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. 626. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1829. PRICE 6d.

WATERFORD SCHOOL,
THE REV. DOCTOR GREHAM, MASTER.
VACATION WILL END ON SATURDAY, AUG. 15TH.

DOCTOR GREHAM takes advantage of the present opportunity to state, that from July, 1828, to July, 1829, inclusive, five young Gentlemen, Messrs. Maunsell, Scott, Price, Hobbs, and M'Gheane, entered the University from the Waterford School at the Examinations held in July, October, and November, severally—that all these, without exception, were on the different occasions referred to, included in the small number selected to be re-examined on a Second Day for FIRST PLACE—that Mr. Maunsell obtained First Place in July, 1828, among Eighty-four Candidates, and that the lowest place held by any of the remaining four was thirteen among Eighty-eight: the young Gentleman thus entering having presented himself for Examination before Dr. Greham deemed him qualified to do so.

Doctor GREHAM begs leave to add that within the last Six Months SEVEN ACADEMIC HONOURS have been obtained by the Pupils of the WATERFORD SCHOOL, at the Quarterly Examinations of the University, viz.: three January and two April Premiums, and two Certificates.

. These honours have been successively noticed in the columns of the *Waterford Mail*, at the close of each Examination, with the exception of the latest, namely, the Certificate for General Answering in Science and Classics, obtained in June, by Mr. Thomas Harris, son of John Harris, Esq. of this city.

Waterford, Aug 12, 1829.

TO THE CATHOLIC WORLD.
Just published,
In 3 Vols. post 8vo. price 24s.

FLORENCE; or the ASPIRANT, containing Views of Catholic Life and Society.

Printed for Whittaker, Treacher, and Co. Ave Maria Lane, London.

Just Published, in Two Volumes,
THE HISTORY of the late CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.
From its commencement in 1760, to its final dissolution in 1829.
By THOMAS WYSE, Jun., Esq.
Also, by the same Author, in Two Volumes,
THE CONTINENTAL TRAVELLER'S ORACLE; And the POLITICAL CATECHISM.

To be had at the Mirror Office, and Mr. Stephen Phelan's, Quay.

VISCOUNTESS EASTNOR.
LA BELLE ASSEMBLEE for August contains a very beautiful Engraving from a Painting by Mrs. Carpenter, of CAROLINE HARRIET VISCOUNTESS EASTNOR, which forms the 56th of the Series of Portraits of the Female Nobility, now publishing in this elegant work. The Number contains four coloured Figures of the London and Parisian Fashions, with appropriate descriptions, and the usual proportion of Letter-press.

The Portraits in preparation are those of LADY CHARLOTTE BURY, from a Painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence—LADY CARMARTHEN—LADY ANNE BECKETT—LADY NORMANBY—LADY SOPHIA GRESLEY, &c.

A few perfect Sets in 9 vols. may yet be had.

The Proofs by M. Colnaghi, 23, Cockspur-street.

Published by Whittaker and Co. London; Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh; and W. Curry, jun. and Co. Dublin.

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE, an entirely New Series (the only London Magazine sold at Half a Crown) for August, contains—Original papers: 1, Ireland, the Orangemen and the Papists—2. The late prosecutions against the Press—3. A Chapter from the Memoirs of the late Mr. Hermann Aasgar, Student of the University of Stockholm—4. Turkey, Constantinople, Egypt, Nubia, and Palestine—5. Fairies' Song—6. Walks in Ireland, No. III. The City of the Seven Churches—6. Sir Rufane Donkin and the river Niger—7. Theatrical Matters. Notes of the Month on Affairs in general: Russians and Turks—Thames Tunnel; Engineer's Bill of Costs—Earthquakes and the Gout in Jamaica—Junius, Eikon Basilike, and the Unicorn—Popish Election Fund—Rowland Stephenson a favourite in America!—Maria Marten's Father, a Suicide's Skull, and Chuny's Skeleton—The Last New Work "Lies of the Day"—La Fayette and Six Feet of Rebel's Bog—Lord Lowther and Starvation—Otway Cave and the Silly Old "Slavery" Women of Leicester, &c. &c.—Monthly Review of Literature—Scientific and Literary Varieties—Biographical Memoirs of Eminent Persons—Reports, &c. &c.

Published by Whittaker and Co. London; Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh, and to be had of all booksellers in Ireland.

WAVERLEY NOVELS, NEW EDITION.
This day was published, beautifully printed in royal 18mo. with a Frontispiece by C. R. Leslie, engraved by A. Duncan, and a Vignette by W. Kidd, engraved by Conrade Cooke, Vol. I. of

GUY MANNERING, forming Volume III. of the New Edition of THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

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III. Each Volume to have a Frontispiece and Vignette title-page, both containing subjects illustrative of the Novel to which they are attached.

IV. The Work will be comprised in FORTY VOLUMES, commencing with WAVERLEY, in 2 Vols. published on the 2st June, and closing with WOODSTOCK. The Author's additions will form about two of these Forty Volumes.

At the particular desire of many respectable Booksellers, and to obviate some confusion which has arisen by many not wishing more than one Volume at a time, the Publishers have agreed to issue only one Volume Monthly.

The Second Volume of Guy Mannering will appear, therefore, on the 1st September.

Antiquary,	I.	on 1st October.
	II.	on 1st November.
Rob Roy,	I.	on 1st December.
	II.	on 1st January, 1830.

N.B.—The trade are respectfully informed that their orders can now be fully supplied for Waverley, Vols. I. and II. a very large number being now prepared to meet the unprecedented demand which the kind patronage of the public has bestowed on the undertaking.

As above, may be had,
Captain BASIL HALL'S TRAVELS in North America, in 1827 and 1828. 3 Vols. £1 11s 6d.

BARRACK CANTEENS.
OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
Dublin, 3d August, 1829.

THE Respective Officers of his Majesty's Ordnance, are ready to receive PROPOSALS for renting the Canteens at the undermentioned Barracks for THREE YEARS from the 29th September next.

Particulars may be known upon application at the Corresponding Office, or from the Barrack Masters at the stations.

Proposals to be sealed up, endorsed, "Tender for Canteens," and addressed to the Respective Officers, Office of Ordnance, Dublin.

Proposals will be received at or before 12 o'Clock at Noon of THURSDAY, the 27th August, after which hour any Proposal received cannot be noticed—viz.:—

Athlone, Ballincollig, Belfast, Boyle, Buttevant, Caher, Clonmel, Cork, Cork Harbour, Camden Fort, Haulbowline, Spike Island, Dundalk, Dublin; Royal Barracks, South Gt. George's street, Portobello, Recruiting Depot (Townsend-street) Richmond, Island Bridge, Enniskillen, Fermoy—Old Barrack, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Limerick, New Barrack, Castle Barrack, Longford, Line Barrack, Artillery Barrack, Mullingar, Naas, Newbridge, Newry, Parsonstown, Templemore, Tralee, Waterford, Wexford, Youghal.

By Order,
MATT. WINTER.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons who have any claim on the Estate of RICHARD CHERRY, Esq., late of the City of Dublin, and formerly of the City of Waterford, deceased, are hereby required forthwith to furnish the same to THOMAS SCOTT, and THOMAS M'CHEANE, Esqrs. Executors, Waterford, previous to their finally closing the Accounts; and the Executors hereby give Notice, that they will not hold themselves responsible to any person who shall neglect to do so.

Waterford, Aug. 11, 1829.
THOMAS SCOTT, THOMAS M'CHEANE, } Executors.

PRIVATE CELLAR OF SUPERIOR WINES BY AUCTION,
on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at the house of THOMAS NEVINS, on the ADELPHI, Waterford, at TWELVE o'Clock precisely,

103 Doz. of PORT WINE,
16 Do. of CLARET,
23 Do. of MADEIRA,
15 Do. of Ditto, in Pints,
11 Do. of Pajaretta SHERRY of superior quality,
About 5 Do. of perfectly fine HOCK, upwards of 50 Years in the [illegible], and [illegible] 9 Years in Bottle.

And a few Dozens of FRENCH BRANDY.

The PORT is of the Vintage of 1820, of the highest flavour, and from three to seven years in bottle. Some of the MADEIRA is very old. Nearly the whole of this Wine has been imported by the Proprietor for his own use, and most of the Madeira has been to the West Indies, for improvement in quality.

There are a few other varieties of WINES, in small quantities, but the foregoing are the principal, and the whole will be found of such quality as is rarely offered for Sale.

JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.
Waterford, August 8.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE STORES OF THOMAS NEVINS, FERRYBANK,
On MONDAY, the 17th AUGUST, inst.,
And to continue from Eleven until Four o'Clock each Day until all is disposed of,

A FEW Tons of Quebec Yellow and Red Pine; some long pieces of Memel Timber, and Norway Beams; a large quantity of Pine Boards, of one inch thickness; a quantity of four feet Laths, Roman Cement, and Fire Brick; a large quantity of Lumber, and Materials, of a useful nature to persons building or making repairs, consisting of Timber and Scantling of various kinds; a number of Wooden Centres, for arching; Doors, Window Frames, Lentils, Principals, &c., and a quantity of Teak Wood Plank, three inches in thickness, suitable for Cabinet-makers.

A large number of serviceable Masts, Spars, and Yards, Blocks, Caps, Tops and Dead-Eyes. A considerable quantity of Rigging, fit for twice laid cordage and paper-stuff; some Chain Cable; a 22 inch Hemp Cable, new—Ship and Mooring Anchors, 120 Tons Iron Ballast, Lead and Wood Pumps, Wood and Iron Knees, Guns and Carriages,—a number of valuable seasoned Butts and Water Casks, a quantity of Sheathing Paper, a Ship's Long-boat, some seasoned Treenails, Compasses, Paints, and a variety of other Ship Stores.

The Utensils of a Corn Store and Provision Cellar consisting of Blocks, Salting Tubs, Cisterns, Branding Irons, new and old Provision Casks, &c., Bag Cars, Corn Barrows, Shovels, large Corn Screens, &c.

A Four-Horse-Power Steam-Engine, a quantity of Metal Pipe, Iron Pans, Pumps, Wood-Sheets, large Smith's Bellows, and some Tools, Step and Slaters' Ladders, Weights, Beams, Scales, &c. Also some lighter loads of Paving Stone, and Broken Limestone, some Flagging, and three pair of Iron Gates—with a variety of other materials.

The whole will be sold without reserve.

TERMS AT SALE.
JOHN FITZPATRICK, Auctioneer.
Waterford, August 3, 1829.

In consequence of the Regatta at Dunmore, the above Auction is postponed to Monday the 24th inst.

By the Lord Lieutenant, General and General Governor of Ireland.
NORTHUMBERLAND.

WHEREAS, by a Proclamation, dated the 22d of September, 1823, the Magistrates were required to nominate and appoint Ninety-six Constables, in and for the County of Leitrim: And whereas, it has been represented, that an additional Number is necessary for enforcing the Law within certain Baronies of the said County.

Now, We, the Lord Lieutenant, General and General Governor of Ireland, in pursuance and execution of the power in that behalf vested in Us, by 3d. Geo. IV. Chap. 103, do hereby require the Magistrates in the Commission of the Peace, for said County of Leitrim, to assemble on Tuesday, the 4th day of August next, in the County Court-House, at Carrick-on-Shannon, being the Assize Town of the said County of Leitrim; and there, ten at least of the said Magistrates being present, to nominate Twelve additional Constables, in and for the said County of Leitrim, to be stationed in and through the several Baronies, within the said County of Leitrim.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin the 27th day of July, 1829.
By His Excellency's Command,
W. GREGORY.

Warrant for nomination of additional Constables.

By the Lord Lieutenant and Council of Ireland.
A PROCLAMATION.
NORTHUMBERLAND.

WHEREAS, in certain Counties of this part of the United Kingdom, meetings of large numbers of his Majesty's subjects have lately been held, for the avowed purpose of commemorating political events, or for the manifestation of particular opinions, political or religious; as also for the purpose of resisting, by violent and illegal means, such commemoration or manifestation, to the great danger of the public peace, and the well founded terror and dread of his Majesty's peaceable and well disposed subjects.

And whereas, such meetings have, in recent instances, been attended with loss of life to some, and personal injury to other individuals attending them.

And whereas, we have reason to apprehend a recurrence of similar assemblages.

And whereas, many well affected but unwary persons may be seduced by divers pretences to attend the same; We, therefore, the Lord Lieutenant and Council being resolved to put down and suppress such meetings, and to prevent the recurrence thereof, have thought fit to issue this Proclamation, solemnly and strictly warning all his Majesty's liege subjects from henceforth to discontinue the assembling, either for the purpose of assisting in such meetings or assemblies as aforesaid, or for illegally resisting the same; and do charge and earnestly exhort them to the utmost of their power, to effect the discontinuance of all such meetings and assemblies, and thereby to prevent the dangers and mischief consequent on the same; and being determined strictly to enforce the law and the penalties thereof against persons offending in the premises, do charge and command all Sheriffs, Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and all other Magistrates, Officers, and others, whom it may concern, to be aiding and assisting in the execution of the Law, in preventing such meetings and assemblies from being held, and in the effectual dispersion and suppression of the same, and in the detection and prosecution of those who shall offend in the respects aforesaid.

Given at the Lodge, in his Majesty's Park the Phœnix, the 18th day of July, 1829.

Ant. Hart, C.	G. F. Hill.
W. Dublin.	John Radcliffe.
Plunket.	H. Joy.
Gort.	F. Leveson Gower.
Plunkett.	John Byng.
Wm. M'Mahon.	

PROCLAMATION.
DUBLIN CASTLE, 14th July, 1829.

WHEREAS, a most barbarous murder was committed on the Morning of the 7th of July, on the body of Connor Mullally, who lived on the lands of Old Castle, between Dunkerrin and Templemore, and within about five miles of Roscrea, county of Tipperary.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, for the better discovering and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the above Murder, are pleased hereby to promise his Majesty's most gracious Pardon to any of them (excepting the persons who actually committed the Murder), who shall, within Six Months from the date hereof, discover their accomplices, so as that they, or any of them, may be convicted.

And his Grace is further pleased to offer a Reward of

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS,

for such private information as may lead to the apprehension of the perpetrators of the above Murder.

By his Grace's command,
F. LEVESON GOWER.

NOTICE.
WHEREAS, by an Act passed in the present Session of Parliament, entitled, "An Act to amend certain Acts of the Parliament of Ireland, relative to the Election of Members to serve in Parliament, and to regulate the qualification of persons entitled to Vote at the Election of Knights of the Shire in Ireland," It is amongst other things enacted, that when the Session therein directed to be first holden for the purpose of Registering Freeholds shall have terminated in any county, the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, shall cause notice thereof to be inserted in the Dublin Gazette. And Whereas, it has been duly certified, that the sessions held for the purpose of Registering Freeholds within the said Act, in and for the county of Kildare, have terminated—the Lord Lieutenant, in pursuance of the provision of the said Act, is pleased hereby to give notice, that the said sessions held for the purpose of Registering Freeholds within the said Act, in and for the said county of Kildare, have terminated.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 25th day of July, 1829.
By his Grace's command,
W. GREGORY.

THE MARKETS.
Waterford, Aug. 12.—We have no old corn of any kind at market: some new oats and barley have been disposed of, the former at 13s. to 14s. per barrel, the latter 10s to 13s; the quality of both very good. Flour, 2ds, 40s to 41s per bag; 3ds, 30s to 36s; 4ths, 20s to 25s. Indian corn, 20s to 21s per barrel; meal, same per bag. Butter, 68s to 69s per cwt.; weighed at the crane on Saturday 548, Monday 190, yesterday 617 firkins. New potatoes, 7d to 9d per basket of 14lbs.

Cork Market, August 10.—To the merchants, first quality, 66s; 2d, 60s; 3d, 55s; 4th, 50s; 5th, 42s; 6th, 34s. To the country, 1st quality, 56s; 2d, 50s; 3d, 46s; 4th, 40s; 5th, 32s; 6th, 24s.

