The Waterford Mail.

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

VOL. VII.—No. 634. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1829. PRICE 6d.

TO BE SOLD,

ALL the ESTATE and INTEREST of the Assignees of Messrs. LANGHORNE and BRAILSFORD, and of Mr. THOMAS NEVINS, in TWO LOTS or 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 214 feet in front to the river Suir, and are held for two lives, still in being, or 99 years from the 29th of November, 1808, whichever shall last longest, at yearly Rents amounting to £94 3s. of the late Irish currency.

For further particulars and statement of title, apply to Charles Tandy and Sons, Waterford; or No. 10, Talbot-street, Dublin.

Waterford, Aug. 24.

TO BE LET,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

THAT capital HOUSE and OFFICES, most agreeably situated on the Adelphi, now occupied by the Subscriber.

This House has just been put into complete order—is replete with every domestic convenience—with Coach-House for two Carriages, and Stabling for five Horses, Cow-House, &c.—and a constant supply of Water.

ALSO TO BE SOLD,

A FEE SIMPLE PROPERTY in this City, expectant on the death of a Lady, now near 80 years old, and producing an income of £21 per annum, paid by the Crown.

A PROFIT RENT of £12 10s per annum, for an unexpired term of 41 years, arising out of the Abbey House and Land, near this City.

One third Part, or undivided Interest, in the Large CORN STORE and YARD at Ferrybank—held for a long term of years and subject to £18 per annum late Irish Currency.

A good four-wheel JAUNTING CAR and HARNESS, which has been little run.

Apply to THOMAS NEVINS.

Waterford, Sept. 2, 1829.

TO BE LET,
From the 29th inst., for a term of years,

THE Large PROVISION and CORN STORES with a KILN, in QUEEN-STREET, at present occupied by John Harris, apply to Joseph Strangman.

Waterford 9th mo. 4th, 1829.

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.

CONTRACTS FOR THE YEAR 1830,

For FORAGE for the Horses of the Cavalry &c. in Barracks.

OATS for the Horses of the Cavalry on March or Billet.

FORAGE for the Horses of the Constabulary Police.

STRAW for Bedding for Barracks.

Commissary General's Office, Dublin,
1st September, 1829.

PROPOSALS will be received by the Deputy Commissary General, *until Twelve o'Clock on Thursday, the 1st day of October next,* from Persons desirous to Contract for suppl ing FORAGE for the Horses of the Royal Artillery, Cavalry, and Commissariat Corps of Waggoners *in Barracks,* in the several Counties in Ireland, for One Year, from 25th of December, 1829, to 24th December, 1830, inclusive—and separate Proposals will be received for the Supply of OATS to Horses on March or Billet.

N.B.—By the conditions of the above mentioned Contracts for FORAGE, the Contractor will have the supply also of the Horses of the Mounted Constabulary Police in the same County or set of Counties for the Year, from 1st January to 31st December, 1830 inclusive, but at the increased price of One Penny per Ration.

STAW FOR BARRACK BEDDING.

Proposals will also be received *until Twelve o'Clock on Monday, the 12th day of October next,* from Persons desirous to Contract for supplying STRAW in the several Counties in Ireland, for the use of his Majesty's Barracks situated therein, for the year from 25th December, 1829, to 24th December, 1830, inclusive.

The proposals for these different Contracts to be made only on Forms, which may be obtained at this Office any day between 10 and 4 o'clock, after Monday, the 7th inst.

The Proposals to be sealed—addressed to *"The Deputy Commissary General,"* and marked on the outside, *"Tender for Forage Contract,"* or *"Oat Contract,"* or *"Straw Contract,"* as the case may be; and if transmitted by post, to be put under cover to *"The Principal Clerk, War-Office, Dublin Castle,"* with the word *"Commissariat"* written on the left corner.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
5th August, 1829.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that on the 30th of July last, as Mr. Lucas was on his way to Mitchelstown, he was fired at on the mail-coach road, about three miles and a half from Fermoy, and several slugs passed through his clothes.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the person or persons concerned in the above outrage, are pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

ONE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person or persons concerned in said outrage (except the person or persons who fired the shot) who shall within six months from the date hereof give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party concerned.

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

DUBLIN CASTLE,
5th August, 1829.

WHEREAS it has been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that a party of persons, called Orangemen, on their return home after dining together in the vicinity of Arney-bridge, were attacked by a large assemblage of persons called Ribbonmen, (who had been previously dislodged from a position which they had taken on the mountain between Florence-court, and Swadlinbar) when one man of the Orange party was piked to death, and six others wounded, three of whom have since died.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the person or persons concerned in this barbarous murder, are pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

TWO HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person or persons (except those actually concerned in the commission of the murder) who shall give such information as may lead to the apprehension and conviction of the persons concerned, not already apprehended.

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

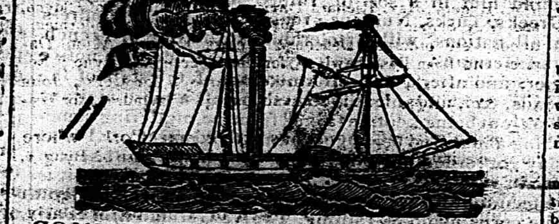
QUAYS.

THE COMMISSIONERS of WATERFORD HARBOUR HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, That they will receive PROPOSALS for RAISING and COPING the QUAY, extending from Rose-lane to the East end of the Adelphi Terrace, and inserting in said Quay a FLIGHT of PUNCHED STONE STEPS.

A Plan and Specification may be seen on application to the Secretary, with whom Proposals, Sealed, and addressed to the "Quay Committee," are to be left on or before the 14th inst.

By Order,
GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Secretary.

Ballast Office, Sept. 4.



COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

THE Waterford and Bristol STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY respectfully inform the Public that the order of Sailing from Waterford of their Vessels, the CITY OF WATERFORD and NORA CREINA, with Passengers, Goods, and Cattle, is fixed for the following Three Months, in the under-mentioned order:—

CITY OF WATERFORD,
ON WEDNESDAYS.

Wednesday, Sept. 2	8	Morning.
9	12	Noon.
16	8	Morning.
23	12	Noon.
30	7	Morning.
Oct. 7	9	Morning.
14	7	Morning.
21	10	Morning.
28	2	Afternoon.
Nov. 4	9	Morning.
11	2	Afternoon.
18	9	Morning.
25	2	Afternoon.

NORA CREINA,
ON SATURDAYS.

Saturday Aug. 29	12	Noon.
Sept. 5	8	Morning.
12	12	Noon.
19	8	Morning.
26	12	Noon.
Oct. 3	8	Morning.
10	12	Noon.
17	8	Morning.
24	12	Noon.
31	12	Noon.
Nov. 7	8	Morning.
14	12	Noon.
21	8	Morning.
28	12	Noon.

The Company are induced to make the change in the departure of the NORA CREINA from 12 o'clock Noon to 8 o'clock Morning, on the alternate Saturdays, in order to secure, with probable certainty, her arrival at Bristol in time to take advantage of the tide up to that Port on the following day, and so prevent her detention at the mouth of the Bristol River for several hours waiting for its flow—thus rendering it extremely probable in all ordinary cases, of landing the Passengers and Live Stock of both Vessels within the short space of from twenty-two to twenty-six hours from their time of Sailing.

The CITY OF WATERFORD Sails every SATURDAY, and the NORA CREINA every WEDNESDAY, on tides from Bristol.

For Freight or passage, apply to
JOHN BOGAN, Agent.

Bristol Steam Packet Office, Mall,
Waterford, 24th August, 1829.

DUBLIN CASTLE,
4th August, 1829.

WHEREAS it hath been represented to the Lord Lieutenant, that John Brien, who was to have given evidence at the next Assizes, on the trial of persons concerned in the affray at Borrisokane, was murdered on the 17th July, within half a mile of that place.

Now we, the Lord Lieutenant, for the better apprehending and bringing to justice the persons concerned in the above murder, are pleased hereby to offer a Reward of

THREE HUNDRED POUNDS

to any person or persons (except the person who actually committed the murder) who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the party concerned.

By his Grace's command,
W. GREGORY.

☞ Surgeon GOSS, from London, may be consulted personally, or by letter, every day (Sunday excepted), until the 1st October, at No. 31, Kildare street Dublin.

"Non est vivere sed valere vita—MARTIAL.
"Life is only Life, when blest with Health."

THE highest System of Ethics is to confine within due bounds, and thus to regulate the Passions; unrestrained, and insubordinate, they impetuously destroy those barriers which Religion and Morality have made sacred; to curb but not annihilate them, appears the lesson of prudence, best calculated to limit their effervescence.

Every disorganization of the human frame, requires great medical knowledge to remedy, and the public welfare is promoted when professional men (disregarding the suggestions of the envious and interested) devote their studies to the treatment of those complaints generated by imprudence, and the ebullition of the passions at an unguarded moment. "The strength of a nation consists in the health of the People;" but it is melancholy to reflect on the daily sacrifice to the ignorance of unfeeling empyricism, and to counteract, as far as possible, its further ravages, we offer to suffering humanity, the result of our own experience in the various diseases of Debility. The unwary victim of solitary vice (early acquired at school, before reason has asserted her right over the mind), will in contemplating his powerless state, become susceptible of enlivening sensations, in knowing that the most complicated state of exhaustion may be roused into manly energy. Intense study—immoderate anxiety—long residence in tropical Climes, and many other causes, will frequently derange the Nervous System; in such cases we can hold out an assurance of re-animation, by medicines which have long answered the sanguine hopes of Patients of both sexes.

That bane to human happiness, SYPHILIS, can now be treated fearlessly, the improved state of Medical Science having divested its antidote of those distressing properties that so long rendered its exhibition uncertain and harrassing. Some peculiarities incidental to the softer sex have not escaped our attention; in which mildness, combined with efficacy, has superceded the means usually adopted. In fine, our system is unique, peculiarity energetic, and eminently successful.

Educated in London, schooled in our professional attainments by its splendid Medical Characters, and having been able, personally, to compare with admiration the British Surgical practice with the Continental, our pretensions to superiority (in a branch we have selected) are matured by experience, which is evinced by the daily applications we receive, even from distant countries. Daily attendance is given for personal consultation; and letters from the country are immediately answered—these must contain a remittance for Advice and Medicines, which can be forwarded to any part of the world, however distant.

GOSS and CO., M.R.C., Surgeons,
No. 11, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, London.

Just Published (Eighteenth Edition) 1. THE ÆGIS OF LIFE, a familiar commentary on the above Diseases; 2. HYGEIANA, addressed exclusively to the Female Sex. May be had at 20, Paternoster-row, London; Porter, 72, Grafton-street, Dublin; and of all booksellers. Price 5s.

☞ Surgeon Goss will leave Dublin on the 1st October.

The county Cork grand jury have agreed in the propriety of establishing a general hospital for the county and city of Cork.

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Sept. 5.—New corn of all kinds, particularly of wheat, was in abundant supply yesterday; in the morning wheat brought from 28s to 30s per barrel, but fell during the day to 26s to 28s; barley 12s to 14s; oats 10s to 11s. In flour, oatmeal, and Indian corn no change since our last. Butter 65s per cwt. downwards according to quality; about 600 firkins at the crane yesterday. No alteration in other articles.

Dublin Corn Exchange, Sept. 1.—There was a very good supply of new wheat at market to-day, which met a heavy sale at a reduction of 2s per barrel, and had a further decline at the close of the market; bere fell 6d and new oats 3d to 6d. per barrel. Wheat new, 29s to 33s; old, 34s to 38s; oats new, 12s to 14s 6d, do. old 13s to 15s; bere, 15s 6d to 14s 3d.

Clonmel Sept. 1.—The weather has been so remarkably fine for the last few days, that little corn has made its appearance; wheat is therefore at 1s 6d to 1s 7d per stone, with an allowance, in some instances; Oats is at 8d to 9d per stone; of Bere and Barley scarcely any is appearing, prices nominally as quoted last week. Butter 64s 6d to 63s per cwt.

Liverpool, Aug. 31.—The business in the grain market on Tuesday was to a very limited amount, but owing to the previous unsettled weather an advance of 3d to 4d per bushel on wheat, and ½d to 1d per 45lbs. on oats was realized and although the weather on Saturday became more settled, and the market again dull, fine wheats commanded 3d to 4d per 70lbs. and American flour 2s to 3s per brl. above the rates of Tuesday.

Sept. 1.—For some choice parcels of wheat an advance was realized at this morning's market, but the general runs barely exceeded the quotations of this day se'nnight, and very little disposition to purchase. The Irish new wheats sold at 9s 3d to 9s 6d per 70lbs. Oats were ½d to 1d per 45lbs. cheaper; fine qualities of old are not plentiful. No new have yet appeared.

Provisions.—We had a very dull week in butters, both dry and pickled; the former is 2s to 3s, and the latter 3s per cwt. cheaper. Bacon maintains its price, though the demand is rather limited. Waterford butter, 60s to 62s per cwt.

London Corn Exchange, Aug. 31.—Our supply of new wheat this morning was immense, and although some of it was rather rough, owing to the weather, it was good upon the whole. Prices were considerably affected, the best samples not being able to obtain within from 6s to 8s per quarter of last Monday's prices, with a considerable quantity unsold. Foreign wheat was extremely dull, but without any alteration of price. Barley, owing to the small arrival, fully supported our last quotation. Beans and peas were 2s per quarter cheaper, a large quantity of new peas having appeared on the stands. Oats were 1s per quarter lower, the supply being large, and the demand having slackened at this season of the year. In other articles there was no alteration.

Wheat, 70s to 78s; rye, 28s to 30s; barley, 20s to 34s; malt, 50s to 58s; white peas, 32s to 34s; boilers, 36s to 38s; grey peas, 38s to 40s; small beans, 34s to 36s; tick ditto, 30s to 34s; oats, potato, 26s to 29s; ditto Poland, 24s to 27s; ditto feed, 16s to 24s; flour, 60s to 65s; rapeseed, £23 to £26.

Importations Last Week.—English wheat, 1,268 qrs.; barley, 499 qrs.; malt, 391 qrs.; oats, 2,639 qrs.; rye — qrs.; beans, 491 qrs.; peas, 787 qrs., flour, 3832 sacks. Irish wheat, — qrs.; barley, — qrs.; oats, 4740 qrs. Foreign wheat, 18,110 qrs.; barley, 590 qrs.; oats, 53,830 qrs.; beans, 60 qrs.; peas, 180 qrs. American flour, 730 barrels.

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 2.—There are again good arrivals of foreign corn, but not much English. The quantity of flour is fair. The trade for wheat to-day is heavy, most of the new samples left on Monday are so damp as to be nearly unsaleable; good old wheat in consequence is no cheaper to-day. Barley, beans, and peas, are unaltered. Good heavy oats maintain their prices.

Arrivals.—English wheat, 2,450 qrs.; barley 2,270 qrs.; oats 2,450 qrs.; flour 4,800 sacks. Irish oats 800 qrs. Foreign wheat 10,050 qrs.; barley 1,100 qrs.; oats 8,150 qrs.

