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. 635. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1829. PRICE 6d

DUBLIN CONTINENTAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the WATERFORD BRANCH of this Society will be held at the TOWN-HALL, in WATERFORD, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of September. The Chair to be taken at ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon.

A Deputation from the Parent Society will attend.

Waterford, Sept. 11, 1829.

NOTICE.

THE DIFFERENT LANDS, the property of WM. CHRISTMAS, of Whitfield, Esq. (in the County of Waterford), being strictly PRESERVED, it is particularly requested that no Person will shoot on them without permission.

GAME.

THE ESTATES of the MARQUIS of WATERFORD in the County of WATERFORD, are strictly preserved. It is requested that no Person will SHOOT or SPORT on them without written permission.

Waterford, 7 Sept. 1829.

GAME NOTICE.

ANY Person found trespassing or sporting on the LANDS of LISDOOGAN or LYRENARELLA, in the County of Waterford; FARNOGUE, TORY-HILL, CLONASSY, and SLEIVEROE, in the County of Kilkenny; or PRIEST'S HAGGARD or FISHERSTOWN, in the County of Wexford, will be prosecuted, as the GAME on these Lands are strictly PRESERVED.

Waterford, Sept. 12.

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.

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.

CORN STORES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, from the 29th instant, in complete order, a large STORE, with KILN adjoining, capable of containing Six Thousand Barrels of Corn, situated near the Scotch Quay.

Also, a CORN STORE, capable of containing Three Thousand Barrels of Corn, situated near the Quay, at the Custom House.

Apply to William M. Ardagh.

Waterford, Sept. 8.

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 premises, or to Messrs. Milward and Skottowe, Waterford.

August 5, 1829.

[To be inserted on Saturdays.]

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 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.

☞ 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 finest 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.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On the 26th of September,
At GLENMORE, near LISMORE,

A FEW thorough-bred and remarkably handsome AYRSHIRE COWS, imported in 1826; several HEIFERS, of one and two years old; some CALVES, and two yearling BULLS, all of the purest blood.

To prevent disappointment to Gentlemen coming from a distance, none of the Stock will be disposed of by private sale.

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.

APPLICATION FOR PRIVATE BILLS TO THE IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that previous to any application to Parliament for any Private Bill for local purposes, notices of the same must be given, and other proceedings taken—[Abstracted from the Standing orders of both Houses of Parliament.]

In case of Turnpike roads. Notices must be given three times in the months of August or September, in one and the same newspaper, printed within each county or place through which the road runs: or if there be none so printed, then in the newspaper of some near or adjoining county; and also on the doors of the Sessions Houses of each and every such county or place, at the Michaelmas Quarter Sessions, each notice describing the parishes through which the line of road runs; and if to amend or alter any existing road Acts, then the acts to be amended, and any intended increase of toll must also be mentioned in each and every such notice. Also when the application is intended to be made for making any new turnpike road, or for altering the line of any existing road, a map or plan of such road, or intended alteration, upon a scale of not more than five, nor less than three inches to a mile, must be deposited for public inspection at the office of the Clerk of the peace of every county through which such road is intended to be carried, or such alteration made, on or before the 30th of September next, which map or plan shall describe the line of such intended road or alteration, and the lands through which the same is intended to be carried, and shall be accompanied with a book of reference containing a list of the names of the owners or reputed owners and occupiers of such lands respectively; and that duplicates of the same be made for the two houses of Parliament, together with estimates of expense of such undertaking, (in cases where provision is intended to be made for raising money to defray such expense), such estimate to be signed by the person or persons making the same; and if such money is proposed to be raised by subscription, then duplicate accounts must be made of the money subscribed for that purpose, and the names of the subscribers, with the sums subscribed by them respectively; and also estimates of the probable time within which the whole of the work may be completed. Application must also be made to the several owners and occupiers of land through which any road is intended to be carried, or alteration made, and duplicate lists must be made of such owners and occupiers, distinguishing which of them have assented to or dissented from such intended road or alteration, or are neuter in respect thereof, and the plan must be shown to such owners and occupiers respectively, at the time of such application. One set of these several documents must accompany the petition to the House of Commons, to be lodged in the proper office, previously to the petition being presented.