London Corn Exchange, Aug. 7.—The magnitude of our foreign supplies has in a great measure produced such a state of lifelessness on our market this morning that scarcely any business has been done; still the few sales effected of fine wheat, barley, and oats, were at Monday's prices.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.
ARRIVED—Aug. 8th, Elizabeth, Winter, Dublin, bottles, lead, &c.; Isabella, Shea, Youghal, ballast (for Ross); Hannah, Culleton, Pugwash, timber (for ditto); Harriet, Goodland, Newport, iron.—9th, City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers; Devonshire, Lowther, Swansea, culm; Daddon, Bailey—and New Blessing, Tedball, ditto, coals; Little John, Shapcott, Bridgwater, bricks; Two Brothers, Pearce, Plymouth, ballast; Prince Regent, Randall, Pembray, coals; Freeman, Stephens, Swansea, earthenware, bark, &c.; Regent, Blaber, Penzance, ballast; Pheasant, Thomas, Cardigan, slates; Margaret, Evans, Newport, coals; Jones, Edmonds, ditto, ditto.—10th, Tribune, Browse, Oporto, wine.—11th, Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, geb. cargo.

SAILED—7th, Susanna and Anna, Jones, Liverpool, flour, wheat, and porter.—8th Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.—9th, None.—10th, Betsey, Harris, Bristol, flour; Farmers, O'Neill, Cork, flags (from Ross); Margaret, Fishley, Glasgow, grain; Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, ballast; Swan, Fowler, Gloucester, oats; Four Brothers, Booth, Swansea, flour and porter; Pandora, Baldwin, Pugwash, ballast; Edward, Grossard, Pill, cattle; Pheasant, Browning, Cardiff, flour; Selsey, Lancaster, Falmouth, ditto and oats; Concord, Jones, Swansea, ballast (from Ross).

11th—Wind at 8 A.M., N.W.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 5th, Sultan, Read; Ellen, Evans; Clonmel, Davis; 6th, Fame, Miller. At Portsmouth, 7th, George the 4th, Hollis. At Bristol, 5th, Commerce, Vine.

BIRTH.

On Thursday last, at the house of her father, Sir Simon Newport, Newtown road, the lady of the Rev. Richard C. Fleury, rector of Killea, of a still-born child.

MARRIED,

Thursday, at Killaloan Church, by the Rev. Robert Carey, Robert Shapland Stephens, Esq. of Millbrook Lodge, county Waterford, to Susanna, second daughter of James Bush, of Ballyvaughan, Esq. near Clonmel.

In Dublin, on the 5th inst., Ebenezer Hore Hatchell, Esq. Barrister, to Emily, daughter of Thomas M'Kane, of Harcourt-street, Esq.

On the 6th inst, at St. Bryanstone-square, London, F. D. Massy Dawson, Esq. son of J. H. Massy Dawson, Esq. M.P., to the Hon. Susan St. Clair, eldest daughter of Lord Sinclair.

DIED,

At Mount Pleasant, county Roscommon, George Devenish, Esq., the oldest magistrate, in that county.

On the 6th inst. at his house, Fitzwilliam street, Merrion square, Dublin, Edward O'Callaghan, Esq.

Wednesday, at his residence, Moggelhane, aged 84 years, the Right Rev. Dr. James O'Shaughnessy, Catholic Bishop of Killaloe.

American Method of Carving.—The following scenes occurred at the military seminary at West Point: "while we were talking in the court-yard dinner was announced; and the Professor begging us to walk with him, we entered the great hall together. The principal body of the young men, assembled on the exercising ground, were marched to dinner, to the sound of drum and fife, in very good order. About a dozen students, however, were first admited as carvers, and I stood in perfect astonishment at the scene which ensued. In all countries, old as well as new, gentlemen, to their shame be it said, carve abominably ill; but I had no expectation of seeing anything so primitive as what *now* took place. The meat was literally hacked and torn to pieces. In a few minutes afterwards, at a signal given, the other students entered, and there commenced such an exhibition of feeding, or devouring I may call it, as would have excited the admiration of a cormorant. Some of the youths were spooning great lumps of meat down their throats with their knives while others helped themselves, two or three at a time, with their knives and forks from the same dish! I never saw any thing so disagreeable."—*Basil Hall's Travels.*

A remarkable instance of the ferocity of rats occurred lately at Wigginton. As Mr. Hoar, jun., of Trangrange farm, was returning home about ten o'clock at night, he saw upwards of 100 rats approaching him on the common; he threw stones among them, when they instantly surrounded him, and several ran up his body as high as his shoulders. With much difficulty Mr. Hoar succeeded in beating them off; with his hands [illegible] severely bitten, covered with blood, and inflamed.—*Farmer's Journal.*

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUG. 8.
We understand it is in the contemplation of the Lords of the Treasury to issue a circular letter addressed to the heads of the different departments under government, intimating that a deduction will be made from the salaries of all officers hereafter appointed, who may be entitled by virtue of their office to a superannuation allowance, in the following ratio—2½ per cent. where the salary is under £100 per annum, and 5 per cent. if above that sum, in order to provide an adequate superannuation fund. This regulation will virtually have the effect of reviving the provisions of the late superannuation act, which was repealed a few sessions ago.

The corporation of London are attempting to negociate a loan of one million sterling with the Bank of England, in order to complete the works at the new London bridge.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.
(From La Belle Assemblee.)

HOME COSTUME.—A morning pelisse [illegible] on a ground the colour of the marshmallow-blossom. The pelisse closes imperceptibly, down the front of the skirt, and the body is à la Circassienne, with the sleeves à l'imbecile, fastened at the wrists by a very broad gold bracelet, almost forming a cuff, and clasped by a simple long brooch of a lighter coloured gold than that of the bracelet. The throat is encircled by a triple French ruff of blond, fastened in front by a pink rosette of gauze ribbon. The hair is arranged in full clusters of curls on each side of the face, and the head-dress consists of an elegant cap of blond, with double borders, broad, and of a Vandyke pattern, the borders turned back; and next the hair is an entwined bandeau of pink gauze ribbon, with satin stripes of the same colour. Bows, in pointed loops, adorn the hair on each temple, and strings of the same ribbon float over each shoulder. Black satin slippers tied en sandales, and Limerick gloves, complete the dress.

EVENING DRESS.—A dress of Indian taffety, of a bright Aurora colour. A very broad hem surrounds the border of the skirt, over which, either in beautiful painting or coloured embroidery, is a rich wreath, of flowers, consisting, chiefly, of blue bells, white heliotropes, and the scarlet flower, called Venus's fly-trap. The corsage is made tight to the shape, and decorously low, with two tuckers of blond; one drawing tight over the bosom, and the net of which it is made of so fine and transparent a texture, that the rich border of vine-leaves only is conspicuous, as it lies on the neck, and at a distance, appears like a drop necklace of pearls; the other tucker is of the same pattern, full, and falling over the corsage round the bust. The sleeves are long, à la Mameluke, of white tulle; and are confined at the wrists by bracelets; the left-arm bracelet formed of three rows of the finest pearls, both as to size and water; on the right wrist is one row of the same pearls, set between two rows of gold beads; each bracelet is clasped by a small cameo, set round by a narrow rim of gold. The hair is becomingly arranged in curls and ringlets, and the bows of hair on the summit of the head are not too much elevated; among the puffs of the bows are placed harvest ornaments; blue corn flowers, rather larger than nature, and ears of ripe corn.

THE SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.—How is it that this comparatively small body of persons possess so much influence as they are known to do in this country? How is it that they are enabled to display a degree of courage with regard to slavery, to war, to a *compulsory* support of the ministers of religion, to oath taking, to the modes and places connected with the marriage ceremony, which, taken as a whole, no other class of professing Christians has hitherto manifested? We think the answer is easy. They are well educated, industrious, temperate, and united. Poverty is little known among them; ignorance and profligacy still less. We believe they never go to law with one another, but are bound to settle their differences by arbitration; and they never allow their members to become dependant on other bodies for support. Cannot we learn lessons of wisdom from them? Why should not every religious Society maintain, as this does, its own ministers? Why should not every Christian community educate, provide sources of labour for, and relieve the distresses of its own members? Why should not every religious Society appoint arbitrators from amongst themselves to settle all their differences, as do the benefit societies, formed and managed entirely by the mechanics? And why might they not, as the Quakers do, contribute to the help of other classes, whilst they avoided degrading dependence on any other for support?—*The World.*

IMPROVEMENT OF IRON.—The following method of improving iron, used in works exposed to the air, was adopted in the erection of the Menai Bridge. Every piece, after being formed, was cleaned of oxyde and dust, and heated in a stove till it was just hot enough to be borne by the hand, and afterwards immersed in linseed oil; after remaining in the oil a few minutes, it was taken out, returned to the stove, and the oil dried on the iron, by means of a moderate heat applied for three or four hours; when taken out the second time, the oil was found to have dried to a thin hard varnish, which completely preserved the iron from the atmosphere.

MOUSTACHES.—For the information of all dandified shop-boys, and would-be-Hussars in Ireland—we make the following extracts from an act of Parliament, passed in the 5th Henry VI, and still unrepealed:—

"5TH HENRY VI.—An act, that he that will be taken for an Englishman, shall not use a Beard upon his upper lip alone—the offender shall be taken as an Irish enemy.

"For that now there is no diversity in array betwixt the English marchours and the Irish enemies, and so by colour of the English marchours the Irish enemies do come from day to day into the English counties, as English marchours, and do rob and pill by the high-ways, and destroy the common people by lodging upon them in the nights; and also do kill the husbands in the nights, and do take their goods to the Irishmen.—Wherefore it is ordained and agreed that no manner of man that will be taken for an Englishman shall have no beard above his mouth—That is to say, that he *have no hairs upon his upper lip*, so that the said lip be once at least shaven every fortnight, or of equal growth with the neather lip: And if any man be found amongst the English contrary hereto, that then it shall be lawful for every man to take them and their goods, as Irish enemies, and to ransom them as Irish enemies."

A SOVEREIGN FOUND IN AN OYSTER.—The following account of the somewhat singular discovery of a sovereign in an oyster, may, by a great many, be deemed a fabrication, but it is nevertheless as true as it is extraordinary, and occurred on Tuesday afternoon, in the house of Mr. Cattle, the Queen's Head Tavern, King-street, Rotherhithe. The servant purchased two oysters from a woman named Field, and upon opening the shell of one of them was surprised at seeing something black adhering to the fish; she took it off, and finding it a piece of coin, cleaned it, and to her great delight and amazement discovered it to be as good a sovereign as ever was cast at his Majesty's mint. The matter was soon made known to the connoisseurs in the neighbourhood, and a very minute examination of the dead oyster and its habitation took place, and upon one shell the figure of St. George and the Dragon was legibly impressed, and the belly of the fish had the reverse, the head faintly impressed upon it. This curious discovery has excited much conversation in Rotherhithe, and the oyster is exhibited to the curious, at the Queen's Head. We do not know that any legal difficulty will arise as to the ownership of the sovereign between the oyster-woman and the servant, [illegible] having purchased the oyster "for better for worse." Oysters at the ebb tide always lie with the shell partly open.

[illegible]

THE TURKS.
A work lately published by Madden, a medical gentleman, who has travelled through Turkey, is a powerful testimony against the opinions of those who are wont to extol the virtues of that nation, whose cruelty and barbarism were once proverbial in Europe, whose disregard of human life is notorious, and whose empire in Europe, was described, even by Mr. Burke, as being altogether "hateful."

The following extract from Mr. Madden's intelligent work, clearly shows how easy it is for superficial thinkers to take up hasty opinions; and also proves how true is the description which the unerring finger of God has traced in his Word, of the character of man, in all circumstances, when living at a distance from his Creator:—

"It has been a long disputed question whether the Greeks or Turks are the best people, but the question should have been which of them is the worst; for I would be inclined to say, from my own experience, that the Greeks as a nation are the least estimable people in the world, with the exception of the Turks, who are still less to be admired.

"But as to the outward man, the Turk is, physically speaking, the finest animal, and indeed excels all Europeans in bodily vigour, as well as beauty. As to their moral qualities, I cannot go to the length of Thornton's commendation, or of De Tott's abuse. In my medical relations with them I had much to admire and a great deal to condemn. I found them charitable to the poor, attentive to the sick, and kind to their domestics; but I also found them perfidious to their friends, treacherous to their enemies, and thankless to their benefactors. Eight cases of poisoning have fallen under my observation, [illegible] of those victims; and in every case the fatal dose did its deadly business within eight-and-forty hours, but in most instances in twelve. The nature of the poison I cannot speak of with certainty, from its being tasteless in the coffee, which is commonly made its vehicle, it can neither be opium nor corrosive sublimate; but, from the symptoms it produces, I believe it to be arsenic.

"Of all things in Turkey, human life is of the least value, and of all the roads to honour and ambition, murder is deemed the most secure. I sat beside a Candiote Turk at dinner, who boasted of having killed eleven men in cold blood; and the society of this assassin was courted by the cousin of the Reis Effendi, at whose house I met him, because "he was a man of courage." A rich Ulema, a man of the law and of religion, proposed sending for one of the Jewish women who followed the avocation of infanticide, and who are consulted, not only by the Turks, but also by the most respectable Levantines. I of course declined a consultation with a privileged murderess, and represented the evil consequences arising from such practices."

At Wexford Assizes John Brown was indicted in one count for poisoning, in another for aiding in the administering of poison, and in a third for conspiring to murder one James Crosbie, of Cousinstown, in November 1826. The facts of this most atrocious case as detailed by the witnesses were as follow:—Crosbie was a brogue-maker, and had been not long before his death married to a widow of the name of Betty Furlong. He had two journeymen, Brown the prisoner and Robert Hanton. An illicit intercourse subsisted between the wife of the deceased, and prisoner, who was at that time a married man. On the 10th of November prisoner and Hanton came to town and bought what prisoner called rat poison at one shop, and red precipitate at another. On their way back to Brown's house, Brown said "he would soon cure Crosbie of his jealousy." Same day they went to deceased's house, and two days after witness was present when Brown handed Betty the poison, and gave her directions how to administer it to her husband. He bade her mix the rat poison in the sugar of Crosbie's tea, and make him drink half a pint of it. Same day, in the presence of prisoner and Hanton, Betty came to the shop door and said Crosbie had thrown it off his stomach. Next day prisoner talked of the red precipitate, and bade Betty go to the Dispensary under pretence of purchasing medicine for her husband. He directed her to put the red precipitate in new milk and give it to Crosbie. The red precipitate was given on the 17th and the unfortunate man died next day in the greatest agony. The above circumstances which were detailed by the accomplice Hanton, were fully corroborated by other witnesses, and by the voluntary confession of the prisoner himself when he was apprehended. The prisoner was found guilty of aiding in administering the poison. His Lordship in addressing the prisoner said that had he been found guilty on the first count it would have been his duty to have ordered sentence of death to be immediately carried into execution. As it was he would give him a longer time to prepare for the awful fate which awaits him. We understand the culprit is to be hanged on Saturday week.

