The Waterford Mail.

[illegible] for the Common [illegible] of [illegible]

Vol. VII.—No. 629. SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1829. Price 6d.

BALLAST.

THE COMMISSIONERS for improving the PORT and HARBOUR of WATERFORD, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that they will receive PROPOSALS for [illegible] and discharging BALLAST both by Lighter and [illegible] Ballast Quay, for ONE YEAR, from 27th of next month [illegible].

Particulars may be known by applying to the Secretary, with [illegible] Proposals are to be left on or before the 5th of [illegible].

By Order,
GEO. BROWNRIGG, Secretary.

[illegible] Office, August 15.

TO BE LET,

THE large STORES and BACON-YARDS lately occupied by Messrs. FRANCIS and WILLIAM PENROSE; together with the DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, fronting Queen-street.

Application to be made to Richard Cooke, Esq. Colebeck-street.

(To be inserted on Saturdays).

BACON CONCERN IN BRISTOL.

TO BE LET,
FOR ONE, OR SIX YEARS,
from Michaelmas next,

A COMPLETE BACON CONCERN, situated in BEDMINSTER, BRISTOL, with an excellent under ground Bacon Bed and every requisite for the business, the concern having been fitted up last year.

Application to be made on the permises, or to Messrs. Milward and Skottowe, Waterford.

August 5, 1829.

[To be inserted on Saturdays.]

BACON CONCERN AND CORN STORE IN CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

TO BE LET,

For such Term as may be agreed on,
And immediate Possession given,

THE very extensive BACON CONCERN, occupied for Twenty Years by Messrs. MILWARD and SKOTTOWE, situate in the MAIN-STREET of Carrick on Suir, extending from thence to the River Suir, where boats and vessels may load out of the Store. These Stores are sufficiently extensive for the manufacture of Twenty Thousand Hogs each season, with every requisite for Melting Lard, &c.

Also, a CORN STORE, 199 feet long, with Four Lofts and capacious KILN, built only Twenty-five Years, capable of holding many thousand Barrels of Grain, and well worthy the attention of the Proprietors of Mills or Distilleries. It can be worked separate from the Bacon Concern. The whole concerns are in perfect order and do not require a shilling to be laid out on them.

Application to be made to Messrs. Fletcher and Roe, 5, Foster-place, Dublin; or to Messrs. Milward, and Skottowe, Carrick-on-Suir.

Waterford, Aug. 10.

CAPITAL ESTABLISHMENT IN THE ROPE-MAKING, SAIL-MAKING, AND SHIP CHANDLERY BUSINESS.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THE long established Concern in the above Line, the property of the late Mr. ANDREW BLAKE, comprising the new and commodious HOUSE on the QUAY, with spacious SAIL LOFT and SHOP; and as no expense has been spared to render the Concern convenient and complete, it will be found a most desirable situation for any Person disposed to carry on the above-mentioned business.

ALSO, TO BE LET, or the INTEREST SOLD, the extensive ROPE-WALK at HENNESSY'S ROAD, in the suburbs of this City, with the Buildings attached thereto, consisting of Work, Houses, Stores, and Workmen's Dwelling Houses, with three Fields, and a good Garden all in excellent order.

The Machinery, Tools, and Utensils, with the entire Stock in the Ship Chandlery Line, and a large Assortment of Canvass of the best Manufacture, will be Sold at a Valuation.

Application to be made to Mrs. BLAKE, Quay, Waterford.

August 7, 1829.

BARRACK CANTEENS.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE,
Dublin, 20 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,	Enniskillen,
Ballincollig,	Fermoy—Old Barrack,
Belfast,	Kilkenny,
Boyle,	Kinsale,
Buttevant,	Limerick, New Barrack,
Caher,	Castle Barrack,
Clonmel,	Longford, Line Barrack,
Cork,	Artillery Barrack,
Cork Harbour, Camden Fort,	Mullingar,
Haulbowline,	Naas,
Spike Island,	Newbridge,
Dundalk,	Newry,
Dublin; Royal Barracks,	Parsonstown,
South Gt. George's street,	Templemore,
	Tralee,
Portobello,	Waterford,
Recruiting Depot (Townsend-street)	Wexford,
Richmond,	Youghal.
Island Bridge,	

By Order,
MATT. WINTER.

PROCLAMATIONS.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that information having been received by G. B. Low, Esq., and Chief Constable Crossley, of the Doneraile district, that two notorious outlaws of the name of Magner and Daly, were concealed in the village of Shanballymore; the above mentioned Gentlemen, accompanied by a Police force, proceeded to the said village of Shanballymore, in the district of Doneraile, in the county of Cork, where they discovered the said outlaws concealed in a house, who immediately rushed out of the village, armed, and were pursued by G. B. Low, Esq. a Gentleman of the name of Woodley, and a mounted policeman; also, that several shots were fired at them by the said outlaws, by which the policeman was severely wounded; and that the above-mentioned outlaws being repeatedly summoned by Mr. Low to surrender, and having refused, their fire was returned, by which one of the outlaws, of the name of Magner, was shot dead, and the other, of the name of Daly, wounded, but that Daly succeeded in effecting his escape.

His Grace, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice, the above-mentioned outlaw, is pleased hereby to offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person or persons who shall within 6 months from the date hereof, give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the above mentioned out-law, Daly.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 11th day of August, 1829.

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

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that on the night of the 2d. inst., Edmund Ryan, of Cluen, near Cashel, was attacked and beaten by two men, at the orchard, lately taken by him at the, said village of Cluen, of which beating he has since died. His Grace, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in this outrage, is pleased hereby to offer a reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person or persons who shall, within six months from the date hereof, give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of any or all of the persons concerned in the above-mentioned daring outrage.

Given at his Majesty's Castle of Dublin, this 11th day of August, 1829.

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

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON MONDAY, THE 31ST DAY OF AUGUST INST.

At the hour of three o'clock in the Afternoon of said day, unless previously disposed of by Private Sale,

ALL the ESTATE and INTEREST of [illegible] and [illegible] Messrs. LANGHORNE and [illegible], and of Mr. THOMAS NEVINS, in TWO [illegible] PIECES of GROUND, situate near Ferry Bank, in the Liberties of Waterford, commonly called the Salt Works, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon.

These premises contain [illegible] feet in front to the river Suir, and are held for two lives, still in being, or 99 years from the 29th of November, 1809, whichever shall last longest, at yearly Rents amounting to £91 3s. late Irish currency.

For further particulars and statement of title, apply to Charles Tandy and Sons, Waterford; or No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin, who will receive proposals from any persons wishing to purchase the premises before the 31st inst.

Waterford, Aug. 17.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
AT THE STORES OF THOMAS NEVINS, FERRY-BANK.

On MONDAY, the [illegible] AUGUST, inst. and [illegible] from Eleven until Four o'Clock each Day until all are 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 Trenails, 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-Shoots, 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.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.—18th, Dykes, Cockton, Dundalk, ballast, (for Quebec—Fame, Barrow Barmouth, do. (for Quebec)—Charlotte, Evans, Newport, coals—Fame, Lowther, Newport, coals and crates (for Cork)—19th, Hannah, Thomas, do. coals (for do)—Fame, Miller, London, ballast—Corsair, Henderson, Leghorn, bark—Fame, Julings, Southwold, malt—[illegible] (steamer) Owen, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Peregrine, [illegible] Newport, coals (for Cork)—Innisfail, (steamer) [illegible] Dublin, gen. cargo, (for Cork)—20th, Hebe, Moore, [illegible] ballast.—21st, Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo, [illegible] passengers—Mary, Hayes, Cork, ballast (for Ross).

SAILED.—[illegible] tol, gen. cargo—20th, [illegible], Cork, do—[illegible] Dublin)—Ruby, Egan, Dungarvan, coals (from Newport)—Elisa, [illegible] London, flour—Friendship, Bailey, Gloucester, oats—Gipsy (steamer) Owen, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Hope, Harris, Youghal, coals (from Newport)—Forester, Hill, do. do. (for Cork)—Fame, Barrow, Quebec, ballast (from Barmouth)—Dykes, Cockton, do. do. (from Dundalk)—Polgooth, Rolling Portsmouth, grain—Jane and Thomas, Cannon, Swansea, cattle (from Ross)—Agnes Wood, Metcalf, Cork, bark, (from Neath)—Edward, Sweeney, Cork, gen. cargo—Brothers, Currie, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Prince Regent, Randall, Pembray, limestone—Charles, Jeffery, Bristol, cattle—Invulnerable, Phelan, St. John's (Newfoundland) gen. cargo—Mentor Harrison, Quebec, ballast (from Wexford)—H. M. Schooner, Pike, on a cruise—21st, Susan, Williams, Ayr, limestone.

Wind at 8 A. M. N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

On Friday, a few minutes after three o'clock in the afternoon a sloop, supposed to be 90 tons burthen, foundered about a mile from the Saltees.—Four men and a boy, the ill-fated crew of the sloop, were seen by the people on the Saltees, drifting on a raft for nearly an hour and a half; but as it blew a violent gale, no assistance could be rendered to them, and it is but too likely that they have all perished.

Thursday last, about two o'clock in the afternoon, the wind blowing a dreadful gale from the East, accompanied with heavy rain and thick weather, the bark Aurora, of Dram, Christian Munster, master, struck on the North Bull, near the bar of Drogheda, the weather was so boisterous that a pilot could not venture to her assistance; the crew, 11 in number, got ashore in the boat, and at six o'clock the vessel was a total wreck. The Aurora sailed from Liverpool on Wednesday, with a cargo of rocksalt, bound for Tonsberg, in Norway. Not a vestige of the property has been saved.—*Drogheda Journal.*

The Peggy, of Belfast, has been seen at sea, water logged abandoned, and on fire, in lat. 47, long. 21.

The St. Patrick steamer, laden with passengers, carriages horses, &c. from Bristol to Dublin, on Thursday morning last, was within view of Bray Head, but so violent was the hurricane, and so boisterous the sea, that she did not reach the Custom-house-quay until Saturday. At one time she was in so dangerous a situation, that all on board, except the master, abandoned every hope of safety. The horses were severely injured. Six fine animals, belonging to Mr. Burrowes, of the Stamp-office, were so bruised, that two of them died on board; one of these was so valuable, that Mr. Burrowes refused 250 guineas for him in London a few weeks ago.

W. Swainson, master of the St. George, of Liverpool, thus describes the situation of the Devil's Rock, near Madeira, lat. 46. 8s. N. long. 13. 8. W. and even with the water's edge.

BIRTHS.

On the 16th inst., in Upper Mount-street, Dublin, the lady of Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., and daughter of Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M. P., of a son.

On Saturday, the lady of G. W. Baird, Esq. of the Provincial Bank, at Wexford, of a son.

MARRIED.

On the 18th inst., at Ballinure church, Robert James Graves, M.D. of Harcourt-street, Dublin, King's Professor of the Institutes of Medicine, to Anne, eldest daughter of the Rev. Wm. Grogan, of Slaney Park, county Wicklow.

On Tuesday at Magourney Church, Henry Leader, of Mount Leader, County Cork, Esq., to Eliza Anne, daughter of the Rev. Charles Eustace of Robertstown, in the County of Kildare.

On Saturday at Kilmeedy Church, John Evans Lucas, Esq. of Barry's Hall, County of Cork, to Eliza, second daughter of James Darcy Evans Esq. of Knockaderry House, in the County of Limerick.

Aug. 11, at Crondal, John M'Clintock jun., Esq., of Drumcar in the county of Louth, to Anne, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. G. Lefroy, Rector of Ashe, and of Ewshot House, Hants.

DIED.

On Thursday night last, William, second son of Jeremiah Hardum, of this city, Esq.

On the 16th instant, at the house of her mother, on the Mall, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with the resignation of a sincere Christian, Jane, daughter of the late Alderman Rogers, of this city.

At Convoy, in the diocese of Raphoe, of a few day's illness, in his 31st year, the Rev. Cosby Hamilton Morgan, son of the Rev. Hamilton Morgan, of the Diocese of Ferns, and nephew to the Dean of Killaloe.

On the 16th instant, in Charlotte-street, Dublin, Mrs. Cochran, relict of the late Rev. James Cochran, of Ballyvoujan, county Down.

At Vigo, on his return [illegible] Dublin, to his native City, Cork Mr. Michael Hennessy.

LONDON—Tuesday, Aug. 18.

Despatches were received on Tuesday morning at the Foreign office from Lord Heytesbury, dated St. Petersburgh, the [illegible].

Official advices had been received at St. Petersburgh of the capture, on the 27th of June, of Erzeroum and the fortress of Hassan Kale. At Erzeroum the Seraskier himself and four other Pachas were made prisoners, and 150 cannons had fallen into the hands of the Russians, of which 29 were taken at Hassan Kale.

This event was expected after the decisive victories gained by General Paskewitsch over Hagki Pacha and the Seraskier, but yet it had caused great joy at St. Petersburgh, where *Te Deum* had been sung on the occasion. The capture of that city, in fact, leaves all Asia open to the triumphant Russians.

Dutch Papers to the 18th, Hamburgh to the 12th, and St. Petersburgh Gazettes to the [illegible] inst. had arrived. The last say that Count Fiquelmont, the new Austrian Ambassador, had had his first audience of the Emperor and Empress at the palace of Yelagin on the 29th of July. Countess Fiquelmont and Lady Heytesbury and her daughter were afterwards presented to the Empress. These papers also give the "exact" account of the Russian loss in the victory gained over the Grand Vizier at Pravadi, which amounts to 2,309 killed and wounded.

The King of Prussia intends to pay a visit to the French capital early in September.

The French papers contain a circular addressed by M. de la Bourdonnaye, the new Minister of the Interior, to the Prefects of Departments, in which he marks, that "it is the firm will of the King to maintain the public liberties." He adds, that the Government does not mean to disturb "established institutions." The liberal Journals of Paris are still full of abuse of the new Administration.

