parish during the last century.

SHOCKING OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday the family of a respectable shopkeeper, in Mary-street, was thrown into the greatest confusion and distress by the discovery that a young lady, remarkable for her personal and mental accomplishments, had swallowed laudanum, and was then in the agonies of death. Medical assistance was immediately procured, but, without effect. The cause of this rash act is said to have been caused by an attachment which had been formed between the unfortunate lady and a young gentleman, but which prudential reasons on the part of the parents obliged them to put an end to.

PATRIOTIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND.—The proprietors of the Stock of this Company have come to a resolution, to dissolve the Partnership. By the report presented to a meeting on Thursday, it appeared that the sum of £57,400 had been paid in losses since last year, and that further claims of £54,000 still remained unpaid. The winding up of the affairs is intrusted to the Direetors.

INQUEST.—An inquest was held on Saturday last, by Mr. M'Carty, one of the County Coroners, on the body of the soldier who shot himself in Richmond Barracks on the preceding day. Verdict, that the deceased came by his death by discharging the contents of a loaded gun through his body.

### SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

On Wednesday last, some of the Caterers for the present display of rebellious colours, called on a respectable Roman Catholic merchant in Cashel for six pence, as a subscription to assist in purchasing a flag, that is being prepared for a great exhibition to morrow; this sensible man was not only abused for refusing to subscribe, but two ruffians placed themselves at his door to warn the people against dealing with him. It is to be regretted that he did not bring them before a Magistrate for this *combination*, as vile as it was ferocious, against his property. To the credit of this loyal, honest man it can be added that he refused to countenance in any way this league against his Protestant neighbours.—*Clonmel Herald.*

The Dublin *Freeman's Journal* contains an affidavit made before Edward Kough, Esq. Deputy Sovereign of New Ross, by Darby Ormond, Michael Culliton, Daniel Whelan, James Conorick, John Sullivan, and Edmond Kehoe, lately labourers of Charles Tottenham, of Macmurrough Island, Esq. stating that they were dismissed for not having worked last John's day.

QUADRATURE OF THE CIRCLE DISCOVERED.—This important problem, which has agitated the learned world for nearly four thousand years, has at length been discovered by a young lad, only thirteen years of age, named James Graham, who resides in Mountcharles, county of Donegal. It has undergone the most rigorous investigation by several gentlemen of distinguished abilities, and is found to be as perfectly completed and as firmly established, on the purest principles of Eucledian geometry, as any problem hitherto known in the science. This extraordinary discovery will introduce a new era in the science of geometry, and bring to light wonders that will astonish the literati of Europe. It is anxiously to be wished that some liberal-minded Nobleman or Gentleman, or some of those societies formed for the purpose of promoting and rewarding useful knowledge, would take this young lad by the hand, and obtain for him the reward of such extraordinary merit, and have this phenomenon of science published to satisfy the curiosity of the world.—*Dublin Paper.*

### MR. DAWSON OF DERRY—CURIOUS STATEMENT.

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

It is confidently asserted by some of the Dublin papers, and the statement is confirmed by what seems *an authorised paragraph* in Thursday's *Brighton Gazette*, that Mr. Secretary Dawson has *not* changed his views upon the Roman Catholic question, notwithstanding the unfortunate speech at Derry, from which an opposite inference has been confidently and universally drawn by the friends as well as by the enemies of Popery.

We are happy to be able to say, upon better than newspaper authority, that Mr. Dawson did, from the first, deny the inference drawn from his speech by the parties to whom it was addressed—certainly long before he could have been aware of the tremendous damage which it has occasioned to his character throughout both islands. Justice would demand of us to make known this fact; but we have another motive scarcely less strong than the obligations of justice to promulgate it. It is, that the explanation of his speech given by Mr. Dawson discloses a state of affairs the most awfully momentous that has occurred since the revolution—a state of affairs which, if its disclosure rouse not the people of England to instant and energetic action, can leave us nothing but despair.

The time and the danger preclude courtesy; we shall therefore speak out; though in doing so, we may seem to violate the sacredness of private conversation.