In cases of application for Bills for paving, cleansing, lighting, (whether by Gas or otherwise), or for improving any City, Town or Place, or for erecting or or improving Town Halls or market places, or for repairing or building churches, or for enclosing, draining, or improving Lands, or for making Ferries or Docks, or for amending any Acts for such purposes, the like Notices as for Roads must be given in the Newspapers and on the Sessions Houses' Doors, together with additional Notices in these cases, to be affixed on the several Church Doors of the several Parishes, three successive Sundays in August or September.

For making any Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct for supplying any place with Water, or for making or erecting any Bridge, Ferry, Dock, Pier, Port, or Harbour, all the Directions as in the case of Turnpike Roads with respect to Notices, Plans, Estimates, and other particulars, are applicable; and that the plans in these cases, must also describe the Brooks and Streams to be diverted into such Cut, Canal, Reservoir, or Aqueduct, for supplying any place with water; and shall contain a Plan of such Reservoir, and the elevation of any such Aqueduct: and that such plan shall be accompanied with a section specifying the level, and describing the same by feet and inches; and that the plans describing the Lands through which any such Cut, Canal, &c. is intended to be carried, or from which any such streams of water are intended to be taken, shall also be engraved for the use of the House of Lords, upon a scale of an inch at least to a mile.

Proofs of all the above notices, and other matters, must be adduced before the two Houses of Parliament either in person or by affidavit of the persons engaged in transacting the business, before one of the Judges of Ireland.

The plans &c. for making or improving Bridges, Piers, or Harbours, are not required to be left with the Clerks of the Peace.

In all cases where it is intended to alter or increase any existing rates, tolls, or duties, such intention must be stated in all the Notices.

All petitions must be presented within fourteen days after the first Friday subsequent to the meeting of Parliament.

By Order of the Chief Secretary,
SAMUEL RICHARD GUNNELL,
Parliamentary Agent to the Irish Office, and General Agent for all Parliamentary, Private and Local Bills.

House of Commons,
June 19, 1829.

*** For further particulars, see the standing orders of both Houses of Parliament, or inquire as above.

SICK POOR INSTITUTION.

P. M'Dougall, Treasurer to the Sick Poor, acknowledges the receipt of Ten Shillings, being a donation from a Friend, per the hands of the Rev. R. Ryland.

Important.—A final dividend of two-pence in the pound is declared under the commission against Messrs. Whitehead and Haddock, bankers, London!

THE MARKETS.

Waterford, Sept. 12.—Corn continues in steady supply; wheat 24s to 28s and for miller's samples 29s per barrel; barley, 12s to 15s; oats 10s to 11s. Flour and oatmeal steady at our last quotations. Butter yesterday 64s to 65s per cwt generally; one lot of very superior obtained 68s. In other articles no change worth noticing.

Clonmel Sept. 8.—Corn is now offering in tolerable supply; shipping wheat from 15d to 16½d, and grinding from 17d to 18d per stone—a few prime picked samples brought an half-penny more; Oats from 8½d to 9d.—Bere from 10s 6d to 11s per barrel—and Barley from 12s to 14s according to quality. Flour, which a few days ago was looking up to 43s per bag for 2ds, is again at 41s—household 39s—3ds 35s— and 4ths 23s.—Oatmeal 14s 6d to 14s per cwt. The new Oats and Oatmeal are of superior quality, and there are many samples of very fine Wheat. The supply of Butter is about 200 firkins daily—price for firsts, from 64s to 64s 6d.

Limerick, Sept. 9.—The experience of the past and prospects of the present year, the quality of the grain, particularly oats, being very fine, has made dealers very cautious, the great supply of wheat on Saturday reduced the price to 1s 4d and 1s 5d per stone, shipping qualities, and to 1s 6d and 1s [illegible] per stone, milling kinds, above which it did not go [illegible] although the quantity was [illegible]. These prices [illegible] the natural dampness and consequent weight of oats at this first of the season, is adequate to any advance hereafter, which is not expected—oats support 8½d to 8¾d per stone; and barley has temporarily advanced from 11d to 11½d and upwards per stone, at distillery, being wanted there. Flour is lowered here from 40s to 38s per bag, best firsts; 36s seconds; and 20s to 26s thirds. Oatmeal stationary, at 15s per cwt. Potatoes abundant at 3d per stone, and under. Butter 67s, 61s, 55s, 49s, 43s, per cwt and 1s 6d paid over.