Admiral de Rigny has actually refused the post of Minister of Marine; and it is probable M. de Conny will be appointed to that high station instead.

The *Messager des Chambres* states that the Turkish army is reported to be near its dissolution; that the troops of Hussein Pacha have mutinied; and that there were also signs of mutiny among the garrison at Widdin.

Buenos Ayres Papers, dated May 16th, state that military preparations were still going on in that city with increased activity; and that another action between the armies of General Lavalle and Governor Lopez might be soon expected.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The *London Gazette* of Tuesday announces the further prorogation of Parliament from the 20th instant, to the 15th of October next.

THE WAR RUMOURS.

A letter from Portsmouth, in reply to the war-like rumours and naval preparations reported at the Stock Exchange on Saturday, states—"We have no bustle here respecting naval preparations, to justify the alarm at the Stock Exchange.—With respect to the men of war named, the Melville has been ready for service for some time; the Gloucester was latterly in the Downs, and is gone, I believe, to the Mediterranean; of the Kent I know nothing."

The plague is fast approaching Odessa, and decided cases of that tremendous disorder have occurred within three miles of that city.

Letters from Lisbon state that the news received from the squadron before Terceira is unfavourable; a tempest had taken place, which has prevented the squadron for some time from making an attempt against the above island.

COURT CIRCULAR OF MONDAY.

The young Queen of Portugal, attended by the ladies and gentlemen in her suite, left her residence at Laleham yesterday, and proceeded to the residence of the Duke and Duchess of Clarence, in Bushy-park, to pay a visit to their Royal Highnesses.

The Duke and Duchess of Cumberland, accompanied by Prince George, attended by the Countess of Schlippenbach and the rest of their suite, arrived in town on Saturday afternoon, from a visit to his Majesty at the Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park. The Duke, Duchess, and Prince George attended divine service yesterday morning in the Royal German chapel (the Chapel Royal being at present under repair,) The service was performed by the Rev. Dr. Kuper. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses took an airing in an open carriage in the Regent's Park, and also promenaded in the walks of the enclosure in St. James's Park. The Duchess paid a visit to the Marchioness of Stafford. The Prussian Minister, the Earl and Countess Gower, and Count Munster, had interviews with the Royal Duchess yesterday, at her residence, in the King's Palace, St. James's.

The Duke of Gloucester arrived in town on Saturday from Cheltenham. His Royal Highness honoured the performance of the *Sister of Charity*, and other pieces, and the English Opera-house, in the evening.

The Duke of Wellington arrived in town yesterday afternoon from Walmer Castle, Kent. Earl Bathurst, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir George Murray, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had a conference with his Grace, after his arrival, at his residence in Downing-street.

A Mr. Johnson who was spoken of very harshly in a case in Chancery, by Sir E. B. Sugden, has published a long Correspondence in the *Morning Post*, on the subject. He succeeded in proving that Sir E. was misinformed or mistaken in a stigma he cast upon his character, and he called on him to make some statement to that effect in Chancery. This the Solicitor-General refused to do, and Mr. Johnson wound up the correspondence with the following epistle.

"Inner Temple, 14th August, 1829.

"Sir—My friend, Mr. White, has communicated to me your decided refusal to give me satisfaction, in my way, for the attack which you made upon my character. Your conduct throughout sufficiently shows that you are destitute of the feelings of a gentleman and a man of honour; and I am now only withheld, by the respect which is due to myself, from inflicting upon you that personal chastisement which you so richly deserve. I shall make the whole affair public immediately.

"JOHN JOHNSON."

Here the matter stands at present.

DEATH OF GEORGE DREVAR, ESQ.—We have to announce the death of our respected and generally esteemed fellow-citizen, George Drevar, Esq. an event which took place at his residence, Newtown Park, yesterday morning. Mr. Drevar had been many years a merchant of our city, upon an extensive scale, and had been frequently concerned in the Government provision contracts, and also engaged in the trade between Bourdeaux and Dublin. He was likewise a governor of the Bank of Ireland, and is supposed to have realised a splendid fortune.—*Dublin Paper.*

DONERAILE.

In pursuance of the public notice to that effect the Magistrates and Gentry of Doneraile and its vicinity held a meeting on Saturday, at the place appointed, to express their thanks to George B. Low, Esq. and to testify their admiration as well as their approbation of his conduct, as an active and honest Magistrate and an exemplary country gentleman. Upon such an occasion, and concerning such a man, whose life may be said to be passed in the defence of his country, the maintenance of its public justice, and the support of its laws,—and with perhaps greater peril to his existence, than many are exposed to who contend for all those primary objects in the field of battle—it was not to be apprehended that there could be a second opinion, and accordingly, every sentiment that fell from every gentleman then present, was in perfect unison with the feelings of the auditory, and all was unanimity, harmony, and uniform admiration. The meeting, after several [illegible] resolutions, voted a piece of plate to Mr. Low—to bear inscribed on it, the sense of all that were assembled;—thanks also were voted to his brother-in-law, Mr. Woodley, as well as to Mr. Crossley, Chief of Police; and to the Sub-Constable Delmore, who was wounded in the desperate conflict with Magner and Daly, ten guineas were voted, and a recommendation from the Meeting to his superiors to have him promoted.

There is a melancholy peculiarity in the features of that case to which public attention has been fixed for some days past. We allude to the conspiracy to destroy Mr. Low—the manner in which it was attempted—the confidence with which the assassins undertook their work of blood—their open perseverance, as well as their fearless and desperate reliance, upon the secresy of the inhabitants of the neighbouring country—which has been clearly evinced by the respectability as to property, of the farmer who harboured them on the night previous to the occurrence: this latter circumstance is that, especially to which we now allude. Blood-thirsty villains, reckless of life, are peculiar to no country—but the lamentable singularity is, that there should be so universal a connivance on the part of the inhabitants to be secret, while the life of a valuable member of society was, with their privity, marked for destruction; or that there should be such a deep terror struck into their hearts that they trembled to reveal the meditated murder, lest they should themselves be the assassin's victims. It appears to us that a clear and perfect view of the criminal confederacy which prevails in the extensive district about Doneraile may be obtained by rewarding informers with grants of land in Canada, instead of money, the usual recompense in such cases.—*Cork Constitution.*

The King of France has conferred the Order of the Legion of Honour upon Rossini. Perhaps he will be sent to make *overtures* to Russia—no man is more likely to produce *harmony.*

We have often said that the romance of real life is infinitely more romantic than that of fiction;—we refer to the case which was tried last week at Bury St. Edmund's, where a prisoner was tried for the attempted murder of his sweetheart, who not only refused to give evidence against him, but in open court avowed her attachment to him.—Her father interfered, and gave his long-withheld consent to their marriage if he was acquitted—which he accordingly was, for want of evidence. The altar was offered him instead of the halter, and the prisoner, whose name was *Buckle*, finding that hanging and marriage go by destiny, chose the latter, and agreed to "*buckle too*" directly.—*John Bull.*

IMPORTATIONS OF FOREIGN CORN.—So extensive have been the importations of foreign grain into this port, and so completely are the warehouses filled with wheat in consequence, that leave has been granted to keep corn in bonded warehouses in South Shields, a circumstance quite unprecedented.—*Tyne Mercury.*

A failure has occurred of a large manufacturing house, in Manchester, among the consequences of which the most serious are, that it will at once throw 900 or 1000 individuals out of employment. In point of credit, the house has maintained, in general a very high character up to the period of the failure; but it is believed by some persons that the house owes its fall to the fatal year of 1826, having never been perfectly solvent since that time. The sensation in Manchester has been very great on the occasion, and the probable consequences of the disaster were so strongly felt there, that very large offers of assistance, some say to the amount of £200,000, were made, but that the partners were not able to show anything like adequate security for the repayment, even at a very distant period. A branch of the house existed in London, which, of course, shares its fate.—*Times.*

The marriage of the Emperor of Brazil was celebrated at Munich on the 2d instant; the union was blessed by the Papal Nuncio, in the absence of the Archbishop of Munich. The young Empress left that city on the 4th, on her way to Manheim; she will proceed by short journies to Bruges, where she will arrive on the 15th or 16th inst. Prince Augustus, the Empress's brother, accompanies her and, will go with her to Rio Janeiro. The Empress travels under the name of the Duchess of Santa Cruz—as Brazil itself was called on its discovery—with her governess in one carriage, and her brother and his governor travel in another. M. de Rezende, M. de Verna, and ten other carriages, complete the Imperial suite. The Marquis de Barbacena left Munich on the 4th, and is now in London, to prepare the departure of the young Queen, Donna Maria da Gloria, who, according to her father's orders, will embark at Portsmouth in a steam-vessel, and proceed with the Marquis to Ostend, from whence she will accompany her mother-in-law to Brazil. Before the Empress left Munich, the Marquis, in pursuance of the Emperor's orders, laid the foundation of a perpetual commemoration of the marriage by an act of benevolence.

It is stated in a letter from Paris, that of the proprietors of seventeen political journals published in that city, at least one-third is Noblemen or persons of great distinction in the scientific or literary world. The proprietors of one paper, who are 3 in number, are said to be a Duke, a Count and a Baron. To be a known writer in a respectable periodical, is said to be the best passport to good society in Paris.

THE HARVEST IN ENGLAND.

It is highly gratifying to us to [illegible] the [illegible] in every quarter of [illegible] (the [illegible] general [illegible] both [illegible]. Our [illegible] has made a rapid advance [illegible] of the ensuing quarter; and [illegible] of the falsehoods of some, and the [illegible] of others, Great Britain is now in as high and [illegible] a station as she ever was at any former period.—*London Morning Post.*

TRADE OF MANCHESTER.

The private letters received from Manchester state, that business there was in a complete state of stagnation, caused by the heavy failures, and reports of others. The number of people out of employ continues increasing daily, owing to the manufacturers stopping their mills; and unless business soon revives, great fear is entertained of riots taking place.

KERRY ASSIZES.

On Monday the Hon. Judge Torrens opened the commission in the Crown Court.

GRAND JURY.—Thomas Stoughton, Esq. Foreman; [illegible] Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Hill, Thomas Witham, Eagles, Francis Chute, William Bateman, M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks, Francis Christopher Bland, Daniel Mahony, John Hickson, Arthur Blennerhassett, John O'Connell, Christopher Galwey, James Butler, Denis M'Carthy, and George Day, Esqrs.

Judge Torrens complimented them on the lightness of the calendar, which consisted only of twenty two cases.

The Rev. James O'Regan, P. P. of Dromin, v. the proprietors of the Limerick Chronicle.

This was an action for libel; the damages were laid at £2,000; and the defendants pleaded the general issue and justification.

The libel grew out of a controversy which took place between the prosecutor and the Rev. plaintiff in the month of November, 1828, in letters published by him in the *Limerick Evening Post*, touching an abduction which took place in the parish of Dromin, in the county of Limerick, in the course of which a letter signed "Hue in the Corner," vindicating defendants, made its appearance. For the publication of that letter, which the plaintiff alleged, charged him with high crimes and misdemeanours (whereas, in point of fact, it had only reference to a person of the same name), he brought the present action; which, through it had lain dormant for some time, was acted upon in last term, and brought forward with terrific vengeance, notwithstanding the plaintiff knew he had been previously libelling the defendants in the most unprovoked manner.

The following special jury was sworn:—

Sir John Godfrey, M'Gillicuddy of the Reeks, James Crosbie, Lindsay Wetherall, Francis Egar, Francis Spring, John O'Connell, James O'Connell, Daniel Cronin, the Knight of Kerry, Christopher Galwey, and Oliver Stokes, Esqrs.

Counsel for plaintiff—Mr. Bennett, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Keen, and Mr. O'Connell, jun.; Agent, J. Boyce, Esq.

Counsel for the defendants—Mr. Sergeant Goold, Mr. Jackson, and Mr. Cooper; Agent J. Gabbett, Esq.

The case was ably stated by Mr. Bennett for his client; and he concluded by calling upon the Jury to compensate him in large and ample damages for the injury which his character sustained by being denominated an abettor of multiplied and grievous crimes, for any of which, if he had been found guilty, he should have been tried in the adjoining Court.

The Officers of the Stamp-office being called upon to prove the Proprietorship, and the publication of the Paper, the defendant's Counsel, to save time, admitted both.

Sergeant Goold, for the defence, made a most brilliant and powerful statement, in which he reviewed the different topics contained in the offensive letters published by the plaintiff. The effect of his address on the minds of the Jury was so conclusive, as to the fact that O'Regan was the first aggressor, that any common observer in Court might easily distinguish the feelings which pervaded them at that moment. The learned sergeant then cited several cases as to the law of libel, and the admissibility of evidence of provocation, to the Jury, so as to bar the action, which the Court ruled against, but took notes of the objection.

Mr. O'Connell, in reply, called for ample damages for the loss of character, and for slander put upon his Reverend client's reputation. He found fault with the junior Counsel at his side, for having limited the damages in the plea to the paltry sum of £2,000—it should have been treble that sum, and even that would not compensate him for the injury done.

The Learned Judge told the Jury, that the law of libel was not yet definitively settled with respect to the admissibility of provocation as a bar to the action, and that the plaintiff's letters could only go to them in mitigation of damages; they were the judges of what extent of injury had been sustained, and they alone were to measure the compensation accordingly; but he was bound to tell them that any person coming into a court of justice, to seek for reparation of an injury, must do so with clean hands, and be careful that he had done nothing that would disentitle him to their consideration.

The Jury retired, and after reading over the several publications, the foreman came back to say, that the Jury had unanimously agreed to give a verdict of sixpence, without costs, and to know could they do so. His Lordship answered in the negative, and they then delivered in their verdict for the plaintiff—6*d* damages and 6*d* costs.