Irish Provisions.—There is no alteration in beef or pork. Butters continue very heavy. Bacon is offered on rather lower terms, without facilitating sales to any extent.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—Sept. 1, Alert, Symons—and Resolution, Williams, Cardiff, coals—Betsey, Thomas, Cardiff, coals (for Arthurstown)—Gleaner, Rosser, Swansea, coals (for Ross)—Patriot, M'Carthy, do. do.—Spencer Wynne, Roberts, Carnarvon, slates.—2d, Elizabeth, Fisher, Cardiff, coals—Clonmel, Davis, London, general cargo—Herefordshire, Lowday, Liverpool, salt—Edward, Grissard, Newport, coals—Robert Boyle, Allen, Newport and Bristol, coals and iron—Betsey, Rees, Swansea, culm—Unity, Power—and St. Patrick, Veale, Newport, coals—Margaret, Mulcahy, Swansea, do.—3d, Elizabeth, Bond, Falmouth, ballast—Sultan, Read, London, general cargo—Catherine and Fanny, Jones, Newport, iron—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol, general cargo—Albion, Barry, Newport, coals—Devonshire, Lowther, Swansea, culm—Mary Ann, Peterson, Cardiff, coals and iron (for Ross).

SAILED—Sept. 1, Ann, Robinson, St. John's, Newfoundland, general cargo and passengers—Ann, Harding, Gloucester, oats—Hibernia, Driscoll, Baltimore, ballast.—2d, City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol, general cargo—Fame, Law, Ayr, ballast—Shannon, Doyle, Swansea, flour.—3d, Gipsy, Owen, Liverpool, general cargo—Mary and Susannah, Carew, Cork, coals—Marys, Byers, Belfast, wine—H. M. Cutter, Skylark, Lieut. Hudson, on a cruise.

4th, Wind at 8 a.m., W.S.W.

Arrived from Waterford—At Southampton, Aug. 29, Prosperous, Mitchell—At Deal, Sept. 1, and sailed for London, Malcolm, Pond—Waterford, Hodge.

BIRTHS.

On Monday last, Mrs. John Cahill, of King-street, was safely delivered of two boys; the same day, in the same street, directly opposite the door, Mrs. Grandy, of a son and daughter; same day, and in the same street, Mrs. M'Can, of a daughter!!! It is satisfactory to add, that the mothers and children are all well.

In Palace Row, Dublin, on the 1st inst. the lady of John Hely Hutchinson, Esq., M. P. county of Tipperary, of a son.

On the 23d of August, at Inniscarra Glebe, the lady of Lieut. Col. Beresford, M. P. of a daughter.

MARRIED,

On the 29th ult., at St. Margaret's church, London, by the Rev. Mr. Gordon, Charles Parsons, Esq., of the county of Wexford, to Miss West, late of Clifton, Bristol.

In Dublin, Rev. Richard Bentley Gordon, Vicar of Duncormack, county of Wexford, to Eliza Geraldine, youngest daughter of the late Rev. George S. Howse.

On the 27th ult., at St. George's church, Dublin, Matthew Forde, Esq., to Lady Harriet Savage.

At Bishop's Court, Lieut. Col. Edward Day, Bengal Army, to Mary, daughter of the late Patrick Trant, Esq. of Dingle, county of Kerry.

In London, William Thomas Jemmett, Esq., Barrister at law, to Laura, eldest daughter of Sir Edward B. Sugden, Solicitor General.

In Cork, on Tuesday, William Gosnell, jun. Esq., of that city, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late John M'Cay M'Donald, Esq., of Sunday's-well.

DIED,

Yesterday morning, at Tramore, Mrs. Dunford, wife of Mr. Daniel Dunford, of this city, merchant. She was a most affectionate wife and mother, and a sincere friend.

Monday morning, Mr. Patrick Wall. He was for many years a respectable tanner of this city.

In Boyle, John Barbor, Esq., formerly of the Longford Militia, and on the half pay of the 103d regiment of foot.

On the 20th ult, at Kilmallock, Francis Peare, Esq. M.D.

In Portman-square, London, Sir Henry Cann Lippincott, Bart., of Stoke park, near Bristol.

On Monday, at Cashel, of cholera, after a few hours' indisposition, Major Green, Commanding Officer of the division of his regiment, the 70th, stationed in that city. Major Green was brother to John Green, of Green Mount, in the county Limerick, Esq.

At Portsmouth, on the 21st ult., Thomas Staughton Denny, Esq., brother of the Rev. E. M. Denny, Rector of Tralee. His death was quite sudden, having dined with the officers of the 2d bat. 60th regt. the day previous.

At Youghal, Eliza, relict of Lieut. Trotter, R.N.

In Canada, Bridget, wife of Colonel Hamilton, and daughter of Major Colclough, of Kildaven, county Carlow.

London letters of Monday contain melancholy anticipations from the effects of the series of storms which prevailed throughout England during the last week, from the failure of eminent houses in the woollen line, and from the state of the manufacturers generally.

BATTLE OF NAVARIN—COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN DICKENSON.

PORTSMOUTH.—The long expected trial of Captain Dickenson of the Genoa, for his conduct at the battle of Navarin, commenced on Wednesday, on board the Victory, now laid up at Portsmouth. The Court was crowded by persons of the first rank in the naval, military, and civil departments. The officers composing the court were—Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, President; Vice Admiral Sir Henry Blackwood, Rear-Admiral Otway, Capt. Munday, Captain Schomberg, Captain Elliot, Capt. Ingilby, and Captain Gordon. The proceedings against Captain Dickenson were conducted by the Advocate-General, and the accused was assisted in his defence by a legal adviser.

There are six charges against Captain Dickenson, founded on a correspondence between the Lords of the Admiralty and Sir Edward Codrington, of which the following is a copy:—"1. That from not making proper use of the springs directed by the orders of Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, of the 19th October, 1827, to be placed on the anchors, the broadside of the Genoa was not directed to her regular opponent in the Ottoman line; and that in such position she could not fire any of her guns, except those of stern and quarters, without endangering the Asia, and others of the allied squadrons on the larboard side; and the Albion and others, on her starboard side; that, consequently, the shots which injured the Asia, and which came in that direction, were apparently fired by the Genoa.—2. That the Genoa did positively fire into the Albion, which ship had an English ensign at her mast-head to prevent such mistakes. 3. That Captain Dickenson, having been reproved by Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Codrington, for not using springs, accounting for it by the inability to get men from the guns; nevertheless it was asserted in the ship's log-book that springs were used. 4. That the log says that the Genoa had three Ottoman ships opposed to her on the starboard side, three 60 gun frigates on her larboard side a-head, and a double-banked frigate astern. 5. That Captain Dickenson reported Captain Bathurst as killed, and procured the Surgeon's signature to the same, although he did not die until the next morning, and retained his faculties to give orders during the whole time of the battle, by which he gained an honorary distinction, which perhaps might not otherwise have been conferred upon him. 6. That the refitting of the Genoa for leaving Navarin was unjustifiably slow; and that the same slackness prevailed on her way to Malta. 7. That the Genoa's mast was suffered, to go by the board for want of being secured. 8. That the Genoa fired after the battle was over, to the probable injury of the ships of the allied squadron. And for handing a round Robin to the Admiral from the ship's company, expressing their wishes that Captain Dickenson should retain the command of the Genoa to England, to which command the Admiral had appointed Captain Irby."

Sir Edward Codrington was the first witness called in, and the court having decided on taking the charges seriatim, the gallant Admiral's testimony was wholly confined to the neglect of the general order for the use of springs on the anchors, so as to enable the ships of the allied squadron to keep an effective position against their opponents. At the commencement of the action the Genoa was under the command of Captain Bathurst, who had taken the position assigned in the engagement by a manœuvre that could not be surpassed. Unfortunately, however, Captain Bathurst was mortally wounded at the very beginning of the engagement, and Captain Dickenson, being the next senior officer, assumed the controul of the Genoa, when it appeared that she made no use of her springs, and consequently her broadside could not be brought to bear on her opponent in the Ottoman squadron, without endangering the allied ships on her larboard and starboard side. The stern and quarter guns only of the Genoa could be directed against the enemy.

Captain Curzon of the Asia, and Captain Robert L. Baynes, Commander of the same ship, were then examined, in support of the first charge. Capt. Curzon, from the heavy fire the Asia had sustained, was led to believe, that some of the Genoa's shot had been thrown into her, but on examination none such was found—the English shot is always marked with a broad arrow. The Court adjourned at four o'clock.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

The Court proceeded this morning with the investigation into the second charge, namely—"with the Genoa having fired into the Albion, which ship had an English ensign at her head to prevent such mistakes."

Capt. Ommaney, the commander of the Albion, was examined at very great length. He admitted that it was not impossible the Genoa might have thrown some shot into the Albion without knowing it, although a white ensign was hoisted to guard against any mistake; but the smoke was very thick during the action, and there were several small Turkish vessels between the two ships. No English shot were observed to have struck the Albion when she was under repair.

Captain Drake and Mr. Wm. White, master of the Albion, deposed that the Albion suffered no damage, nor had any person been hurt by the shot which was supposed to come from the Genoa.

The Court then proceeded to the third charge, that of Captain Dickenson being reproved for not using springs on the cables, when it was entered in the log-book that they had been used.

Sir E. Codrington, before giving his evidence, stated to the Court, that when he wrote to the Admiralty, he had no idea that he would be compelled to substantiate the charges before a court martial, on oath. Much of his information was derived merely through report, and it was impossible for him to prove each charge.

The Court held that it would be sufficient for him to speak to what came under his own immediate knowledge.

Sir Edward Codrington in reference to the third charge, stated that he could only support it on the admission of Captain Dickenson, who, on being reproved for not using springs, had assigned as a cause that he could not get his men away from the guns.

The Court adjourned precisely at four o'clock until next morning.

THIRD DAY—FRIDAY.

The court assembled at half-past nine o'clock.

Mr. Henry Gyles, signal midshipman of the Genoa, was called and examined as to the third charge—of Captain Dickenson being reproved for not using springs. He stated that as far as he could recollect the situations of the ships, the Asia, Genoa, and Albion—the Genoa's head was more to the northward than the Asia.

By the Court.—He did not think that the Genoa's position was ever such that she could have fired into the Albion.

Commander Robinson, late a lieutenant of the Genoa, who proved the log upon the first day, read an extract from the log as a part of the third charge as to Captain Dickenson being reproved for not using springs. He stated that it was about an hour after the action had commenced, the Genoa altered her position a little, rather obliquely from her opponent; she was completely abreast of her before. It then became necessary to train the guns forward. Occasionally, when the smoke permitted, he could see the Genoa's opponent; she was a line 74 gun-ship. It was about this period that the springs were made use of. The springs acted immediately. He observed the Albion during the action; her bow and her larboard broadside were towards the Genoa. He never saw the Genoa in such a position that her foremost guns could fire into the Albion. He could not get a gun to bear upon her, even if he wished it. Captain Bathurst was wounded and carried below about forty minutes after the action had commenced. After Captain Bathurst was wounded, the springs were properly used when necessary. He was of opinion that no officer could show more anxiety than Capt. Dickenson did during the action, and afterwards. At intervals when he saw the Albion, he distinctly observed the white ensign at her foretop head. When the men were asked the first time to haul the springs, they manifested a reluctance, but not so the second occasion, which he attributed to the presence of Captain Dickenson. It was the fire of the Genoa that silenced her opponent. He never heard that any order had been given by Capt. Bathurst after he had been wounded and carried below.

Lieutenant Sturt, of the Genoa, was next called:—He, upon the first day, attested the log book, and examined as to the 4th charge; in which the log stated that the Genoa had three Ottoman ships opposed to her, &c., and such being not the case, this witness read over the entry in the log, which stated such to be the case, and testified to its accuracy. The Genoa was lying in a parallel line with her opponent.

By Captain Dickenson.—The Genoa had every gun engaged on the starboard side. When he saw him (Capt. D.) on the lower deck, he was then encouraging the men to haul in the spring, and stimulating them by his example.

By the Court:—Captain Dickenson was about five minutes on the lower deck, and he left it when the spring was hauled in sufficiently. He recollects seeing Sir Edward Codrington on board the Genoa, on the evening of the day of the battle.—He heard the Admiral express his approbation of the fine style in which the Genoa took up her position, and the gallant manner in which she maintained it.

Captain Curzon was next examined as to the 4th charge, as to the mis-statements in the log book. He thought the account certainly erroneous, as far as it implied that she could engage all those ships mentioned.

Captain Ommaney's evidence corroborated the last witness. The Court was about to rise, when Captain Dickenson wished to offer a few observations. Sir Henry Blackwood told him they would be better reserved for his defence.

The Court adjourned until nine o'clock next day.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY, AUGUST 29.

The Court went on to the charge of the alleged false return of Captain Bathurst as killed, when he was only wounded, and survived the battle.

The Vice Admiral produced the original return of the killed and wounded of the Genoa, with the signature of Captain Dickenson, which was deliver'd to him later than all the other returns of the fleet; in fact, he had kept the despatches open for it, that the correct account of the killed and wounded should accompany them. The first entry was Captain Bathurst "killed," to which was annexed, in Sir Edward Codrington's hand-writing, a memorandum, stating that he was not killed, but "severely wounded, and died during the night." Upon reference to the log, it appeared that the time of Captain Bathurst's death was stated in two different ways—1st, that he was mortally wounded at three o'clock on the 20th of October, and that then Lieutenant Dickenson took the command; and 2dly, on the 21st of October was an entry, that Capt. Bathurst had died at two o'clock, A. M., when Captain Dickenson took the command. Sir Edward Codrington remarked upon this discrepancy, and added, that when he had subsequently reproved Captain Dickenson for having made this false return, the latter said it was a mistake; but Sir Edward rejoined, "Yes, but it is a very serious mistake for you and the surgeon to have put your names to it, particularly after having conducted me to Captain Bathurst in the cockpit, and heard me converse with him. Luckily, however for you, I observed it in time to correct the error by a note with my own name to it, or you and the surgeon might have been in a serious scrape with the Lord High Admiral."

Sir Henry Blackwood (a member of the Court.)—Am I to understand that he made this return of Captain Bathurst's having been killed to you during the action?

Sir Edward Codrington.—No; but in the list which he afterwards officially transmitted, and which was, in fact, the last sent in. The delay in transmitting it, in fact, caused the despatches to be five or six days later in England than they would otherwise have been, for the wind shifted before the bearer reached Ancona. Sir Edward then proceeded to untie a series of papers which he held in his hand, for the apparent purpose of preparing for his further examination. "Here," said he to the Judge Advocate, "is Mr. Croker's letter, which accompanied that sent out to me from the Admiralty, signed by Lord Howard de Walden, who was [illegible] by the Earl of Dudley to convey [illegible] communications respecting the foreign honorary distinctions, which were to be delivered to my officers. Mr. Croker's letter was not dated, and had not the form of an official letter, for it began, 'Mr. Croker presents his compliments to Sir Edward Codrington,' &c., and the tenour

of it was, that in distributing the insignia of the orders conferred upon the Captains and Commanders who had fought in the battle (which were at the same time transmitted to me in a box), I should give one of those of the Order of St. Anne to Capt. Dickenson."