The town of Woolwich has been thrown into the highest state of excitement during the past week, in consequence of a fatal accident that happened there on Tuesday last, by which the lives of a mother, and her infant about 14 months old, have been lost under the most appalling and loathsome circumstances. The poor woman, who resided in Spray's-buildings, and was the wife of a [illegible] in the dockyard, named Wennels, was precipitated with her infant in her arms through the decayed flooring of a privy into the abyss of filth beneath. Her screeches and the noise of her fall were heard first by a woman residing in the next house, who ran into the street and gave the alarm. The first person who rushed to her assistance was a band-man of the Royal Artillery, and he found her still supporting her babe above the soil, but nearly covered herself. The only help he could afford on the instant was to exhort the poor creature to support herself by clinging to the end of a clothes prop which he held down, and this she did for several minutes, but [illegible] more effectual aid could be procured—overcome, it is imagined, by the mephitic air—she dropped her babe from her arms, which was instantly overwhelmed. Almost at the same moment, although a ladder had by this time been procured, she frantically exclaimed, "Oh! my child!" and fell back also. True humanity was never more earnestly displayed than by the several persons who were present at this painful scene. The band-man especially, regardless of his uniform, and the nauseous difficulties he had to encounter, was the first to descend the ladder, and soon became himself half immersed. With the assistance of some other persons the unfortunate woman was drawn out, after having been [illegible] at least 15 minutes. The child, however, was not recovered for some considerable time longer, and was of course quite dead. The mother expired in about an hour after she was extricated, but had been quite [illegible]. Great blame seems to rest somewhere for it was known for a long time previous to the accident that the flooring was rotten and unsafe, and indeed had been so reported to the landlady of the house, and by her ordered to be renewed. No joists whatever were beneath the floor, the boards [illegible] simply resting on their ends. The funeral, which took place on Sunday last, was attended by an immense concourse of people. The verdict of the jury is "Accidental Death," but the Coroner strongly recommended an inquiry into the liability of a carpenter named Burton to a prosecution [illegible] having some time before undertaken, [illegible] to keep the premises in question, with others [illegible] party, in proper repair.

The following revolting and almost incredible narrative appears in the last number of the Dublin Christian Examiner:—"Some years ago, [illegible] Mr. and Mrs. H. [illegible] were compelled [illegible] to leave England. They lived for some time in Italy. The first three children born to them in that country died after [illegible] Mrs. H. became pregnant, when a nurse, who had lived in her service from the time of her arrival in Italy [illegible]

THE CONNECTION OF COMMERCE WITH CIVILIZATION.

In the lectures recently delivered on the East India monopoly, and at a meeting subsequently held to petition against that monopoly, one of the considerations most strongly urged as a motive for consideration, was the effect which was likely to be produced on the morals and civilization of the inhabitants of India, by the opening of a free intercourse between them and this country. It was asserted that the opening of such an intercourse would not only add to the wealth of the English nation, by affording fresh markets for its manufactures, and additional employment to its artizans, but that it would at the same time add to the knowledge and virtue, and consequently to the happiness of the inhabitants of British India—that it would spread an acquaintance with the arts of European life—a taste for European literature and science, and a knowledge of the morals and religion of Europe throughout India, which would atone in some degree for the numerous evils brought on that country by European avarice, ambition, and cupidity, and would form another example of the manner in which partial evil may lead to universal good, and in which enterprizes commenced in selfishness and carried on with cruelty, may ultimately be made to conduce to the happiness of mankind. These considerations ought never to be overlooked in the discussion on this question. They give it a general application, altogether independent of personal and local interests, and it is quite possible and may not be uninteresting to show that the commercial spirit has been in all ages the great stimulus to improvement, and that the enterprizes of commercial states have been the principal, and in many cases the only means by which knowledge and civilization have been spread among the different nations of the earth.

It is a remarkable fact in the history of mankind that there appears to have been only one great fountain head from which the knowledge which has spread over Europe, America, and perhaps over Asia, originally flowed, and that is Egypt. At a period quite as remote as it is possible for us to retrace, the banks of the Nile were the seat of knowledge and civilization. Whether Egypt may have been the original source from which civilization was derived, or whether it may have been from India, or some country still further to the east, it is impossible to say; but it is quite certain that Egypt was, in the earliest ages of which we have any authentic record, civilized, and that there existed in it a very high degree of knowledge both of the arts and sciences. Of this those magnificent and unequalled buildings, of which "the very ruins are tremendous," and which are still found along the course of the Nile, are the most striking proof. How the Pyramids and the Temple of Carnac, before which all modern erections sink into insignificance, could have been raised even with the assistance of the mechanical powers with which we are acquainted, it is difficult to conceive, and it is quite incredible that they could have been erected without them. The other works of the Egyptians manifest equal knowledge and skill. The statuary and painting with which their public buildings are adorned—the art with which their dead bodies have been saved from corruption or decay for three or four thousand years—and the delicate texture of the "fine linen" in which they are enveloped, all prove that this extraordinary people had carried the useful and elegant arts to a very high degree of perfection. From this source the civilization of Greece, which has been the foundation of all European knowledge and greatness both in ancient and modern times, was derived, and it was to the commercial enterprises of the Phœnicians that Greece was indebted for the gift. The commercial spirit of those daring navigators carried them not only to the shores of the Mediterranean, but through the Straits of Gibraltar, to the western coasts of Spain and Gaul, and even to Britain; and wherever they traded or settled, they introduced the knowledge of letters, of government, and of the arts of civilised life. They found the Europeans in the same state that the Europeans many centuries afterwards found the Indians of America, wandering in pathless forests, and supporting themselves by the chace. They introduced among them those arts which they afterwards carried to so high a pitch of excellence, and gave them the knowledge of letters by which the sciences of Egypt were perpetuated and improved, long after the greatness of Egypt had been destroyed. Without the commercial enterprises of the Phœnicians, all knowledge would have perished in the ruin of Egypt. It is therefore to the merchants of Tyre and Sidon that Europe is indebted both for its past and present greatness.

The progress of knowledge among the ancients was extremely slow, nor, indeed, even in the brightest day of Greece and Rome was information very generally diffused among the people. The two principal causes of this were doubtless the ignorance of the art of printing and of navigation, by the first of which knowledge was placed out of the reach of all but the wealthy, and by the second it was narrowed to particular nations or districts, there never having been, except perhaps among the Carthaginians, any of that freedom and frequency of commercial intercourse which now prevails, and by which the science and literature of each country of Europe became in a short time the common property of all. The arms of the Greeks and Romans for some time compensated for this defect, and spread far and wide the knowledge of Greek and Roman literature; but with the decline of these nations all knowledge and civilization declined, and on their fall every thing that adds strength and beauty to society fell likewise, and "thick darkness covered the people."

After many ages of moral and intellectual gloom, the revival of learning took place, and it took place first in Florence, and the other commercial cities of Italy, which were at least a hundred years before the rest of Europe in the restoration of literature and science, and which had given birth to several of their most distinguished writers, such as Dante, Petrarch, and Boccaccio, before the slightest ray of light had appeared among the other nations of Europe. The discovery of the mariner's compass, and of the art of printing, gave strength, permanence, and extension to the revival of literature. By those two discoveries the human mind received an impulse such as had never been communicated to it before. The improvement of the science of navigation spread in a short time the commercial navies of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and England, over every sea. New regions were explored and new continents discovered, and wherever the fleets of Europe appeared, every thing submitted to their power, and yielded to their influence. From one end of America to another, the arts, the manners, and the languages of Europe have been diffused. Interminable forests which, from the creation of the world to the age of Columbus, appear only to have given refuge to wild beasts and to men equally savage, have disappeared, and been succeeded by handsome cities, peopled by active, industrious and intelligent inhabitants, and by fruitful plains, skilfully cultivated, and yielding abundant harvests. Wherever the commercial enterpise of England, Spain, and Portugal has carried them, "the wilderness has been changed into a fruitful field." Wherever they have been allowed to trade and to settle, they have introduced knowledge, morals, civilization, and religion. They have raised another world into existence, which even if Europe should be once more deluged by barbarism, and its knowledge and civilization extinguished, will preserve and transmit to the most distant ages all that is great in its discoveries, admirable in its learning, or valuable in its institutions.

It is upon such facts as these that the opponents of Indian monopoly found their hopes. Let Europeans be once freely admitted to trade with and settle in India—let them mix extensively with the inhabitants—let the natives become acquainted with our arts of life, our literature, morals and religion—and there can then be no doubt of their being ultimately raised to the level of European society.

ARRIVAL OF MR. GORDON AND COUNT GUILLEMINOT AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The following is an extract of a letter which will be read with interest, received from his Majesty's ship Blonde, which conveyed our Ambassador to Constantinople, dated from that capital, June 21:—

"The Blonde is now moored in the port of Constantinople, right before the Seraglio, or the Palace of the Grand Seignior, from which we are distant about three hundred yards, in a northerly direction. The preparations we were making for the reception of the British Ambassador being completed, his Excellency the Right Hon. Robert Gordon and suite (22 in number) in which are comprehended the Earl of Yarmouth, Viscount Dunlo, and the Hon. Mr. Grosvenor, came on board the Blonde at Tenedos, on the forenoon of Tuesday last, when we weighed and made all sail for the Hellespont, or western entrance of the Dardanelles, having the Rifleman sloop of war, and Hind in company. The French frigate Armide, with the Ambassador of that nation, Count Guilleminot, on board, made sail at the same time. On passing the first castle, or strong battery, which stands on the European side of the straits, a few heavy guns were fired at us, or rather a little a-head of the ship. We were rather close to the battery, indeed so much so, as to distinctly perceive, by our glasses, that the tremendously heavy guns in the ground tier were loaded with pondrous balls of marble, some of which appeared to be equal in circumference to the drum head of our capstan. On seeing a boat shove off from the battery with a Turkish officer on board, we shortened sail, and received a message from the Governor of the castle, to the effect that he could not allow us to pass without an order from his superior, the Pacha of the Dardanelles; for that, were he to do so, he would lose his head. To this our noble Ambassador replied by stating the embassy should proceed forthwith, and that, if the Governor fired another shot at the Blonde, he would most assuredly lose his head. The Turkish boat then pulled off for the shore with that bold reply; so we made sail and passed the battery without further molestation. About nine p.m. the wind becoming too light to enable us to stem the current, which runs here at the rate of about four miles an hour, we were obliged to come to an anchor. At midnight a deputation of Turks came on board with an apology from the Pacha of the Dardanelles, for the uncourtly and unjustifiable act of firing at a British ship of war, with the British Ambassador on board; and stating that the Pacha had directed the Governor to be thrown into prison, and that he should be subjected to the immediate punishment of banishment.—This apology was, I understand, considered satisfactory, and fully proportioned to the hasty act of which the Governor had been guilty. Next day the wind freshening, we weighed about 9 p.m. and made sail, and soon passed the remarkably strong castles which are built near the ruins of Abydos, on the Asiatic side, and Sestos on the European.—Immediately after passing those castles, the Turkish Government steam-boat came alongside, having on board Captain Hanchetts. This gentleman stated that the Pacha of the Dardanelles had sent his son on board the steamer, for the purpose of paying his (the Pacha's) respects to the long expected British Ambassador. As the wind was fair, and as we were desirous of making the most of it, so as to get over the narrows before night, the formality of the young Pacha's visit on board the Blonde was dispensed with, and a mere interchange of compliments substituted in its stead. After this the castle near Abydos fired a salute in honour of the British Ambassador; and in the Armide's passing, it paid a similar compliment to the Ambassador from the Court of France. Mr. Gordon immediately after interceded for the deposed governor (who had fired at the Blonde), and through his influence he was released from prison, and restored to the full plenitude of power. As the Turks had been some days anxiously looking out for the British Ambassador, they sent a steam-boat to our assistance, which towed us to our present moorings. The Turks have received us with every demonstration of friendship and respect. Several officers of the Sultan's body guard have been on board, some of whom have dined with us, and have drunk wine with as much taste as if they had been commanded to do so by the Prophet. The Turkish squadron in the Black Sea consists of four line of battle ships, five frigates, and a few sloops of war. A few days since, on the clearing up of a fog, a Russian frigate found herself surrounded by the above squadron, and, to the everlasting infamy and disgrace of her commander, the frigate surrendered without ever firing a gun or making any resistance whatever. The crew of that frigate are now prisoners of war at Constantinople, where they are treated with great lenity, the officers being allowed the benefit of a parole. The captured frigate is now manned with Musselmans, and added to the number of the Turkish squadron. Since the period of the above disgraceful event, a Russian brig of war found herself under similar circumstances—that is, situated as the frigate was on the clearing up of the fog; but to the immortal renown and credit of her commander, he opened a well directed broadside on the nearest of the Turkish line-of-battle ships, shot away her main top mast, and thus succeeded in effecting his escape. Report says that the captain of the frigate will be hanged in the event of his ever returning to Russia. The Turks have a three decker of 143 guns, and a frigate of 64 guns, ready for launching at this port. It is expected that the launch will take place in the course of a few days, at which the Sultan and his principal officers are expected to be present. This monarch is the most indefatigable in the world; he is on horseback every morning at the break of day, and at their stated periods of each day superintends the drilling, training, and organising the recruits and levies for his army at the Balkan, which now consists of two hundred thousand men. The organisation of the new levies is carried on by the French officers who have joined the Musulmans, for the express purpose of training them to the European art of war, so as to enable them to make a stand against the alarming advances of Russia. Lord Cochrane has done nothing lately; but it is said that he is seriously contemplating the entire destruction of the Turkish force in the Black Sea, mouth of the Bosphorus. As his Lordship is a most talented man, and well adapted for the most hazardous enterprize, it is not likely that he will remain much longer inactive."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Aug. 5, 1829.

10th regt. of Light Dragoons—Cornet G. Vandeleur to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Oliver, who retires; Hon. P. Moreton, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Vandeleur.

13th ditto—W. M. Julius, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Terry, who retires; Serjeant-Major J. O'Reilly, to be Quartermaster, vice T[illegible], deceased.

16th Ditto—To be Lieutenants:—Cornet E. H. Donnithorne, by purchase, vice Torin, who retires; Lieut. R. Dighton, from half-pay, 71st Foot, vice Jones, deceased. To be Cornet, by purchase, F. T. Meik, Gent, vice Donnithorne.

3d regt. of Foot—Lieut. J. L. Lavoine, from the Cape Corps, to be Lieut., vice Deane, appointed to the 67th Foot.

8th Foot—W. Lay, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted.

9th Foot—Capt. A. Champain, to be Major, by purchase, vice St. Clair, who retires; Lieut. A. Ogle, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Champain; Ensign J. Donnelly to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Ogle; and F. Loshington, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Donnelly.

13th Foot—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Sir R. Moubray, from half-pay of the Sicilian Regt., to be Major, vice Everard, promoted. Lieut. W Sutherland, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Fenton, who retires. Ensign W. Rawlins to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Sutherland. P. D. Streng, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rawlins.

14th Foot—Ass.-Surg. S. Lightfoot, from the 47th Foot, to be Ass.-Surg. vice Battersby, who exchanges.

15th Foot—Capt. R. A. Cuthbert from the half-pay, to be Capt., vice T. Bonner, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

16th Foot—Lieut. H. H. F. Clarke, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieut. Ensign D. Campbell, from the 47th Foot, to be Lieut.

18th Foot—Ensign C. A. Edwards, from the 31st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thorold, who retires.

22d Foot—To be Captains—Capt. J. Ralph, from the half-pay, vice R. Vivian, who exchanges; and Capt. J. Emerson, from the half-pay, vice Ralph, who retires.

23d Foot—J. O. E. Tucker, Gent. to be second Lieut., by purchase, vice Bunyon, promoted in the 30th Foot.

26th Foot—To be Lieutenants:—Lieut. W. B. Staff, from the 30th Foot. Lieut. R. Carthew, from the half-pay of the 64th Foot, vice J. Guthrie, who exchanges.

29th Foot—To be Capts.:—Capt. J. Acland, from half-pay 9th Foot, vice O. W. Gray, who exchanges; Lieut. E. N. Macready, by purchase, vice Acland, who retires.—To be Lieuts. by purchase:—Second Lieut. C. S. Bunyon, from the 23d Foot, vice Macready; Ensign Hon. R. Boyle, from the 68th Foot, vice Fitzell, who retires.

31st Foot—H. Pigott, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Edwards, appointed to the 18th Foot.

33d Foot—Lieut. J. G. Rogers, from half pay 45th foot, to be Lieut., vice W. S. Norton who exchanges.