Suicide by a Soldier.—An inquest was held on Wednesday before Mr. Paisley, senior Coroner for the county of Dublin, on view of the body of a private soldier of the 64th regiment, named Naylor, who terminated his existence on Tuesday morning by firing a loaded musket at his head. It appeared that the unfortunate man had been in a state of great despondency for some days previously to his commission of the fatal act. A verdict of temporary insanity was returned.

The barrack canteens of Ireland are to be rented for three years from the 29th of September next.

John Stratford was executed at Norwich on Monday, for the murder of Thomas Burgess. He was a smith by trade, and supposed to be the most ingenious mechanic in Norwich. It is said, too, that he made the iron-work of the scaffold on which he was the first to suffer.

A letter from St. Helena, dated about the middle of March, notices a rumour then prevalent in the island, that government intended exhuming the remains of Napoleon, and transferring them, for final interment, in England.

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MONOPOLY.

(Mr. Buckingham's Lecture concluded from our last.)

It had been invariably found that, wherever the English had been [illegible] (the British) had gone, there was an improvement in civilization, except in India. If they looked to America, which had been colonised not with the best or most civilised of the British nation, they would find the truth of the observation. It now ranked, if not second, at least third in the scale of nations. Look even to New South Wales, a colony which, if America was but of yesterday, was but of an hour ago, and was colonised in similar circumstances. There they have roads, bridges, &c. coaches and mails, going at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour. Why is it that in India no such improvements have taken place? Is it because the country is too hot? Is it because the people are black? Or is it that the natives and the country are incapable of improvement? This is the argument of the East India Company. They tell us that to think of improving India is but a fairy vision. There might be one hundred reasons given why India is not improved, but one may be sufficient. Buonaparte said he would give a hundred reasons for not invading Britain, and gave as the first, "I have no ships." "Now," said he to the person he addressed, "the first is so satisfactory that I shall not trouble you with the other ninety-nine." One reason, therefore, would show the root of the evil, and to speak on other authority than his own, he would quote from a book entitled "An appeal to England on behalf of India," written by Mr. Crawford. "No Englishman is allowed to reside in the British possessions in India, except by license from the Company or their servants. This license is revocable at pleasure without any cause assigned, and the individual may be transported to England as a prisoner, or kept as prisoner in India till an opportunity occur of sending him there, perhaps by the way of China or Bencoolen and kept as a prisoner till he be landed in England. This said Mr. B. is the cause of all the want of improvement in India. Who would do any thing in the way of improvement when next morning he might be without the slightest reason assigned, torn away from the country as a prisoner. When there, Mr. B. said, give us the law, and annex what punishment you please to the breach of it; let us know what is the crime, and then punish us if we commit it.— This, however, they would not do. They say, "do what you please, but if you do any thing we don't like—off you must go." So that here all were placed at the mercy or caprice of the Company's servants. If the Governor has a paper in his hand when he descends to breakfast, and he finds the tea good, the eggs nicely boiled, the toast pleasant, or the rolls beautifully hot, then the writing may be not so bad; but next day if the slippers be out of place, or the water not hot enough, or the eggs too hard—in short if he be out of humour, "he is a very bad fellow this, dismiss him instantly from the country." Mr. B. illustrated the despotism of the company, by supposing that two young men having heard the lecture on India, but did not wait to hear the present, had determined to go to India. One of them, hearing that some such thing as a license was required, might go to London to procure one, for which he would pay twenty-five or thirty pounds. The other thinking him foolish to seek a license, goes without one. Arrived at Calcutta, if the one without the license takes care to be a regular attender at the government dinners, speaks of the present government as the best that is, ever was, or ever shall be; takes care that in all addresses to the Governor, his name be as near the head of the list as possible, &c., he will succeed in remaining in the country, without being questioned as to his license. But if the other who paid for his license, is suspected of being suspicious of the immaculacy of the government, or is known to think for himself, and speak as he thinks, he receives a letter from the secretary couched in some such terms as "Sir, I am directed by the Governor to inform you that your license is recalled, and is therefore null and void," and concluding in the most polite manner, by "I am, Sir, your very humble servant, &c." The two being now in similar circumstances, as regards license, it might be thought the matter would end there—but it goes farther.— Next day he receives another letter, intimating to him that as he is found in India without a license, he is guilty of a crime and misdemeanour; and if he does not in ten days leave the country, he will be apprehended and sent as a prisoner to England. So that after depriving him of the license for which he paid, they turn him out of the country because he has no license!

Various reasons have been given for refusing permission to Englishmen to settle in India.— From a work entitled, "Future prospects of India," by Mr. Crawford, a medical servant of the company, Mr. B. said he would quote one or two. The first was that "the Hindoos being a peculiar and timid race of people, if Europeans were suffered to settle in India they would dispossess the native inhabitants." There were, Mr. B. observed, two modes of dispossession— the one was by force, which the East India Company had adopted; the other was by purchase. It could not be imagined that settlers going to India would attempt to dispossess them by force; it would undoubtedly be by purchase. This would naturally have the effect of enhancing the price of land; so that a native with 1000 acres could sell 500, obtain a good price for them, put the price in his pocket, and still be possessed of 500, now become more valuable than the whole 1000 were before, by the improved method of culture which the European settler would introduce; besides the general happiness and condition of the natives being very greatly improved. The second reason was that, "if Europeans were allowed to settle in India they would offend against the native usages and institutions, and disgust the natives, so that they would rise up and drive them from the country." On this reason Mr. B. observed, that people destitute of reasons generally prove their own inconsistency when they attempted to give any. In the first reason, the Hindoos were described as a third race, like the hares, poor creeping creatures, and now they are to rise up and drive the Europeans from the country! But the East India Company have themselves done what they assign the fear of as a reason for excluding Europeans. They have offended against all their native usages and institutions, and have left them nothing but the most degrading superstitions. In showing the falsity of the reason adduced, Mr. B. observed, that when the tax-gatherer made his call on the traders for the taxes, there was no civility [illegible] upon him, and as little [illegible] him; [illegible] on by [illegible] buyer who wished to dispose of [illegible] quantity of his goods, then every civility was shown;— breakfasts, dinners, and wines, were offered, and the utmost attention paid to him. Now, if a European were to go to India to purchase from the natives, to dispossess them of their cotton or their [illegible]—was that man more likely to offend their [illegible] prejudices than the man known to them only as a gatherer of taxes? Make both parties sensible that there will be good bargains got, and smiles will be found on both faces. But the assigned reason goes farther than this; it alleges that the more a people is civilised, the more ferocious they become. A more atrocious falsehood than this never issued from the lips of man. It is true of all countries, that in proportion to the progress of knowledge, so is the improvement in all the habits and courtesies of civilized life. Mr. B. referred to Spain and Portugal, as instances of what a country was when ignorant; and referred to our own, in which knowledge was now more spread than ever it was, and in which there never was at any period less disaffection. It had been said by the supporters of the monopoly, that though goods were sent to India, they would not receive them, and therefore the trade would be of no use to us. The population of India was 134 millions; and the people had as much self-interest as others, and would not refuse that which was likely to be advantageous to them. The East India Company said, the natives would not wear any manufacture but their own. The manufacturers here wished to be allowed to try what they would do; but the East India Company, with a laudable appearance of zeal, said, oh, no; if you do, you will inevitably ruin yourselves. But the experiment was tried and succeeded. The Hindoos were of course like other people; they would not give up using their own manufacture, and adopt that of another country, unless they found an advantage in it, unless they got the foreign manufacture at a much cheaper rate; but such were the facilities now possessed by this country, that we could import from India the raw material, pay all the expenses of its import and its manufacture, and send out the produce, and compete successfully with them in their own market. He would refer to those who knew the matter, whether the East India market had not been the best which Britain had access to for some time past? Since the year after the partial opening of the trade, by admission to the presidencies, the exports to India had increased from 1,000,000 to 6,000,000 annually. The fact was, the natives wished to possess our goods, but could not get them. None were permitted to be sent except to the presidencies, and such were the effects of the monopoly that there was no way of getting into the interior of the country with them. In the year 1826, when all were anxious to find out some channel by which to dispose of our produce, and when some individuals in India were endeavouring to find out the capabilities of that country as a market for our goods, the East India Company—the great trading Company— actually put forth a proclamation stigmatising Commerce. Mr. B. then read and commented on the proclamation. It began "Whereas it has come to the knowledge of government that Europeans are in the habit of visiting the upper Provinces in the prosecution of Commercial Speculations," and in case no one should understand what a commercial speculation was, the [illegible] generously explain it by stating it to be "for the purpose of disposing of investments of goods," and then proceed, "Notice has been given to the Magistrates to stop all Europeans so found trading beyond 10 miles from the Presidencies." They did not pretend to show, as was usual with proclamations in this country, that these practices were committed by evil disposed persons," or that they endangered the "public peace" or "the safety of the lieges," but declared that those guilty, merely of going into commercial speculations, were liable to be imprisoned, sent off to England by one of their vessels, and not allowed to put a foot on land till they reached it. So strict were the orders in this respect, that the captains or crews of the ships dare not give liberty to the persons so transported, to set foot on land before their arrival in England, on pain of being turned out of their ships. Mr. B. declared that as far as he was personally concerned in this trade, he was perfectly disinterested, as though it were opened to-morrow, would not add sixpence to his income. He then went on at some length to show that a free intercourse with India would do more to change the manners, and produce a moral improvement among the people, than any other means which might be adopted.

Mr. B. then went into a description of the religious ceremonies and superstitions of the Hindoos —the burning of widows, and the worship of Juggernaut. The Company gave as one of their reasons for excluding Europeans that they would offend the native prejudices of the Hindoos, yet the Company itself had held captive their great Idol, Juggernaut, till certain arrears of taxes had been paid by the Brahmins; for even the religious ceremonies of the natives are taxed by the government, and a considerable revenue obtained. Col. Phipps who had been barrack master at Bengal, and had been sent down to keep the people quiet who came in pilgrimage to Juggernaut, gives some details of the Company's interference even in these matters, with the view of increasing their revenue. They are not content with the influence of ordinary motives on the minds of the Hindoos to induce them to visit Juggernaut; but they hire and pay pundahs for going through the country and advising the people to attend; so that the number of pilgrims may be increased, and consequently the revenue of the company. Such are the paltry means adopted by this great body of merchants to relieve them from their commercial embarrassments. These pundahs would go 200 or 300 miles into the country, and if they found a man with some little money, they would take him from his wife and family on the pilgrimage, where he is relieved, after the ceremonies, of all his money, and is left without the slightest means of reaching his distant home. In these cases it almost invariably happens, that these individuals perish on the plain, which for 50 miles round is absolutely whitened with the bones of persons who had been so decoyed by pundahs. The company pay also the attendants on the Idol Juggernaut, and he was ashamed to say it, but it was too true, they paid the expenses of the courtezans retained in the place for the enjoyment of the Brahmins of the Idol's temple. He regretted to be obliged to state such disgusting conduct, but he would not be doing his duty if he did not lay before them the whole truth, to enable them to form an opinion of the beastly management of affairs in India.

Mr. B. then went into the details of the origin of the trade with China, and the consequent effect on the price of tea. A pound of tea, for which we [illegible] as the price, we are made to pay 6 shillings for what we might have for 2s. The country pays a tax of £3,000,000 a year on this way [illegible] and the ladies a [illegible] at least £30,000 [illegible] [illegible] he had been describing. The Company say they can't keep India if they are deprived of the Monopoly of the China trade; but he did not see any necessity at all for their retaining India, if it was to be such a ruinous possession for them as they had proved it to be. It should be marked on every door in Glasgow, that the inhabitants pay £30,000 a year of taxes to the East India Company. China contained a population of 300 millions, and every thing about it went to show that it was a great country, and were a free intercourse obtained, we would get a field for the work of British hands; and in ten years after the opening of the trade, he would venture to predict that the commerce with the east would be ten times greater that it is at the present time, and our best tea only two shillings a pound. While we are thus deprived of the trade, foreigners are freely availing themselves of it, and depriving us of what we might have been reaping the advantage. Our maritime power ought to be supported, but while our own vessels lie in our harbours with the broom at the mast head, foreign vessels enter our ports, load with goods for China, and return laden with a cargo which enriches the owners. It may be said it was our own legislature that placed us in these circumstances; but it is the wound less severe when inflicted by a friend? It is deeper and more poignant than if the work of an enemy. Mr. B. said, he could not endure to see our flag degraded on an element which was peculiarly our own, and he could not sleep unless he should declare that he never would cease to defend it, and endeavour to secure for it, its proper position.

Mr. Buckingham concluded by advising the people to unite in petitioning against the monopoly, encouraged the East India Association to persevere in their exertions, as it was only a long pull, a strong pull and a pull altogether which would be of any service. During the lecture he was frequently interrupted by the applause of the audience, who throughout the four hours occupied in delivering the lecture, evinced not the slightest degree of restlessness or inattention.

After the conclusion of the lecture, Captain Speirs of Culcreuch, seconded by Mr. Douglas, of Barloch, moved the thanks of the audience to Mr. Buckingham for his meritorious conduct, both in India and here, relative to the great question on which he had afforded to the Glasgow public so much valuable information in so interesting a manner, which was carried by acclamation; and Mr. B. made his acknowledgments for this unexpected and most gratifying expression of the public feeling.

CIRCULAR TO MAGISTRATES.

The following useful and necessary instructions have been addressed to the Magistrates of the county Limerick, by Daniel Barrington, Esq., Clerk of the Crown, and recommended to their serious attention by Judge Torrens, in public court:—

County Limerick Crown Office, Aug. 1, 1829.