The Judge-Advocate.—I have not that paper, although I recollect my attention was called to it by you, Sir Edward.

Sir Edward Codrington.—What not that paper? is it possible the Admiralty have not sent down the communication made by Mr. Croker to me on the subject of Captain Dickenson's Order of St. Anne, which led to my reply to the Lord High Admiral, and indeed on which this question of the honorary distinctions has arisen.

The Judge-Advocate.—No; I have it not among the papers sent down to me by the Admiralty. I admit that I had notice of this letter long ago.

Sir Edward Codrington.—Then I cannot withhold my astonishment at this extraordinary fact, and more particularly when Mr. Croker says in his other letters to me, that I am the person called upon to substantiate these charges; so that he calls upon me officially, and against my will, to do a thing, and he keeps back an essential part of the evidence by which it is to be done.

The Court.—But, Sir Edward, if you have this evidence, you can produce it.

Sir Edward Codrington—All I can say is, that here is this extraordinary letter of Mr. Croker's to me, which came out to the Mediterranean, with the letter of Lord Howard de Walden from the Foreign Office, and the box of orders, and the court shall have it, if they please. Sir Edward then placed the letter on the table, adding, that he presumed it was an original and an official document, from the manner in which it had come into his hands, although it had no date or signature. He further said, that upon receiving it he made a complaint to the Lord High Admiral, and requested a receipt for the letter which he had so sent. His reason for being so particular in requiring this receipt was, that he had just before sent to the Admiralty by order copies of two secret papers of importance, which belonged to the government; he demurred to their application to him for them, and then required a receipt which he never got; he was therefore more disposed to be particular on the next occasion. The date of the communications accompanying Mr. Croker's letter was the 24th of December, 1827, and in answer to questions from the Court, he added, that he had no doubt the official return of the killed and wounded in the battle of Navarino, with his accompanying memorandum of the error in Captain Bathurst's case, had been received by the Admiralty before those communications had left London.

Upon a reference to the *London Gazette* it was ascertained that the despatches of the battle of Navarino had reached Downing-street on the 9th of November.

Sir Henry Blackwood.—If Sir Edward Codrington conceived this insertion of the casualty to be intentional on the part of Captain Dickenson, and to be done for the cause assigned—namely, a hope, by the mis-statement, of receiving additional honours, how comes it that Sir Edward did not return his report to him at the time?

Sir Edward Codrington.—I will tell you. I had been obliged, as I have mentioned, to detain the despatches for this particular return, after I had received every other in the fleet, being anxious of course, not to create alarm all over England, by sending off a return not including the Genoa. So placed, I did not wish to cause further delay by sending the return back to Captain Dickenson for correction, and more particularly as he had himself conducted me down to the Genoa's cockpit on the night of the action, where I had ocular demonstration that Captain Bathurst, instead of having been killed in the action, as he was falsely described in the return, was only wounded, and was, at the time when I saw him after the battle was over, coolly and collectedly explaining to me what he had done in the action. With this opportunity, then, of judging for myself, I, as commanding officer, made the marginal correction in the return, and mentioned it afterwards to Capt. Dickenson.

Sir H. Blackwood.—Then this being done after the battle, and after the death of Capt. Bathurst, what are the motives for the act which you say you impute to Captain Dickenson?

Sir Edward Codrington.—Give me leave to say, that it is putting me into a difficult position to require from me an opinion upon the motives which influence other men's conduct.

Sir H. Blackwood.—Perhaps so. Well, then, the reasons.

Sir Edward Codrington.—I can state the effect of the act better than the reasons which governed it, in producing the letter calling on me to give him the additional order. But all I conceive I am called upon to prove here is, to produce the official return by Captain Dickenson of Capt. Bathurst's death, which I prove to be false, and my opinion is, that he must have stated it, knowing it to have been untrue; and here is the fact, that he got another honorary distinction by such mis-statement.

In answer to further questions from the court, Sir Edward Codrington said, that no reason was assigned for the delay of the return of the killed and wounded on board the Genoa. In re-fitting—in every single thing, in fact—he had to complain of that ship. In the conversation in the cockpit with Captain Bathurst, Captain Dickenson and the surgeon were present; in fact, the place was crowded; but he did not recollect seeing Lieutenant Smith, nor who lighted him down in particular. Rumours reached him that his evidence upon this point was to be controverted.—He said to Captain Bathurst that he beheld with delight the manner in which the Genoa was brought into the harbour and anchored; but to that part alone was his admiration confined, and it gave him the highest gratification to be able to console Captain Bathurst in his dying moments with that tribute. He had expressed no other approval whatever. He repeated, that he had heard his evidence upon this point was impugned, but after ruminating upon it over and over again, he adhered to his former statement.

The President.—Have you any reason to know that other persons who were wounded had, in like manner, with Captain Bathurst, been named or returned as killed?—Answer.—None whatever.

The Court.—Captain Dickenson, have you any questions to ask Sir Edward Codrington upon this head of the charge?—Answer.—I have, Sir, several questions to ask him.

Captain Dickenson.—I beg to ask Sir Edward Codrington if I did not officially and personally report to him when Captain Bathurst was mortally wounded about eight o'clock in the evening of the 20th October? I have stated that he took me down to the cockpit when I went on board the Genoa in the evening after the action, and introduced me to the cabin in the cockpit where his captain lay.

But that is not to what I allude; did I not report to you his wound, I mean on board the Asia? I don't believe you did. I know a boat came to me in the evening with an officer to report Capt. Bathurst's situation. I do not think it was Capt. Dickenson who did so, but somebody else.

Do you remember at the same time I have now alluded to, and in your own cabin, where you were seated when I first went on board the Asia, telling me that we must prepare for sea, and go out that night—that we could not stay there from the probability of being burnt, and my replying, that it was next to impossible the Genoa could proceed to sea that night; that both our catheads were shot away; that we must cut or slip from one or both anchors; that our mizen mast must go; that I was much afraid the mainmast would share the same fate; and that there was only one shroud standing on the two masts? I don't remember it, nor do I believe that one word of this took place, for I had no intention of sending a single ship out of the port on that night. The Asia herself could not have gone had the emergency been ever so great; so that nothing of the kind could possibly have occurred.

Did the French Admiral, de Rigny, confer with you on the subject, and say that it would not be wise for you to go to sea that night? Certainly not; I believe his own ship would have been as unequal for it as mine.

The President.—Was Admiral de Rigny present with you when the officer came on board the Asia to report Captain Bathurst's wound? No, he was not.

Captain Dickenson.—Do you remember an officer being sent from the Genoa after my interview with you, and when I returned to the ship, further stating, that on reviewing the defects of the Genoa, upon my return on board, it was utterly impossible, without the greatest danger? I am not aware of having had any such interview with you. I never contemplated the Genoa going to sea that night; and the only communication that I remember having had from the Genoa, was an officer coming on board to report that Captain Bathurst was mortally wounded.

Do you remember at the same time, when speaking of the battle that you said you did not know how it would be taken in England; at all events, you Captain-Lieutenants will most likely be promoted? I venture to say not one word of that did or could pass, even if I had seen you there. Nothing of the kind happened. As to the way in which the battle would be taken in England, I of course must have known it would be taken in the way that all other successfully fought battles had been taken, but none of this conversation, in point of fact, occurred.

The Court said that the time of adjournment (4 o'clock) had arrived, and inquired if Captain Dickenson had closed his cross-examination. Captain Dickenson replied "Certainly not," for he had several more questions to ask Sir Edward Codrington, and he likewise wished to call Captain Sturt upon certain parts of their conversation.

The court then said they must adjourn the further proceedings until 9 o'clock on Monday morning; and they were adjourned accordingly.

The most intense interest pervaded the court during this examination and cross-examination of Sir Edward Codrington, who spoke coolly and deliberately; while on the other hand, Captain Dickenson put his questions specifically and plainly, and in the same collected tone and manner.

LONDON—MONDAY, AUGUST 31.

The following letter from Paris has brought us intelligence of considerable interest. It is the more important, says the *Courier*, as we know it to be correct; and our readers will observe, that it confirms the statement which we made on Friday last, respecting the probability of a speedy termination of hostilities in the East. Count Guilleminot who dated his despatches on the same day as our Ambassador, gives an unfavourable, but faithful account of the disorganization of the Turkish troops, and the exhaustion of their resources. It was indeed the conviction that further resistance was growing impracticable, from the want of means and the apathy of the people, which dispelled the blindness of the Sultan, and made the Reis Effendi express the sentiments on which Count Guilleminot founds his hopes of peace. Till then, no idea of opening a negociation had been entertained unless an armstice were concluded as the first step. But the Russians, knowing the weakness of their opponents, and seeing difficulties vanish on all sides before them, would not consent to a measure which would check their triumphant march, and might possibly give time to collect fresh troops and fresh spirits to resist them. When Count Guilleminot wrote, the approach of danger had become so imminent, that the demand for an armistice was understood to be abandoned, and an intimation had been given, that negociations might commence without such a preliminary. That any more decided step had been taken, can only be learned by future advices. Whether the Reis Effendi would send a Turkish Plenipotentiary to meet the Russians in their advance, or whether the Allied Ambassadors would consider themselves authorised, in consequence of the intimation conveyed to them by that minister, to interpose as mediators, must necessarily remain for the present an object of conjecture. But that either one or the other of these two modes has been adopted we have strong reasons to suppose. As to the Greek question, the Sultan seems to have conceded the whole point, and to hesitate only as to the manner in which the recognition of the independence of Greece is to be made known to the world.

The following is the letter to which we allude, followed by extracts from the *Gazette de France* of Sunday, which also possess considerable interest:—

Paris, Saturday, half-past four, p. m.

"OFFICIAL NEWS FROM CONSTANTINOPLE.

"Some fresh particulars, brought by the despatches dated 7th instant, from Constantinople, to the French Government, have transpired. The Count Guilleminot, as I stated to you before, gives a very unfavourable account of the state of the Turkish troops and resources, and of the spirit that animates the Janissaries; and he looks to a speedy termination of hostilities by a treaty of peace. As to the Greek question, it is almost considered as settled. The Sultan consents to the recognition of the independence of Greece; but the point now in dispute is the manner in which that recognition is to be made known to the world. The Ambassadors insist upon the recognition being made known by a public document (Hatti Scherif.) The Sultan had not consented to this when the courier left, on the 7th, but the Ambassadors seemed to be confident that he would finally yield this point. The progress made in the negociations is considered here to be very important, and the next despatches are waited for with anxiety. It is thought they will be decisive of the Greek question, and perhaps that of the Russian also."

(From the *Gazette de France* dated Sunday.)

"The latest news from Constantinople seems to announce, on the part of the Sultan, a favourable disposition to listen to what the Ambassadors propose respecting Greece. Every body is aware of the influence that the settlement of these difficulties would have upon the affairs of the East. It appears certain that it is the party of the Janissaries which is the real cause of the distress in which the Sultan now finds himself; the fortresses of the empire are every where delivered up by Janissaries, and the progress of the Russians facilitated.

"It is certain that Mahmoud, who commenced his reform during the reign of Alexander, would not have deprived himself of troops which constituted the force of his empire, if he had not relied upon the pacific disposition of the Emperor of Russia. The death of Alexander left him between a military force destroyed and a military force to be created."

(From the *Messager des Chambres.*)

CONSTANTINOPLE, AUG. 7.—On the 1st instant General Diebitsch still had his head quarters at Aidos. A division of his advanced guard occupied Kirk Kilissa on the 3d. Several persons pretend that his forces do not amount to more than 25,000 to 30,000 men, which appears scarcely probable, at least without the troops of Sizeboli and of Bourgas, and his flank troops are included in that number.

"On the 7th nothing was feared for the safety of that capital, or at least they were not well informed with respect to the movements of the enemy. The new recruits in the Turkish army are composed partly of young men between the age of 16 and 18, having scarcely had time to receive the first instructions in their exercise, they will not bear the firm attack of disciplined Russian troops, and once defeated they will never be able to rally again.

"At Adrianople the Asiatic recruits behave so disorderly, that the inhabitants would receive the Russians more with pleasure than fear.

"Constantinople is protected in front by the advanced entrenched camp of Eioub, which might contain twenty thousand men. On receiving the intelligence of the affairs of Aidos, the Sultan had marched to Ramisch-Tchiflik. He does not lose any of his firmness. The people continue tranquil, at least in appearance. They were expecting the help of the English and French fleets, but they had not yet arrived."

(From the *Standard* of Monday.)

Government have received further despatches from the Hon. R. Gordon at Constantinople. They are said to be of great importance. We hear, however, they bring no further intelligence of military operations, but relate almost exclusively to the increasing willingness of the Sultan to enter into negociations. The date from Constantinople is to the 8th instant, only one day later than the despatches received last week.

The above is the statement as given at the Government Offices, but we have reason to believe that the official correspondence from Constantinople and Vienna is of a far more important nature. At all events summonses were issued yesterday afternoon, by direction of Lord Aberdeen, for a Cabinet Council to assemble to-day at the Foreign Office, and messengers were despatched to the Duke of Wellington at Walmer Castle, and to all the Cabinet Ministers within reach. The members of the Cabinet are expected to arrive about half-past three o'clock. The assembling of the Ministers was altogether unexpected, and was unquestionably caused by the despatches to which we have alluded.

A King's Messenger will, it is expected, be sent off this evening with the result of the deliberations of the Cabinet.

DECLARATION MADE BY THE MARQUIS OF BARBACENA TO THE FAITHFUL SUBJECTS OF HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN OF PORTUGAL DONNA MARIA II.

"At the point of employing with the positive order which the Emperor my august master was pleased to transmit me, in quality of father and guardian of her Majesty Donna Maria II., reigning Queen of Portugal, that I should conduct her to his presence, it is my duty according to my instructions to explain the intentions of his Imperial Majesty to all faithful subjects, that they may know the motives of this imperial resolution, and not suffer themselves to be deceived by unfounded fear or malignant insinuations.

"The separation of her Most Faithful Majesty from her august father was the necessary consequence of her exaltation to the throne of Portugal. Her coming to England and her temporary residence in the states of her most ancient ally were occasioned by the odious usurpation of her crown, accompanied with the violation of the most sacred oaths, to the shame of the Governments and nations of both worlds.

"The return of her Majesty to the bosom of her family is the necessary effect of the struggle which unhappily exists between legitimacy and usurpation, for the paternal tenderness of his Imperial Majesty requires that, in such extraordinary circumstances, until the desired moment in which the Queen Maria II. shall be raised to the throne to which heaven has destined her, he should be the defender and guardian of her august person.

"Far, therefore, from abandoning the cause of his beloved daughter, his Imperial Majesty persists in his unalterable resolution to protect her, and never to come to terms with the usurper.

"Whatever may be the difficulties and obstacles which retard the success of the cause of honour, justice, and legitimacy, the subjects of her Majesty must never relax in the glorious defence to which they are pledged, for the justice of the cause ensures its triumph; and if any persons, during the struggle, prefer an asylum in the Brazils to that which some of the powers of Europe have afforded them, they may rely, and I can assure them by the express order of the Emperor, my master, that they will find in Brazil that generous hospitality so justly due to them, for their undeserved misfortunes and their tried fidelity to the august persons of their Majesties the King Don Pedro the Fourth, and the Queen Donna Maria the Second.