38th Foot—Lieut. A. Campbell to be Capt., without purchase, vice M'Donald, deceased; Ensign T. Southall to be Lieut., vice Campbell. Gent. Cadet H. Bates, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Southall. Lieut. G. Greene to be Adj. vice Campbell.

41st Foot—Capt. G. Carpenter, from the half-pay to be Capt., vice A. M'Intyre, who exchanges receiving the difference.

42d Foot—Lieut. J. Guthrie, from the half pay 64th foot, to be Lieut., vice W. Duff, who exchanges; Lieut. W. D. Macfarlane, to be Adj. vice Duff.

45th Foot—Lieut. D. Tupper, from the half-pay, to be Lieut. vice T. Chadwick, who exchanges.

47th Foot—J. Watson, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell, promoted in the 16th Foot, and As.-Surg. R. Battersby, from the 14th, to be As.-Surg., vice Lightfoot, who exchanges.

49th Foot—Lieut. J. P. Meik, from the 30th foot, to be Lieut.

54th Foot—Lieut. J. G. Beavan to be Capt., without purchase, vice Kelly, deceased.

54th Foot—Ensign A. C. Anderson, from the 69th foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Beavan.

57th Foot—Lieut. W. Edwards, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., vice H. Shadforth, who retires upon half pay, receiving the difference. Lieut. J. Gray, from the 89th foot, to be Lieut., vice Edwards, who retires upon half-pay 89th Foot.

59th Foot—Lieut. W. Fuller to be Capt., by purchase, vice Collins, who retires. Ensign and Adj. D. Calder to be Lieut. by purchase, by Fuller.

60th Foot—Lieut. A. Visc. Fincastle, from the 67th Foot, to be Lieut., vice J. Archer, who retires upon half-pay Royal African Corps.

63d Foot—Ass.-Surgeon W. Milligan, M.D., from half-pay 60th Foot, to be Ass.-Surg., vice Daly, deceased.

67th Foot—to be Lieuts.—Lieut. C. J. Whyte, from half-pay Cape Corps, vice J. Hanna, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Lieut. C. A. Deane, from the 3d Foot, vice Lord Fincastle, appointed to the 60th Foot.

68th Foot—W. F. V. Graham, Gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Boyle, promoted in the 30th Foot.

69th Foot—Ensign E. S. James to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Evans, promoted.

To be Ensigns—A. Sutherland, Gent, without purchase, vice Anderson, promoted in the 54th Foot. St. G. Lowther, Gent. by purchase, vice James.

83d Foot—J. Goodrich, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Pole, who retires.

97th Foot—Capt. E. Macquarie, from half pay 57th Foot, to be Capt., vice J. L. Muttlebury, who exchanges.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Lieut. W. Russell, from the Royal African Colonial Corps, to be Lieut. vice Lavcine, appointed to the 3d Foot.

UNATTACHED.

To be Lieut. Colonel, without purchase—Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. H. Hastings, Inspecting Field Officer of a Recruiting District.

To be Capt. of Infantry by purchase—Lieut. J. T. Evans, from the 69th Foot.

To be Lieut. of Infantry, by purchase—Ensign J. J. E. Hamilton, from the 8th Foot.

The undermentioned officer, having Brevet rank superior to his regimental commission, has accepted promotion upon half half pay, according to the General Order of the 25th of April, 1826:—

To be Lieut.-Col. of Infantry—Brevet Lieut.-Col. M. Everard, from the 13th Foot.

The under-mentioned Lieutenant, actually serving upon full-pay in a regiment of the line, whose commission is dated in the year 1808, has accepted promotion upon half pay, according to the General Order of Dec. 27, 1826:—

To be Captain of Infantry—Lieut. J. Peach, from the 47th Foot.

BREVET.

Col. G. W. Phipps to be Major-General in the army.

MEMORANDA.

The appointment of Lieut. Edwards, from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant in the 40th Foot, vice Thornhill, who retires upon half-pay, receiving the difference, stated to have taken place on the 21st March last, has not taken place.

Lieut. C. Boyd, half pay 90th Foot, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of his half pay.

The appointent of Lieut W. H. Lawder, from half pay 32d Foot, to be Lieut in the Ceylon Regiment, stated to have taken place on the 22d ult, has not taken place.

The half-pay of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 4th inst., inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Quartermaster J. Mackenzie, half pay 4th West India Regiment; Ensign J. Thomas, half pay 45th Foot; Ensign W. A. Clarke, half pay Newfoundland Veteran Companies; Ensign J. O'Donnell, half pay 16th Foot; Ensign W. H. de [illegible], half pay Unattached; Lieut. W. L'Estrange, half pay 12th Foot; Lieut. J. Young, half pay 31st Foot; Lieut. R. M'Swiney, half pay Royal Corsican Rangers; Lieut. J. Bushel, half pay 5th West India Regiment; Lieut. E. S. Flinte, half pay 37th Foot; Lieut. D. La Touch, half pay 30th Foot; Lieut J. Conran, half pay 1st Foot; Ensign J. Campbell, half pay York Light Infantry; Ensign G. [illegible], half pay Unattached; Ensign [illegible] half pay [illegible] Russell, half pay Newfoundland Fencible Infantry; Lieut. W. Tait, half pay 99th Foot; Second Lieut. P. [illegible], half pay 95th Foot.

PROTESTANT COLONIZATION.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland have taken a serious view of the wretchedness of the country, and adopted a system for its relief, which we verily believe to be subject to none of the objections which are urged against a provision for the poor, whilst it fairly promises to accomplish the most beneficial results. This system is home Colonization, and for a detail of the plan we beg leave to call the particular attention of all our readers to the "Report of the Committee of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland" which will be found in our advertising columns.

The principal object of the Grand Lodge is evidently to counteract the pernicious influence and ascendancy which Popery has acquired by the late surrender of the Constitution, and to promote the growth of Protestantism, as the only means now left for preserving the civil and religious liberties, as well as the lives and properties of his Majesty's loyal and peaceable subjects. With this view the Grand Lodge proposes to raise a fund by subscription, for the purchase of uncultivated lands, on which to locate a certain number of poor Protestant families. The administration of this fund is to be confided to the Grand Lodge, and the superintendence of the colonies to the lodges of their *respective counties.* It is calculated, that the expense of locating one family (including the fee-simple of the land) will amount to but sixty-pounds—which is to be re-paid by yearly instalments of six per cent in sixteen years, and re-applied to the same purposes. A leading object with the promoters of this truly benevolent Institution is, that whilst it shall relieve the poor from the bitterness of present want, it may likewise prepare them, by the promotion of moral and intellectual cultivation, to take a higher place in future in the scale of society; and it is an admirable arrangement for the production of this effect, that good conduct and industry on the part of the colonists will obtain for them the privilege of purchasing from the Institution the farms on which they reside.

The Orange Society calculates on raising by subscription sixty thousand pounds annually; which will annually locate, in comfortable and rising circumstances, one thousand Protestant families. Were this plan carried into effect, there would not be a Protestant pauper in Ireland in less than ten years; and when it is considered, that the Orangemen of this country can levy this noble, this god-like foundation of national prosperity at the expense to individuals of six shillings annually, subtracted from the amount now lavishly bestowed in indiscriminate, and therefore unprofitable, charity, no more need be said to recommend the adoption of the plan, or to secure its speedy and full accomplishment.

We have seen the list of noblemen in both countries by whom this plan is promoted and patronized; and the subscriptions already actually paid in amount to a sum sufficient to enable the Committee to put their plans in practical operation.—*Star of Brunswick.*

NEW LONDON POST OFFICE.

This splendid public building will be ready to receive the establishment on Wednesday, the 11th instant; and on Thursday, the 12th, (his Majesty's birth-day,) at five o'clock in the morning, the clerks and all connected with the present office in Lombard-street, will assemble in their different departments in the new building, as the mails will on that morning be received there. The following are some of the advantages which we learn from undoubted authority the public will derive on the removal of the office from its present situation:—There are to be three general receiving-houses established; one at the present office in Lombard-street, one at Charing-cross, and one in Vere-street, Oxford-street; and the time for putting letters into the post, preparatory to their being forwarded to the office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, will be extended to a quarter before 7, up to which time no charge will be made for accommodation. A plan is also in contemplation, by which the delivery of letters in distant parts of the town will be expedited by at least an hour: to effect which object the following system is to be adopted:—At present the men who deliver the letters after receiving them at the Post office, have many of them to go a distance of three or four miles before they reach the walk or district in which their delivery lies. This not only consumes a considerable portion of time, but fatigues the man before he commences his official duties; to obviate this evil, Government has provided six carriages, built upon the *Omnibus* plan, each to carry twenty persons; these are to be waiting at the Post-office to receive the postmen and their letters, and each taking a certain division of the Metropolis, will drop the letter-deliverer in his own particular walk as he arrives at it, fresh and free from fatigue, and within much less time than would be occupied by him in walking the distance. The carrriage is also built upon such a plan that each passenger will be able to descend from it on his arrival at the spot most contiguous to the district in which it is his duty to deliver his letters, without the carriage stopping, or being at all delayed in its progress. These two improvements alone—namely, an early delivery, and an extension of time for the putting letters into the post, would of themselves form a very great accommodation to the public: in addition to which, we understand, it is in contemplation to extend the delivery by the General Post in the suburbs considerably beyond the present limits, by which the loss of time and additional expense, occasioned by the transfer of letters from the General to the Two-penny Post Delivery, will be avoided to a considerable extent.

DUBLIN POLICE.

COLLEGE-STREET.—John Griffins, a low, Dutch-built sailor, whose face seemed as if it had been climate-struck from having braved the Equator as well as the Pole, the breeze as well as the battle, the heat as well as the cold, toddled into this office on Thursday morning, with a tolerable cargo of grog aboard, followed by an old mess-mate, who seemed to be as much confused as if a strong north-wester was blowing. Jenkins seemed quite at home, and was singing as he proceeded—"Here am I, poor Jack, lately come from sea, Sir;" but having been reprimanded by one of the officers for his very inapt introduction of melody, he went up to the bar, where he bowed, and smiled as graciously as his weather-beaten countenance would allow him.

Magistrate—You are a Welshman, I presume.

Jenkins—Why, I don't know—I'm as much of an Englishman as a Welshman; I'm from Barmouth wi' bark; but (to the Magistrate, laughing) you're a very pleasant Gentleman; sure you'll tell me is there any law to be had in this country?

Magistrate—Surely; but how did the man transgress against you?

Jenkins—Why, about two o'clock on Thursday morning, this here lubber ran foul of our vessel, the Flying Fancy, of Cambria, and annoyed myself and my crew; we called the watch, and had the old hulk taken in tow, and here are we on the quarter deck to set our riggin' to rights: but I will have law, that's the truth o' it.

Magistrate, to the prisoner—What is your name?

Prisoner—Shan ap Jones, yer Honor.

Magistrate—And what have you to say for yourself?

Jones—I've nothin' at all to say for myself—I took a drop o' drink last night, and went somehow astray; could'nt tell ship until found aboard o' the black-hole i' the mornin'; but yer honor, Maister Griffins and I were shipmates for three years, an' we've been from land's end to Gravesend, and from Gravesend to the world's end.

Griffins—For what do we pay taxes, and cesses, and rates but to have law? My great grandfather, who was a great man—did yer Honour never hear of Richard Barrow?—well, he used to say, when you begin with law, go through it.—Have you e'er a tread-wheel in this country?

Magistrate—Indeed we have—two.

Griffins—(laughing)—You're a very pleasant gentleman.

Jones—Yer Honor, we were born and bred in the same parish; we're both from Barmouth; my master does'nt know any thing o' this business.

Griffins—I don't know you—bah!—but am I to have law, that's the question?

Magistrate—You must have law, of course; but are there any of your crew to come forward and prove the charge?

Griffins—None of my crew would give a rope's end for him but to hang him.

As there appeared no distinct evidence against Jones, he was allowed to weigh anchor—which he did, with his royals, moon-rakers, sky-scrapers, and all canvas set—his heart going at the rate of ten knots an hour for the escape he had from what he termed a regular privateer.

SCRIP SCRAPS.

(CAREFULLY TRANSCRIBED FROM THE SEATS, ALCOVES, AND TEMPLES IN KENSINGTON-GARDENS.)

"Dear, dear Harriet!—I am thinking of thee.—½ past 2, p.m.—Aug. 25, 1828."

"A nasty day this!—Bless my heart, how it rains!—ARTHUR WELLESLEY, Duke of WELLINGTON."

"Bless my *head*, how it *reigns!*—your Grace should have said—R. PEEL."

"I am of age to-morrow.—ELIZA."

"Dear native isle, adieu!—First flower of the earth! will I ever see thy green shores again? *N'import—Erin go Bragh!* Oh ye winds that have made me your sport!—What ail'd you to do it?—F. 2d July, 1828—*I wish I had a clean shirt.*"

"In its true light this transient state regard
This is a state of *trial*—not *reward*.—T. G."

"Laura Greenfield stole my heart,
All on a summer's day;
Which Cupid pierced with many a dart,
And with it ran away."

"Here Lady E. met young Prince S.
What he said to her I leave you to guess.
I *by myself* I."

"Most folks thinks my master's a angel, but he aint, for were cabbage and bacon three times a week and not a drop of winaigur."

"O Mary, Mary!—would I had never seen thee!—I can settle to nothing!—and what it is to end in, Heaven knows!—JOSEPH Z."

"This is my favourite seat!—I never saw a finer yew hedge, or one more neatly clipped than the one opposite to me.—A SCOTCHMAN."

"Put up your pencil, Sawney mon,
And gang awa to *yon* toon;
Ye'll mack muckle mair by fawning, mon,
On ony coof in yon toon.
ANITHER SCOT."

"Reader; if you would be healthy, be temperate; if wealthy, be industrious: if happy be virtuous. If you would be neither healthy, wealthy, nor happy, enjoy your bed and your bottle, and seek for luck at C—k—f—d's—as I have done—fool that I am!"

"A fool—a fool!—I met a fool i'th'forest!—who sat him down upon a bench i'th'sun, and railed at Lady Fortune in good terms—in good set terms; and yet a self-dubbed fool."

"O l'amour, l'amour, l'amour!
It plagues the rich as well as the poor;
It plagues the poor as well as the rich,
And it plagueth me—
MR. JONATHAN SNITCH."

"Oh, Sally, when I saw thee first,
I thought—I don't know what;
I hoped—but O my heart will burst,
That hope is gone to pot!
SAMUEL SWIPES."

"N. B.—If Mr. *Nightingale* don't keep a sharp look out upon somebody, he'll soon be an *horned owl*. If I was such a nightingale, I would sing nothing but—
My doors shall be lock'd,
And my windows be block'd
And horns, horns, I defy you!
MUNGO."

"Lieutenant B—— is an ass! and Miss M. don't care twopence for him."

"I weep not for the wealth we had,
Or Fashion's idle splendour fleeted;
Oh, no!—'tis that thou look'st so sad;
'Tis for thy sighs so oft repeated.
ELIZABETH."

"Mulier Cupido quod dicet amanti in vento!—M.S."

My fare one is false to her word
I seke her but seke her in vane
Can her lip of delite so adord
Ever bid me of falsehood complane.
O me for any thing as I could ever find the corse of tru love never runs regelur.
SAMUEL E."

"Some soap! some soap! my Earldom for some soap!—MORNINGWESTLAND."

"Frederick Von Blucher Scrutton—ver grand place; ver much please me.—3d May, 1829."

Now we go up, up, up;
Now we go round, round, rounda;
Now we go backward and forwards,
And now we go down, down, downa.

Yonder is Apsley House,
They're building it higher and higher,
Whilst I jump'd like a flat as I was,
From the frying pan into the fire.