Sir—As we frequently find it impossible to frame indictments for the purpose of sending the same to the Grand Juries, at each Assizes, in this county, in consequence of the omission of material facts, in some informations for criminal offences, I beg leave to mention, that the annexed are material in every information, and submit to you the expediency of directing your Clerk to attend to them in future.—I am, Sir, your obedient humble servant,

DANIEL BARRINGTON.

All informations for criminal offences should state the time and place where the offence was committed—the christian name and sir-name of all parties concerned—their place of residence and employment, whether farmers, labourers, &c.

If women are concerned, it should say whether they are married or single, Widows, or Spinsters, and if married, the name of the husband.

In cases of murder or manslaughter, it should state—the name of the person who gave the mortal blow; the weapon or instrument the deceased was struck with; on what part of the body the deceased received the wound; where and at what time the deceased was struck; where and what time he died.

In cases of Abduction—Name the person who married or defiled, or intended to marry or defile, the female carried off.

In cases of robberies, it should state—Whether there was [illegible] used; whether the goods were forcibly taken from the [illegible]; when goods are stolen, it should name the goods [illegible] to whom they belong; if cattle, it should state the [illegible] whether horses or mares, cows or bulls, heifers or calves, [illegible] or lambs, &c. and the number of each kind.

In all cases of forcible entry into dwelling-houses, with intent to commit a felony, or stealing therefrom, or in all Whiteboy Offences, such as assaulting the habitation, &c.; or Riotous Assemblies, &c.) should state—whether by night or by day— whether before or after sun-set or sun-rise—and if by night, to state the house [illegible]—the injury done to the dwelling-house—the manner in which the house was entered—and if any person was in the dwelling-house, and assaulted or put in fear, to name such person, and to state the owner of the house—whether the parties were or were not armed.

If Goods taken, name the person to whom they belonged— describe fully the Goods or Money taken.

If Notes are taken, state the number of Notes, and the amount of each.

In cases compelling to Quit or Attempting to Compel, state—The force or the threats or menaces used—the occupation of the person on whom the offence was committed.

MARTIN THE ARTIST.

It is not always that the labours of men of genius meet with an appropriate reception from those who ought to be their especial patrons; but three of the most powerful sovereigns of Europe have shown that they can appreciate and honour merit, even when that merit is of foreign growth. The Emperor of Russia commenced by sending Mr. Martin a valuable diamond ring, as a token of the particular satisfaction he experienced in the contemplation of this Artist's Historical Engravings. This was early in last year. At the commencement of the present, the King of France as a mark of his approbation of this artist's noble performances, transmitted to Mr. Martin a large gold medal, bearing on one side a bust of the Royal Donor, and on the other, the inscription, "*The King of France to John Martin*," encircled by a wreath of laurel. And, just now his Majesty of Prussia, in the same liberal spirit, and for the like object, has presented the Painter, by the hands of his Excellency Baron Bulow, a Gold Snuff-box, beautifully chased, and adorned with a raised border of variegated flowers, of the most elegant workmanship. The President of the Royal Academy, the other day, decided against the purchase by the Academy, of a fine work of art, which it was in want of, alleging as his sole, and exquisite reason, that the Painter of it had not studied in the Academy! It is well for the Sovereigns, and the object of their notice, that they do not allow such a narrow and exclusive feeling to weigh with them in their patronage of high art.—*Examiner.*

THE BOOK OF THE BOUDOIR.

BY LADY MORGAN.

[illegible] in the second volume [illegible] Lady Morgan's [illegible] observes:—

"The conceit of knowledge," says Montaigne, "is the plague of man." What, then, is it of women? A self-supposed infallible woman, with her organic feebleness backing her ignorance, is to be feared and shunned a thousand times more than the wit and the blue-stocking. Uncomfortable in her presence, and taking my hat [illegible] get out of her way as fast as I can. Besides, such women have all (God bless the mark!) a natural antipathy to me; and without vanity, I may say, "Pour cause."

It is natural that such women should have an antipathy to Lady Morgan, seeing that it is a vice in the nature to hate rivals. We have been often surprised that an authoress who can so well describe the faults of others should have remained so long blind to her own. The "self-supposed infallible woman, with her organic feebleness backing her ignorance," is a portrait that cannot be mistaken by the readers of Lady Morgan's novels and political rhapsodies. Reviewers have, for the last eighteen years, endeavoured to impress upon her ladyship's mind the character of her literary offences, but the severity of the appeal had the unlucky effect of confirming her errors; and she is still as pedantic, as conceited, and as shallow as ever.

The *Book of the Boudoir* consists of two volumes of scraps, extracted from some MS. journals in which Lady Morgan was in the habit of "entering" her occasional thoughts and vagrant opinions on men and manners. It appears that she laid them aside [illegible] and was induced to publish them by the opportunity of Mr. Colburn who fortunately "dropt in" just as she was on the point of setting off for Ireland, and, taking up a scrubby MS. volume, inquired the nature of its contents; upon which, being perfectly satisfied, he exclaimed, "This is the very thing," and accordingly the "*Book of the Boudoir*" was rescued from obscurity for the benefit of the public.

In a work of dreams, philosophy, personal sketches, and unfinished miscellaneous fragments proceeding from the pen of Lady Morgan, all discreet readers must expect to find a considerable share of vapour, with the ordinary complement of egotistical display, and rambling nonsense. They will not be disappointed; the *Book of the Boudoir* is the very essence, in a concentrated form, of all her ladyship's by-gone absurdities, with the additional ingredient of the scrapings of her private notes upon herself, which had been accumulated for years in her cabinet. This latter feature, is novel at all events. We long since knew what every body else thought of Lady Morgan; we have now an opportunity of knowing what she thinks of herself, although there never was any great difficulty in guessing. But as she comes forward with direct details of her own feelings, and reminiscences of her friends, and the scenes through which she has passed, we may fairly take advantage of the dropped mask and ascertain the sum of her self-estimate. In her own opinion she is the Aspasia of the age— the De Stael of Ireland—the most wondrous creature, in print or out of print, that ever dedicated her powers to the service of mankind. If, to borrow a thought from Matthews, we could purchase at *our* valuation, and sell her at *her own*, it would be a m[illegible]rous speculation.

As [illegible] are curiosities in their way, and the e[illegible] scraps, show off Lady Morgan in her *[illegible]abille*," as she terms it, we shall make a few extracts.

Her Ladyship's "first rout" in London was at Lady Cork's, in New Burlington-street—ominous of many a future rout among the pea-green octavos. To this rout the following was the brief but flattering invitation:—

"Every body has been invited expressly to meet the wild Irish girl; so she must bring her Irish harp.
"M. C. O."

I arrived at New Burlington-street without my Irish harp, and with a beating heart; and I heard the high-sounding titles of princes and ambassadors, and dukes and duchesses, announced long before my own poor plebeian Hibernian name puzzled the porter, and was bandied from footman to footman, as all names are bandied, which are not written down in the red book of fashion, nor rendered familiar to the lips of her insolent menials. How I wished myself back in Tireragh with my own princes, the Os and Macs; and yet this position was among the items of my highest ambition! To be sought after by the great, not for any accidental circumstance of birth, rank, or fortune, but simply "*pour les beaux yeux de mon mérite*" was a principal item in the utopia of my youthful fancy. I endeavoured to recall the fact to mind; but it would not do; and as I ascended the marble stairs, with their gilt balustrade, I was agitated by emotions, similar to those which drew from my countryman, Maurice Quill, his frank exclamation in the heat of the battle of Vittoria, "Oh, Jasus, I wish some one of my greatest enemies was kicking me down Dame-street!"

Lady C——k met me at the door of that suite of apartments which opens with a brilliant boudoir, and terminates with a sombre conservatory, where eternal twilights fall upon fountains of rose-water which never dry, and on beds of flowers which never fade— where singing birds are always silent, and butterflies are for once at rest.

"What, no harp, Glorvina?" said her Ladyship.

"Oh, Lady C—— —!"

"Oh, Lady Fiddlestick!—you are a fool, child; you don't know your own interests. Here James, William, Thomas, send one of the chairmen to Stanhope-street, for Miss Owenson's harp."

One of the most remarkable characteristics in Lady Morgan's works, is the desire to imitate masculine modes of feeling and expression; the emotions she felt on ascending the stairs, so eloquently expressed in *Maurice Quill's* wish that some one was kicking him down Dame-street, afford a happy illustration in point. But we must proceed with the "first rout."

After a stand and a stare of some seconds, I was pushed on—and, reaching the centre of the conservatory, I found myself suddenly pounced upon a sort of rustic seat by Lady C——k, whose effort to detain me on this very uneasy pre-eminence, resembled Lingo's remonstrance of "Keep your temper, great rusty-fusty;" for I too was treated *en princesse* (the *Princess of Coolavin*), and denied the civilised privileges of sofa or chair, which were not in character with the habits of a "Wild Irish Girl." So there I sat, "*patience per force with wilful choler meeting*," the *lioness of the night!* exhibited and shown off like "the beautiful hyena that never was tamed," of Exeter Change—looking almost as wild, and feeling quite as savage.

Presenting me to each and all of the splendid crowd, which an idle curiosity, easily excited, and as soon satisfied, had gathered round us, she prefaced every introduction with a little exordium, *which seemed to [illegible] at its subject*. "Lord Erskine, this is the Wild Irish Girl, whom you were so anxious to know. I assure you she talks quite as well as she writes. Now, my dear, do tell my Lord Erskine some of those Irish stories you told us the other evening at Lord C[illegible]'s. Fancy yourself *en petit comité*, and take off the Irish brogue. Mrs. Abington says, you would make a famous actress; she does indeed! You must play for us [illegible] [illegible] orator with her; she will be here by and by. This is the Duchess of St. A[illegible] [illegible] Wild Irish Girl' by heart. Where is Sheridan? Do, my dear Mr. T——; (This is Mr. T——, my dear—geniuses should know each other)—do, my dear Mr. T——, find me Mr. Sheridan. Oh! here he is! what! you know each other already. [illegible] This is Lord Carysfort. Mr. L[illegible], [illegible] coming forward; that is Monk Lewis, my dear, of whom you have heard so much—but you must not read his works, they are very naughty. But here is one whose works I know you have read. What, you know him too!" It was the Hon. William Spencer, whose "Year of Sorrow" was then drawing tears from all the brightest eyes in England; while his wit and his pleasantry cheered every circle he distinguished by his presence.

Lewis, who stood staring at me through his eye-glass, backed out at this exhibition, and disappeared. "Here are two ladies," continued her ladyship, "who wish to know you is very flattering, for they are wits themselves, *Peppa' la Martinière*, (the N[illegible]). You don't know the value of this introduction. You know Mr. Gell, so I need not present you. I'll call you the *Irish Corinne*. Your friend Mr. Moore will be here by and by. I have collected all the talents for you. Do see, somebody, if Mr. Kemble and Mrs. Siddons are come yet; and find me Lady Hamilton. Now pray tell us the scene at the Irish baronet's, in the rebellion, that you told to the ladies of Llangollen; and then give us your blue stocking dinner, at Sir Richard Phillips's; and describe us the Irish priests! Here is your countryman, Lord L——, he will be your bottle-holder."

Lord L——k volunteered his services. The circle now began to widen—wits, warriors, peers, and ministers of state. The harp was brought forward, and I attempted to play; but my bowl was funeral; I was ready to cry in character, but endeavoured to laugh, and to cover out my real timidity by an affected ease, which was both awkward and impolitic. The best courtesy of the young and inexperienced is a frank exhibition of their own unsophisticated feelings— but this is a secret learned too late.

Lady C——'s recommendation of Lord L— to the post of bottle-holder to the "Irish Corinne," must have been considered in those days a complimentary tribute to his lordship's gallantry. But the whole scene is rich and entertaining. At supper, Miss Owenson was placed between Lord Erskine and Lord Carysfort, with Kemble sitting opposite to her inebriated. The occurrence that followed was an unfortunate commentary on the panegyrical reception of the delighted novelist.

He was seated *vis-à-vis*, and had repeatedly raised his arm, and stretched it across the table, for the purpose, as I supposed, of helping himself to some boar's-head in jelly. Alas, no!—the *bore* was, that my head happened to be the object which fixed his tenacious attention; and which being a true Irish *cathah* head, dark, cropped, and curly, struck him as a particularly well organized Brutus, and better than any in his *répertoire* of theatrical perukes. Succeeding at last in his feline and fixed purpose, he actually struck his claws in my locks, and addressing me in the deepest sepulchral tones, asked—"Little girl, where did you buy your wig?"

Lord Erskine "came to the rescue," and liberated my head.

Lord Carysfort exclaimed, to retrieve the awkwardness of the scene, "*les serpents de l'envie ont sifflé dans son cœur*," on every side—

"Some did laugh,
And some did say, God bless us,"

—while I, like Macbeth—

"Could not say, Amen."

Meantime Kemble, peevish, as half tipsy people generally are, and ill brooking the interference of the two peers, drew back, muttering and fumbling in his coat pocket, evidently with some dire intent lowering in his eyes. To the amusement of all, and to my increased consternation, he drew forth a volume of the "Wild Irish Girl" (which he had brought to return to Lady C——k), and, reading, with his deep, emphatic voice, one of the most high-flown of its passages, he paused, and patting the page with his fore-finger, with the look of Hamlet addressing Polonius, he said, "Little girl, why did you write such nonsense? and where did you get all these d—d hard words?"

Thus taken by surprise, and smarting with my wounds of mortified authorship, I answered, unwittingly and witlessly, the truth: "Sir, I wrote as well as I could, and I got the hard words out of Johnson's dictionary."

DUTCH DAIRIES.

(From the "Harleian Dairy System," just published.)