"On board the frigate Imperatriz, at Portsmouth, Aug. 27, 1829.

"MARQUIS DE BARBACENA."

Advices from Cronstadt state that no less than 50 vessels had been taken up to convey stores to the Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. Of these it is said that twenty are English, and the remainder foreign.

A private letter from Paris says—"The recruits who have been raised in Turkey to supply the place of the troops killed in the different battles are mere lads, under twenty. At Adrianople the Russians were expected and wished for, in consequence of the licentious conduct of the Asiatic troops stationed there. The official accounts do not, however, express any fear for the capital itself for the present. Diebitsch has not more than from 25 to 30,000 men, including all the troops who have crossed the Balkan."

The Columbian Minister had a long conference with the Earl of Aberdeen, on Saturday morning, at the office of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. After the conference, the Earl of Aberdeen visited Mr. Secretary Peel, previously to the Right Hon. Gentleman's departure for Windsor to attend the King. In the afternoon the Russian Ambassador and the French Charge d'Affaires had a conference with the Earl of Aberdeen at the Foreign office which lasted nearly two hours. The Austrian Ambassador had also a long interview with the Noble Earl on Saturday.

A large draft was made on Tuesday last, from the men belonging to the Coast Blockade, stationed at the different towers on the Eastbourne part of the coast, and forwarded to the Hyperion frigate at New-haven. The cause of this sudden bustle is at present unknown here. It is, no doubt, to man the ships ordered to the Mediterranean.

THE TURKISH ARMY.

The following extract from a letter written by a British Colonel in the service of the Turks, furnishes a description of the discipline and state of the Turkish troops, which is interesting at the present moment:—

"ROSTCHIK, JULY 15.—I do not know whether you got my last letter, which was forwarded from the capital; if so, you would have learnt of my being sent up here as the third in command of the artillery. I arrived here about a month back, and can assure you I am heartily sick of my command, and every thing belonging to it. Figure to yourself a country not unlike the Sierra, without vegegation—mountainous, bleak, cold, wet, and unhealthy. The army, if such a congregation of vagabonds can be called an army, in want of every thing—stores, clothes, and discipline. The guns, in number fourteen, in my brigade, badly mounted, and worse formed, cattle starved, and the whole perfectly unmanageable.

"Upon my arrival, I went first and reported myself to the general, a long-bearded and ignorant Turk. I found him in a sort of ruined hut, surrounded by Greeks, Turks, Nubians, renegadoes, and scoundrels of all nations, with a tolerable sprinkling of French and Germans. He scarcely condescended to notice me; and after I had informed him of the state of the roads, &c., and hinted something of a more vigilant look-out being kept, he turned from me, muttering something about God being good, and I took my leave. I next day got orders for this place, which you will search for in vain in the map: but if you find Bourgas, it is fifteen miles from thence. When I joined, I found the corps about 300 strong, twelve German and three French officers, as jealous of each other as can be imagined, and the men without discipline, and perfectly independent of their officers. Devil a bit of commissariat. I have lived entirely upon lentils, beans, oil and hope, and begin to be tired of my feed. Upon the rumours of the Russians' approach desertion began, and no one deserted without first robbing his comrades or his officer. Poor Fritz, the red-haired German who dined with us in Leicester-square before we left, was found killed, and others who survive have been as bad as possible from ague.

"So little hope have I of success here under our present command, that if I had any chance of getting away I should not hesitate in risking it. What can I do? My men are all gone; they have robbed me of every thing; my officers have followed them, and if I remain here starvation stares me in the face. If the Russians would come, I would give myself up, and take my chance. Yet this place is the strongest in the world: if I had the old 71st, 52d, and half a brigade of English artillery, I would make it good against the world. I know nothing of what the Russians are about; but this I know, that if they appear here, and act boldly, they will find nothing that can withstand them; if they hesitate, possibly we may take heart of grace: but from what I see here, I have no doubt in saying that the whole of the Balkan can be passed if they put a bold face upon the matter; and, after that, there is no advantage of ground that can be useful to protect undisciplined troops against disciplined ones. The Russians will have plenty of room to act, and they can hardly fail. I do not think that the discipline of the troops at Constantinople has been sufficiently advanced to make them at all useful against regular troops. The only good troops the Sultan has, are artillery; and they, being Greek chiefly, are not to be depended on. The discipline adopted by the infantry, has deprived them of their own desultory mode of warfare, without giving them any other in lieu thereof."

ENCOUNTER WITH THE ARABS AT MOCHA, IN THE RED SEA.

BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

(From the *United Service Journal.*)

The East India Company's resident at Mocha had been grossly insulted and barbarously treated by the inhabitants; his dwelling house had been forcibly entered, and he himself seized and dragged through the streets, exposed to every indignity. In addition to these insults, the rates of duties on the coffee had been enormously increased, and every obstacle and annoyance had been thrown in the way of the traders of "John Company." This state of matters had existed for some time without any prospect of termination; the insult offered to the poor agent, and the contempt thrown in the teeth of the honourable company, remained unnoticed and unavenged by the government of Bombay under its then rulers. At length, on the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone assuming the supreme command at that presidency, a representation of the affair was laid before his excellency and the council, praying for the prompt interference of the company in obtaining redress and reparation. Orders were accordingly issued to fit out a small expedition with all possible speed, as the forbearance hitherto shown by the company had created an impression in the minds of the Arabs of its impotence; their aggressions, in consequence, were carried on with redoubled vigour, and with a fancied impunity. The greatest activity now prevailed at Bombay, and in December, 1820, the expedition sailed from that presidency; it consisted of the Topaze, of 50 guns, one brig, two company's cruisers, and a mortar-boat, with one company of artillery. The whole was under the command of Capt. Lumley, of the Topaze.

On our arrival at Mocha, we found it to be a considerable town, with a population of, apparently, 10,000 inhabitants, exclusive of Armenians and Jews. The town is situated on a dry and barren soil, with walls built half of mud and stone, in long. 43 deg. 20 min. E. and lat. 13 deg. and 19 min. N. At a little distance from the town there was a large fort on a peninsula, or narrow tongue of land. This fort was strongly defended by double walls of earth and stone, very thick, and nearly 40 feet in height; 12 cannon were mounted on the walls, which were pierced on every side by innumerable loop-holes for musketry or matchlocks. The fort presented a half-moon front towards the sea, but the fortifications were square on the land side, and were overlooked and commanded by a gradation of platforms. The name of this fort was Kalla Trejar, so called from the name of some Mohammedan saint buried in its vicinity. The garrison exceeded 300 men. The fort lay within a few yards of the water's edge, on a low sandy beach, without any signs of vegetation. Being shoal-water, it was found impossible to bring the ships within 700 yards of the fort. Soon after anchoring off the place, a flag of truce was despatched, demanding an ample apology for the insults committed on the resident, and at the same time insisting on a reduction of the duties to their former rates. The flag of truce was not permitted to enter either place, but was met half way by several Arab chiefs, who instantly spurned all explanation, haughtily refusing to accede to any of the terms proposed. The narrator formed one of the truce party. The conference was very brief; the chiefs seemed quite confident in their power of resistance, and in the strength of their fort. They were grave, bearded men, with eyes full of fire and intelligence, in whom the rude courtesy of the half civilized was blended with the keen ferocity of the savage. Their demeanour was calm, except in the utterance of their feelings of contempt for dogs of unbelievers, when the whole expression of the countenance indicated a cool, complacent contempt, and feeling of superiority over our ostentatious appearance. The strong guttural enunciation of their language was striking. They were thin, slender men, seemingly strong and hardy: their hands rather small, and fingers lanky and tapering, the gloss of the nails of the fingers contrasted with the light brown of the skin. No alternative remained but to return to our ships, and try the effect of an appeal to cold iron.

The same evening the ships anchored as close as possible to the fort, there being not more than one foot of water under the bows of the Topaze. About seven next morning we opened a brisk cannonade on the fort, continuing it without intermission until one o'clock. A breach appearing to have been made in the wall which was considered practicable by all on board, the boats of each ship were ordered out. Eight boats, containing 120 men, pushed off for the shore, under the command of Lieut. Moriarty of the Topaze. We reached the shore about two o'clock in the afternoon, at some little distance from the fort. The walls were crowded with Arabs; several were on the beach awaiting our arrival. On the first boat touching the beach, a rush was made by the crew towards the Arabs—a pell-mell struggle ensued; one midshipman was engaged hand to hand with an Arab, who received quite coolly a smart blow of the other's cutlass on his turban, the thick folds of which are calculated to resist the cut of an edged weapon; of this our poor mid was not aware; in return the Arab caught him with a short crooked sabre on the calf of the leg, which he ripped up in a moment to the top of the thigh, and in a twinkling buried his glittering cease in his breast and killed him on the spot; seeing himself then almost alone, for the rest had been cut down or had fled, he scampered off towards the gate of the fort close at hand, which stood open, many of the garrison looking through. The servant of the young man who had been killed instantly pursued the fellow at full speed to avenge his master, and as the Arab was in the very act of springing across the threshold of the gate, the sailor plunged his weapon into his back, and arresting his farther progress dragged him out, in spite of the efforts of the other Arabs, and dispatched him with repeated stabs. The garrison instantly closed the gate, heaping up great quantities of sand bags against the inside, and rendered it unassailable by us.

To our surprise and mortification we found that there was no breach. The walls had been a little injured by our shot, but remained as firm and inaccessible as ever. By this time the boats' crew were all landed. Lieutenant Moriarty, accompanied by some of the men, immediately left us, and ran round the fort to discover if any practicable opening presented itself. In the meanwhile the Arabs were firing on us without intermission, picking off the men with a sure aim at every discharge of their matchlocks, in which the height of the walls assisted them.

Whilst the lieutenant was engaged in reconnoitring the place, and during the hurry and bustle and chagrin of the men at finding no passage into the fort, several became anxious for the safety of Lieut. Moriarty, and an officer of marines started to run round the place to ascertain what had become of the party reconnoitring. Scarcely had he advanced thirty yards, before he was struck down by a large cold shot, and as he lay on the ground, the enemy fired several shots into his body and killed him. The Lieutenant having returned with an unfavourable report, the detachment was drawn up under one of the angles of the fort, where the loopholes and embrasures could not permit a fire to be opened on our party. The enemy seldom dared to show their heads on the ramparts, being exposed to our fire. They therefore had recourse to the throwing of cold shots upon our heads, and maiming and injuring many of our people. These shots were the same that had been fired by our ships the preceding day, and were now turned against ourselves. A midshipman who chanced to be stationed at the extremity of the party, and consequently exposed to the fire of the garrison through the numerous loop holes, thought to shelter himself by placing his back close to the wall, with a loop-hole on each side. He unluckily forgot the danger of his position, and inadvertently protruded his body too near one of these holes, and was instantly shot through the kidneys by a matchlock.

The men were every moment becoming more impatient and discontented; but it was found utterly impossible to attempt any successful dash against the place. We had neither ladders nor pickaxes to undermine the wall, nor a sufficient quantity of powder to blow it up. With a few spades and pickaxes we would speedily have levelled the wall or effected a breach. Nothing remained for us in our desperate situation but a speedy return to our boats. Accordingly, carrying away the wounded, the whole remaining party retreated in double-quick time to the beach, raked by a galling fire from the fort, which caused us some loss. We were under the painful necessity of leaving our dead behind. This first unfortunate attack cost us thirty killed and wounded.

On our return to the ships, the cannonade was resumed with redoubled fury. Whilst thus engaged, to our grief and horror, we perceived the Arabs were planting stakes round the ramparts, towards the ships, on each of which a human head was visible; we needed not to be told that these were the mangled heads of our slain comrades. It was a most painful spectacle, but our horror soon gave way to a furious eagerness for revenge. The men instantly desired to re-land, and by blowing up the wall to carry the fort by assault. But additional sacrifices were not at that moment expedient; the ships' fire, however, was incessant.

Next morning the effects of our cannonade were clearly discernible. The boats were again ordered out, into which the men leaped with alacrity. In case of any difficulties, we remedied as much as possible the omissions of the preceding day, and carried all requisite materials. The Arabs made very feeble attempts to oppose our landing. Our men were at the breach in a few minutes. The place was entered without any opposition, for the garrison had, during the night, dug a hole in the opposite wall, and fled on our approach in a large body to the town, carrying away all the moveables. As they left the fort, ample vengeance was taken on them by the ships, the cross fire of which completely enfiladed their retreat along the coast, and did terrible execution, the balls plunging among them, and strewing the sand with killed and wounded. Not a human being was found in the fort. There were plenty of cattle and goats, with bags of dates, which afforded a treat to the sailors. A distressing duty now remained for us to perform, the removal of the blackened and swollen heads of our comrades exposed on the walls; we interred the mangled remains: the bitterness of the men's sensations was increased by a feeling of disappointed revenge.

We blew up the fort, and then proceeded to bombard the town of Mocha. Many shells were thrown into the place during the night, setting it on fire in different quarters. The town surrendered in the morning; we made our entry with flags flying and music playing. A simple apology was dictated to the Sheikhs, to which they were now glad to subscribe; they testified contrition for their conduct towards the resident, and their contemptuous treatment of the honourable company. The duties were reduced to their former standard.

The wounded Arabs whom we found in the town were in a miserable state; their wounds were left to nature and a strong constitution; but in most instances the case were distressing, most of the hurts had begun to mortify. But the fellows were seemingly resigned and indifferent; their time was passed in

smoking. They obstinately rejected all our offers of assistance, and preferred death to any benefit conferred by an unbeliever. Three Arabs, less sullen and resolute than the others, were prevailed on to accept our assistance; they all recovered. One of them was carried on board, and had his arm taken out at the shoulder. He would afterwards frequently turn his head, and gaze intently on the empty socket, and suddenly vent his disappointment upon us, and attribute this loss to our ignorance, cursing us in his guttural gibberish. The gratitude of the others was manifested in nearly a similar strain, mingled with more apparent contempt. Having succeeded in its objects, the expedition shortly after returned to Bombay.

THE JEWS.

There has been put into our hands a pamphlet addressed to the Duke of Wellington, *On the Expediency and Justice of Emancipating the Jews.* The author describes himself in his preface as a gentleman engaged in commercial business, who devotes his leisure hours to literature and politics; and, from the number of Greek and Latin quotations with which his letter is interlarded, we should be apt to think that in these dull times he had converted his leger into a common place book. The sentiments in which he indulges, though of city manufacture, and probably transcribed from the aforesaid repository, are often too fine for our understanding, and probably also for that of the gallant Duke to whom they are addressed; but we are glad to infer from the tenour of his observations, that liberality is spreading in the quarter to which he belongs, though we found that the same writer who pleads for the emancipation of the Jews seems hostile to the emancipation of the Catholics. During the discussions of the last two parliamentary sessions on the rights of conscience, which ended in the removal of civil disabilities on account of religious belief from Protestant Dissenters and Catholics, it was a surprise to some that the professors of the Mosaic law did not stir to claim a share in the general freedom, or even to obtain the common privileges of natural born subjects. In several continental countries where constitutional rights or free institutions are of later growth than in England, the Jews have long been relieved from many of the hardships or restraints to which they are with us subjected. In France they enjoy all the rights of citizens, and can aspire to all the honours and distinctions of the state. In the Netherlands they are likewise entitled to all the privileges of other subjects, and eligible to municipal and civil office. Two of them, if we mistake not, were last year members of the municipal council of Rotterdam, and no legal obstacle exists to their obtaining seats in either chamber of the States-General. Similar privileges have been granted to this persecuted people though not to the same extent, in Protestant Prussia and Catholic Austria. Even Prince Metternich—so great an enemy to innovation in most of its forms—has yielded in this respect to the spirit of the age, or to his reverence for Mammon, and has created sundry Hebrew capitalists Barons of the Empire. Finally, at the Congress of Aix-la-Chapelle projects were presented to the Allied Sovereigns, and favourably entertained by their Majesties, for a general emancipation of the Jewish race over the continent. The apathy, therefore, which they testified to the grant of civil rights in this country on a late occasion must appear the more remarkable, when it is considered that they have recently seen their condition so much improved among our neighbours.