And here all alone I may roam!
But the evening is growing dusky;
So now I'll be off and go home,
As sure as my name is—HUSKY.

"The patrols have orders to prevent persons from writing upon, and otherwise defacing, the seats, alcoves, and temples in these gardens.
"Kensington Palace, July 1829."

FINIS.

Morning Herald.

STEAM-COACH.—On the same day that Mr. Gurney's steam-coach started for Bath, the steam carriage invented by Mr. W. Hancock, of Stratford, near Bow, performed a journey of nearly twenty-five miles in the vicinity of the metropolis, going at the rate of eight miles an hour, to the astonishment of the inhabitants of the different towns and villages through which it passed. This carriage is on an improved principle, employing patent boilers capable of creating more steam, but with increased safety, from their peculiar construction and the solidity of their formation. The carriage started at an early hour in the morning from Turnham-green, and proceeded through Hounslow to Cranford-bridge, and then crossed into the Uxbridge-road, and was directed towards Ealing, going up Ealing-hill, without obstruction, at the rate of 5 miles an hour; it then proceeded through Bush-lane, and returned to town in the course of the afternoon.—*London Paper.*

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

LIBEL.

M. ANTHONY, SPINSTER, against JANE EVANS, SPINSTER.

Before the trial of this interesting record commenced, Mr. Moore, on the part of the defendant, offered any acknowledgment, apology, or atonement that might be required, but the plaintiff's Counsel did not feel themselves warranted to accede to the proposal.

JURY:—Thomas M'Gheane, Foreman; Henry Downes, Jacob Penrose, Pim Nevins, James Morris, Jeremiah O'Brien, Michael Power, Ambrose Langley, Henry Smith, John Barden, Jacob Scroder, George Weekes.

Mr. O'Dwyer stated the case. It was a special action upon the case for libel and slander in a letter written to Alderman Frederick Darley, of the Head Police Office, Dublin, on the 9th May, 1828; there was a second count for verbal slander. The damages were laid at £2,000, and the defendant had pleaded the general issue.

The parties live in Tramore, in the county of Waterford, but the venue was laid in the city.

MR. SHEIL:—

Gentlemen of the Jury—It is observed by Fielding, who employed fiction for the purpose of presenting an image of reality, that when women are engaged in personal conflict they never strike each other upon the breasts. Nature has established a tacit compact, founded upon the sense of mutual infirmity, and in the midst of their fiercest passions they are pursued by the sexual consciousness which prevents them from inflicting the blow which they would tremble to receive. Is it not strange that the same instinct which thus affords its invincible protection should not extend itself beyond the person, and that a woman who forbears from striking at the bosom of her antagonist should not also be restrained from aiming a blow at the most vital and vulnerable parts of honour, from poinarding reputation to the heart. Before I proceed to a narrative of the immediate facts upon which this action is founded, it is right to tell you who the plaintiff and the defendant are. Miss Anthony is the daughter of an eminent architect who was well known in your city, and equally distinguished by the probity of his life and his skill in his admirable art. He gave his family, which consisted of three daughters, an excellent education, which without elevating them to the dignity of learning, was the best calculated to give perfection to those amiable qualities which constitute their sex's ornament. The plaintiff, a young lady of accomplished manners—and although she does not move within the sphere of what is called fashionable life, she is a gentlewoman, and holds that station in society where most virtue is to be found. Her father resided in Waterford, during the winter, and in summer was in the habit of sojourning on the sea coast at Tramore. The defendant is a lady of a highly respectable family in the county of Limerick, where her brother has a considerable fortune. She and her sister, Ann, of whom you will hear a good deal, had once lived in the midst of all the bustle of society, but have latterly preferred the loneliness of the sea shore—and fixed their abode in the small town where Mr. Anthony and his daughters resided. It is not unreasonable to conjecture that Miss Evans was induced to make this selection of localities from a love of the romantic sequestration of the lonely beach and the solitary rocks of Tramore. Miss Evans is a poet, and I hold in my hand a volume of her compositions, which was published by Messrs. Longman and Co., and from the perpetual references to the ocean scenery by which she was surrounded, I am disposed to conjecture that the waves were the objects of her predilection, and that she found in their murmurs the romantic substitutes for the noise and turmoil of the world. I assure you, Gentlemen, I am not speaking of Miss Evans, though I perceive you smile, in the language of irony. She is evidently a most intelligent and highly cultivated woman. I understand that it will be alleged by her Counsel that she is subject to a disturbance of the mind which verges upon insanity. I am well aware that the writing of verses is not generally held to afford any very strong evidence of sound sense, and many may think that whoever has drunk deep of Helicon should go upon a voyage to Anticyra. But, gentlemen, although Miss Evans has thought proper to throw her thoughts and feelings into metre, they are not, upon that account, the less distinguished by just observation and sound common sense. Many of this lady's poems are addressed to her sister Ann. Permit me to read to you the following, in which, perhaps, no very high poetical spirit can be discovered, but which must be admitted to express opinions in which few traces of the insanity which will be attributed to her, can be found:—

> Ah! how can dissipated ones employ
> Their time in what engages not their thought:
> How can the heart the smiles of home enjoy,
> When the chief charm of home is quite forgot.
>
> Nor can the social ties of friendship charm
> The mind that cannot Friendship's power define,
> Nor its calm joy the tranquil bosom warm
> With transport pure, unless 'tis felt by thine.
>
> Woman! that finer model, heaven-designed,
> Sink not in deep research's arduous mine,
> But born to temper man's more noble mind,
> Aspire to charm—to polish—to refine.
>
> Each new, each arduous task, 'tis man's to bear,
> To plough the main, to excavate the mine;
> While from his brow to clear each shade of care
> Is the endearing task assigned as thine.

Such, Gentlemen, is the language in which this young lady addresses her sister. The advice which she gives her is in accordance with the soundest rules of conduct. But you will, in the course of this trial, have an opportunity of observing a remarkable instance of the contrast which too frequently exists between precept and example, and that the woman by whom these salutary counsels were delivered, bears in her bosom a black and corrupted heart. Having thus put you in possession of the relative circumstances of the plaintiff and defendant, it is necessary to draw your attention to a third person, who became deeply, though very innocently, involved in the transaction from which this action derives its origin. Mr. Rutland, who had been, I believe, an officer in the army, was appointed to some situation in the constabulary force stationed at Tramore. He was introduced to the family of Mr. Anthony, who found in him a man of equal intelligence and worth. Mr. Rutland is an Englishman, and was received by Mr. A. in that spirit of cordial and unostentatious hospitality which is characteristic of our country. Mr. Rutland is an agreeable and a very handsome man—and it is not very surprising that his society should have been liked by the ladies residing in Tramore. Under the sanction of Mr. Anthony, Mr. Rutland was welcomed by his daughters whenever he visited at their house.—He was received by them with that frank facility of manner which belongs to our countrywomen, and which, so far from being indicative of any evil propensity, argues a fearless and a sinless spirit. Our Irish women are, I believe, as mirthful and joyous as any in the world—and their innocence is in measure with their hilarity. Mr. Rutland deserved the attentions which were paid to him by the family, with whom he was upon the terms of familiar but respectful acquaintance. He never paid, nor was he expected to pay, any of those tender attentions which are indicative of a conjugal intent. He was looked upon as a friend, and not as a lover, by Mr. Anthony's family—and, excepting in the eyes of the defendant and her sister, he never appeared in any other character. After this acquaintance with Miss Anthony had been formed, Capt. Evans, the brother of the defendant, paid a visit to his sisters at Tramore—and asked Mr. Rutland to dine with him. The latter was introduced to Miss Jane and Miss Ann Evans—but no sort of intimacy resulted from the introduction. Capt. Evans went to London; he gave him a letter for his brother-in-law, which was sent in an envelope. It was conceived by the Misses Evans that the envelope contained a proposal of marriage—and that their brother, from a solicitude to condemn them to single blessedness, had not disclosed to them the state of Capt. Rutland's heart. This was a strange misconception. Mr. Rutland, in his interview with the Misses Evans, did not go beyond the boundaries of that well regulated urbanity by which military men are distinguished. But so obstinate was the conviction of those ladies that one or other of them must have been an object of predilection, that they employed a Mrs. Christopher to sound the heart of Mr. Rutland.—He, however, having the fear of Malthus before his eyes, declared that, while he felt greatly thankful for the preference, he conceived that his Constabulary would be incompatible with his matrimonial avocations. This intimation on the part of Mr. Rutland immediately awakened a feeling of jealousy in the mind of Miss Jane Evans. Instead of referring the coldness of Mr. Rutland to his philosophical temperament, this insensibility was attributed by Miss Evans to the influence of Miss Sarah Anthony, and Roxalana never looked with more abhorrence upon her rival, than Miss Evans upon this imaginary Statira of Tramore. It is almost unnecessary to say that this conjecture was utterly destitute of foundation. Mr. Rutland had never entertained the least predilection for Miss Anthony.—He is a prudent man, by no means addicted even to the customary phraseology of conventional endearment, and has not the smallest tendency to whisper nonsense "in the soft labyrinth of a lady's ear." Still it was impossible to remove from the mind of the defendant the impression which had been made, and the seeds of jealousy having been once deposited, soon shot their roots and fibres with a deep tenacity into her heart. This poisoned plant was not slow in bearing fruits. At first Miss Evans was content with insulting Miss Anthony by derisive gestures, whenever she met her in the street. She then proceeded to observe amongst her acquaintance that the shape of Miss Anthony had lost its evenness about the waist, and that it was gradually assuming a semicircular configuration. At length she proceeded to such extremities as to tell Mr. Rutland that Miss Anthony was no better than what Desdemona was afraid to utter, and that the Foundling Hospital was likely to receive an accession to its numbers through their joint instrumentality. She charged Mr. Rutland in round terms with having gotten the plaintiff with child. Mr. Rutland repelled the accusation with abhorrence. This only tended to confirm Miss Evans in her detestation towards the innocent plaintiff, and at length she formed the infernal scheme of charging her, not only with a violation of chastity, but with the most horrible crime which it is possible for woman to commit. However strong the affection of a father for his offspring, it is not comparable to that of a mother for her child. She who knows for months that a new existence is gradually growing into animation within her, and is conscious that she bears in the recesses of her own being a creature whom she feels "pleading for life, and begging to be born"—she who, after a long period of solicitude, brings forth, in the midst of pangs that only endear the object for which they are endured, the child in which she beholds the reward of all her sufferings, and the crown of her maternal martyrdom, must thrill with the fondness to which the affection of a father can bear but a feeble comparison. If, then, Providence has inculcated this lesson of instinctive tenderness upon the heart of every mother (a lesson in which even the lower orders of creation are instructed) what crime is there in the decalogue of hell so appalling and which makes human nature shudder so profoundly, as the frightful revolt against the holiest ordinances of God, which occurs in infanticide! We should not believe that it was possible to perpetrate that sacrilege against nature, did we not see evidence of its existence which is not susceptible of doubt. But, thanks be to God, it is in this country a crime of rare occurrence. We see murder standing too often at the bar with its bloody hand, and its dark and scowling brow—but we rarely see infanticide with its strangulating hand, and its pale and livid cheek, arraigned in our public tribunals. No! whatever be our faults, nature at least is not profaned amongst us, and the Irish mother, who falls from virtue, in the tortures of suffering, and the still more searching pangs of shame, will clasp her infant with all the agonies of endearment to her heart. If then the crime of child-murder be so utterly execrable, what must you think of the woman who in the indulgence of a detestation for which no cause whatever had been ever given, was capable of charging with that most horrible crime, a poor girl, whose thoughts were as immaculate as her conduct was unblemished, and to whose mind a sinful image had never been offered? Miss Anthony had been brought up with the most anxious affection, and the tenderest vigilance by her excellent parents. She had always been a model of propriety, whose look and manner reflected her innocent spirit and her chaste and untouched heart—yet, she was selected by the defendant, as a victim to be immolated to her ferocity, and in order to effect her purpose, the following expedient was adopted—Miss Evans well knew that if she charged her with infanticide before any magistrate in the vicinity of Tramore, the execrable falsehood of the accusation would at once be discovered. Miss Anthony was too well known. She therefore wrote a letter to Alderman Darley, to the police office in Dublin, stating that a murder had been committed, which I shall now read:—

"Tramore, Saturday, May 3, 1828.

"SIR,—If you will send a confidential person here on the part of the crown, I can give some information, which I accidentally heard, as may bring to light a *murder committed here* about six months ago. The person should be a stranger, unconnected in Waterford. I would communicate my information by letter, but that would not answer—nor can I communicate with the police officer here, as his co-operation will be essential afterwards. Let the person who comes take a car in Waterford, and come to Whelan's Hotel, and send for Miss Evans, retaining the car for his return to Waterford.

(Signed) J. EVANS.

To Alderman Frederick Darley, &c. &c.
William-street."

She also wrote the following:—

"SIR,—I should prefer speaking with Mr. Wright than the officer of police here upon the subject of my letters, which he can bring with him when he comes. Please then communicate with him.

(Signed) J. EVANS.

Thursday.
To Alderman Darley, &c. &c."

Alderman Darley wrote to learn the particulars, and on the 9th of May, 1828, Miss Evans addressed to him the following reply:—

"SIR—The circumstance I alluded to in the letter of the 3d were these:—Another person and I were walking, and we heard the scream and long drawn groan of a child on the 2d November, issuing from the premises or house of a Mr. Anthony, near the public walk of Tramore. Immediately after, and before we had time to take off our bonnets (for we were on our return from our walk when we heard this) the maid then living with the family, went by our house, with a band box resting on her hip, and tied round with a reddish and white handkerchief, and I heard afterwards that she was stopped by two men, in Waterford, who opened the band-box and found in it *a dead child*. The servant went to her place, and staid some time after this with the family in Waterford, and afterwards went to live with a Mrs. Power, who is an aunt to Mr. Sheil, the Lawyer, and was there at the Assizes. She is a large, bold, well-looking woman—don't know her name. Dr. Dowley, of Carrick, and the Police officer here can give some account to whom the child belonged, it being about a week or ten days old when the circumstance occurred—but two persons then remaining in the house, namely, Sally Anthony and the servant. Our reason that I would so name was, that I could shew the situation of the place, and from whence I heard the scream of injury and quick succeeding groan of death. I have had a struggle with myself about mentioning the circumstances, but a crime should not be let to pass, when one would be speedily followed by a second, if [illegible] as there were two women lying in in that house. The Police officer can give every information as to the child missing, as he was stopping in the house at the time of the last. If it should be thought expedient to send any person down, he may come to Mrs. Evans's house, and inquire for Miss Evans, and I will then tell him the reason I did not give that permission at first.

(Signed) "J. EVANS.

"Tramore, May 9, 1828.
"To Alderman F. Darley, &c. &c."