In order to render the present work as complete as possible on all matters connected with dairy husbandry, the author deemed it expedient, before sending any of the sheets to press, to visit the Dutch dairies, in order to detail such parts of the systems pursued there as might be desirable to be known to Great Britain. With this view he proceeded across to Ostend, and thence to Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Antwerp, and other towns. In Brabant he found the soiling system in general practice. The cows are kept in the house, and the water and provender brought into them. There is a head passage between two rows of cows, about ten feet wide, for holding the provender, and a deep space is left behind, where the dung, water, and litter are allowed to mix together; this is afterwards taken to a pit or hollow in the court. Other boors (as they are termed) keep their cows in a cellar without being tied—loose straw is thrown into them, which, with the dung and urine, are trodden into one mass, and not removed so long as the cows have room to stand. It is subsequently carried to the courts, where the liquid is pressed from it and applied to the fields with a scoop, similar to the manner in which cloth used to be watered in bleach-fields in Scotland. Little or no attention is paid to keeping the cows clean—the chief object seems to be to obtain manure—the cattle, therefore, as well as the houses, do not exhibit a very pleasing spectacle—in other respects, however, the dairies are very creditably managed, the milk houses and all the vessels being kept remarkably clean. The butter is made from cream; the skimmed milk is allowed to sour, and is then made into cheese. The best butter in that country is made to the west of Brussels. The milk houses are under ground, arched, and paved with brick; they are lighted and ventilated from the north. The milk is put into small earthen vessels, with a wooden hoop round the mouth of them. When the cream is to be taken off, the dairy-maid passes her fore finger round the dish to separate the cream from the edge, and with the same finger pushes the cream over the dish into the cream vat, and the skimmed milk into another vat or vessel; the cream is then made into butter with a barrel churn, which is suspended by the axle between two planks placed against a wall at an angle of about 45 degrees. When the skimmed milk is become sour, it is made into small cheeses, which are poor, white, and sour; they weigh about a pound each. The curd is put into a cloth, and then placed in a small wicker basket (both of which are kept very clean), about six inches diameter and an inch and a half deep, to give it a shape, and dried in the open air. These cheeses, as well as the butter, are daily sent to Brussels, where they are highly valued, though little more than a sour curd. The sour skimmed milk, of which this cheese is made, is kept in the same cellars or milk-house with the new milk; and as most of the farmers brew their own ale, many of them keep the ale-barrels also in the milk house, a practice of which the author disapproved. Although the cheese in this district (as

already observed); is very poor, the butter is considered superior to any in the Netherlands. One of the best milk houses the author saw, was the farm of La Haye Sainte, the scene of the memorable battle of Waterloo. This milk house was completely under ground, and in an adjoining apartment was an excellent ale cellar; these seemed to have been the only secure places of refuge for the terrified inmates during the dreadful conflict.

The cattle in Brabant, and Holland are of the same breed, but of rather a larger size in the latter country; the colour is black, well marked with white, short horns, and in general of a handsome shape. They have for the most part a calf at two years old, which doubles the stock in two years. They would grow to a much greater size, if they had not a calf till the third year; but, as in that case the stock would not be doubled till three years, the present custom is of course more profitable. In South Holland the cattle are kept constantly in the fields, and, except during winter, are never taken into the house night or day. When they calve, a covering of sailcloth is put over them; they are also similarly covered in the fall and spring, when the weather is cold; but great care is taken never to put the cloth upon the cattle when their skin is wet, as vermin will inevitably ensue. The cows form the principal object of their care; so much so, indeed, that they incessantly attend them, and amuse themselves with them in the fields as though they were their children. If by accident or disease they happen to lose a cow, which is a rare thing, the loss is seldom or never supplied by the purchase of another in its place; they rather prefer to wait till the parturition of one of their stock shall fill up the vacancy, so careful are they of their money. In the neighbourhood of Leyden and Haarlem there are a number of farmers, and landed proprietors, who keep from 50 to 100 cows each. In the neighbourhood of Delft there are also some excellent dairies. In the angle from Rotterdam to the Hague, the system in all the districts is very different from the mode pursued at Brussels, and other places in Brabant. As soon as the milk is taken from the cows, it is put into large brass pans and these are placed in a cistern of water direct from the pump; when cold the milk is emptied into large earthen vessels, or into oblong dishes cut out of solid wood, about 30 inches long, 18 wide, and 5 deep; these are placed upon the floor of the milk house. The cream is taken off with a skimmer at twelve, eighteen, or twenty-four hours, according to the heat of the weather and made into butter two or three times a week. The upright churn is used; there are some in the shape of a puncheon, others conical, but in none of them is the head of the churn-staff near so broad as to fill the churn. The best butter is made in May and October. When the weather is hot, the cream is cooled in cold water, and in winter it is of the heat of the new milk or warmer. The process of churning generally takes two hours, and the butter is then put into cold water for about half an hour—the water being changed five or six times—and the butter well worked with the hand, and then salted with the finest salt; it afterwards lies in the vessel from two to four days before it is put into the cask. It is a practice with some to turn it repeatedly during that period. It will require 240 cops of cream to make 40 pounds of butter, to which are added one cop and a half of salt; and about eight hundred cops of skimmed milk to make a cheese of about forty pounds. The cop appears to be about an English pint. The cheese is made of the skimmed milk before it is sour, one-half of the quantity is made as hot as the hand can bear it; it is then mixed with the other half, and ten cops of buttermilk are added (some put in the butter-milk before the milk is heated).—The thickening (rennet) is afterwards put in, and when ready the whey is well pressed out, and a handful of coarse salt put to a cheese of forty pounds. A quantity of cloves, which are previously immersed in hot water for forty-eight hours to soften, are split into small pieces and mixed with the salt into the curd, which is then put into a cheese shape, with a cloth, and pressed for twelve hours with a lever power of three or four hundred weight. It is then taken out and turned, and at the end of another 12 hours is put under a lighter pressure, without any thing around it. The cheese is subsequently taken out and laid upon a shelf to dry, being turned out at the end of twelve hours; and at the end of another twelve hours it is put into a vessel with a pickle sufficiently strong to swim a potato. This pickle is deep enough to cover the half of the thickness of the cheese, which is turned daily for fourteen days, when it is sufficiently salted, and then laid upon a shelf and daily turned until dry; it is afterwards coloured on the outside and put upon planks in the cow-house. The cheese and butter form the principal income of the Dutch farmers. The author remarked that they never put beasty milk into the butter or cheese; the calf gets the whole of the milk for the first seven days, and for a few days after that the milk is made into small cheeses, which being formed and pressed, are hung up in small nets suspended from the roof and kept for family use. In these districts the butter is generally rich and sweet, but the cheese is comparatively poor; some relish it for the flavour of the cloves, and others dislike it on that account; but in general it is considered the cheese is improved by this infusion. The cows are milked twice a day, at three a.m., and at three p.m.—A good cow about four years old will give twenty-four cops of milk per day, which will yield one-eighth, or three cops of cream, a proof that the milk is very rich. A cop of cream is sold at six times the price of new milk; and skimmed milk at half the price of new. This cream corresponds to the Scotch mode; but, in London the cream is about twelve times the price of new milk! The Dutch farmers conceive that when a cow has her first calf, she has less milk, but the quality is very rich; after the second calf, a greater quantity, but not so rich; and is considered at her best after the third or fourth calf, but the milk is of course not then so good. It is, perhaps, for this reason that some dairy farmers sell their cows when at their prime to those who keep town dairies, the object of such being to obtain quantity rather than quality.—In Holland a calf newly dropped sells for about a guilder and a half (two and sixpence English), but, when fed, from twenty to fifty guilders are obtained. The veal is very superior, and is considered a great delicacy. The common way of rearing calves is to give them the whole of their dam's milk for seven days, then butter-milk, and afterwards whey. A good cow, nearly at calving time, will cost from one hundred to one hundred and twenty guilders, and will bring about the same price when fat. A cow will weigh from seven to eight hundred pounds Dutch.

MR. GORDON'S AUDIENCE OF THE GRAND SEIGNOR.

The grand audience given given by the Sultan to our Ambassador, the Hon. Mr. Gordon, has produced an uncommon degree of interest at Constantinople, on account of the peculiar circumstances under which it took place, and the important consequences expected to result from the new diplomatic relations between Great Britain and the Porte. The letters from the Turkish capital, which reach to the 17th ultimo, are full of details on this event.

Monday, the 13th, was the day appointed by the Sultan for Mr. Gordon's audience of reception, in the magnificent Turkish camp on the great plain of Buyukdere. The ceremonies with which the audience was conducted were remarkable for their pomp, as well as for the departure which on this occasion was made from the forms hitherto so strictly observed by the Porte.

The Blonde frigate, and the Rifleman sloop of war, which brought Mr. Gordon and his suite to Constantinople, had moved on the 10th from before Tophana, where they had lain since the arrival of the embassy, to the bay of Buyukdere. The French frigate Armide, on board of which Count Guilleminot arrived, accompanied the English ships on their passage through the Bosphorus, and cast anchor opposite Terapia, off the heights of Kunkiars Yskelessi, on the Asiatic coast.

Early on the 13th, several detachments of Turkish infantry, each about 2,000 strong, marched into the camp to do the military service during the ceremonies of the audience. Pieces of artillery were distributed over the surrounding heights nearest to the camp. In a commanding situation, between Terapia and Buyukdere, a grand tent, with two divisions, was erected for the Sultan. The roof of the first division was supported by 24 columns, and adorned with an equal number of gilded balls. Under this fine canopy the visitors approached the interior and semicircular part of the tent, which was hung with the richest damasks, and the most costly tapestries, and in the back ground of which was a splendid throne. Over this was extended a rich canopy of red cloth, embroidered and set with rich pearls and precious stones. Behind this grand tent, which was destined for the audience, another smaller tent was constructed, in which stood a richly covered sofa, on which the Grand Seignor reposed.

To the right were tents for the Ministers, the Seraskier, and the Sultan's suite; and on the left were others for the diplomatic body. Immediately in the rear of these was the large tent of the Caimacan Pasha, representing the Hall of the Divan. Still farther back might be seen the tent which served for the Sultan's kitchen; and finally, all the tents which formed the grand camp.

At 10 in the morning Mr. Gordon disembarked from the Blonde, and proceeded to the camp. The following was the order of the procession:—

A detachment of Marines and the band of musicians belonging to the Blonde.

The Ambassador's Chocadares, 14 dressed in white, and 18 in red.

Sixteen servants in yellow livery.

Six chamber attendants in dark blue livery, edged with gold.

The officers of the English ships of war.

The Interpreters, the Secretary of the embassy, Mr. Parish, and the first Dolmetscher, M. Chabert.

Mr. Gordon on horseback.

Lords Yarmouth and Dunlo, and the gentlemen attached to the embassy.

Some English officers and seamen.

In this order the procession advanced to the Caimacan's tent, where Mr. Gordon, on alighting from his horse, was received and welcomed by the Seraskier. A conversation was maintained for a considerable time between Mr. Gordon and the Caimacan, through the intervention of Esrar-Effendi, the acting dolmetscher of the Porte, and M. Chabert, the first dolmetscher of the embassy. A rich repast was then laid out on five tables. The Ambassador alone sat at the Caimacan's table. Lords Yarmouth and Dunlo, Mr. Parish, and the dolmetschers Chabert, and Wood, sat at the Seraskier's. Messrs. Mellish, Villiers, Cartwright, and Grosvenor, sat at the Defterda's table. The remaining persons attached to the embassy were placed at the other two tables.

At 11 o'clock salutes of artillery announced the approach of the Sultan, who mounted his horse at the landing place, and surrounded by his Peiks and Solaks, and accompanied by his military escort, proceeded to the audience tent. His Highness wore a violet-coloured hervani (military cloak), the collar of which was studded with diamonds. In his turban he had a splendid military aigret, richly set with brilliants. The shabrach of the horse he rode, as well as the led horses which followed him, was also richly and tastefully adorned with brilliants.

While the Sultan rode along in front of the troops, drawn up in parade order, they saluted him with three loud hurrahs, which were repeated when he alighted from his horse, and when he entered the tent. His Highness was then waited on by the Caimacan, the Seraskier, and other persons of distinction.

Meanwhile the Ambassador and his suite in the Caimacan's tent were presented with hervanis. Dressed in these mantles, Mr. Gordon and the officers of the Embassy proceeded at 12 o'clock to the audience tent.

Mr. Gordon having addressed the Sultan in English, his speech was translated into Turkish by Esrar-Effendi, and repeated by the Caimacan. After the Sultan had, in a few words, intimated the substance of the answer which was to be given, his Highness expressed his great satisfaction at finding that "the King of England had chosen so enlightened and judicious a man for his Ambassador to the Sublime Porte."

After thy Caimacan had delivered the speech which formed the official answer of the Sultan, the Ambassador left the audience tent, and returned to the reception tent. In about half an hour the Sultan left the camp, amidst salutes of artillery, and vivats from his troops, to return again to Tarapia. The Ambassador also departed and proceeded to the shore, where he embarked on board of the Blonde.

During these ceremonies, and the whole of the remaining day, the English ships-of-war and the French frigate were dressed out with flags of every description. The English ships saluted the Sultan with nine cheers, as he passed by them in his galley.

The new ceremonials observed at this audience, among which one of the most remarkable was that the Ambassador and his suite were permitted to wear their swords, which on all similar occasions used to be laid aside—the great number of troops drawn up on the plain—the splendour and richness of the tents—the grandeur of the processions—the uncommon sight of a foreign military force under arms in a Turkish camp—the immense number of spectators collected from all points of the surrounding country—rendered this audience one of the grandest and most extraordinary scenes ever witnessed on the Mussulman territory.