But perhaps this very indifference is the best evidence that they do not feel the evil of their exclusion; and offers the best apology for our delay in removing it. If a Hebrew Association for "religious liberty" were formed in the neighbourhood of 'Change-alley—if eminent brokers and jobbers of that persuasion or nation, instead of watching the fluctuations of stock or plundering each other by time-bargains, were to abjure speculation in consols and take to speech-making—if they felt a stronger interest in the success of their petitions to Parliament for civil rights, than in the disclosures of the budget or the terms of a new contract, then we should say, that like the Catholics they would soon obtain their emancipation.—Nor is it likely that they would be opposed by the same host of prejudices which, in the session of 1753, resisted the act for their naturalization, and in the next session compelled its repeal.—The members of the city would scarcely now avail themselves of the arguments then employed by the city representatives, that if Jews were to be made citizens, our trade would be ruined; if they were allowed to buy land, all the estates in England would soon be in their hands—our Protestant church would soon be overturned—Judaism would soon become the fashionable religion—London would be converted into a new Jerusalem, and (most alarming of all!) the prophecies which predicted their dispersion over all the earth would be impiously falsified by authority of Parliament. The supporters of the measure, though they might meet with some obloquy, would scarcely be treated like the Bishop of Norwich of that day—(it is singular that courageous liberality should have so long taken possession of that see)—who, on going through his diocess to confirm, was insulted in several places for having voted in favour of the bill, and at Ipswich saw the church walls polluted with placards, stating that "the next day being Saturday, his Lordship would confirm the Jews, and the day following the Christians."

Whether this people are soon destined to be emancipated or not—whether or not their continued exclusion from certain privileges is felt as a practical grievance, we cannot say, but they must bless their stars that times have changed with them since the general spread of knowledge, and the establishment of the power of loans. Formerly the Jews were considered the property of kings—now kings may almost be said to be the property of Jews. By one of our old laws they are said to be "the King's, and if any one detains them or their money, the King may reclaim them." Henry III. mortgaged "all the Jews of the kingdom of England to his brother the Earl of Cornwall for £5000, with a power of detaining the bodies of all of them, if the money was not paid." In the present improved state of the world, a considerable portion of the lands and royal domains of Europe are mortgaged to the Jews. Such is the revolution which has taken place in the fortunes of this people, while their national identity and separate existence are as marked as ever.

We mentioned above that we thought this advocate of Hebrew emancipation too refined for our taste, and we need only quote the following passage to be confirmed in our opinion by the consent of the general reader:—

"The magic word of creation was uttered on behalf of the Jews; for them were unbarred the gates of existence; for them was drawn up the organic code of creation; for them order was separated from confusion; and for them the sun shot its virginal ray on the manors of hereafter. It was for them that the regions of the air were peopled with the variegated nations of the feathered tribes, and that the fathomless seas were filled with progenies of beings, affording a nutritious and wholesome food. The music of the spheres was tuned for them; and the progress of vegetation was performed for them."

This is indeed too much. It is going too far—to say that the heavens and the earth, the sea and the sky, the beauties and the glories of the animal and inanimate creation, were made exclusively for a race of men who, however respectable "by the wisdom and piety of their ancestors," are in modern times chiefly celebrated for their obstinate adherence to the ceremonies of the Pentateuch, their passion for money-getting, and their aversion to pork.—*London Paper.*

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM NEWGATE, DUBLIN.

Monday, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, six prisoners effected their escape from the gaol of Newgate. It is said that the turnkey of an inside yard, after delivering out the provisions, left the key in the door, by which these six persons made their way into the hall. It being visiting hour, the hall was crowded with a number of persons, who went to see the inmates of the prison, amongst whom they remained unobserved until the front door was opened, when they passed out unnoticed along with the crowd, and made their escape. Their names are Laurence Leonard, Thomas Quigley, Christopher Byrne, Michael Mason, Thomas Cunningham, and Thomas Field. The first five were severally tried and sentenced, some for transportation; the latter, Field, was committed for trial at the present commission, as a principal in a very extensive robbery, committed on Mr. Wall, of Mary's Abbey. The police are on the alert in search of the fugitives; one only has been apprehended. He was taken by Ross and Beatty, of College-street office, in a field off Harcourt-street, in the midst of a gang of noted characters.—*Dublin Paper.*

SHIPWRECK AND MASSACRE.

MONTREAL, JULY 22.—Accounts were received in town last week, by an express, of the loss of the regular trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, annually despatched with stores from London to the mouth of the Colombia River.—This shipwreck took place at the bar at the entrance of the river, and we feel great pain in announcing the melancholy tidings, that the whole crew, twenty-six in number, were, immediately after landing from the wreck, murdered by the Indians of the neighbourhood.

DINNER TO G. B. LOW, ESQ.—On Thursday week the members of Daly's Club, Cork, gave a handsome entertainment to George Bond Low, Esq., in felicitation of his recent deliverance from destruction, while discharging his duty as a Magistrate, and in admiration of the courage and calmness by which that deliverance was effected. About sixty gentlemen sat down to dinner; Sir Anthony Perrier in the chair. It is unnecessary to say, that every honour which the heart could devise and the lip express on such an occasion was ardently bestowed on the honest and intrepid gentleman, whose good conduct and good sense have rendered him so enviable an object of public esteem and admiration.

At Sligo Assizes, 71 persons were sentenced to a fine of 40s each, or a month's imprisonment, for Revenue misdemeanours.

Withdrawal of the City Gaol Guard at Kilkenny.—This measure took place on Monday, and within a very few hours of the departure of the military an attempt was made by the prisoners, which had nearly proved successful, to cut off the lock of the door opening into the yard. They were fortunately detected in their work, and the plan of escape was of course frustrated. This bold attempt was made between the hours of three and seven o'clock in the evening, and had it been effectual, all the convicts in the prison must have escaped.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Destitute Condition of the Greeks.—The Hellenic Society of Paris receives daily letters from unfortunate Greece, which depict the destitution in which their oppressors left the country when they quitted it. The hordes of Ibrahim Pacha carried away with them from the Morea every tool and instrument of iron they could find. The Greeks, therefore, cannot cultivate their land for want of ploughs, pickaxes, and spades; they cannot build for want of hatchets, saws, and hammers; they cannot forge for want of anvils and sledge hammers, nor make tools for want of files and vices. The Hellenic Society has appealed to the generosity of those who can spare what the Greeks stand in so much need of, and has appointed a depot for their reception.

THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH ARISTOCRACY.—The French aristocracy, before the revolution, lost themselves by setting up antiquity against wealth, which united all the rich men, without claim to antiquity, against them. But in England the aristocracy is opened regularly to all the rich; so that any man who makes a fortune as a gambler, as a fraudulent contractor, as a speculator upon 'change, knows well that, though he himself may not receive a title, in a generation or two his descendants will receive it. If Ikey Solomons had not been cut prematurely short in his career, and a rich receiver of mail-coach parcels had not been blown upon in the evidence before the police committee, they would probably have worked their way up to the peerage. It is this which makes the English aristocracy so much stronger than any aristocracy ever yet known in the world; possessing, as it does, so large a share of what, in modern times, is of all-powerful efficacy. The Dukes of Northumberland and Buccleugh are powerful, not because they are dukes (for a poor duke will in this country, be a standing joke to every waiter at an inn), but because the one has £250,000 a-year, and the other nearly £200,000. The French may thank their stars that the revolution has rescued them from a class similar to that to which we owe such a debt of gratitude.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Adrianople, before the taking of Constantinople, was the capital of the Turkish empire. Amurath I. took it from the Greeks in 1362. It has since been the residence of the Sultans. It contains 10,000 inhabitants. This city stands in a charming situation upon the River Marisa, and is 45 leagues West by North of Constantinople. From Belgrade the distance is 130 leagues.

The following is a statement of our Naval force in the Mediterranean:—

Line-of-Battle-ships from 84 to 74 guns	6
Proceeding to the station, Gloucester, 74	1
About to proceed, Melville, 74	1
Frigates, from 50 to 28 guns	6
Sloops of 18 guns	7
Sloops of 10 guns	6
Sloop of 18 guns proceeding to station	1
Bombs	3
Total number of sail	31

Exclusive of Tenders.

THE ARMY.

War-Office, August 27.

14th regt. of Light Dragoons—J. Hodson, gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Evans, who retires.

Coldstream regt. of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. Hon. J. Montagu to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by purchase, vice Craufoid, who retires; Ensign and Lieut. Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, to be Lieut. and Capt., by purchase, vice Montagu; H. Daniell, gent. to be Ensign and Lieut., by purchase, vice Wilbraham.

1st regt. of Foot—Surg. W. Finnie, from the 19th Foot, to be Surg., vice Fitzgerald, who retires.

10th ditto—Serj. Major T. Blenkinsop to be Quarter Master, vice G. Moss, who retires upon full pay.

16th ditto—Major H. Despard to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice Austin, who retires; Capt. R. Lachlan, to be Major, by purchase, vice Despard; Lieut. G. Deedes to be Capt., by purchase, vice Lachlan. To be Lieutenants—Ensign W. F. Harvey, by purchase, vice Deedes; Lieut. Hon. C. Gordon, from the 76th Foot, vice Hilton, who exchanges. To be Ensign, by purchase—W. Tobin, gent. vice Harvey.

19th ditto—Surg. J. B. Waterson, from the Hospital Staff, to be Surg. vice Finnie, appointed to the 1st Foot.

29th ditto—Capt. S. C. Grey, from the half pay of the 71st Foot, to be Capt., vice Dalzell, appointed to the 47th Foot.

39th ditto—Ensign A. Berkeley, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Coke, who retires; B. G. Layard, gent., to be Ensign without purchase, vice Berkeley.

47th ditto—Capt. M. Dalzell, from the 29th Foot, to be Capt., vice T. W. French, who retires upon half pay 71st Foot.

76th ditto—Lieut. S. G. Hilton, from the 17th Foot, to be Lieut. vice Gordon, who exchanges.

78th ditto—H. Hamilton, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Webb, who retires.

93d ditto—Ensign J. Neilson to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Ford, who retires; T. D. Gordon, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Neilson.

Brevet—Lieut. C. Blood, of the Hon. the E. I. Company's Service, to have the temporary rank of Lieut, whilst filling the situation of Orderly Officer at the Company's Military Seminary at Addiscombe.

The undermentioned Cadets of the Hon. the E. I. Company's Service, to have temporary rank as Ensigns during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieut.-Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining:—

Gentlemen Cadets H. Rigby, W. Saunders, T. Renny, W. G. Hebbert, G. H. Fagan, G. Wingate, J. H. G. Crawford.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Inspector of Hospitals W. W. Frazer, from the half pay, to be Inspector of Hospitals.

MEMORANDA.—Staff Ass.-Surg. A. H. Cudday has been allowed to resign his commission.

CORK ASSIZES.

A WORTHY CHARACTER.

John Hurley was given in charge as a vagrant. He was represented in evidence as being extremely expert in knocking down watchmen, and evincing an anxiety to enjoy a little of the night air; to those allegations John demurred. He said he never was caught out at night, and that he was confined only once, for an assault, and that his sentence then was but seven months, and part of that was even yet unexpired. In proof of his total innocence, he produced his mother, Honora Hurley, who being duly sworn, spoke to the following effect:—

My Lord and Gentlemen—He worked for others sometimes and for himself other times—I am *kilt* from him—I could never keep him away from me. He used to beat myself, break my furniture, and rob me of everything I had in the house: I used often put him into the Bridewell, but he would not stop away from me as I was a poor widow and had no man to protect me. There was no trial, your Lordship, which a poor woman ever had that I had not with him. I am going on four score years; he broke my eart; I put him to the Poorhouse; I put him to the Jail; nothing hot or cold could stop him; "My Lordship, I am in dread of my life."

Prisoner—"As my mother is against me every one is against me; but ask the Governor of the prison what my character is while I am with him?"

The Court—Indeed I suppose he is a good keeper of characters (laughter).

The Jury found for the Presentment, and every hope was kindly held out by the Court to the prisoner that he would have a favourable opportunity to travel.

Lord Henry Seymour, the second son of the Marquis of Hertford, was born in Paris in 1803, and has never yet set foot on English ground, a circumstance to be entirely attributed to filial affection for his noble mother, who from his birth, has laboured under continued indisposition. Lord Henry Seymour is at present what we are old enough to remember his noble father at his age, a *lion* of no ordinary character. In London his Lordship, with his capabilities, activity, and personal strength, would be quite a wonder among our emaciated and dandified *roués* of the aristocracy. Attached to his Lordship's suite of apartments in the hotel of the Marchioness of Hertford, on the Boulevards, is a *Salon des Arts*, a school of gymnastic exercises, fitted up in a very tasteful style, with fencing foils, vizors, small arms, targets, sticks for combat, the gloves, dumb bells, weights, and machines for exercise and feats of personal strength; here his Lordship receives the morning visits of his young friends, and here the matin hours are occupied in trials of skill, calculated to improve the health, and give a robust vigour and elegance to the human frame. Nor is his Lordship deficient in taste for the Fine Arts, as a few good modern pictures of the French school, which decorate his apartments, testify. There is, however, one trait in the character of Lord H. Seymour which exalts him in our estimation more than all his other manly, amiable and social qualifications—it is that, born and bred up in association with a people whose national and proverbial vice is gaming, this young Nobleman has hitherto had the courage and discretion to withstand all the allurements and snares of the *Maison de Jeu*—he never plays—but is in all his sports, pastimes, manners, and associations, truly an English nobleman, although he has never yet breathed the air of our sea-girt isle. Lord Henry Seymour will, in all probability, inherit the immense wealth which was left to the Marchioness of Hertford by the late Duke of Queensberry.—*Age.*

"Among nine ladies," says Dr. Walsh, "one day forming a dinner party at Vienna, there was not one who could not speak English fluently and correctly, and converse with taste and judgment on the best works of English literature, which I found was now more cultivated at Vienna than French; not one of them had ever been in England."

Dr. S. Johnson called on two ladies soon after the publication of his Dictionary, who commended the omission of all *naughty* words.—"What! my dears, then you have been looking for them!" said the moralist. The ladies, confused at being thus caught, dropped the subject.