The day following the Derry celebration, or the day succeeding to that, Mr. Dawson was, we are informed, questioned with some severity upon the subject of his speech, at the table of Sir George Hill; the honourable gentleman alleged in explanation of his conduct that his only object was to put the Protestants of the empire in full possession of their danger, and of the view taken of it by the cabinet. The danger, he said, was manifest to themselves. The Association conspiracy was in fact the government of the country, and unless put down by force or by compliance, it must continue to be the government, with constantly increasing power.—"THE MINISTER," SAID MR. DAWSON, "WHOSE PARTICULAR SPHERE IS THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, HAS DECLARED, AFTER DELIBERATE INQUIRY AND CONSIDERATION, THAT THE LOWER HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT WILL NOT ENABLE THE ADMINISTRATION TO PUT DOWN THE PESTILENT CONSPIRACY; and as it cannot be put down by force, there, only remains to make the best terms that can be made for the country." This is the substance of what has been communicated to us as Mr. Dawson's explanation—and we ask whether we have spoken too strongly, when we said that it describes the most awfully momentous condition of public affairs that has existed since the expulsion of James the Second. Is it a true description? Would to heaven we could say that it is not—would to heaven that we could challenge the Home Secretary to try the House of Commons. The measure which shall put down the full-grown conspiracy of traitors who rule Ireland must be conceived in a spirit by far too masculine for the liberals and gamblers—the pupils of Crockford's and the Stock Exchange, who have heretofore composed the Popery majorities in the House of Commons. The measure which shall put down a conspiracy concocted by *Jesuits* and *pettifoggers*—matured by long impunity, and encouraged by a triumph over the legislative authority of the empire—must be *strong indeed*. If we have truly reported Mr. Dawson's explanation, and if he truly reports Mr. Peel (and we see no reason to doubt either), in what position is the country placed? We have in Ireland a treasonable conspiracy already assuming the sovereignty of the island, and daily strengthening the foundations of its power. In England we have a House of Commons, so distracted by conflicting interests, political, party, and personal—so pledged and cross-pledged, that they will not do their duty if they could, *and are unable, if they would, to do it without the aid of the people.* To add to the peril of the juncture, the usual remedy in like cases is unattainable. A dissolution of parliament now would have the effect of excluding all but the most exalted zealots of popery from the Irish representation. Were the whole cabinet composed of such men as the Duke of Wellington and Mr. Peel, what could it effect in such a juncture while the people of England hang back?

Are we then to despair or submit? By no means. As we have a thousand times repeated, the remedy is in our own hands. *It is but to say that the empire shall be saved, and it is safe.* Let the people arise and speak out and command their representatives to crush the pestilent conspiracy which afflicts the western portion of the empire; let them give to the landlords of Ireland an opportunity of profiting by the lesson which they have received. Let them confirm the friends who have always supported right principles, and encourage the multitudes who now, conscious of their former mistaken views, are but waiting for such encouragement to declare themselves. The ministers of the crown have confessed that without *something* to change the state of the question, submission is inevitable. If the people answer not this declaration, they would not answer "though one came from the dead."

LIMERICK, SEPT. 6.—OUTRAGE.—At an early hour on Wednesday evening last, a large rick of oats, the produce of fourteen acres, was totally consumed on the lands of Rathurles, near Nenagh, the property of Thomas Brereton, Esq. a magistrate of the county Tipperary. There is no doubt the burning was malicious, as the coal which ignited the heap was discovered. Mr. Brereton is an active magistrate, and the peasantry for some time declined cutting down his corn this last harvest. The rick was burning for four and twenty hours and more, in spite of every exertion to quench it, the corn was so dry. We understand a meeting of the magistrates took place next day, in Nenagh to investigate the outrage, when several sums were subscribed to the amount of £200 at least, as a reward for the apprehension of the incendiaries.

A gentleman has informed us that, a few days ago, while standing with his workmen, who were reaping in a field about a mile from town, their attention was suddenly arrested by a most strange noise close to them, similar perhaps to the rumbling sound which precedes an earthquake. After a short time it ceased: but in a few minutes more it was heard again, and occasioned the reapers in a neighbouring field to suspend their work, and proceed to the spot where the whole party was wrapt in astonishment, and lost in conjecture as to the cause. The sky gave no indication of the occurrence of any thing extraordinary, it being remarkably clear, and serene during the entire day.—*Wexford Herald.*

BRISTOL LEATHER FAIR.—The quantity of goods exhibited for sale was unusually small, and early sales were effected. An advance has taken place in the price of most articles, and it is probable a pretty general clearance will be made (with the exception of foreign kips), by the end of the week. It is probable the present prices will be supported, as the dealers in many instances, could not obtain the quantity they wanted. Heavy crops 18d to 21d; light and middling ditto 16d to 18d; buffalos, 15d to 19d; middlings 19d to 21d, butts 21d to 23d; close butts (strong) 24d to 27d; best saddlers' hides 20d to 20½d; shoe hides 16d to 17d; common hides 15d to 18d; bull hides 15d to 17d; shaved hides 19d to 21½d; English horse hides 16d to 19d; Spanish ditto 22d to 26d per lb; shaved ditto (without butts) 12s to 16s each; bellies 9d to 11d; shoulders 13d to 15d; b. n. skins, 60 to 70 per doz. 28d to 30d; common ditto 25d to 27d; heavy skins 18d to 21d.; Irish skins (light) 16d to 17d; Welsh skins 17d 20d, 22d, to 25d; kips 16d to 20d; small seals 20d to 22d; bands 10s to 13d per lb. Raw Goods.—Dry Rio hides 9½d to 10½d; salted Rio hides, salted Irish veal skins, none; salted Irish calf skins, 3½d to 3½d; dried Irish veal skins 6d to 7d, dried Memel kips 9d to 9½d; light salted Irish hides, heavy ox and cow ditto, dry Spanish horse hides, none; dry salted Brazil hides 7½d; salted Dutch hides 4½d per lb.

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