ASSAULT ON THE TURK.—Mustapha Effendi, a native of Turkey, who has arrived in Dublin within the last few days, and the peculiarity of whose costume has attracted particular attention amongst the poorer classes in this city, was assaulted yesterday in Grafton-street, by one or two individuals, who flung stones at him. Mustapha was immediately taken under the protection of two or three gentlemen, who brought him to the head police office. It was thought by the gentlemen that Mustapha was mistaken for the individual who had interrupted service in Marlborough-street chapel on Saturday. Two peace-officers were given to him for his protection. Mustapha, we understand, is a merchant, and intends commencing business in this city.—*Dublin Paper.*

We have seen a specimen of the new Russian platina coinage. The coin is about the size of a shilling, but heavier than a sovereign, and of three roubles value. On one side are the Russian eagle and imperial arms; on the other the value of the coin and date.

IRISH INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] was held at the Parade, [illegible] day last. [illegible] fourth of the usual quantity) in the market, [illegible] which [illegible]. The prices varied from 12d to 16d per yard, according to quality, being about 2d per yard less than they sold for at the last Summer Fair. Latterly, very little business has been done in this branch of home manufacture, in consequence of the quantity of the coarse English cloths which have been imported into Ireland.

On Saturday last, a poor man who had been residing near Stoneyford, on going out after supper, received so violent a blow of a stone in the side of the head as to cause an effusion of blood on the brain. He was conveyed to our County Infirmary on Monday, where he now lies in a most precarious state. The only cause assigned for this brutal attack was, that he consented to work for something less than the sum paid to other men in that neighbourhood.

EXECUTIONS.—About two o'clock on Saturday last James Russell, (whose trial for the murder of the late Patrick Deverenx, at Callan, was detailed in our last) underwent the penalty of the law in front of our County Gaol. The unfortunate culprit, we understand, made no declaration as to his guilt or innocence. In consequence of Saturday being a holiday, an immense crowd had collected opposite to the gaol, but we could not discover in the conduct or language of the people the operation of any feeling [illegible] solemnity of the situation. [illegible] was about 70 years of age [illegible] infirmity on his way to the fatal drop. His body was subsequently sent to the County Infirmary for dissection.—*Moderator.*

On Monday, about the same hour, Thomas Cody, another of the men convicted for the same offence, was led to the place of execution. He evinced extreme weakness on his approach to the scaffold, and was there supported by the attending Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. Keally, R. C. Curate, whilst he addressed a few sentences to the assembled crowd beneath. He did not deny his having been present at the murder, but said—"Good people pray for my soul—the woman (Judith Armstrong, the prosecutrix) did not swear truth—I leave it to God. I am innocent of the murder—I neither gave a blow or held him (Devereux) by the arms—but I forgive her, and I forgive all the world—good people pray for my soul." The cap was then pulled over his face, and the wretched man was turned off. After hanging for about half an hour his body was also conveyed to the County Infirmary and given to the Surgeon for dissection. He was 54 years of age. When the body was being removed to the Infirmary, a most distressing scene took place.—His unfortunate sister got into the car along with the body, and placing the head on her lap, gave vent to her poignant grief in accents of the most heart-rending description. Cody has, we understand, left a wife and five children completely destitute.—*Ib.*

WEXFORD, AUG. 19.

Reapers are now busily employed in every direction getting in the harvest. The late heavy rains and stormy weather, of which unfortunately there is still a prospect of a continuance, have greatly retarded the labours of the husbandman, and been very injurious to the crops. The wheat fields have suffered most; in many places this grain has lodged, and should the weather continue unfavourable, we greatly fear that much of it will be destroyed. There is likely to be a good average crop of barley and oats. Beans do not seem to be quite so productive a crop as they were last year. Potatoes are in general of excellent quality and in great abundance. The tobacco plantations look well. About Enniscorthy the growers are more extensive than in this neighbourhood. Here two or three acres at most satisfy the planters, but there we understand one gentleman has twelve, another seventeen, and a third twenty-one acres under its cultivation. Calculating the profits at the lowest at £30 per acre, the profits of these 50 acres would amount to £2,500.

The annual meeting of the county of Wexford branch of the Hibernian Bible Society took place in the Court House yesterday. At twelve o'clock, the chair was taken by the Rev. Wm. Eastwood, and the report for the past year having been read, the meeting was addressed in very eloquent speeches by the Rev. Messrs. King, M'Clintock, Donovan, Dillon, &c. and by the two members of the Deputation, one of them a Presbyterian Clergyman from Glasgow.—It was stated in the report that there had been an increased circulation of the Scriptures, but that there was a defalcation in the subscriptions of twenty-one pounds. The meeting was highly respectable.

CLONMEL, AUG. 19.

Two soldiers of the 70th Regt. having been billeted at a public house in Cashel on Saturday evening, where several country-people were drinking, went out for a short time; in their absence, a peasant stole away one of their muskets, with which he was seen crossing the country soon after.

Friday last, as Sergeant Malone (who in 1823 received a gold Medal by his good conduct from the Grand Jury) with a party of police, were escorting some witnesses through Thurles for Clonmel, they were assailed by a large mob of the lowest order, with the most insulting language, and followed out of town in a menacing manner, so as to induce the police to take the precaution of loading their arms; this had the effect, however, of causing them to give up their pursuit at about a quarter of a mile from town, but the next day (Saturday) some ruffians there having decoyed a soldier a few yards from his billet, knocked him down and fractured his skull in so shocking a manner, that his life is despaired of.

Statement of the number of prisoners committed to the Gaol of Clonmel during the last seven years, distinguishing each year, together with the number of these convicted:—

	Committed.	Convicted.
1822	833	132
23	960	158
24	995	128
25	761	130
26	780	153
27	1289	245
28	1074	225
29 (Spring)	533	98
Summer Assizes	348	Not yet tried.

Fortunate Escape.—On Saturday, as the Cork day coach was passing Essex-bridge, a man, in attempting to run across the street, came in contact with the leaders, by whom he was dashed to the earth, and they passed over him. The coachman was not able to hold in the horses until the forepart of the wheelers had also passed over the man's body. The guard immediately dismounted, and dragged the man from between the feet of the hind horses. By the most extraordinary chance the man escaped entirely uninjured, as none of the horses had trampled upon him. Had the coach passed on but two feet farther, the man must have been instantaneously killed.—*Dublin Paper.*

Two men were convicted and sentenced to death at the Roscommon Assizes for the murder of Captain Cox. Three others were acquitted.

YORK ASSIZES, AUG. 7.

POKING AND ROARING.—[illegible] v. HOWNES.—[illegible]

Mr. Brougham, for the defendant, contended that the real question was, whether the horse was sound when the plaintiff bought him [illegible]

[illegible] The fact was, that poking was an improper criterion either for man or beast, both of whom, upon being laboured with a stick, were very likely to roar out. Now he (Mr. Brougham) would show, that when the horse left the defendant, he was perfectly sound.

Several witnesses were then called, who stated that the horse when sold to the plaintiff was free from all unsoundness.

Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages £50.

FORGERY.

A very important investigation has been going on for several days before Sir Richard Birnie, the Chief police magistrate of Bow-street office, London, respecting a very extensive forgery which was recently committed on the bank of England. The discovery of the forgery took place some time ago, and it was ascertained that nearly £2,000 had been realized by the person who had committed the offence, but no clue was obtained that was likely to lead to the detection of the guilty party till a few days ago. The transaction had been managed with such skill and adroitness, that the money was paid at the bank of England without the slightest suspicion being entertained of the genuineness of the instrument upon which it was obtained.

The forged instrument was a check or warrant purporting to be an order of the Commissioners of Customs, for the payment of £1,790, and it was in the usual form, and the signatures affixed to it appeared to be those of the Commissioners of Customs. The cashier at the Bank of England paid the money to the person who presented the check, in notes of £100 and £200 value.

The Commissioners of the Customs were of opinion that the forgery had been committed by some person connected with their establishment, and inquiries having been made, suspicion fell upon one of the clerks, named Richard Hughes Jones, who was in pecuniary embarrassment before the forgery was committed, and who was shortly afterwards observed to be in possession of large sums of money. An officer received orders to take Mr. Jones into custody, and when the prisoner was apprehended he was brought before Sir Richard Birnie, at Bow street office, where he underwent a private examination on Saturday evening.

The Solicitor of the Customs and two of the Commissioners attended on behalf of the prosecution, and an attorney appeared for the prisoner. He is a young man of gentlemanly appearance. The evidence to implicate him in the transaction was not only that of his recently possessing large sums of money, but it was stated by the gentlemen who appeared for the prosecution, that on a future day they should be able to produce evidence tracing the possession of one of the hundred pound notes which was paid at the Bank of England, when the forged check was presented, into the prisoner's possession.

The gentleman who paid the money at the Bank of England admitted that the prisoner was not the person who presented the forged check.

Sir R. Birnie observed, that it was not likely that the individual who committed the forgery, the advertisement of whose description would lead in all probability to the detection, would be so insane as to present the check himself for payment.

The solicitor for the prosecution said, that if the prisoner was remanded, the witnesses should be in readiness on a future day.

Sir R. Birine ordered the prisoner to be remanded, and to be brought up for re-examination next week.

LONDON POLICE.

BOW-STREET—MONDAY.

FRENCH v. COBBETT'S SONS.—This case was heard this afternoon. The parties having been got together,

Mr. French made his complaint: On the afternoon of Wednesday last, I was walking along Piccadilly, when I was accosted by Richard Cobbett, with "Mr. French, I want to ask you some questions." This was uttered with a [illegible]; I replied with a severe aspect, "Very well, sir, I will answer any questions you desire." He then asked me if I would meet him at Barn Elm that evening. I said I would not, because I knew his father was not there. He replied, but what does that matter. I said it mattered to me a good deal, and that I would not go, as I had an appointment at Hammersmith at seven, which I could not forego. "Oh! if you are going to Hammersmith," he said, "that will do," and then walked away. At six the same evening, I was proceeding along Silver-street, Kensington Gravelpits, I was alone. On arriving near a cart that stood in the centre of the road, three men rushed from behind it, and attacked me; one of them was armed with a terrific bludgeon, with which he struck me on the head, on which he battered a hole, as you will perceive. I thought to have escaped from the violence by running away, as, being very dark in the eyes, I thought they were robbers who assaulted me. The other defendants intercepted me, however, and beat me about the kidneys and breast. I am apprehensive of my life in consequence of the ill treatment, and have been suffering ever since.

Sir Richard—Well, Messrs. Cobbett, what have you to say?

Mr. Wm. Cobbett—Nothing. We admit the assault, but the provocation we received justified our conduct.

Sir Richard—I think not.

Mr. Cobbett—If you knew the truth, you would say so.

Mr. French—Tell the truth, then. All I can say is, that it will redound to my glory, and your eternal disgrace.—I acted virtuously.

Sir Richard—Perhaps we had better leave the development of the circumstances to the sessions, and call on the defendants to put in bail.

The defendants bowed assent, put in sureties, and thus the matter ended.

Two hundred and forty convicts were removed in the last week from the hulks at Cove, and embarked on board the Larkins transport for New South Wales.

ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

We are so painfully alive to the blunders of the [illegible]

[illegible]

A COURT REPORTER.

We very often suffer in a similar manner. About two years since, we represented Mr. Peel as having joined a party of *fiends* in Hampshire for the purpose of shooting *peasants*; and only last week, in a Sunday paper, we saw it gravely stated that a sturgeon was taken alive in the river and sold to the fishmongers at 9d and 10d per lb. It is particularly disagreeable to writers of Sunday papers when these accidents occur, because the correction cannot appear until the lapse of a week, by which time the subject is forgotten.

An interesting discovery has lately been made in France in the art of domestic economy. In Picardy and other provinces where turf is almost exclusively used as fuel, the inhabitants, by means of a cheap apparatus, are able to carbonise it so as to render it equal to the best charcoal. Something of this kind might be very useful in Ireland, where turf is the fuel of the peasantry.—*Literary Gazette.*

When the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montague was at Belgrade she lodged with a great and rich Effendi, a man of wit, and of a very agreeable humour, who constantly dined with her, and drank wine without any scruples, on which her Ladyship rallied him not a little. He answered, smiling, "that all things in the world were made for the use and pleasure of man, and that God would not have let the vine grow, were it a sin to taste its juice; but, that, nevertheless, the law, which forbids the use of it to the vulgar, was very wise, because such sort of folks have rarely sense enough to take it with moderation." The [illegible] the Effendi (that is to say the learned) have no more faith in the inspirations of the Prophet than in the infallibility of the Pope. Ignorance and superstition has long been losing ground in Turkey.

At the village of Glentham, in Lincolnshire, there is now living, on a farm [illegible] occupied by a person named Hewson, a pony upwards of a hundred years old.

On the 6th of August [illegible] belonging to Mr. Hancock of Highway, died, which had been in the family 34 years, and in that time had reared above three hundred young ones. About three years ago it lost one eye, and at the latter end of January last lost the other, but notwithstanding its total blindness it has since that time reared six fine geese.—*Bath Herald.*

IRISH FAVOURS.—At the Dundalk Assizes, Bridget Matthews, on being sentenced to seven years transportation, thanked the judge, and, accompanying it with a respectful curtsy, said, "God be thanked [illegible]." And Edward M'Donnell, on being similarly sentenced, said, if he had money, he would have been in Botany Bay long before.

Criterion of Talent.—A street sweeper, the other day, hearing some praise bestowed on the clean state of one of the crossings at which a brother of the same craft officiated, somewhat petulantly observed, "Well now, I don't think him anyhow such great shakes, after all. He can get through the [illegible] what tells a man's abilities. Just put him to a bit of [illegible] work; let him try to sweep round the posts, and see how he'd manage that."—*Morning Advertiser.*

DIET.—"It is almost incredible on what a small quantity of food the Bedouins subsist. I found the ordinary allowance of a [illegible]

PRINCE POLIGNAC.