Etiquette.—Two friends, Mr. Lyon and Mr. John Hall, entering a coffee-house together, the latter requested his friend to order some refreshment. "I beg your pardon," said Mr. L., "but that would be reversing the order of things." "How so!" cried the other in astonishment. "Why," composedly replied his friend with a smile, "all writers on natural history agree that the *Jack Hall* is the *Lyon's provider*: so you see it is your province to order the refreshment, not mine!"

ANIMAL FOOD.—For myself—let me be endured in shortly stating, that having often passed from one sort of food to the other, I may be considered as having made frequent experiments in this affair, all of them corroborative of the opinion that animal food and alcohol are pernicious, and absinence from them favourable to our physical, intellectual, and moral well-being. Farinaceous vegetables contain more *gluten*, more nourishment, in proportion to their weight and volume, than roast beef itself. If the stomach is sensible of the load committed to it, that load has been too great. By attending to this symptom all may avoid excess, and the pains and perils of indigestion.—*Personal and Literary Memorials, by Henry Best, Esq.*

STRIKING CONTRASTS.—It is sometimes highly amusing, to observe the epigrammatic touches produced by accident from the method of lettering the backs of Encyclopædias. For instance, on the back of one of the parts of "The London Encyclopædia" the reader is informed that it contains everything between "Caffraria and Cheltenham." What a contrast! From the extreme of savage to the extreme of civilized life—from bushmen to beaux—from "nature unrestrained" to tight waists and Sontag sleeves. On the whole, it can only be excelled by one of the subsequent volumes, "Cutlery to Divorce!" a strange combination, but on consideration, a very natural one; for do not "knives cut love," and when love is gone, what can follow but "divorce?"

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(From *La Belle Assemblée.*)

DINNER PARTY DRESS.—A dress of gros de Naples of a bright, rich red, between the ruby and the amaranth, trimmed at the border of the skirt with pluche de soye, or with velvet of a light and silky texture. The corsage is made plain to fit the shape, and is encircled by a belt of black velvet. The head dress consists of a beret of black satin tastefully ornamented with white riband, with satin stripes, the colour of the gown. Feathers of the bird of paradise are disposed with much elegance, in detached plumage beneath the brim, whence they take a spiral direction towards the summit of the beret.

BALL DRESS.—Over a white satin slip is a dress of white tulle, or crepe aerophane, with a broad trimming at the border, of a novel kind, in honeycomb, of the same material as the dress. This trimming is remarkable for its lightness as for its beauty; it is surmounted by detached bouquets of Provence roses. The body is made plain, and the sleeves short and full. A beautiful bouquet of roses, with a few sprigs of myrtle, is placed on the right side of the bust. The hair is arranged in ringlets, and slightly adorned with flowers, or with jewellery ornaments.

An American Haymaker.—Mr. Samuel Brigham, of Shrewsbury, has, *eighty* years in succession, mown grass and made hay during each hay season on the farm on which he now lives; and, what is quite remarkable, he has been able the present season to cut his half acre of grass per day.—*Worcester Republican* (U. S.)

The English in France.—The following is a statement of the number of English now residing in France according to the returns lately made by the different police authorities to the prefect of police at Paris:—Paris, 14,500; Versailles, 2,080; St. Germain, 150; Tours, 2,795; Bordeaux 965; Barrèges, 80; Montpellier, 300; Marseilles, 120; Lyons, 60; Fontainbleau, 30; St. Quentin, 200; Dunkerque, 500; St. Omer, 700; Boulogne (sur Mer), 6,800; Calais, 4,550; and in various other parts of France, about 1,865 making a total of 35,695. Of this number, 6,680 are mechanics. Their annual expenditure is estimated at 95,885,500 francs or £3,835,420, sterling.

It is surprising that the brewing of cider should be almost exclusively confined to England. The crop of apples this year is very abundant, and the county of Armagh, in particular, produces the best kinds that can be required for making this beverage.

There is about to be started in Paris a new undertaking, consisting of perambulating vapor kitchens, the object of which is to carry ready-dressed dinners to all parts of the capital. The name of this new affair is to be Tcho-Tching—a Chinese compound, signifying what we have expressed above.

Accident to the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry.—One of the most miraculous escapes occurred in the neighbourhood of Stockton on Tees, on the 20th ult. A letter says, "As the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry were driving in a curricle two high spirited horses yesterday down a hill close to Wynyard Park, the pole of the carriage broke, and the curricle fell, when the horses, feeling the splinter bars on their hind legs began to lash out most furiously against the splash board of the carriage, which by the velocity of going down hill, pressed on their hind quarters. The carriage was dragged some distance in this way. The Marquis, by singular good fortune, guided and pulled the near horse near a ditch when he fell on his side under the carriage, and broke his hind leg. The off horse became so entangled that he almost fell while kicking out. Lady Londonderry, evincing even more presence of mind than her lord, sat up on the seat of the curricle squeezed into the corner during the frightful kicking of the horses, and when she saw the near horse fall she scrambled out into the ditch, which was most difficult and almost unaccountable, as the head of the curricle was up in a severe rain storm. When saved from absolute peril, she rushed back to aid her husband, who, seeing her ladyship safe, sprung out on the other side. The noble pair have only suffered by several severe bruises. Dr. Alcock of this town, was sent for by express to bleed her ladyship whose situation rendered the accident peculiarly alarming. Her ladyship, when our account left Wynyard, it was hoped would not permanently suffer. The fine horse was shot on the spot."

Mr. Walter Wall, who is in his 109th year, having been particularly invited to attend the celebration of the 4th at Releigh, North Carolina, excused himself on account of being "busy with his crop;" but said he would send one of his boys, a lad of 82, with his toast.

A farmer, not far distant, was lately accosted by the minister of the parish, who inquired how it was, that when he preached, the farmer always fell asleep, but when a stranger preached he kept awake, and was all attention? The farmer replied, "Why, Sir, when ye preaches, I know aw's reet, but when a stranger comes I canna trust him, and so I keeps a good look out."—*Devizes Gazette.*

Colonel Hargreaves has a mare of sixty years of age! The animal has been employed for twenty-four years in the collieries belonging to James Hargreaves and Co., and was in one pit eighteen successive years without ever seeing day light. She originally belonged to Dr. Edward Petty, of Colne, and out of respect to him (although a mare) bears the name of "Old Neddy." As a proof of the strength of "Old Neddy's" constitution, we need only mention that the doctor once rode her from Colne to York without ever "drawing the bit," being a distance of nearly fifty miles.—*English Paper.*

Steam Navigation.—For some days past experiments have been making on the Thames, between Woolwich and Greenwich, with a lighter propelled by a high pressure steam-engine, which it is expected will prove superior to engines of low pressure for the purposes of navigation. The steam is contained in a number of small tubes, and it has been ascertained by cutting one of them, when the pressure of the steam was at the highest, that no considerable inconvenience would be felt from the bursting of one, or even more of them. The lighter was propelled at the rate of nine miles an hour with the tide, and five miles an hour against it; another lighter, with 84 tons of ballast, being hung on her to be towed it was found that her speed was not retarded more than three quarters of a mile in the hour. The experiments were made by Mr. Busk, and said to have been done at the instance of the French Government.

An interesting and rather primitive practice still exists in some parts of Galloway, where the farms are chiefly sheep pasture, and comprise several thousand acres. The tenant residing nearest the post-office, sends, we shall say, to the burgh of New Galloway, and gets his weekly newspaper, along with any letters for himself or neighbours residing in the same line of country. The paper, however poor, is a luxury in the wild, and after being thumbed by all and sundry, is despatched by the shepherds when they go abroad in the morning, and deposited in a rock near the extremity of the farm, which is distinguished from all similar masses of whin or granite by the pompous name of the Post-office. The herds on the other farm are aware of the arrangement, and when any thing is expected, have strict orders to call at the post-office before they return home, mid-day or evening. The good offices of the first farmers are reciprocated by a second, a third, a fourth, and so on; wherever there is a farm there is a rock and post-office, and by means of an arrangement which reminds us of the days of Lot and Abram, newspapers and letters are forwarded through a tract of barren country, extending to twenty or thirty miles, with a degree of regularity and even speed which might well excite the wonderment of a Cockney who is ignorant of the "buirdly chiels" that carry them. With regard to letters, the postage is generally paid by the first farmer in the line, who has much pleasure in settling with his friends when they meet at market, and convene over a glass of toddy at the nearest "burrows-town." A subscriber of our own, whose newspaper used to be left at the village of Dalmellington, has actually found it necessary to order it to be sent to an intermediate station, and despite the fealty he owes to the King, he is thus compelled by circumstances to prefer the *Primitive* to his Majesty's post-office.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Human Life.—The result of researches in different parts of France, England, the Netherlands, Switzerland, and Russia, has been to show, that out of a hundred men in those countries, only about twenty-five arrive at the age of sixty years. Mountainous countries, whatever may be their latitude, are those in which life is of the greatest duration.

Tempest in a Tea-pot.—During the late war a revolution was effected in Iceland by a person of the name of Jorgen Jorgensen, who usurped for a time the whole government of that important island, being backed by an invincible army of *eight men*, who scoured the provinces in *detachments*! The above is a fact not at all exaggerated. Jorgensen afterwards, we believe, was condemned for forgery in England, and died either in Newgate or aboard the hulks! *Sic transit gloria mundi!*

Mr. Gurney will have steam coaches ready to run on the Western and Northern roads in October.

THE MIDNIGHT REVIEW OF NAPOLEON.

At midnight from his grave,
The drummer woke and rose;
And beating loud the drum,
Forth on his round he goes.

Stirred by his fleshless arms,
The drumsticks partly fall;
He beats the loud retreat,
Reveillé, and roll-call.

So strangely rolls that drum,
So deep it echoes round,
Old soldiers in their graves
Start to life at the sound.

Both they in farthest north,
Stiff in the ice that lay,
And who, too, warm repose,
Beneath Italian clay;

Below the mud of Nile,
And 'neath Arabian sand—
Their burial place they quit,
And soon to arms they stand.

And, at midnight, from his grave,
The trumpeter arose,
And mounted on his horse,
A loud shrill blast he blows.

On aery coursers then
The cavalry are seen,
Old squadrons erst renown'd
Gory and gash'd, I ween.

Beneath the casque their blanched skulls
Smile grim, and proud their air
As in their bony hands
Their long sharp swords they bear.

And at midnight from his tomb,
The Chief awoke and rose;
And, followed by his Staff,
With slow steps on he goes.

A little hat he wears,
A coat quite plain has he;
A little sword, for arms,
At his left side hangs free.

O'er the vast plain the moon
A paley lustre threw;
The man with the little hat
The troop goes to review.

The ranks present their arms,
Deep roll the drums the while;
Recovering, then, the troops
Before the chief defile.

Captains and Gen'rals round
In circle form'd appear;
The Chief, to the first, a word
Then whispers in his ear.

The word goes round the ranks,
Resounds along the Seine;
That word they give is—*France*;
The answer—*Sainte Heline.*

'Tis there at midnight hour,
The grand review, they say,
Is by dead Cæsar held,
In the Champs-Elysees.

Foreign Quarterly Review.

THE REIN-DEER.

Captain Franklin describes the mode in which the Dogrib Indians kill the rein-deer, which he had from Mr. Wentzel, who resided long amongst that people:—

"The hunters go in pairs, the foremost man carrying in one hand the horns and part of the skin of the head of the deer, and in the other a small bundle of twigs, against which he from time to time rubs the horns, imitating the gestures peculiarly of that animal. His comrade follows, treading exactly in his footsteps, and holding the guns of both in an horizontal position, so that the muzzles project under the arms of him who carries the head. Both hunters have a fillet of white skin round their foreheads, and the foremost has a strip of the same round his wrists. They approach the herd by degrees, raising their legs very slowly, but setting them down somewhat suddenly, after the manner of the deer, and always taking care to lift their right or left foot simultaneously. If any of the herd leave off feeding to gaze upon the extraordinary phenomenon, it instantly stops, and the head begins to play its part by licking its shoulders, and performing other necessary movements. In this way the hunters attain the very centre of the herd without exciting suspicion, and have leisure to single out the fattest. The hindmost man then pushes forth his comrade's gun, the head is dropped, and they both fire nearly at the same instant. The deer scamper off, the hunters trot after them; in a short time the poor animals halt to ascertain the cause of their terror; their foes stop at the same moment, and, having loaded as they ran, greet the gazers with a second fatal discharge. The consternation of the deer increases; they run to and fro in the utmost confusion, and sometimes a great part of the herd is destroyed within the space of a few hundred yards."

BRITISH PAINTERS.

By Allan Cunningham.

HOGARTH.—The character of William Hogarth as a man is to be sought for in his conduct, and in the opinions of his more dispassionate contemporaries; his character as an artist is to be gathered from his numerous works, at once original and unrivalled. His fame has flown far and wide; his skill as an engraver spread his reputation as a painter; and all who love the dramatic representation of actual life—all who have hearts to be gladdened by humour—all who are pleased with judicious and well-directed satire—all who are charmed with the ludicrous looks of popular folly—and all who can be moved with the pathos of human suffering—are admirers of Hogarth. That his works are unlike those of other men, is his merit, not his fault. He belonged to no school of art; he was the produce of no academy; no man living or dead had any share in forming his mind, or in rendering his hand skilful. He was the spontaneous offspring of the graphic spirit of his country, as native to the heart of England as independence is, and he may be fairly called, in his own walk, the first-born of her spirit. He painted life as he saw it. He gives no visions of by-gone things—no splendid images of ancient manners; he regards neither the historian's page nor the poet's song.

GAINSBOROUGH.—The chief works of Gainsborough are not what is usually called landscape, for he had no wish to create gardens of paradise, and leave them to the sole enjoyment of the sun and breeze. The wildest nooks of his woods have their living tenants, and in all his glades and his vallies we see the sons and daughters of men. A deep human sympathy unites with his pencil, and this is not lessened because all its works are stamped with the image of old England. His paintings have a national look. He belongs to no school; he is not reflected from the glass of man, but from that of nature. He has not steeped his landscapes in the atmosphere of Italy, like Wilson, nor borrowed the postures of his portraits from the old masters, like Reynolds. No academy schooled down into uniformity and imitation the truly English and intrepid spirit of Gainsborough.

There is a charm about the children running wild in the landscapes of Gainsborough, which is more deeply felt by comparing them with those of Reynolds. The children of Sir Joshua are indeed beautiful creations, free, artless, and lovely, but they seem all to have been nursed in velvet laps, and fed with golden spoons. There is a rustic grace, and untamed wildness, about the children of the latter, which speak of the country and of neglected toilets. They are the offspring of nature running free amongst woods as wild as themselves. They are not afraid of disordering their satins and wetting their kid shoes. They roll on the green sward, burrow like rabbits, and dabble in the running streams daily.

At Warwick Assizes a whole gang of coiners were tried and found guilty. The principal witnesses for the prosecution were Patrick Martin, a feather dealer, from Cork, and a Peace officer from that city named Collis. Martin had been used to purchase base coin from the prisoners at Birmingham, and came over to retail it at fair and market. He was discovered at last, and compromised his own guilt by aiding in the prosecution and conviction of his Birmingham customers.