Did you ever hear any thing at all comparable in infernal malignity to this? Did you not thrill with horror as you heard me read this abominable composition? Yet let not your indignation prevent you from looking minutely into the details which are contained in this frightful libel. Do you observe the picturesque specification of small circumstances with which the writer endeavours to give plausibility and colour to this detestable charge? She speaks of the hues of the handkerchief, and designates every locality with an abominable nicety of detail. But for one date the plaintiff should be very grateful to Miss Evans.—She has specified the second of November as the day in which this alleged infanticide was committed. Where do you think that the plaintiff then was? I will establish the noblest alibi that ever yet was given in proof, in the assertion of innocence, and the disproof of the slanderer's imputation. I will not show you that Miss Anthony was at a ball, or a masque, or in the boxes of a theatre upon that day.—No—I will give you the alibi of the death bed, and show her to you sitting at the couch from which her father was never again to rise. Her father left Tramore in the month of October, and was struck with a severe illness in Waterford, of which he died. The plaintiff attended her father in his last hours, and had left Tramore. Yes, gentlemen, she was the sentinel of affliction, and was keeping watch over agony, at the very time that she is represented as having been busy in the sacrifice of nature to shame. The hand that you are told was laying its deadly grasp upon the throat of her child, was chafing the burning temples of her expiring father. She held his head upon the bosom which is represented as filled with a guilty aliment.—Instead of suffocating the breath of her infant, she was wiping the foam from her parent's white and livil lips, and when he became incapable of utterance, she knelt down beside him, and repeating the orisons of the dying, in the fulfilment of her angelic functions, she became his interpreter with heaven. Oh! I perceive that you are stirred with this reference to scenes in which you yourselves and your own children will one day take a part. But if you are moved by this picture of the filial piety of this amiable and devoted daughter, what should be your abhorrence for the woman—woman did I say? No—all the worst passions of hell became incarnate in her heart—the blackest fiends possessed themselves of her, and became incorporate with her nature, and she might well have exclaimed—

> Come, come you spirits
> That tend on mortal thoughts, unsex me here;
> ....Come to my woman's breasts,
> And turn my milk to gall.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I shall go rapidly through the remaining incidents of this case. Alderman Darley directed Mr. Wright, the constable, to attend Miss Evans. He saw her, and she verbally repeated the whole of her accusations. Mr. Wright warned her to beware, and, with that admonition distinctly given, she reiterated her accusations. Mr. Wright caused an investigation to take place before a bench of magistrates, and the whole charge was unanimously pronounced to be a most monstrous and detestable fabrication. Gentlemen of the Jury, what damages will you give? The situation of my client gives her the strongest title to your sympathy. To her, reputation must be incalculable. It is not for the great and exalted that your commiseration should be reserved, and I will venture to assert that no woman ever had higher claims to the compassion of every generous-minded and good-hearted individual. I will not even make an exception in favour of that pure and noble lady, the daughter of an illustrious man, who has transmitted to his children the inheritance of popular favour, which his great services to Ireland have secured for him. The public mind is still under the influence of that profound indignation which was excited by the detestable slander which was cast upon the chaste and amiable woman whose lofty station and unblemished life did not secure her against calumny. But are the titled and the opulent, who blaze and glare in the pomp of fashion, and who have many bars upon their doors against affliction, and many compensations for sorrow when it intrudes into their palaces—are the noble and the exalted to engross all your sympathy? Oh, gentlemen, do you think that the tears trickled less warmly and less rapidly down the burning face of the young lady, for whom I demand redress at your hands, than down the cheek of her, whose wrongs there is not one amongst us who would not be prompt to avenge? Do you think that the heart of my client was wrung with a less agonising pang, and that when she fell upon her knees and asked of God what she had done to deserve such a calamity, her bosom heaved with a lighter throbbing? Believe me that she felt her afflictions as profoundly, and that she is as well entitled to your sympathy as if she had been born upon the pinnacles of fortune and the summits of the world. I call upon you for a large and ample measure of compensation, and in doing so, I appeal to a principle to which a reference is often justly made in our Courts of Justice, and which is drawn from the divine ethics of our religion. When I bid you make the case your own, and think how you would feel if one of your daughters were the victim of such an accusation, I do no more than tell you to do unto others as you would that others should do unto you, and I am inculcating the practical precept of Him, who was not only the herald of immortal truth from Heaven, but was also the celestial legislator of the feelings, and the lawgiver of the heart. Make the case your own, and let any one of you, in forming an estimate of the injury sustained by the plaintiff and her family, inquire of his own emotions, and ask himself how he would feel, if his own child were charged with all this infamy, and were to fall, at hearing it, senseless into his arms. But alas! I am not borne out by any affinity in this case in the comparison. I am not justified in this hypothesis, with which I have ventured to bring you back to your own homes. The plaintiff is without a father. He is dead—and thank God, he died before the defendant had assailed the character of his child. She has no father to dry her tears away, and to take her into his bosom, and bid her sob upon his face and mingle her afflictions with his own. He lies in that profound asylum in which neither joy nor sorrow can ever reach him—he does not hear her sigh—he does not see her weep.—She is an orphan and yet she is not altogether destitute of parental sympathy, when you will adopt her injuries, and make her wrongs your own. Fathers, brothers, husbands, gentlemen, and men of honour, will you not take part with her!—Will you not take part with this inoffensive, innocent, harmless, and unhappy girl! I know you will—I read it in the face of every one of you. The heart of every man that hears me, is enlisted in her behalf—all your good and honourable feelings start up to plead for her, and to those advocates, or I should rather say to those judges whose decisions are infallible, I commit the justification of her character and the redress of her wrongs.

Mr. George Wright, High Constable of Waterford, sworn—Examined by Mr. Hassard—In consequence of a communication from Dublin, waited 18th May, 1828, upon defendant, at her house in Tramore, and showed her the three letters read by Mr. Sheil, which he now identifies.—Witness inquired were these letters the handwriting of defendant; she answered that they were. Witness expressed himself astonished at the occurrence mentioned in the letters, and requested her to be very cautious in what she might have to say. After repeating the subject of the letter of the 9th, witness asked why she had not communicated the matter to Capt. Rutland. She gave as a reason that he was intimate at plaintiff's house. She said that the Miss Anthonys had met the Miss Evanses on the Doneraile Walk, and Miss Anthony had put out her tongue at defendant. Such conduct could not be borne by any respectable lady, particularly from such ladies, who were two [illegible] that had been delivered of a child each, with only a fortnight between them. If they chose to get children and make away with them, they should not insult respectable ladies such as defendant and her sister. Witness again expressed astonishment, particularly at what concerned Captain Rutland. "Oh! no doubt," says she, "he will get out of it very well; he is a well informed gentleman. He was seen dressing himself in one of their bedchambers." An investigation was made into the affair at the Town Hall of Waterford, when no ground whatever appeared for the charge. The bandbox belonged to a servant girl who had left the service in a pet; it contained nothing but clothes. Knew plaintiff's father; he was a very respectable character.

Cross examined by Mr. Moore.—Miss Evans admitted her hand-writing without the slightest hesitation. He was completely satisfied that the imputation was perfectly groundless; such, too, was the general impression, nor was he aware of any thing having since occurred to produce any alteration of opinion. Knows Miss Evans since the failure of Newport's Bank; thinks her between 40 and 50 years of age. When in her house, at Tramore, heard screeching; was uneasy, but the servant told him not to mind it, as it merely proceeded from defendant's mother, who was out of her senses.

John Carroll, sworn—Was assistant bookkeeper at the late Bank of Messrs. Newport. Defendant commenced an account there 18th March, 1820, in the names of Jane and Anne Evans.—She drew £1,000 out of it.

George Rutland, sworn—Is Chief of the Tramore police; In April, or beginning of May, 1826, became acquainted with the late Mr. Anthony, at Tramore; received great attention and kindness from him. End of 1826, or beginning of 1827, became acquainted with the Miss Evanses, by being invited to dinner by their brother, Capt. Evans, then on a visit with them. Requested Capt. Evans to take a letter to witness's sister at London, and gave him likewise a letter of introduction to his brother-in-law; did not converse with defendant about that letter. Received many invitations to tea from Miss Evans; accepted them but twice or thrice, received a letter from Miss Anne Evans, complaining of his not going to them. Beginning of 1827, the Miss Anthonys went to Waterford; then the acquaintance of witness with the Miss Evanses commenced. In the summer of 1827 the Miss Anthonys returned to Tramore. That summer, defendant being at her window, called witness from the street, and commenced a conversation, in the course of which she said that she had been grossly insulted by the Miss Anthonys. Witness said that, from his knowledge of the Miss Anthonys, he thought them incapable of insulting any lady. She said that it was quite natural that he should endeavour to vindicate the Miss Anthonys, his intimate acquaintance. Witness expressed himself confident that the conduct of the Miss Anthonys required no vindication, and cautioned Misss Evans not to speak lightly, as Mr. Anthony was not a man to submit to hear any of his family libelled. Miss Evans said that the Miss Anthonys were very improper girls, fit for a brothel only, and that no person knew it better than witness.

Was there any *foundation* for this charge? Not the slightest whatever.—Defendant's Counsel assented.—In October, Mr. Anthony and all his family left Tramore for Waterford, where he died early in December.

Cross-examined—Knew plaintiff before he knew defendant. Knows of no other military gentleman at Tramore—but few ladies there. Defendant is elder than her sister, but not much. It did not occur to him that the sister had any partiality for him until—

Counsel—That's enough—

It was natural that one lady should wish to contribute to the happiness of another. Does not think a union with him would contribute much to her happiness—nor to his own. Case closed.

Mr. Moore rose on behalf of the defendant.—He represented her as much more an object of pity than of punishment. Deprived of her father, her mother bereft of reason, her brother away, all her affections centered in her beloved sister.—Having conceived the preposterous notion, that Captain Rutland had serious notions of her sister, she unfortunately suffered her mind to be wrought up to a state of partial insanity to which her mother's situation proves that there might be an hereditary tendency. All her conduct showed evident proof of distempered fancy. The expressions which she used with Mr. Wright and Captain Rutland, were such as could not fall from any lady of sound mind. No injury was proved or could be proved to have been suffered from such absurd ravings. The character of the plaintiff was acknowledged to be perfectly spotless. He again besought the jury to consider her as a fitter object for pity than for punishment.

Thomas Lewis Mackesy, Esq. M. D., sworn.—Proved Mrs. Evans to have been insane these ten or twelve years. Insanity is often hereditary.—Saw no unsoundness of judgment in defendant, but eccentric habits, and occasionally extraordinary views of subjects.

Mr. Hassard spoke to evidence, and contended that the eccentricity of the defendant could be no excuse for her conduct. The ridiculous jealousy which the defendant had conceived against the plaintiff, could not be allowed as a protection for such an abominable fabrication.

His Lordship charged the Jury. He recapitulated the evidence, and explained the doctrine of libel. Conviction, dwelling in the mind of the libeller, was no justification; the truth of the article must be proved. When the malice is clear, the damages should go to the full extent of the injury; but where the delusion is great, although the injury might not be less, still the damages might be expected to bear some mitigation.

VERDICT—£500 damages and 6d. costs.

Counsel for the plaintiff—Messrs. Sheil, Hassard, and O'Dwyer; Agents, Messrs. Ivie and Mortimer.

Counsel for the defendant—Messrs. Moore, Hatchell, and Walsh; Agent, Mr. Thos. Mathers.

FRENCH LAW OF SACRILEGE.

On the night of the 22d of April last the church of Bessay was broken into and the sacred vase stolen therefrom; the tabernacle also was broken. A man named Jean Maston was arrested, on suspicion of having committed the crime, and on the 16th of July he was put upon his trial in the Court of Assizes of Allier. The punishment on conviction, under the 8th article of the law of sacrilege would be hard labour for life.

Of the guilt of Maston there could be no doubt. It was established by the clearest evidence, confirmed by his own admission.

The prisoner's counsel, in his address to the Jury, contended that there could be no sacrilege in stealing articles employed in divine worship, unless the robber himself believed in the sacred character of those articles. "What right have you," said he to the jury, "to interrogate the conscience of Jean Maston? Who has told you that he is a Catholic, and a believing Catholic, that you should inflict on him the punishment which is applicable only to a true Catholic? His act proves, on the contrary, that this belief does not reign in his heart. If he be a Jew, a Protestant, or Calvinist, is it not evident that his act is merely a simple theft, and not a sacrilegious one?"

The jury returned a verdict affirmative as to the theft of a sacred vase in a church, but negative with respect to all the other aggravating circumstances. The Procureur du Roi prayed the Court to sentence the criminal to 20 years hard labour, but the Court mitigated the punishment to 15 years.

Thus the jury, by rejecting the aggravating circumstance, and the Court in not inflicting the *maximum* of punishment, have equally manifested their repugnance to a law which shocks both French habits and public reason.

THE "FIRE KING."

Last Saturday we saw Mr. Chabert, the "Fire King," as he styles himself, exhibit his various and wonderful experiments at the Argyll rooms. On entering the apartment where he performs, we found him busily employed in warming the oven in which he was to be shut up during the time necessary for some dishes of beef-steaks being cooked in it. The oven is built of bricks, has a large iron door, and is high enough for a full-grown man to stand upright in it, and is about two or three yards wide. It is raised from the floor by pillars, and is heated by means of lighted faggots thrown into it. As soon as these faggots were consumed, M. Chabert raked out the ashes as far as the door, and then invited the spectators to mount a ladder and be themselves convinced of the heat of the oven; but it will be easily conceived, that while a large quantity of red-hot cinders was burning at the mouth, the heat felt under such circumstances was very intense. After those of the company who chose had ascended the ladder, with a view to obtain personal experience of the heat of the oven, M. Chabert removed the cinders away, casting, however, a small portion of them back again into the oven, as it were accidentally, but, as we thought, purposely. Then, leaving the oven to cool, he proceeded to perform the astonishing feat of swallowing poison, which it seems he possesses, by the use of antidotes, the faculty of taking without injury to himself. A gentleman among the company requested him to take oxalic acid, which he excused himself from doing, on the plea that he had not prepared himself against poisons of that class. He was prepared, however, to take any quantity whatever of phosphorus. Accordingly phosphorus was given him, the genuineness of which was made manifest by its igniting by friction a piece of paper, and by burning on water. He held his hands behind him while the phosphorus was poured down his throat in a glass of water.—In this there appeared to be no deception, and the "Fire King," in order to show that the phosphorus remained no where concealed about his teeth or under his tongue submitted his mouth, in which he held a flaming bit of link to the examination of the company. This experiment, we are bound to say, appeared to be fairly performed. The next thing which M. Chabert did was to drink some oil heated to 320 degrees. In swallowing the oil he took care that the spoon which contained it should not touch his tongue or his lips, by holding it firmly between his teeth. The spoon had been made so hot, by contact with the oil, as to prevent any person handling it. The experimentalist then amused the company by exposing the tricks resorted to by common conjurors to deceive their spectators, to practise which he declared himself to be above. His, he declared, was no ordinary exhibition: what he did no one else could do! At length the time came for going into the oven and cooking the beefsteaks, and he left the room to put on his anti-caloric dress. In this manner about an hour had been spent, during all which time the oven was cooling by the help of great draughts of air, which rushed into the room from every window. M. Chabert soon returned, muffled up in a loose great coat, and taking the covered dishes which contained the beefsteaks, he put them into the oven, placed them on the cinders which, as has already been mentioned, had been previously left there. Thus it would appear that M. Chabert was not subject to the same degree of heat as the steaks. The heat of the oven indeed might be much less than it was, and still the steaks being placed where they were, would be cooked. He then entered the oven himself, taking with him a thermometer, which in the room was at 70 deg. and promised that in eight minutes the steaks should be ready. After remaining in the oven that time, he came out, perspiring profusely, and bringing with him the steaks, which were perfectly done, and the thermometer raised to 340 deg. This certainly would show a degree of heat very great for a man to bear, but some persons were inclined to suppose, that while Mr. Chabert was shut in the oven he might have taken the liberty of placing the thermometer beside the beef steaks—namely, on the burning cinders. It is also to be observed, that he did not breathe the atmosphere of the oven, but a long tin tube conducted to him the fresh and cooling air of the room. But whatever doubt may exist with respect to the heat of the oven, we certainly feel it to be nothing but justice to M. Chabert to state, that as far as we could observe, and we watched him pretty sharply, he did actually swallow the phosphorus which was given him. This certainly is a most extraordinary circumstance, and will, doubtless, lead to much inquiry in the medical world.—*Times.*

The population of the Isle of Man is not less than 50,000 souls, and the existing churches in the island do not afford room for more than [illegible]. A subscription was lately entered into at Bristol in aid of a fund for building and enlarging churches in the Isle of Man. A Committee was formed to promote a purpose of such popular claims on the sympathy of the Christian public.

The Charter of the City of York is near its expiration in consequence of there not being the number of of Aldermen who have not served the office of Lord Mayor, which the charter requires. The Corporation must apply to the crown for a new charter.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD ELECTION.