Prince Polignac was born in the year 1780, and with his brother emigrated from France and resided in Russia, whence he came to England, and was appointed aid-du-camp to the Comte d'Artois. In 1808 the Prince and his brother were engaged in some attempts against the Government of Bonaparte, but were detected: General Georges, one of their colleagues, suffered death—the Prince's brother, Count Armand de Polignac, was sentenced to a similar fate, and the Prince to imprisonment. It was upon this occasion that these noble brothers exhibited the most splendid instance of fraternal affection. The Count Armand prayed that mercy might be shown to his brother, who was younger than himself, and who had merely followed him into the dangers. The Prince, on the contrary, urged the Judges to spare his brother and let the punishment fall on *him*—"I," said the Prince, "am an isolated being, and have nothing to lose—my brother is married. Spare *him*, then, and save his wife from wretchedness—or, if he must die, let *me* share his fate." Such an example as this is, perhaps, in modern history without a parallel. The sentence of the elder brother, however, was commuted to imprisonment, which he suffered for upwards of six years.

The Prince, it is said, was engaged in fresh intrigues against Bonaparte's government, while that person was employed in the ruinous campaign of Russia; but in 1814 the brothers escaped, and again joined the Comte d'Artois: it was in that year the Prince went on a mission to Rome; he accompanied the King to Ghent whence he proceeded to Savoy, to call the Royalists into action, in which enterprize he was taken prisoner by the enemy—he however escaped, and in 1815 was created a Peer of France.

In 1816 he gave a proof of his congenial feelings towards this country, by marrying Miss Campbell, a young lady of large fortune.

At a moment of peace, and when, as it appears to us, the interests of France and England are most advantageously united, the fact that the head of the French Ministry is known to possess such favourable feelings towards our country, cannot fail to afford the greatest satisfaction here; the absolute necessity, for a *decided* change in the administration of affairs in France, will render the appointment, we have no doubt, as popular there—the momentary excitement has been great, but a few days will settle that.

ATTACKS ON THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, AUG. 13.—The organs of the new ministry tell us a re-action is soon to take place in the foreign policy of France. They might have spared themselves the trouble of this relation; for they acquaint us with nothing more than what we knew five days ago, and which the Duke of Wellington knew two months before. We, good simple people, thought that in London the Turks, Greeks, and Russians divided the public attention. We lamented the fate of unhappy Greece, abandoned in such a cowardly manner to Mahmoud and to "the City" in the conferences of the Protocol. Indeed, we would have laid a wager that the instructions of the old ministry would in London have been fulfilled in an opposite sense to their spirit and tenor; but who would have thought they would have treated France like Greece! France for a *portefeuille*! What a bargain! For England, which is on the eve of being drawn into events which are preparing in spite of herself, it must be very convenient to see a cabinet which might have some weight in the balance of the destinies of Europe delivered up to her, bound hand and foot. With the emancipation of Ireland and the obedience of France, she may go a great way. Decidedly the Duke of Wellington is a great minister! and it is true that the Prince de Polignac is a strange Ambassador.

HALF-PAST TEN, P. M.—A citation from the *Procureur du Roi* has just been served upon us, to appear before the Tribunal of *Premiere Instance* on Wednesday the 19th inst. We are charged in the citation as guilty, in the publication of the number of our journal of the 10th of August, 1829, and especially in the article commencing with the words "*Ainsi le Voila*," and ending with "*Malheureuse France! Malheureux Roi!*" first, "of an offence against the person of the King;" secondly, "of an attack on the Royal dignity and on the constitutional authority of the King—offences provided against by the law." Firm friends to the Monarchy, we trembled on the 9th of August for the future; we said so, and we repeat it.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 22.

We have received the London Journals to Wednesday inclusive.

The following City articles contain the latest and only foreign intelligence which they furnish:—

Two o'Clock.

Up to the present time we have no further information to communicate from the East; but according to the speculations of the Hebrews, who still continue to purchase in consols, there can be no doubt that they are in possession of some important event from the theatre of war—either of negociations or an armistice on the tapis—in consequence of which consols continue improving from the price in the early part of the morning, when they were 88¼; since which they were done at 88⅜, and are now 88¼, and for next account 88⅜.

His Majesty's ship Britomart has arrived from St. Michael's with despatches. It appears that the expedition sailed from St. Michael's on the 26th ult. for Terceira, with 3,500 men on board. The Briton, Champion, from London to Terceira, which was sent into St. Michael's on the 1st of June by the Portuguese blockading squadron, was released on the 3d inst.

Since the change in the French Ministry, foreign politics have become the general topic in the sister kingdom. Those who previously never bestowed a thought upon the subject, now join, one and all, in pronouncing our foreign relations to be a question of great importance. The French Journals describe the feeling in France towards England as a matter of the first consideration. The ravings of these people are, in our estimation, little worth; but still we think it not improbable that the change of ministry was intended to defeat some scheme for the aggrandisement of France at the expense of Austria and England. The general opinion is, that Prince Polignac's government will not be of long duration. The *Times* says that England has no dread of Russia, and we heartily wish that this may be the fact; but we cannot shut our eyes upon another fact—namely, that England has always shown the most lively anxiety to prevent Turkey becoming a dependent, or province, of Russia. It is surmised, and not without some degree of feasibility, that a change of ministry was effected for the purpose of preventing an alliance between France and Russia. The *Journal de Paris*, speaking of such a measure, says—"In that alliance we should find a chance—an unhoped-for chance—of being able to resume our place in Europe—of regaining our rank, and the first rank." The prevalent opinion among the friends of the late ministry is, that by joining with Russia, and forwarding her plans to the prejudice of the other powers of Europe, France would obtain some advantage for herself. Such a course, we are convinced, would not be honourable, nor would not elevate France in the scale of nations. It is true that France might, by such an event, partake of the spoils of Russia; but so far from obtaining elevated rank by that means, she would be likely to fall from her present high station, and would certainly thereby endanger the balance of power in Europe.

The Turks are likely to be devoted to destruction; their blindness and stupidity render them daily more and more, objects of contempt; and the feeling which exists, to a great extent, both in England and France, to maintain the Turkish power in Europe, is fast decaying. Be this as it may, however, we should hope that France could not be guilty of such an act of impolicy and meanness as to seek to promote her own interest, by joining with Russia to the prejudice of the other European States.

General Pascovitch has entered Erzeroum, taken the Seraskier prisoner, and all the munitions of war in the city. All Asiatic Turkey is now open to the Russians.

General Diebitsch is re-assembling his corps on the other side of the Balkan.

The administration of the Duke of Northumberland, if not likely to be distinguished by any ostentatious brilliancy in its career, bids fair, we think, to be remembered for much solid and substantial benefit conferred upon the country. Its perfect impartiality is not only unquestioned by any class of public men, but begins to make a sensible impression on the great bulk of the people. The importance and value of such an impression is scarcely of less moment than the existence of the quality itself. Other Chief Governors may, no doubt, have been not less zealous regarding a just and equal discharge of their important trust, but perhaps were less favoured by circumstances in the causing of that feeling to be acknowledged, admitted, and duly appreciated by the people. It is true, the Lord Lieutenant of the present day is not placed in the same situation of political difficulty which it was the misfortune of so many of his predecessors to find themselves in; but it is a great merit that the Duke of Northumberland may lay claim to all the honour which the circumstances of his position enabled him to attain, and in the absence of any deep game of political intrigue, or of any great field of brilliant achievement that he cultivated with success the character of an upright, honourable, and unsuspected administrator of justice to all ranks and classes of the people. We speak of his Grace as he is known to all in the public acts of his government, and as equally the supporter of the laws and defender of the public peace, whether in the north or the south—as alike the friend and patroniser of every improvement of the country, no matter from what quarter the suggestion may come, or who may be employed to promote it, so his services may conduce to that end. It is much to be wished indeed that the political department of the office may have passed away altogether with a former state of things, and that no other care may hereafter interfere with the simple but important object of equally and impartially administering the laws.

WATERFORD AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

The annual general meeting of the Waterford Auxiliary to the Hibernian Bible Society was held yesterday at the Wesleyan Methodist Meeting House on the Quay, pursuant to advertisement. The Very Rev. Dean Lee having been called to the chair, the Rev. Mr. Hardcastle, one of the secretaries, read the report for the past year, which appeared favourable to the progress of the Society's labours, as the defalcations were inconsiderable, and to be accounted for by circumstances which proved that the general circulation of the Scriptures fully maintained its ground, or was probably on the increase. The meeting was then addressed, in eloquent terms, by the Rev. Mr. O'Brien, and the Rev. Mr Mac-Farlane (of the Church of Scotland), who constituted the Deputation from the Parent Society; the Rev. Messrs. Palliser, Carr, Waugh, and other gentlemen.

It was gratifying to observe, that the meeting was not only highly respectable, but one of the most numerous we have witnessed. The meeting separated shortly after three o'clock, highly pleased with the proceedings of the day.

In the evening, at the same place, an excellent discourse was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Mac-Farlane, to an auditory still more crowded if possible.

WATERFORD REGATTA.

In our last we were led into an error as to the winner of the prize on the second day, Tuesday: it was the Gannet not the Liberty that won. The race is however disputed.

Wednesday was such a dreadful day of wind and rain that none of the vessels entered could put to sea.

Thursday being very fine with a steady breeze, much sport was expected, and Dunmore at an early hour was quite crowded. Three yachts started—the Fenella, Capt. M. F. Berkley, R.N.; the Wild Irish Girl, J. Hammond, Esq., and Sylph, F. Davis, Esq. This race was well contested, and won by the Fenella. There was also an admirable race with row-boats.

REGATTA BALL.

The Regatta Ball on Thursday night was numerously and fashionably attended. Upwards of one hundred ladies and gentlemen were in the rooms before 11 o'clock. Dancing commenced with quadrilles and waltzes, and was kept up with spirit till ½ before 2, when the Company retired to supper which was laid in the Court of Conscience room. A handsome transparency representing the Regatta at Dunmore, as seen from Hook Tower, had a very pretty effect on entering the room. Several devices, emblematic of the occasion ornamented the confectionary. After supper several toasts indicative of loyal, national, and social feeling were given from the chair by the President, Capt. Roberts R.N. C.B. and drank with enthusiasm. Some excellent songs were also sung. At 3 o'clock dancing was resumed and the company did not break up till 6 o'clock, a.m.

It is but justice to state that all the arrangements which were made by Mr. Goodman met with the unqualified approbation of all present.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

We have been furnished with a brief account of the formation of a Temperance Society in New Ross. As it presents a subject of vital importance to the welfare of our country, we shall take future opportunities of laying such interesting matter before our readers as may come under our notice:—

New Ross, August 21, 1829.

A large and respectable meeting was held this evening in the Friends' Meeting-house of this town for the purpose of forming a Temperance Society, when the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

I. Resolved—That for the purpose of discouraging intemperance and promoting the welfare of our country, we do form ourselves into a society to be denominated the New Ross Temperance Society, to be managed by a President, Vice Presidents, Treasurer, Secretary, and Committee.

II. That every person voluntarily subscribing the following resolution, becomes by his signature a member of the New Ross Temperance Society—

"The members of this Society, believing that the use of intoxicating liquors is for persons in health not only unnecessary, but hurtful—and that the practice is the cause of forming intemperate appetites and habits—and that while it is continued, the evils of intemperance can never be prevented—do therefore agree that we will abstain from the use of distilled spirits—that we will not allow the use of them in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community."

Another resolution appointed officers for the ensuing year.

The meeting was addressed by the Rev. Mr. M'Farlane, of Glasgow; also, by Mr. Elly, who was appointed treasurer, and by Mr. Carr, now the secretary of this interesting Society.

The nature and design of the Temperance Societies of America were laid before the meeting, and amongst many facts illustrative of the blessings thence resulting, the following were calculated to make a strong impression in favour of the principle on which these societies have proceeded, viz.: That the temperate part of the community have it in their power to put an end to the prevailing intemperance of the day, by abstaining from the use of distilled spirits.

In the year 1827, a Temperance Society was formed in East Maccheus, in the state of Maine, at which time there were ten grog shops in the village, at one of which twelve hogsheads of rum were drunk annually. In the present year there is not a single grog shop in the town. There are now near 500 Temperance Societies in the United States, containing 25,000 members. Resolutions to abstain from ardent spirits have been passed by 34 Synods, Presbyteries, and religious conferences—by 25 militia companies—by the officers of 4 regiments—by 10 medical societies—and by all the lawyers in the counties of Essex and Morris, New Jersey, and by other public bodies.

The following is extracted from the *Charlestown Observer, May 30*:

"A correspondent in Augusta (Georgia) informs us that a merchant in that city who had dealt in *ardent spirits* to a considerable extent, came to a resolution that he was doing wrong in selling it. He determined to sell out the stock and buy no more—on further reflection he considered that it was wrong to buy more for sale, it was wrong to sell what he had on hands—he accordingly tapped his hogsheads and let their contents run to waste, to the value of 600 dollars. This noble example has called much attention to the Society."

The harvest is become general in this neighbourhood. A great deal of corn has already fallen before the sickle, and farmers seem alive to the uncertainty of the weather, as they have a larger number of reapers in the field than usual. We have heard, we know not with what truth, that wheat will not be so productive as was expected from its appearance; a great proportion of the grain being small and shrivelled, and the ears not well filled. Oats and barley are very good. If we have a continuance of fine weather, we expect the crop will be at least, an average. Potatoes are very fine and abundant.

Rise in the Price of Hemp.—Hemp rose to-day to £43 10s per ton, which was paid, and £44 asked for it. The price during the week was only £40. Other warlike stores are likewise rather more in demand, but with very little alteration in their value. The holders seem to be, however, rather sanguine of an advance on the warlike rumour.—*London Paper.*

Execution at Limerick.—On Monday, pursuant to sentence, James Murphy was executed in front of county of Limerick gaol, for the murder of Timothy Neal, at Ballinahinch, on the 12th of April. The unfortunate culprit appeared reconciled to his fate, and did not speak as to his guilt or innocence of the crime. Melancholy to relate his father, mother, and two sisters are confined in the same prison, and under the same atrocious charge.