Waterford Mail.

LONDON—TUESDAY, SEPT. 1.

No further accounts have been received calculated to throw any additional light on the events of the East. The belief that the Sultan would endeavour to arrest the march of the Russians, by sending a plenipotentiary to their head-quarters, to treat of peace, is materially strengthened.

Accounts from Wallachia, to the 8th ult., contain no military details. It is evident, therefore, that though the Russians continued to advance beyond the Balkan, their communications, on this side of it, with the Principalities and the Danube were not wholly clear and secure. They do not seem, however, to have cared for these interruptions, relying chiefly on their fleet to supply them with all that might be wanted on their march.—The ravages of the plague had not yet ceased, and in some districts a visitation of locusts had caused immense damage. A *Te Deum* was sung by the Russian troops at Bucharest on the 27th of July, on account of the fortunate passage of the Balkan. Measures have been taken to preserve the provisions and the hay at the military magazines. The two Principalities will have forty-eight magazines, where all sorts of victuals will be warehoused.—This is a plain proof that Russia intends to carry on the war with the greatest energy.

The Hamburgh Papers state, that according to accounts from Constantinople, the Sultan had at length resolved to accept the Convention of Loudon, of July 6th, for the pacification of Greece, and to negociate on that basis. Letters from Berlin, of the 26th, it is said confirm this rumour. It is also added, that some Turkish Deputies, accompanied by Mr. Gordon, the British Ambassador, have set out to the head-quarters of General Diebitsch, for the purpose of making him acquainted with the result of the negociations respecting Greece. Accounts from Krajova, dated Aug. 8, state that General Geismar has ordered his troops to quit Rachova, and retreat across the Danube, in consequence of the advance of the Pacha of Scutari, at the head of 30,000 men, towards that town. Report adds that Rachova has been destroyed by the Russians.

The Portuguese in London state, we may every hour expect the intelligence of the surrender of the *Don John the Sixth* to the victorious party at Terceira, as there was a strong party on board in favour of the constitution.

THE FAILURES—PANIC IN THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

There is a complete panic in the woollen trade. The extensive house we alluded to on Saturday, whose bill engagements exceed £350,000, occasioned three failures on Saturday, and one this morning.—*Globe of Monday.*

DISTRESS IN MANCHESTER.

(From the *Manchester Guardian* received this day.)

The prospects this week are quite as bad as ever. No business to be done, and the distress of the weavers daily increasing, from want of employment. The 6-4th 60 Reed cambric is now paid 4s 3d per cut of twenty-four yards in length, for the weaving. In 1814 the wages for weaving the same fabric were 26s per cut. During the last week no less than seven of the wives, with their families, of weavers, who, some time since, emigrated from this town to America, have been sent for, the passage money, &c. having been paid by their respective husbands.

CABINET COUNCIL.

On Monday a council was held at the Foreign Office, which was attended by the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, Earls Rosslyn and Aberdeen, Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Secretary Peel, Sir G. Murray, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Herries. The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, and the Earl of Rosslyn arrived in town shortly before the assembling of the council. The Duke came from Walmer Castle, Kent. In the evening a messenger was sent off with despatches from the Foreign Office for Mr. Gordon, our Ambassador at Constantinople, and also for Mr. Dawkins, our Resident in Greece; the Messenger also took despatches from the Colonial Office for Sir F. Adam, the Lord High Commissioner of the Ionian Islands.

The Rev. Doctor Bagot did homage before his Majesty at the Royal Lodge, in Windsor Park, on Saturday afternoon, on being appointed to the See of Oxford. Mr. Secretary Peel, as Secretary of State for the Home Department, and the Bishop of Chichester, as Clerk of the Closet, assisted at the ceremony. After the ceremony, the Right Hon. Secretary and the two prelates remained to dine with his Majesty. The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester also dined with the King.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 5.

The London Journals of Wednesday, received in course, add no intelligence of general interest to the contents of those previously in our possession.

The failures in the woollen trade have spread extensively, and from twelve to fourteen houses are already reported to have closed. The State of Trade generally is extremely depressed.

The next advices from Constantinople are expected to be of great importance.

There is an article on "the state and prospects of the country" in part 2 of *Blackwood* for this month, which is likely to chime in admirably with the present habit of mind of the English people. Blackwood is gloomy, and it might be said that he has been for some time on what may be called the losing side in politics; but it will be harder to grapple with his facts, than to impute motives for the purpose of disparaging his deductions. We shall take a few outlines from the picture which he draws of the present state of the country:—

"There is no great interest of the country flourishing, except that of the people whose revenues are provided out of what is wrung from the unwilling hands of all the rest; the fundholders alone enjoy a present prosperity, and that only because they must have their bond, as long as there is any thing to pay them with." * * * "At former periods, distress was either local, or it affected only some particular class of the people; but now almost *all* the common people, those who used to live, and eat and drink 'till they were satisfied,' through the labour of their own hands, are not only straitened in their means, but actually pinched for the commonest support, and existing in the gloomy and dangerous tranquillity of despair. At other times, if the manufacturers were distressed, the more flourishing condition of the agricultural districts afforded them a refuge; or if unfruitful seasons and high rents pressed hard upon the cultivators of the soil, there was some temptation to join the busy crowds who lived by manufactures and commerce; but now both agricultural and manufacturing districts are depressed, not *yet* to utter starvation." * *

"But while so much misery exists amongst the poor, there never was a time in which the luxury of the rich was carried to a more extravagant degree of wantonness. Never was pleasure hunted after with more curious zeal and more lavish expense; never did the provinces of England, taking them altogether, suffer more pinching distress and misery, than they have done during 'the season,' as it is called in London, which has just closed; and never did the metropolis present a more splendid and dazzling succession of extravagant entertainments, where every thing that art could invent, and expense procure, to delight and pamper the senses, was brought forward, than it did during the very same period."

"But was this a wholesome state of things? Shall we believe, with those who harden their hearts, and read books, and repeat them, till we are deafened with their scientific theories, that we should only look to the increase of the capital of the country, and consign to neglect and misery the multitudes who have no capital, and whom the capitalists will not employ? Certainly not; a new and peculiar state of affairs has arisen, such as the history of the world never before afforded, because never, until now, did human invention devise such expedients for dispensing with the labour of the poor; and the first and most important duty which the legislature could have entered upon, was to consider the means of remedying the evil, and alleviating the misery, which such a novel condition of society must occasion." * * *

"The evil which the country laboured under, and which the working classes felt most severely, was the tendency of capital to accumulate in large masses, instead of being generally diffused amongst the people." * * *

We have a still more poetical, but we fear not unreal description, in what follows—

"'Ill fares that land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates, and men decay.'

And that these two things, viz. the accumulation of wealth, and the decay of the common people, may co-exist in practice as well as in poetry, is a fact which the present condition of this country but too abundantly demonstrates. Though it be true that at no former time were the warehouses of our manufacturers and merchants more full of goods; that our edifices are more extensive, magnificent, and costly, than they ever were before; that gorgeous furniture, splendid equipages, trains of idle servants, unwisely kept for show; that plate, and jewels, and every luxurious convenience that the improved invention of man can devise, are far more abundant than they have been in times past; still it is also true, that the common people of England are neither prosperous nor happy.

'England is a fen
Of stagnant waters; altar, sword, and pen,
Fireside—the heroic wealth of hall and bower,
Have forfeited their ancient English dower
Of inward happiness—We are selfish men.'

Simplicity, and goodness, and comfort, are ebbing away from our shores—on the one hand we find luxury and cold selfish sensuality,

'Which hardens a' within,
And petrifies the feeling;'

and, on the other, a melancholy struggle for the commonest necessaries of life, which debases man to the condition of a mere food-seeking animal, a two-legged beast of prey, more crafty, and less generous, than some of the quadrupeds which are led by similar instincts."

The startling conclusion to this, certainly very fearful, state of things, is thus set down:—

"Let but the present order of things go on, and the common people of England will ere long become like the common people of Ireland; the laws and the establishments of the country they will look upon merely as inventions for their oppression—contrivances which it is their interest not to support, but to break down; and we know not what power it is which is to resist the common people of England, if they become possessed with notions such as these.—They are not like the impetuous and fickle Irish, to be *managed*, when they smart under a settled conviction of a wrong; doubtless, the progress of events has much broken and altered their ancient spirit; but still they are not the men to rush into hopeless and headlong violence; or, when resisted, to subside into dejected tranquillity, and die of starvation beside their cold and desolate hearths. If, however, the Legislature will not take better care of them, they may be disposed to take legislation into their own hands, and against such an alarming consummation as this, we would warn those to whom the more than ever important task of governing this country is confided, It cannot be too frequently, too earnestly, too energetically enforced upon the attention of all who have any influence in the making of the laws, that the present moral and physical condition of the labouring classes is most deplorable, and that the country cannot *long* continue in such a state. The Legislature *must* do something for them, if they would preserve the country; and should immediately proceed to such inquiries as may give hope to those who are suffering so grievously, without having committed any fault."

There are more who will agree in the justice of this representation, than in the specific means which Blackwood recommends for averting the mischief that seems to impend. He advises in the first place indeed that the whole subject shall be diligently inquired into by the Legislature, which should be summoned immediately for the purpose; but then he tells us that there is no talent, and little honesty in the present House of Commons, and here is assuredly a case which requires both for its proper management. Upon his other counsels, the controversy yet runs high, and we fear still stronger evidence will be required of the tendencies of metallic currency and free trade, before the work of retracing our steps, and fleeing for ever the whisperings of Scotch philosophy, Liberality, and Politico-economical nonsense, will be fairly undertaken.

TITHE COMPOSITION.

A special vestry under the tithe act, pursuant to the Lord Lieutenant's directions, was held at Villierstown, in and for the parish of Aglish, in the diocese of Lismore, and county of Waterford, on Monday last, Sir William Jackson Homan, Bart. in the chair, when it was agreed to give the Rev. George Gumbleton £140 a year for the vicarial tithes of said parish; but in consequence of Mr. Gumbleton's absence, it was not known if he would ratify the agreement. His curate attended, who stated that Mr. Gumbleton would take £100. The vestry adjourned to the 15th inst., in order to ascertain if Mr. Gumbleton would agree for the sum offered, which it is hoped he will. Mr. Witham, the under agent of the Duke of Devonshire, attended, and stated that the Duke was entitled to double as much as the vicar, and that the parishioners should agree for that sum, but the Duke would act as he has done with all his parishes that came under the tithe act, which is, to require for the *two-thirds* only five pounds a year more than is to be paid to the vicar for the one-third. Thanks were voted to Sir Wm. J. Homan, for his proper conduct in the chair, and for his having come forward to carry the act into effect, for the relief of the poor. The greater part of the demesne of Dromana is in the parish; and Sir William has also a large farm on it, scarcely any of which is under tillage, so that he consented to tax himself to relieve others, which, it is hoped, will be imitated by other landholders.

THE QUAYS.

We have observed with pleasure the very great improvements now in progress along the whole line of our quays, by the Harbour Commissioners, and which we perceive by an advertisement in this paper, are to be still further extended. In a future number we shall advert to them more at large, which our space at present will not admit of.

CITY PETTY SESSIONS.

Yesterday there were but two magistrates on the bench.—Henry Alcock, Esq. (Deputy Mayor; the Mayor, Mr. Weekes, being out of town), and Dr. Poole.

Before proceeding to business, Mr. Alcock said, he thought it necessary to inform the public, that by a new act which came into operation on and after the 1st instant, Magistrates have a power of hearing and deciding in cases of assault, without sending the parties before a jury; and that they can fine as high as £5, and also award costs to the parties if they think it advisable. In cases of dismissal, by giving a certificate to the defendant of their judgment, the complaining party is debarred further proceeding at any other tribunal.

Captain Stephens for an assault on Thomas Cahill, a boatman, was convicted, and fined 10s with costs. In this case the fine was not given to the prosecutor, but will be appropriated to some public purpose.

Bridget Kierwick summoned James Greensill, Esq., for £2 16s 6d a balance of wages alleged to be due to her as a servant.—Dismissed on account of misconduct during her servitude.

Elizabeth Williams (a Welshwoman) summoned Capt. John Barnes for £2 9s 11d for wages due to her as a servant.—Decree for £2 6s 6d, the remainder being stopped for articles broken by her.

Four pawnbrokers appeared to a summons issued at the suit of Mr. Henry Denny, for having received house linen in pawn from a washerwoman, knowing same not to be her property. The complaint on the first case was dismissed as the complainant was unable to prove that the pawnbroker *knowingly* received the goods in pawn. The magistrates at the suggestion of the agent to the pawnbrokers (Mr. Carroll) advised Mr. Denny to summons the washerwoman in whose charge the clothes were, and have her punished by fine and imprisonment, under the act, as a warning to others, and the Bench called on the pawnbrokers to co-operate in convicting her, which they consented to do. The first case having decided the *question of liability*, there were dismisses in the other three cases.

The harvest in this neighbourhood is almost all safe, very little remaining standing. A great deal of wheat was shed during the late gales, and we have heard that many farmers intend ploughing in the grain thus shed for next year's crop. The produce of wheat is certainly not as large as was expected from the appearance of the ear.

It is with emotions of the deepest regret we copy the following:—

The Rev. Dr. Eyre was leaving a house in Eyrecourt, county Galway, on Friday, when the tenant whose chattels were distrained followed the Gentleman into the street, and stabbed him in the back with a pitchfork. Dr. Eyre is severely wounded, and lost an immensity of blood. The assassin was arrested after a desperate resistance.—(Copied from the *Limerick Chronicle*).

The city Cork Grand Jury have decided against the establishment of any Police force in that city, a resolve that has imparted general satisfaction.

The Hon. Captain Browne, brother to the Earl of Kenmare, John Markham Marshall, Esq and William Duncan Godfrey, Esq. have been returned to the Judge of Assize, as fit and proper persons to serve the office of sheriff for the county of Kerry for the next year. The former (who will be the Sheriff as a matter of course) is a Roman Catholic.

The Archbishop of Tuam and family still sojourn at Cheltenham.

On Saturday, the Lord Chief Baron and Mr. Justice Torrens left Cork, after finishing the Munster circuit—the former proceeded to his seat at Rockbarton, and the latter for Dublin, on his way to his residence in the county of Derry.

It is a most singular fact, that *Barry*, who was convicted as a vagrant, made application for the situation of executioner for the county and city, now vacant: and the first unfortunate culprit on whom he will have to exercise his calling, was one of his own associates in crime.—*Cork Paper.*

In an address to a meeting of his tenantry lately assembled in Strabane, Mr. Sinclair mentioned the appalling fact, that "thirty or forty lives have been lost in Tyrone alone, on the 13th July;"—and that "many bodies have been since that period found in the fields, and several persons are missing from their homes!"