A meeting was held at the Roman Catholic parish school room of St. Patrick's on Monday, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of considering the propriety of starting a candidate for the county, in the room of Mr. Stuart, who has resigned, and in opposition to Lord George Beresford. Among the gentlemen connected with the county, we observed Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., Sir William J. Homan, Bart., Henry Winston Barron, William Winston Barron, John M. Galwey, Thomas Wyse, Francis Wyse, George Wyse, Richard P. Ronayne, James Esmonde, Tobias Power, and Robert Longan, Esqrs. There were in the room several Roman Catholic clergymen.

At half past three o'clock, Sir Richard Musgrave was called to the chair; and Tobias Power, of Carrick, Esq., was appointed secretary.

The chairman thanked the meeting for the honour they had conferred on him, and having read the notice which called them together, said, he was ready to hear any gentleman on the subject.

Thomas Wyse, Esq., moved that a committee be appointed to draw up resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, which being seconded, was carried unanimously, and the following gentlemen nominated:—Sir R. Musgrave, Thomas Wyse, Sir W. Homan, H. W. Barron, J. Esmonde, R. P. Ronayne, J. M. Galwey, Pierse G. Barron, James Barron (Georgestown), R. Longan, and Edmond Power, who immediately retired, and were absent till quarter past four, during which time the meeting became very impatient, and were about sending a messenger to urge their re-attendance, when they appeared.

The chairman read the following resolutions, as prepared by the committee:—

Resolved—That not with a desire to recur to the causes of former animosity, now happily removed by the late important measure of relief, but for the purpose of preserving for this independent county a proper organ of the popular will, and effectually preventing it from becoming the patrimony or borough of any great family or families, we do immediately take such measures as are best calculated to secure these desirable objects.

[The next resolution nominated the gentlemen on the committee to be a committee to carry this and other resolutions into effect.]

Resolved—That the gentlemen just named be requested to communicate to John Musgrave, Esq., of Tourin, the wish of this meeting, that he do offer himself as a candidate for the representation of this county at the ensuing election.

Resolved—That the thanks of this meeting are given to the professional gentlemen who have volunteered their gratuitous services at the next election.

[Upon a call for the names of the professional gentlemen alluded to, the following gentlemen were mentioned, viz., Messrs. Edmond Power and Tobias Power, of Carrick, and J. Fitzpatrick, of Waterford, Attorneys.]

Mr. Henry Winston Barron rose, and congra-tulated the independent interest of the county in having selected so respectable a gentleman as Mr. Musgrave to represent their feelings (cheers). That gentleman was too well known to require from him any eulogy, nor did he consider that any eulogium of his could add to the high opinion which the county entertained of the conduct of Mr. Musgrave and his family, whether considered in the relations of public or private life (cheers). They had come forward at periods of danger and of difficulty, when few were to be found at their posts. They sought nothing for their aggrandizement, but every thing for the good of their country—they were proverbially honest men—(loud cheering). Mr. Musgrave was unavoidably absent; but he (Mr. Barron) could confidently say his heart responded to the feelings of the meeting—his soul was anxiously interwoven with the independence of the county (cheers). Linked to it by the closest ties—impressed with the fullest knowledge of what concerned its interests—with a cultivated mind and an enlarged understanding, none could stand a competition with him. Let them but look on the improvements he had introduced on his estate—the practical application of capital he had used—the school houses he had erected—the comfortable farm houses he had built—(great cheering)—and then they would behold the man who moved through a series of good actions unobserved, and doing good by stealth (loud cheers). He (Mr. Barron) was willing to say more on the subject—but much less than it so well deserved—were he not prevented by illness from dwelling on a theme which which gave him so much pleasure. But he would then publicly declare that every assistance in his power should be given to Mr. Musgrave (cheers). He would, when the day of trial came, bring every vote he had to the hustings, without one shilling expense to Mr. Musgrave (loud cheers). Every individual exertion—every means within his power, he would voluntarily, with heart and soul, use for the promotion of his return; and he would fervently pray that every one concerned in the independence and true interests of the county—every man who had those interests truly at heart—would second him (loud cheers).

The resolution was then seconded by John Matthew Galwey, Esq. and passed amidst loud acclamations.

Sir Richard Musgrave then rose, evidently la-bouring under much emotion, and regretted another Chairman had not been in his place. He could not find words to express his sense of the very kind and handsome manner in which his brother's name had been mentioned—he was, indeed, quite unable to give utterance to his feelings. (Here the worthy Bart. was so much affected, as to be unable to proceed for some seconds, until cheered on by the continued plaudits of the meeting). He would take the earliest opportunity of communicating the wishes of the meeting; he could, with perfect assurance, declare that his brother would feel an emotion of gratitude as strong as that which animated him (loud cheers). Circumstances so new, so unexpected, had occurred, that he was at a loss to conclude what course his brother might pursue; but of this he was well convinced, that to support whatever might be his determination in this case, the interests of the County would always be, as it had hitherto been, his anxious study (great cheering). He, Sir Richard, did not come there from any feeling of personal aggrandisement (hear, hear) or influenced by acrimonious feelings towards a Noble Lord who intended to offer himself as a candidate for the County (hear, hear)—he came there with far other objects—he respected the private character of the Noble Lord—he had always experienced from him the politest attention; but he could not avoid distinguishing between public and private character—he could not help considering, that during the time the Noble Lord sat in Parliament no matter of what public or national interest the question might be, he always voted with the minister of the day (loud cheers). It was not merely whether it was the question of Catholic emancipation, but any other question of equally national importance, whether reform in parliament, or diminution of taxation, or establishing civil rights, the noble lord was always with the minister and against the people (loud cheers). For his part he found it impossible to give his vote to any man who had been always against the popular interest, and now came forward without offering any pledge for an opposite line of conduct, and as a disposition was evinced to oppose the return of such a man, he called upon the electors to come forward with determination and spirit, to support the independent interest, and in doing so, felt most happy in setting them the example (loud and long continued cheering).

In proposing the resolution, that the gentlemen appointed to carry the objects of the meeting into effect, should be empowered to add to their number,

Mr. Wyse observed, that the contest about to ensue was of equal importance to that which distinguished the year 1826, although the principle which governed it might be different. Great events had passed over since that period. Ireland had in some measure become a nation—the distinction of Catholics and Protestant had ceased—they had met together as citizens of a free Empire, for the noblest and most interesting purpose, the securing those benefits which a late Bill had restored to her, and of which she stood so much in need. He could not admit that Lord George Beresford would be a meet representative for this great County; but he would not oppose him on religious feelings; it was his desire that every thing of the kind should be buried in oblivion. He would oppose him on far different grounds—God forbid that he should wish to renew those animosities which afflicted Ireland had indulged in; but there were other sources of unhappiness to be dried up; there was a corrupt representation throughout the empire; there was a reform wanting in the administration of justice; there was the Vestry Act (loud cheering)—Grand Jury jobbing—a revision of the poor laws; and were men to sit down quietly and not give their hands to the work of returning a member who would pledge himself to use his exertions in producing a revision of those laws and redress of such grievances. For his part, with all the respect in which he held Lord G. Beresford, were he to solicit his vote he would tell him, or any other man who sought to represent the County, that on all occasions and at every time he would support that man, and that man only, who stood forth and pledged himself as the advocate of popular rights and for the general benefit of the County (cheers). Surely between Lord George Beresford and Mr. Musgrave there was much difference (cheers). The Noble Lord could not possibly come forward on such pretensions to possessing the full confidence of the people as John Musgrave (loud cheers). Was it to be supposed the Noble Lord was calculated to be so fit an organ of the popular feeling as that gentleman (loud and continued cheering). The Noble Lord might wish to forget, to bury in oblivion all that had passed (cheers) but he (Mr. Wyse) did not think he was calculated to represent the wants and wishes of the people. Supposing that he was returned, would he address the Minister thus and say—"The people want a redress of this grievance—I must have that grievance redressed—I am content to lose all the advantages of place, of influence, though the sacrifice costs me so much, the people's voice must be attended to." No; I am satisfied his Lordship would never say that—(cheers.) If on this occasion they acted as before, it was on the same principle, modified from a religious to a purely political one. It was a principle of active and unceasing hostility to those who, either in a religious or civil point of view, attempted to deprive or interfere with their rights as citizens and freemen. If, in the intended contest, they triumphed, that triumph would be their own—if they failed they had at least the consolation of having done their duty, and the consciousness of deserving well of their county (loud cheers).

Here a Mr. Nash, a hedge schoolmaster, and formerly a *terrible* orator among the Knights Liberators, being loudly called for by a portion of the audience, came forward and declaimed against the Beresfords, &c. He seemed to give great satisfaction to those who had *evoked* him, whilst he was heartily laughed at by others.

The Rev. Mr. Sheehan being then loudly called on, rose and said—He did not intend to have offered one word on the present subject; but as he perceived a number of clergymen were present, and as, contrary to his usual custom, he had refrained from addressing the meeting, he was only induced to address them on the present occasion, lest his silence might be construed into an apathy on his and their part to the important struggle that was likely to ensue in this county. He would address himself to every clergyman that was present, and ask them if their sentiments did not accord with his own (hear, hear). He would ask them if they did not desire to see Mr. Musgrave a Representative of the county (hear, hear). He would appeal to the Rev. Mr. Cantwell and the other Rev. Gentlemen present, if such were not their feelings? (Mr. Cantwell assented). (Cheers). It might be said, if he were silent, that because a Roman Catholic would not be a candidate, he (Mr. Sheehan) would not give his support to a Protestant; but he would declare that no man exercised more influence than he did to procure the return of a Protestant member. He would destroy the distinction—now that the Bill for the relief of the Roman Catholics had passed, they were to forget such distinctions. They were to stand there on the common basis of citizens of the empire (loud cheers), and he felt particularly happy that it was the wish of the County to return a Protestant (loud cheers). For he did not desire for a moment that it should be supposed—on the contrary, it was his anxious wish to have it understood, that no such thing as a Catholic ascendancy was sought for in this County (loud cheers)—that no such thing as sectarian feeling should be supposed for a moment to influence its representation, and he therefore felt particularly happy that on the present occasion the county of Waterford had selected a gentleman, an opposition to whom could not be grounded on such feelings (cheers). It was said that all past feelings should be buried in oblivion—he would be glad if he could do so; but much as he was inclined to bury the past in oblivion, was not the present staring him in the face? However disposed to forget, if possible, the chains which that man and his family had forged for his countrymen, could he forget that at that very moment Uniacke, his friend and supporter, was oppressing his tenantry? Could he forget that within the last twenty-four hours, this bosom friend, this companion at his dining table, this depository of the Noble Lord's secrets, was actually after having ejectments served on seven of his unhappy tenants of Stradbally (cries of "shame, shame,") For what?—Because they had dared to vote for the interest of their country in opposition to his (loud and long continued cheering). When Lord George held out the hand of friendship, and said "let us forget and forgive," might he not ask him had he no influence on the village tyrant of Stradbally, to induce him to forgive his poor tenantry, to suffer them to remain in their possessions, and not turn them, with their families, houseless and friendless on the world? Or was his friendship to Ireland to be shown by professing to keep himself in the situation of Comptroller of his Majesty's Household—by not being particularly anxious to disturb his venerable brother, the Archbishop of Armagh, or his equally amiable relative, the brother of John Claudius Beresford, the Right Rev. Bishop of Kilmore—the one with an immense and princely revenue, the other with an equally princely revenue, and both gloating on the enormous Church Establishment of the country (immense cheering).—The days, however, had gone by when the House of Curraghmore could lord it over them. But, although the Relief Bill had passed, if they did not make the proper use of it, he had no hesitation in saying that so far from that bill affording them any real relief, it would make them worse slaves than ever—(loud cheering.)

Mr. Peter Kenney, being loudly called on, addressed the meeting in his usually animated manner, and hoped that their future candidate would be pledged above all things to seek the restoration of the elective franchise.

H. Winston Barron, Esq., was then called to the chair, and the marked thanks of the meeting given to Sir R. Musgrave by acclamation.

The meeting then broke up at a quarter to six o'clock.

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, August 12.

REPRESENTATION OF THE COUNTY.

A meeting was held in this city on Monday, from which it is to be inferred that there is to be a contest for the County. It is not our business to say, how far the success of the opposition may be conjectured from the attendance at that meeting, nor whether it is likely that the very respectable gentleman selected on this occasion (who, we understand, is at present on the continent) is likely ever to become himself a candidate. We leave these matters to the judgment of others better able to form an opinion upon the subject, than we can pretend to.—But this we shall say, that we are rejoiced that there is no principle even pretended in this opposition, in which the parties opposed can be said to be distinctly at issue. It is in fact, admitted to be a merely personal affair. As such, we suppose the electors will not be bound to follow the dictation of any individual, whether priest or layman, but be at liberty, and assert their right to vote according to their own inclinations and the dictate of their own judgment.

MR. SHEIL'S POPULARITY.

The *Chronicle* of yesterday exults in some supposed manifestations of popular disfavour towards Mr. Sheil during his stay in this city at the Assizes,—will the *Chronicle* inform us what they were,—for we protest, that with the exception of *Hannan the butcher* we have not heard of a single individual from whom he received the slightest affront, or indication of displeasure?—Is this person the *Chronicle's* organ of the public sentiment!

Mr. Sheil was never more successful both in regard to the number of his briefs, and the display of splendid forensic talent, than he was at the present Assizes of Waterford. His beautiful speech, which we give in this paper, in the case of Miss Anthony, will corroborate our statement.

DESPERATE AFFRAY—ATTEMPT TO SHOOT G. B. LOWE, ESQ.—ONE OF THE VILLAINS SHOT—AND A POLICEMAN WOUNDED.

(*From the Cork Constitution of yesterday.*)

We give to-day the details of as dreadful an affray, that took place on Saturday morning last, near Doneraile, as any we have had to advert to for some time. It will be recollected that a most diabolical conspiracy was discovered in the neighbourhood of Doneraile against the lives of the Magistracy and leading Gentry there; and that some of the parties were committed to our County Gaol, where they now remain for trial at the approaching Assizes: it will also be in recollection, that 4 of the most noted of those apprehended escaped from the Police, some few miles from this. One of the party was since taken, and on Saturday morning last, that active, intelligent and vigilant Magistrate, George B. Low, Esq. having ascertained the haunts of the remainder, he proceeded to Ann's grove near Doneraile, at four o' clock in the morning, where having met the objects of his pursuit, he called on them to surrender, instead of which they attacked this gentleman and the Police, and the result was, that Mr. Low, after the most providential escape that ever a man had—shot one of the villains dead—and it is thought wounded another, who afterwards escaped. One of the policemen was wounded by the wretch, who for the present has got off. There is no doubt whatever, that there were others in company with *Magner* and *Daly*, for it was almost impossible that so many shots could be fired by them in so short a time. The dead man was brought into the county gaol, in a shell, for interment, on Sunday evening, escorted by a strong party of the 70th regt. He was a powerful man, about thirty years of age, and was the terror of that part of the country—he was at the robbery of the late Mr. C. D. Oliver, and well known to Mr. Low, as he lived near his residence—and was one of the party that twice before attempted that gentleman's life! The body (a hideous spectacle) remained in the shell yesterday, where it was viewed by several professional gentlemen, who examined it. A rigorous search is making after Daly, and we have every expectation that his apprehension will be speedy.

It will be seen that a meeting of the magistrates has been called by Lord Viscount Doneraile, Col. Hill, and Admiral Evans, to testify the high sense they entertain of the intrepid, able, and zealous conduct of Mr. Low, in his endeavours to bring this band of miscreants to justice.