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Sept. 8.—The imports of British Corn during the week are again small, of foreign also they are lighter than for some weeks. Duties have been paid upon about 300 quarters each of Wheat and Barley. A continuance of fine harvest weather up to Friday enabled the farmers in this district to make great progress in securing the Wheat crop, and only a small portion in this immediate neighbourhood now remains in the field. In Ireland they were also proceeding rapidly with harvest. The Barley and Oat crops being more than usually backward, are again suffering from a recurrence of wet weather, which has continued, at frequent intervals, for the last four days. From the samples which have appeared in this market, we apprehend the early secured Wheats have been gathered in bad condition, and it is to be feared such is, this season, very generally the case; few if any parcels are sufficiently dry to grind without a mixture of old Wheat. The stocks of this description in granary are comparatively light. On the 1st of January they were estimated at 136,600 quarters of Wheat and 109,000 quarters of Oats; at present by as accurate an estimate as could be made, they do not exceed 41,000 quarters of Wheat, 54,200 quarters of Oats, and 16,000 barrels of American Flour. The quantity of other Grain is proportionably small. The bonded stocks consist of 15,400 quarters of Wheat, 18,000 quarters of Oats, 10,000 of Barley, 2,000 of Beans, 4,000 of Peas, 11,000 of India Corn, and 30,000 barrels of Flour. Nothwithstanding the scantiness of the stock of old Wheat, and the damp state of the new, a further considerable reduction has taken place during the week in the value of both. The former was, on Saturday, offering 6d to 8d and the latter 9d to 1s per 70 lbs below the rates of last Tuesday, with much anxiety to force sales. Two or three parcels of Irish new arrived at the close of the week, which, being kiln-dried and of good quality, brought as high rates as that delivered by the neighbourhood growers: some quantity of both were, however, left unsold. Up to Saturday no new oats had appeared at market; the sales of old have been light, and at rather lower rates. Feeding Barley meets a fair sale. Several parcels of inferior Indian Corn have been sold for feeding, and for the finer descriptions of this article there is also a fair retail demand at our currency. One or two thousand barrels of Flour have been taken in bond at 27s, which are almost the only transactions reported under lock. The market for all grain thus situated is very dull. Though the weather remains unsettled, and there was a heavy fall of rain last night, much anxiety was evinced to press sales of wheat at this morning's market, and only a very limited business was transacted, even at the reduction above noted. There were several Oat buyers at market, who took off the best qualities at very nearly the rates of this day se'nnight; but inferior are offering ½d to 1d per bushel cheaper. No Irish new have yet appeared.

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 7.—We had a large supply of new Wheat fresh up this morning from Essex and Kent, and, with what remained unsold from last week's arrival, made a large show on the stands; but a great portion of it being damp, the mealing trade was exceedingly heavy, at a reduction of 8s per quarter from Monday's prices on new Wheat, while fine foreign sold at a decline of full 2s per quarter. Barley fully maintained last Monday's currency. Beans and Peas of both descriptions supported their prices; but Oats were extremely dull sale, and rather cheaper. In other articles there is no alteration.

Wheat, 45s to 67s; rye, 28s to 50s; 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, 32s 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.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED—8th, Prosperous, Mitchell, Cowes, ballast; Speedy, Taylor, Cadiz, wine and cocoa shell.—9th, John and Margaret, Murphy, Dublin (a tender to the floating lights.)—10th, Skylark, R. C., Lieut. Hudson, from a cruize—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods, &c.—Elizabeth, Lewis, Liverpool, salt.—11th, Eliza, Foley, Swansea, coals (for Ross).

SAILED—8th, Gleaner, Rosser, Swansea, ballast (from Ross)—Selsey, Lancaster, Falmouth, wheat and flour—Concord, Limbery, Pill, cattle.—9th, Eleanor, Blair, Bristol, cattle—Fame, Miller, London, provisions.—10th, Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Hannah, Culleton, St. John's (N.F.L.), gen. cargo (from Ross)—Harriett, Goodland, Bristol, ditto—Neptune, Bragg, Gloucester, wheat—Elizabeth, Bond, Newhaven, ditto and oats—Edward, Grossard, Pill, cattle.—11th, Skylark, R. C., Lieut. Hudson, on a cruize.

Wind at 8 A.M., West.

Arrived from Waterford—At London, 4th Malcolm, Pend—6th, Menapia, Moyse.

SHIP NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 3.—Arrived from Newhaven, the Liberty, Tubb, for Cardiff, with loss of topmast, bowsprit, gib, &c., having been in contact with the Dove, Barrow, from Bangor, for London, which vessel immediately sank; the captain and crew got on board the Liberty.