Ballad Singers.—We know not whose duty it is to abate one of the most grievous nuisances that ever disgraced or demoralised a great city. We allude to the scandalous practice of ballad-singing in the streets at night, by which means disaffection the most gross is inculcated, and obscenity the most profligate disseminated. Where be our police, where our civic authorities? Groups of persons, consisting frequently of a hundred, are to be found collected around the wretches who drive this infamous trade; and the streets leading off Sackville-street to the right and left, seem to be the principal stands for the offenders. We earnestly call the attention of the magistrates and peace-officers to this disgusting and disgraceful practice.—*Dublin Paper.*

New Wheat.—There were thirteen loads of new wheat at Limerick market on Saturday. There was a rise in price of 2d per stone.

The Assizes of Galway have proved maiden.

T. Quigley, Michael Mason, and Thomas Cunningham, three of the convicts who escaped from Newgate, have been re-taken.—*Dublin Paper.*

Salubrious Effects of Night Air.—Wednesday the Magistrates of the Head Police office pensioned a watchman, named Leonard, who has attained his 80th year. This venerable octogenarian has borne the *crozier* as a metropolitan night walker, for upwards of 39 years!!—*Ibid.*

Since the first of September, Magistrates have the power of trying common assault cases. Heretofore they could only receive infomations and send them for trial to the sessions.

A subscription has been commenced in Dublin for Mr. Eneas M'Donnell.

Sacred Prophecy is on its rapid progress to accomplishment—the *Beast* and the *false Prophet* of the Apocalypse are approaching their dreadful end—the Ottoman Empire is not far from its dissolution—the arms of the Autocrat of the North are victorious—and a revolution more awful than any that has ever occurred is being, if not already, accomplished.—*Dublin Paper.*

It would appear from the English Monthly Agricultural Report, that the prospects of the farmers are any thing but favourable, and that there is too much reason to believe that the grain crops have sustained serious injury.

There was a meeting of the Magistrates at Ballinacarrigy, County Westmeath, on Saturday, to investigate charges preferred to Government, against chief constable Hobbs, of the Police. He is accused of cock fighting on the Sabbath, imprisoning persons without authority, and converting the Police homes to other uses than they were intended for.

THE LORD PRIMATE.

On Thursday, his Grace the Primate arrived in Derry, and was received with the ringing of bells. Next day he held a triennial visitation in the Cathedral. Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a most numerous attendance of the Clergy. The Rev. Mr. Smiley preached from Timothy IV. 1. 2.

The charge delivered by his Grace was not only most classical, eloquent, and impressive in its composition, but admirable for the strong good sense and fervent piety which it embodied. In allusion to the Roman Catholic Relief Bill, he observed that the same feeling—a regard for the Church, which led him to resist that measure, disposed him now to inculcate in the Clergy of the diocese, the obligation they were under to assist in giving effect to the intentions which the Legislature had in adopting it. He condemned pluralities as an evil which called for a remedy, though he considered that, in some particular instances, they were both justifiable and necessary. He strongly urged the advantages of education among the lower orders, enjoined the Clergy to labour, as he was aware they did, in promoting that important object and insisted on the duty they were under of instructing and causing to be instructed those who were confided to their care, in the catechism of the church.

The charge seemed to produce a deep impression. His Grace, we understand, has expressed himself highly satisfied with the state of the diocese.

OUTRAGES—COUNTY LIMERICK.

LIMERICK SEPT. 2.—Mr. William Ahern, of Hernsbrock, and Mr. Michael Goold, of the county Cork, were fired at by an assassin near Castletown Conyers, in this county, on Monday evening. One of the horses was slightly wounded, but fortunately the riders escaped unhurt.

William Walsh, a labourer, was fired at and severely wounded at Anglesboro' in this county, on Friday last, by a man unknown who rested his gun on the hedge, while he aimed at his object. The ball entered his right breast and passed out under the shoulder. Little hopes are entertained of his recovery.

On the evening of Sunday last, an armed party of about forty men, most of whom were mounted, entered the premises of a farmer at Liscarrol, in the County of Cork, on the borders of this County, and forcibly carried away his sister, Margaret O'Brien. Miss O'Brien and her brother resisted, but were assaulted and overpowered by the banditti. On their departure they left three men as a guar to prevent pursuit, her brother nevertheless escaped, and followed the party into this county, near Ballingarry, when George Massy, Esq immediately set the Police in pursuit of the offenders, who it is said remain in that neighbourhood in arms.

A few nights back, four cows, the property of Mr. Robert Cussen, of the Courtenay-Arms, Newcastle, were disfigured by cutting the top joint off each cow's tail. Mr. Cussen had lately got possession of the lands they were grazing on.

A "pattern" was held at Athea, in this county, on Monday, when a boy of 17 years was struck with a large stone on the head; it fractured the scull extensively, and eleven pieces of bone were removed by a medical gentleman from Listowell. Notwithstanding the boy is still alive, but his friends won't prosecute, as the person who flung the stone is understood to be a relation.

Maurice Dineen, who was executed at the county gaol on Saturday, protested his innocence at the scaffold. The unfortunate man spoke with a weak voice, in the Irish language. The Rev. Mr. Fitzgibbon, of St. Michael's Chapel, echoed his words to the people, and declared his conviction of the truth of what he uttered at so solemn a moment. The impression of the sufferer's innocence was very general.

Carlow, Sept. 3.—The principal injury during the late bad weather has been done to wheat, of which perhaps a barrel to the acre, in exposed up-land situations, has been shed by the high winds. Barley has suffered little and oats still less. The latter grain is the least advanced to a ripe state, and its straw is bruised; yet not too much for recovery by the influence of the present mild weather and drying breezes. On the whole, it is our belief, that ten days more of continued fair weather would house the entire of the grain in this county, which it is agreed on by all travellers, looks most encouragingly rich. In the Queen's County and Kildare, we understand that harvesting is very forward and will soon be complete.

County of Louth.—In the northern district of this county one-sixth of the standing crop of wheat has been destroyed by the late storm. The barley in the vicinity of Louth has been partially blighted.

A man named John Flinn was gored to death by his own bull in the neighbourhood of Miltown, county Clare, on Thursday last. He was upwards of 80 years of age, and had served for a long period on the continent.

The Right Hon. Richard, Earl of Glengall, has been chosen a representative peer in the room of the Earl of Blessinton, deceased.

The Meeting at Thurles on the 7th instant to adopt measures for tranquillizing the county Tipperary, will be attended by the Solicitor-General, Sir John Byng, Commander of the Forces, the Members of the county, Mr. Vokes, Major O'Donoghue, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Fitzgerald, Magistrates. Lord Leveson Gower will be present.

Two young ladies, Miss Carew, of Rosegreen, and Miss Crean, of Clonmel, took the white veil at the presentation Convent in Clonmel on Wednesday morning.

The celebrated Rowland Stephenson has been for some time residing in Bristol (Pennsylvania). It is rumoured he has completed the purchase of Doctor Shippen's very handsome establishment and farm in the vicinity of that Borough.

The Earl of Kenmare has directed his Agent to expend a sum of five hundred pounds, in improving and flagging the streets of Killarney.

The number of emigrants arrived at St. John's N. B., from the 1st May last to the 16th June, was 1,158, an increase of 372 over the corresponding period of last year.

We understand that his Majesty has expressed his earnest desire for the speedy completion of his new Palace at Pimlico, in consequence of which additional hands have been put on the works, and the number of persons now employed amounts to 1000. Notwithstanding this augmentation of workmen, the issue of money is restricted, by order of the Duke of Wellington, to £30,000 per quarter. At one time the enormous sum of £10,000 a week was expended; but most of the costly materials being now in store, the expenditure is confined almost entirely to labour. As soon as this Palace is completed, the old one of St. James's is to be taken down, and plans for laying out the ground are now in the office of the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. We are credibly informed that Mr. Nash has promised to have the new Palace ready for occupation by the 12th of August, 1830.—*London Paper.*

The Marquis of Thomond has presented the Rev. John Warburton (son of the late Bishop of Cloyne), to the Rectory of Ennis, County Clare, void by the death of Dean Palmer.

The Royal Irish Academy offers a premium of £60 for the best essay on Ireland during the reign of Henry the 2d.

Travelling on Sundays.—The Lord Mayor of London has issued a notice stating, that in consequence of complaints having been made of the disturbance experienced by religious congregations, from the driving of coaches through the city, during divine service, on the Lord's day, constables would be appointed to take the numbers of those so offending, in order that the drivers might be prosecuted according to law. This order was put in operation last Sunday, and has caused no small excitement amongst the stage coach proprietors.

CLONMEL, SEPT. 2.

Yesterday, at one o'clock in the afternoon, Judge Moore having entenced the convicts and abated the Presentments, our tedious assizes ended, after the King's Commission having been open in Clonmel eighteen days. To the Jurors and others from various parts of the county, the delay was annoying at this particular season, and the expense not small; may we hope the benefit to the public shall be more permanent. Great economy was showed on the part of the Grand Jury: but in one instance, at least, we think it was carried to excess, that body allowing, as we are informed, but £1 for each coroner's inquest, while it is certain that in many instances their travelling expenses would exceed that sum; and wretched must be the state of society that would afford them a livelihood by their office on this scale, which was the lowest possible that could be awarded under the new act. On application to Judge Moore, he regretted the illiberality which so limited the presentment in the case—but had no power to alter the Act of Parliament, which, however, he hoped, might yet undergo revision in that particular.

GARDENER'S CALENDAR FOR SEPTEMBER.

KITCHEN GARDEN.—No time must now be lost. Sow spinach, lettuce, onions, radishes, turnips, cabbages, coleworts borage, corn-salad, chervil, and coriander; small salads in frequent succession. Plant three year old asparagus in a hot bed; some every month in succession. Earth up celery and cardoons; dig and prepare vacant ground; weed carefully.

FLOWER GARDEN.—Dig and prepare beds for planting. Plant bulbs for autumnal flowering, and many of those taken up during the summer. Scaly bulbs should be planted in this month. Sow bulb seeds and annuals for spring flowering. Plant out biennials and perennials, well-rooted carnation layers, and cuttings of the young shoots of chrysanthemums. Part roots of daisies and other perennials. Plant cuttings and slips of evergreens, and of other shrubs, when their leaves decay.

FRUIT TREES.—Keep vines and fig trees carefully pruned; cover ripe grapes with bags of paper or thin gauze. Gather elder-berries for wine. Save plum and cherry stones to sow for stocks. Net choice wall fruit. This is the best time for planting strawberries.

HOT HOUSE.—Keep the plants clean from all foulness or decay; shift pots, and renew earth, as it may be required. As the season becomes colder, admit air less freely. Propagate by suckers, offsets, slips, and seed, with the aid of the bark bed. Plant suckers and crowns of pine-apples. Place tender auriculas in the glass case.

GREEN HOUSE.—Repair and clean every part of the house. Remove tender plants into shelter towards the end of the month, especially oranges, lemons, and succulents; give the latter very little water at this season. Thin the young fruit of oranges and lemons, if too crowded. Plant newly raised exotics in separate pots.

FARM.—Stack and thatch corn; pull seed-hemp. Pen in sheep to fatten on turnips. Plough stubbles for winter fallows. Attend to your bees; narrow the entrance of the hives. Put up hogs for pork or bacon. Turn hogs to gather acorns. Dress grass land with marl or limestone. Towards the end of the month sow wheat, rye, &c., and lay it dry by water furrowing.

LENGTH OF DAYS.—During this month the days decrease 58 minutes in the morning, and 58 minutes in the evening.

SHIP NEWS.

SHIPWRECK.—We are extremely sorry to announce the loss of the brig Harford, of Swansea, Capt. Thomas Walters, and all hands. She was on her passage from Cornwall, laden with copper ore for Swansea, and sunk off the Devonshire coast in the tremendous gales last week. Captain Walters was well known in this port, and was highly esteemed. He has left a young widow and four children to mourn his untimely fate.

We regret to state that the books at Lloyd's on Monday afternoon, exhibited a most disastrous record of the damage done along the British coast by the recent gales. No less than 27 vessels are posted as either lost or driven on shore, and many of them are total wrecks. In some instances, too, a portion of the crews have perished, and it is feared the accounts from the Irish and Dutch coasts will be very bad.—*Standard.*

The Alert, from Liverpool to Dublin, was totally lost near Holyhead, during a gale on Thursday—crew drowned.

The Crisis, Taylor, from Archangel, was on the Muplin Sand on Friday, and it was feared would be wrecked: and the Agenor, coal loaden, is totally wrecked on the Horns.

The Pheasant, M'Gregor, from Liverpool to Jamaica, has arrived at Beaumaris, with eight feet of water in her hold.

The Magdalene, Hodgson, from Trieste to Smyrna, ran on shore on the 15th inst., off Umago, near Trieste, and it was feared would not be got off.

The Tredigar, Jones, from Ireland, was driven on shore in St. Bride's Bay, on the 28th ult.

The Dublin, Anderson, from Memel to Dublin, was lost in Bornholm, on the 18th ult. Crew, materials, and part of the cargo, saved.

The Norval, Harrison, from Riga to Hull, was lost on the Scraw, on the 17th ult. Crew and part of the cargo and stores saved.

The Helen, Snowden, from Greenock to St. Thomas and Trinidad, was driven on shore on the 27th ult., in Cloughey Bar, near Belfast, and bilged. The crew and cargo expected to be saved.

The Lord Ebrington, Day, of Bideford, was driven on shore on the 27th ult., near Ballywalter, and bilged, but expected to be got off after discharging.

The Liberty, Stile, from Liverpool to Glasgow, was driven on shore near Ravinglass on the 22d ult.

Surgery.—It has hitherto been the practice, when amputating a limb, to tie up the ends of the arteries by means of a needle and thread. This is rather a difficult operation, and requires the assistance of one or two skilful persons besides the actual operator. Moreover, it introduces into the part a foreign substance, which must be ultimately discharged by the process of sloughing. With a view to avoid these inconveniences, M. Amussat, a French surgeon, proposes to twist the artery; and he says his method of doing this is as effectual for stopping the blood as the application of ligatures. He performs it without any assistants. The French paper which reports the fact, says that the plan has been several times acted on, and has been examined and approved of by a committee of surgeons.

Irish Temperate Society.—In several parts of America, Temperate Societies have been most successfully established, for abolishing the use of spirituous liquors entirely. This system, we understand, is introduced into the county of Down, by the Associate Presbyterian Ministers, who exert an influence over a very large population. One of their number, the Rev. John Edgar, has published a most excellent letter, proving that distilleries are supported, not by *gross drunkards*, but those who are *daily* accustomed to what is called, the *moderate* drinking of ardent spirits.—*Drogheda Journal.*

An Agricultural Model School is about to be erected in the Province of Munster, for which the London Irish Relief Committee has appropriated a grant of £3000.

STATE OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1829.

In Hospital 1st Aug.	11	Dismissed cured	26
		Died	1
Admitted in Aug.	23	Remaining	7
	34		34

The death above reported is the only one for the last two months. Of the seven remaining in the House five are convalescent, and the other two are but slightly indisposed. Several of the persons admitted last month were very dangerously affected, indeed there was a greater number of bad cases than when the Hospital was in a crowded state, the type of the fever has undergone no alteration worth noticing.

P. SHEEHAN, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,
PETER KENNEY, Chairman.

Published at the Waterford Mail Printing office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, by WILLIAM DART, to whom all orders for subscriptions, advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.