On Saturday an inquest was held when the following verdict was returned:—"That George B. Low, Esq., for the safety of his person, and of inevitable necessity, and in order to apprehend said *John Magner* on a charge of a capital felony, did, on the 8th day of August inst., at Ballyhimock in said county, fire off and discharge a gun loaded with gunpowder and ball at the said *John Magner*, whereby he the said John Magner received one mortal wound, in and upon the neck, of which he instantly died."

WATERFORD ASSIZES.—Second Day.

CITY COURT, SATURDAY, AUG. 8.

Michael Hennessy, serjeant in the 21st fusileers, was put upon trial for a rape upon Mary Brien. The prosecutrix is deaf and dumb, and the trial was put off by the court last assizes in order to have her sent to Dublin, to receive instruction respecting the nature of an oath. It appeared now, by the testimony of her mother, that she had neither been sent to Dublin, nor received any instruction here, and as the prosecution could not succeed without her testimony, it was given up, and the prisoner was accordingly acquitted.

Christopher Eustace was tried for assaulting John Smith, on the 27th June, with intent to kill him, and, in a second count, for a common assault. This proved to have been a scuffle produced by the excessive intoxication of the prisoner. In the scuffle both parties fell, and the prosecutor was wounded by a knife which the prisoner held in his hand, and to wrest which from him the prosecutor had commenced the attack. It appeared probable that the wound was accidental.—*Guilty* of the assault only. Two weeks' confinement.

Edmond Cleary, for stealing a great coat from John Power, on the 24th of June. Power, a farmer, was returning from the fair of Waterford, in company with his wife and a neighbour, when he was met by the prisoner and two boys. The prisoner, a young man, seized his great coat, which was slung over his arm in the country fashion. The farmer resisted, and a struggle ensued which was soon terminated by one of the boys stupifying the farmer by a blow on the head with a stone, and by the prisoner making off with the prize.—*Guilty*. Seven years' transportation.

Mary Grant, a very young girl, for stealing a 7lb. weight from Mr. Edward Nugent, pleaded *Guilty*. Three months' imprisonment.

John Fitzsimons was arraigned on several indictments for the forgery of several bills of exchange, to all which he pleaded—not guilty.—Trial postponed to next assizes on affidavit of the prisoner. An application was made to the court to allow him to be bailed, but refused.

This ended the city business.

COUNTY COURT.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8.

At eleven o'clock Judge Moore entered the Court and the following Record Jury was sworn:—

Beresford Boate, Henry Thomas Gee, James A. Merritt, Thomas Gamble, George Backas, John Arnold, Francis Hannon, Patrick Power, John Hudson, Edmond Wilson, Anthony Fitzgerald, Thomas E. Kiely.

Shea *v.* Morrissy.

This was an action of trespass for the taking and carrying away of potatoes belonging to the plaintiff. The facts and only point of interest in the case were shortly these:—The plaintiff had entered into a contract with the defendant for an acre of potato ground, and the time of payment as well as could be collected from the evidence, was two days after Christmas day. The plaintiff had appeared not very well satisfied with his bargain on account of the defendant not having sufficiently manured the ground as agreed upon, and had offered, as was stated, to give up the contract. This was refused and afterwards the defendant put the potatoes under distress (as it was called) and sold them by auction in the usual manner of selling goods distrained for rent in the case of landlord and tenant, and this before the time agreed upon for payment had come round. The jury gave credit to this representation of the circumstances, and found a verdict for the plaintiff with £5 damages. The point of general interest which was discussed in the case was this, namely, the plaintiff had acquired by his contract such an interest in the land as to enable him to maintain an action of trespass for the entering in upon it generally?—and it was admitted that he *had not*. These corollaries follow from this state of the law—first, that when ground is agreed for in this sort of way for a crop, no relation like that of landlord and tenant arises; and, therefore, that distress and so forth is all idle; and next, that the entering in of the nominal tenant to carry the crop away, is by the *license* of the landlord, who may prevent it if he be not paid according to contract. In this case, however, the landlord had gone beyond the contract, and his legal powers after binding himself to such a contract,—inasmuch as he sold the cottier's crop before the day of payment had arrived.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Moore, Hatchell, and Brewster. Agent—Mr. Abraham Coates.

Counsel for defendant—Messrs. Dickson, Sheil, and Hassard. Agent—Mr. Denneby.

John Owen *v.* Henry Bagge and James Tallon.

This was an action for compensation for work and labour. The plaintiff was employed by defendants to survey Slievegrine, for the purposes of Tithe Composition. The plaintiff furnished his bill for £118; but was cut down to £25, as he had the benefit of notes taken on a former survey. —*Verdict for the defendant, with 6d costs.*

RIOTING ON THE MOUNTAIN OF SLIEVEGRINE.

Lawrence Power, Patrick Power, and seven others were indicted for riotously assembling on the above mountain, and levelling certain inclosures thereon.

The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Scott, K. C. wished to address a few words to the Jury before the trial was proceeded on. The prisoners at the bar were indicted for disturbing the tranquillity of the country, and unlawfully interfering in the exercise of private rights. If such a system were suffered to go on there would be no security for lives or property; no man could repose in safety. If these men conceived their rights were violated by the inclosings on the commons of Slievegrine, they could have sought legal redress by civil action; but instead of that they attempted to establish their rights by unlawful violence and public outrage. It would be shown that in the month of July last, after a notice had been publicly posted, calling on them for the purpose, a mob of 40 and upwards proceeded to these commons with spades and other implements, and began levelling the inclosures, digging up the potatoes and threatening those who had planted them. In what a state of combination must that district of country be, if a mob can be thus summoned to level and destroy the property of their neighbours, to dig up and scatter their crops, and threaten them with destruction. He had hoped that those concerned in the property would have come forward to prosecute, but that not being the case, the officers of the Crown had directed the prosecution, and he might have indicted the prisoners in a more serious manner, if he did not believe that their conduct had, in a great measure, proceeded from their ignorance of the law.

One or two witnesses having been examined,

Mr. Hassard, on behalf of the prisoners, submitted that no evidence had been offered to support the indictment, and that the prisoners were entitled to an acquittal. The indictment was for a riot, and using force, and producing terror; but from the evidence no terror had been produced, which was an ingredient in the offence. It could not be said that levelling two or three sods of earth was rioting. It was also alleged they had arms.—Could spades be called arms? In fact none of the ingredients of a riot had been shown.

After some further observations from Mr. Hassard,

His Lordship charged the jury, who returned a verdict of Guilty.

Mr. Scott observed, that, from the contrition that had been evinced by one of the prisoners (Lawrence Power, we believe), he was not disposed to press his Lordship to deal severely with him.

Mr. Hassard hoped his Lordship would extend the same lenity towards the rest.

The learned Judge observed that he would defer passing any sentence until Monday, but said that he was not disposed to deal severely with them; he should only inflict such punishment as would impress on their minds that the laws would be supported.

The Court then adjourned at six o'clock to Monday.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10.

Lessee of H. V. Stuart *against* Smith and others.

This was another action relating to the unfortunate mountain of Slievegrine.

Mr. Ronayne having opened the pleadings, Mr. Scott stated the case, which was shortly this. It was an action of ejectment to try the validity of certain inclosures made by the defendants on the mountain. In the year 1787 the late Earl of Grandison demised 300 acres of land called Coolroe, at £15 a year rent, to Pierse Barron and Roger Dalton, and also such other parts of the mountain as they should think proper to inclose, not exceeding in the whole 1000 acres, at 1s an acre. The defendant Smith derived under this demise, but until of late very inconsiderable inclosures had been made, whether owing to some doubt respecting Lord Grandison's title—the opposition of the people—or the small value of the land.—Now, however, the inclosures were thought of, and the question here would be whether the defendant had properly exercised his right.

It was admitted that with respect to some of the enclosures there was no question of defendant's right, but otherwise as to others. The main question was, whether the defendant was bound to enclose in contiguity with the original estate and in continuity, or whether he might enclose wherever he pleased on the mountain and in separate portions.

The Learned Judge gave an opinion against the liberty implied in the latter alternative, and by agreement of the parties the jury found a special verdict, by which the parties will be enabled to take the opinion of the Courts above upon the point.

Barry *v.* Gambleton.

This was an action of trespass to try the right to a certain tract called the mountain field, demised as alleged by an ancestor of defendant's to the plaintiff or his brother. Verdict for plaintiff, 40s damages, and 6d costs.

Our Assizes terminated at a late hour on Monday evening. The criminal business was light, but the civil more than usually heavy; a number of Records having been tried.—Judges Moore and Johnson left this city yesterday morning at 10 o'clock for Kilkenny, where they were to open their commission this morning.

RULE OF COURT—COUNTY.

Henry Dunphy, rape—to be hanged on the 29th August.

Patrick Mollineux, larceny—transportation for 7 years.

William Coughlan, do.—do.

Patrick Griffin, sheep stealing—ditto.

William Langridge, ditto—ditto.

Patrick Tobin, larceny—ditto.

Michael Murphy, ditto—ditto.

John Carrigan, sheep stealing—ditto.

John Brien, pig stealing—6 months' imprisonment.

Michael Walsh, Bartholomew Walsh, and Matthew Keane, assault—imprisoned one month with hard labour.

John Power, manslaughter—6 months, with ditto.

Laurence Dower and William Dower, riot—one week's imprisonment.

James Farrell, Pat. Troy, P. Foley, Michael Ormond, William Cummins, William Ormond, and Thomas Troy, riot—fortnight's imprisonment.

John Dorgan, larceny—6 months' imprisonment with hard labour.

B. Dunn, P. Dunn, and P. Ryan, riot,—to give security in £10 each and in two securities in £5 each.

At a highly respectable meeting of the inhabitants held on Monday at the Town-Hall, a petition to both houses of Parliament was unanimously agreed to against the Monopoly of the East India Company.

We have seen an uncommonly fine melon, that grew in the garden of the Lord Bishop of Waterford, on the Mall. It weighs sixteen pounds and a half. It reflects credit upon Mr. Edmund Phelan, the gardener. Its growth has been so managed that, along the back, it exhibits his Lordship's name in very plain letters.

Wednesday a field of excellent Talavera wheat was cut by John Maher, of Bellevue, Esq., and a field of beautiful white [illegible] wheat, by John Hackett, of Mount Prospect, Esq.—both places in the county Kilkenny.

(From the Sun.)

We have just seen a work, entitled "an historical sketch of the late Catholic Association," which we strongly recommend to the notice of those among our readers who may still feel inclined to doubt the policy of emancipation. We recommend them to read it attentively, and in an unprejudiced and reflective spirit, convinced that whatever scruples they may have previously entertained on the subject, will vanish on a close acquaintance with it. In this work, which, we may here take the opportunity of stating, is the production of a gentleman of extensive political knowledge, as regards the whole scope and tendency of what has been somewhat narrowly defined, as the Catholic question—our readers will clearly perceive that emancipation was not so much a matter of mere common place expediency, as of stern, immitigable, necessity. Had it been delayed but one session longer—a civil war in Ireland must infallibly have ensued. Every hamlet, town, and province, throughout that exasperated country was in a state little short of rebellion; the spirit of partizanship had proceeded too far to be quelled by aught but decision; while the Brunswick and Catholic clubs marshalled the hostile armies, in long lines throughout the country against each other, were burning with impatience for battle.—Then, and not till then did Government take up the question with a view to its prompt adjustment. So long as they could possibly ward off the evil hour, and satisfy the Catholics with a meagre promise of emancipation at some future period, they did nothing—absolutely nothing; and it was only when the enemy with an overwhelming force was at their gates, that they saved the citadel by a manly and honourable surrender. Such must be the impression made on the mind of every unprejudiced reader who peruses the "Historical Sketch of the late Catholic Association," and such being the case, such being the stern, inexorable nature of the necessity that wrung emancipation from the government, surely it ought to mollify even the most intemperate of the Ultra Tories.

The Duchess of Cumberland and her son, Prince George, arrived in London from Berlin on Friday afternoon.—The Duke of Cumberland met them at Lisle and accompanied them to England.

On Tuesday last, the Rev. R. Armstrong, of Clonkelly, and his Proctors, were attacked on the lands of Donaskeigh, by an armed party of the country people, whose faces were blackened—the Rev. Gentleman fled, and was fired at by his assailants, who pursued him to Mr. Smithwick's house at Lacken, into which he fortunately escaped unhurt.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

There are one hundred and eight persons for trial at the Clonmel Assizes, FORTY-TWO of whom are charged with murder.

A serious difference exists between the Roman Catholics of Edinburgh and their Bishop, and a majority of the congregation have stopped their usual supplies.

B. Warburton, Esq. brother of Major Warburton, Inspector-General of Police in the Munster district, has been appointed a Stipendiary Magistrate for the counties of Cavan, Fermanagh, and Leitrim. He arrived in Enniskillen from Dublin on Thursday last. He is stationed at Swanlinbar, as the most central part of his district.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—It was decided in the English Rolls Court, on Wednesday last, that a devise of real property in trust for twenty-one years for the benefit of testators' "poor relations," at the discretion of the trustees, is a charitable bequest, and rendered void by the statute of Mortmain.

A curious circumstance arises out of the Portsmouth murder. Mr. Langtrey had bequeathed to his niece, the deceased Charity Jolliffe, the sum of £1000, payable after his decease. A question will now be raised whether the testator or legatee died first, in order to decide to whose representatives the legacy is to be paid.

JOHANNA SOUTHCOTE.—It seems that there are yet people in the world so brutishly ignorant, or so monstrously wicked, as to believe or pretend to believe in the doctrines of this bungling impostor.—Three worthies, wanderers from some corner of England, and confessedly her disciples, are in town, and have been lately holding forth in the character of apostles in the vicinage. We chanced to meet them in Prince's-street, the other day, and more suspicious looking gentlemen never came under our observation. Two of them are tall and middle-aged, and one is evidently consumptive. The third is youthful, but deports himself as gravely as his seniors. They are all dressed in a sort of uniform, somewhat Quakerish in its cut, but without the attribute of cleanliness which appertains so especially to the broad-brim sect. Their beavers are in colour a dirty white, and serve them for umbrellas in rainy weather, and for parasols when the sun threatens to spoil their complexions, which would be no easy matter. Their coats are true blue, and, as far as we could discover, buttonless; nevertheless, the cloth is good, and the cutter has done his duty. Their unmentionables are drab, and drab also are the continuations. But the strongest feature about them is the enormous longitude of their beards, which are as grim and grizzly as the tuft on the under jaw of a he-goat.—They abominate the use of razors. The consumptive gentleman, who probably was originally bred a tailor, is evidently on his last legs. As far as their vesture enabled us to judge, they find their mission a lucrative calling. Where the money comes from that supports them in these bad times, when people have so little to spare, even on licensed priests, we cannot conjecture. It is but fair to add, however, that they are reputed to be sober and orderly men. One of them was seen carrying a new table the other day, so they probably apply themselves to some useful calling when the spirit is not upon them.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

SIR HARCOURT LEES.—The Reverend Baronet has adressed a letter "to the Orangemen of Ulster," in which, after expressing his approbation of the "orderly and peaceable manner" in which they "endeavoured, in all cases, at first" to act, whilst celebrating the recent Anniversary, he proceeds to advise them as follows:—

"Another part of my duty is, to exhort you, by the devoted attachment you have ever borne me—by the unlimited confidence you have ever placed in me, my faithful and affectionate brethren; nay, to command you—to pay the most implicit obedience to that principle intended to be impressed upon your minds by the Duke of Northumberland's whip-syllabub Proclamation. I charge you, in no case, or under no circumstances, to insult, upbraid, or offend your Roman Catholic fellow-subjects as aggressors. If waylaid or attacked by them, of course you will act as you have ever done, only on the defensive; for toleration of all religious sects, and not bigotted hostility, is the leading principle of sound Protestantism. Having premised so much, my brave and persecuted Orangemen, I conclude by desiring that you will be most quiet, but most vigilant, on the 11th, 12th, and 13th of August."

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