Law Changes.—Baron M'Clelland has resigned his seat on the Bench. The Solicitor-General we understand declined the office. It is said that Mr. Leslie Foster will be the new Baron.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

COMMANDER IN CHIEF.—There is a very strong rumour in the best informed circles, that his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland will shortly be appointed to the high and important trust of Commander in Chief of the British army.—*Age.*

The Lord Chancellor of England, under the powers of the late act of parliament, passed for the relief of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, has been pleased to appoint several attornies at law, professors of the Roman Catholic religion, Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

We regret to learn that the injury done to the hay and other crops along the banks of the Nore and Dinan, in consequence of the heavy rain which fell on Thursday last, has been very extensive in many instances.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

A very current rumour prevails in Ireland of a General Election being at hand. We should not be surprised at such an event.—*Berkshire Chro.*

Two Jesuits, resident in this county, have, we understand, pursuant to Act of Parliment, served the necessary notices on the Clerk of the Peace.—*Roscommon Paper.*

The Society of Agriculture, Sciences, and the Arts, of the department of Ain, in France, have offered a prize of 400 francs for the best method of making a pleasant and economical beverage, which shall not cost more than one sous per litre (quart). The last Number of the *Journal des Connaissances Usuelles*, after noticing this offer, gives a great number of receipts for producing a beverage of this description. Amongst others is the following, which may be useful this year in England, on account of the abundance of the fruit required. "Take a sufficient quantity of apples and pears to fill a cask within three inches of the top; bruise them slightly, and place them in the cask by the bung hole; then pour in sufficient water to fill it;—leave this to ferment until the liquor acquires the taste of cider; then draw it off, and replace water as often as it will acquire a sufficient degree of strength." In the cider countries of France where this process is used, the cost of this production does not exceed one penny per gallon.

[illegible]

(From the [illegible])

Judging by the progress of events, there seems to be hardly a chance of this city escaping a Police Establishment. The magistrates have heretofore contended strenuously against encumbering the city with so costly a burthen; and to this moment they are confirmed in all their objections to such a measure; but their objections are unavailing, we understand. New circumstances press the formation of a Police, and the Magistrates must give way. It has been notified to them by the Government, that after the Assizes immediately approaching, the military will not be permitted to aid the Civil power in any manner. The whole *regime* relating to the guarding of the Gaols, the suppression of disturbances, and the various interferences of authority which require the presence of force, is about to be changed—to be left altogether to the civil authorities—and the question that naturally arises upon this design is—how are the magistrates presiding over a population of more than 100,000 souls, to discharge the trust reposed in them with effect? The answer is—by means of a police for the city; there is no other substitute for the usual practice of military assistance. The magistrates are therefore compelled to do one or the other of two things—whatever it may cost them:—either to apply to Government for the Constabulary force, as directed by the Act of 3d George IV. chapter 103—or to desire something especial and peculiar of a similar nature—*a modified system of Police.* In the first case, half the expense of the establishment must be defrayed by the City, the other moiety being contributed by the government; but there is probable ground for believing, that in a short time even this proportion will be withdrawn, and every district be obliged to support the charge of its own police. In the second, there is the example of Dublin, which has a police; for which a tax is raised upon pawnbrokers' licenses. To this latter arrangement it is believed the most respectable of the pawnbrokers of this city are favourable, and upon the ground it is said of the tax, compelling a reform in the body at large, where it is thought to be very necessary—at least that wholesome effect has been produced in Dublin. The pawnbrokers of that city have been satisfied, and so have the public. Now it seems, as far as we understand the actual state of the case, that the question for the public of this city to decide, is—whether the application shall be made to government under the act already alluded to—or whether such a police as exists in Dublin, paid and supported in a similar manner, shall be preferred. One or other they must have and soon—and now is the time to exercise a choice.

By an act of the last Session of Parliament entitled an act to punish offences against the person—considerable additional duties are devolved upon the Magistrates, which it will be impossible for them to discharge fitly, without some strong power either of Constabulary, or something else, to bring parties before them, and to see their orders carried into effect. Moreover it will be also necessary for them to have the assistance of persons learned in the law, to guide them in the discharge of those new duties, which are of a more grave description, than any that have been heretofore imposed upon Magistrates in Ireland. The system of Police appointed for Dublin, has its quota of Barristers distributed among the Police tribunals of the city—and the like would be as proper and as necessary for Cork; and indeed upon the whole the Dublin Police has worked so well, and with so much advantage and ease to the public, that perhaps it will be found the wisest course, to prefer a similar system for Cork—Magistrates paid by salaries—and fees abolished—Barristers to advise in mere matters of Law—and an efficient force of Police, to execute the orders of the Magistrates. We thus place before the public all the information which has reached us—without prejudice, or predilection. Something will be done at once we verily believe—and something by the public is to be expected—wherefore we have not lost a day, in submitting the preceding information. It is contemplated, we understand, to place the licensing of spirit retailers upon the same footing as in England—amenable to the discretion of the Magistrates responsible for the just exercise of their authority. This under proper and just arrangements would be of advantage to society in many essential particulars too obvious to need exposition.

CLONMEL ASSIZES, AUG. 18.

William Hogan and Denis Fogarty, for an assault on Martin M'Donnell, a police constable, at Nenagh, on the 19th March last, pleaded Not Guilty.

Martin M'Donnell examined—Recollects being in Nenagh, where he was sent on duty the 19th March last; was coming down Barrack-street to Prior's house, where he and his comrade were lodging, when he saw a crowd near the door scolding and disposed to be riotous—on his approach Hogan, who was in front of the crowd, closed him, and asked him where he was going; witness drew his bayonet and fixed it on his carbine to defend himself, as the crowd were surrounding him; Hogan seized on the bayonet and another man from behind caught hold of his carbine; witness then collared Hogan, who drew off the bayonet and made several attempts to stab him; finding he could not succeed, he then struck witness on the head with the handle of the bayonet and cut him. Here witness identified Hogan and Fogarty—the latter he saw outside the crowd, throwing stones—it was a market evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock.

Cross-examined by Mr. Glascock—It was a market day at Nenagh, it was by no means wonderful that a crowd would be assembled on such a day—Fogarty was throwing a stone—can't say how far he was from him—Hogan asked him where he was going, and he drew his bayonet—would he swear he made a stab at him without perforating his clothes; stop your chattering, Sir, I ask you, could Hogan make a stab at you without perforating your clothes? Witness repeated he did attempt but could not stab him as he had a hold of him by the collar—did not drink that day but a pint of porter, drank it with his comrade at Prior's, the public house where they generally stopped. How old are you, young gentleman? Witness, 21. Then I tell you you are a beardless boy for that age, and a very inexperienced soldier. Go down (laughter).

His Lordship on examining the witness, remarked, on the impropriety and too great readiness of policemen using their arms on trivial cases. The prisoners had no arms—witness was knocked down—the crowd might have stabbed him down.

Patrick Burke, examined by Mr. O'Dwyer—Is a policeman, and comrade of the last witness—witness merely corroborated that portion of the affair at which he was present, after the last witness had been struck—after Mr. Glascock had excited some more laughter by his cross-examination, the case closed, and his Lordship having charged the Jury, they returned a verdict of guilty against both prisoners, at the same time, from the circumstances developed on the trial, recommending the prisoners to the consideration of his Lordship. The learned judge said, that from the peculiar features of the case, and the recommendation of the Jury, he would consider on the sentence he should pass.

RIOT AT BORRIS-IKANE.

Mr. Hamilton rose to address his Lordship, and said, that in the case of the King against ——— Dobbyn, Esq., he had to humbly move his Lordship that Mr. Dobbyn should be discharged in conformity with the usual practice.—Bills of indictment had been preferred against him for a capital offence, which had been ignored—Mr. Dobbyn was a gentleman of high respectability, and holding a professional situation, which would render further confinement inconvenient. The law, however, respected no person, but as the circumstances attending his committal were now altered, he (Mr. Hamilton) would respectfully submit that Mr. Dobbyn should be discharged.

His Lordship observed, that in such cases he would deal with Mr. Dobbyn as with any other person. If the bills were ignored, and another charge could be preferred against him, it was his Lordship's duty to act towards him as to any one else. His Lordship concluded by ordering that Mr. Dobbyn should appear in Court, and after Proclamation being made, should be discharged. That gentleman accordingly appeared on the table in the custody of the gaoler, and Proclamation being made in the usual manner, was ordered to be discharged. Mr. Dobbyn, after having shaken hands with Mr. Hamilton, his Counsel, and Mr. Cashel, his attorney, immediately left the court.

COURT OF D'OYER HUNDRED—CORK, JULY 17.

A Meeting was held this day, at which William Clear, Esq., was appointed Harbour Commissioner, in the room of Gerard Callaghan, Esq., M.P. The freedom of the city was granted to the Earl of Eldon, Marquis of Chandos, James Sampayo, Esq., and William Woodley, Esq., (as a token of respect for the manner in which he assisted G. B. Low, Esq., in the late conflict with the conspirators at Doneraile). Upon the freedom being moved to James Scott, of Cove, an objection was started by Mr. Burgess Deane, upon the grounds that Mr. Scott had contributed to the Catholic Rent and the O'Connell Fund, and a long discussion followed, which ultimately terminated by the withdrawal of Mr. Scott's name by Alderman Parker, who stated that he was authorised by Mr. Scott to do so. After some routine business, the Court adjourned.

DUBLIN POLICE, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 19.

ALTERING A BILL OF EXCHANGE.

HEAD OFFICE.—Mr. Collingwood Ward, of Essex-quay, appeared on a summons issued at the suit of Mr. William Mosley, of Anglesea-street, to show cause why informations should not be taken against him for illegally detaining a bill of exchange for £18 12s 6d.

It appeared the bill fell due on the 11th inst. and was endorsed by Mr. Ward. It was protested for non-payment. Mr. Mosley sent his clerk on Tuesday to show the protest to Ward, but by mistake he left the bill with him, and on returning to claim it, Ward refused to give it up; in consequence of which Mr. Mosley obtained the summons. In his defence, Ward entered into a long statement of the great respectability of Mr. Johnston, the drawer of the bill, who, he alleged, had lately had a decree of Chancery in his favour, by which he would come into the possession of a large property in November next, with a parcel of other matter quite irrelevant to the case. The Magistrates apprised him that he had subjected himself to a charge of felony by detaining the bill, and advised him to give it up forthwith. This he promised to do, and left the board room with the clerk. Shortly after the latter returned with the bill, but with Ward's endorsement obliterated. An officer was immediately despatched for Ward, and on arriving at the office, he admitted he had effaced his name to get out of the responsibility. Mr. Graves having consulted with Mr. Tudor, and referred to Russell and other writers on criminal law, declared that the prisoner had subjected himself to an indictment for forgery, and that he would take the informations of Mr. Mosley and the clerk against him.—This decision made a deep impression on Ward, and a friend of his, named M'Donagh, who was present, repeatedly cried out for mercy, as Ward was "a poor straight-on Englishman," and had plenty of goods in his shop. The case stands over for further investigation.

A RIOTOUS SOLDIER.

COLLEGE-STREET.—Thomas Halpin, a private of the 8th Hussars, was charged with having, on the preceding night, assaulted a watchman while on his duty, and also broken several lamps in Richmond and Charlemont-streets.

The prisoner, on being called on for his defence, said, that he had got leave to go to the play on that night, had got tipsey, and did not remember any thing else of the matter.

Mr. Byrne, lamp-contractor, said that the price of each lamp was 6s 6d. He would, however, abate a shilling, and only rate them at 5s each.

Mr. Gabbett—Well, the prisoner must repair the damage he has done, and give bail to keep the peace.

On this a sergeant of the regiment, addressing the bench, said, that he was directed by the commanding officer to mention, that he would satisfy the damage, and engage to punish the offender. The sergeant added that the prisoner is but a recruit, and had only been in town a week. He would go bail for his keeping the peace, as he should not be permitted to leave Portobello barracks.

The Bench, as well as all parties concerned, expressed themselves satisfied with this; and the prisoner retired in custody of his sergeant.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, August 22.—Small parcels of new corn of all kinds are coming in. Wheat 25s to 28s per barrel; barley 10s to 12s; oats 10s to 12s generally, 13s to 14s for very heavy. Butter yesterday 76s. to 77s 6d per cwt. No change in flour or Oatmeal. Indian corn 21s to 22s per barrel; do. meal 20s to 21s per bag.

Clonmel, Aug. 18.—We had 447 firkins of Butter at yesterday's market, price for first qualities from 65s. to 66s. 6d. per cwt. Very little new Wheat or Oats yet appearing, we can scarcely quote prices for them: one small parcel of very good new Wheat, 28 stone, obtained 1s. 6d. on Saturday—but the general rate seems to be from 1s. to 1s. [illegible] per stone, and for new Oats 9d. to 10d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

July 19.—The supplies of Corn are moderate, and of [illegible] a fair quantity is reported. The weather continues very [illegible] and from its long continuance the wheat crop must be [illegible] taining injury. The factors ask considerably higher prices [illegible] fine dry parcels of wheat, but the buyers comply with so [illegible] reluctance that only 1s to 2s per quarter advance has been [illegible] on the best samples. In other kinds of grain there is no alteration. There is a fair trade for fresh flour at last quotations.

Arrivals.—English wheat, 1,050 qrs.; barley, 650 qrs.; [illegible] 50 qrs., flour, 3,950 sacks. Foreign wheat, 10,050 qrs.; [illegible] 1,450 qrs.

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