MARRIED,

On Thursday, at the Friends' Meeting House, John Robert Grant, Esq., of Bristol, to Sarah, third daughter of John Strangman, of Summerland, Esq.

Thursday week, at the same place, Mr. Edward Martin, of Cork, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late Thomas White of this city, Esq.

DIED,

Sept. 5, at Rathmines, Dublin, in the 23d year of her age, Anne, wife of James O'Dowd, Esq. and daughter of the late Cornelius Curran, of Thomastown, Esq.

On the 5th of June, at Sierra Leone, Kenneth Macauley, Esq. after a residence of upwards of twenty years in that colony. He was brother of the celebrated philanthropist, Zachariah Macauley, Esq., the first Governor of the Colony. He was much esteemed by the native Princes, and is said to have amassed an immense fortune in that region of pestilence.

At Belfast, on the 2d instant, aged 26 years, Mr. William Tivy, officer of Customs, formerly of Cork.

On Friday afternoon the Commissioners of the Navy Board took contracts for fifty thousand gallons of West India rum, and one hundred tons of sugar. The whole to be delivered into his Majesty's stores at Deptford, on or before the 1st of October. The contract for rum was taken at 1s 9¾d per gallon; being a shade higher than the last contract for 100,000 gallons. The sugar was contracted for at £50 7s 6d per ton.

It is rumoured in London that Mr. Croker will shortly retire from the Admiralty, in consequence of the misunderstandings arising from the correspondence of Sir Edward Codrington, upon which the Court Martial on Captain Dickenson is found-ed.

LONDON—MONDAY, SEPT. 7.

FRANCE.

The agitation in the French capital on the subject of the new Cabinet, has, of course, in some degree subsided under the influence of that great pacificator TIME; but it is still great; and it is impossible not to perceive that the unpopularity of the ministry rests, not on slight and evanescent, but on solid and permanent grounds; not on the fancies of a moment, but on principles which the largest and most intelligent portion of the French people are disposed, at least for the present, to consider essential, and for which they are prepared to sacrifice every, even their dearest interest.

It had occurred to us, that this great change in the Executive of France having been deemed indispensable, both with a view to its foreign relations, and the prosperity and permanency of its existing institutions, that the Ministry would probably have persevered, amidst all the odium thrown upon them, in a succession of [illegible] popular acts, with a view to propitiate the nation, previous to the opening of the Chambers a few months hence; that while the principles of their Government, both domestic and foreign, would be, were they to continue in power, essentially different from those of their predecessors, and work, at first imperceptibly, but systematically and with increasing effect, as circumstances might justify, in favour of monarchical power and hereditary right; that they would have conceived it necessary, with a view to their establishment in their present position, and the consequent accomplishment of the ultimate end, to follow the course to which we have referred.

As far, however, as their system of Government has been hitherto developed, they appear resolved to pursue a bolder and more decisive course. *M. de Chateaubriand*, who at the time the important change of Ministry occurred, was pursuing his journey to Rome as Ambassador from France to the Sovereign Pontiff, and who, as our readers would perceive, threw up his mission upon the accession of the new Cabinet, has been refused an interview with the King, and is thus of course enlisted in the ranks of the determined enemies of the new order of things. His talents as a writer, and his great popularity, are alike formidable. Three *Prefects* have been already dismissed, and it is confidently rumoured that a much larger number is to be changed. Among lesser matters, *the Prefect of Police* in Paris has withdrawn from one or two newspapers inimical to the ministry, certain facilities for circulation which they had recently enjoyed and which he still continues to the *Gazette de France*, a ministerial paper. These, and similar circumstances, are indicative of the intention of the present cabinet openly, and without disguise, to advance their adherents, and depress their political antagonists. It is a bold course, certainly. We extremely question its wisdom.

There are rumours in Paris of the election of 20 new peers, with the view of course, of giving the ministry a majority in the upper house; and the rumoured extensive change in the provincial *Prefects* is stated to be preparatory to a dissolution of the lower chamber. These rumours almost necessarily arise at such periods. We should conceive the latter, especially, to be wholly undeserving of credit. Not only were the elections in 1827 triumphantly in favour of what are called the liberal, in opposition to the views of the present cabinet; but the incidental elections which have since occurred in various parts of the kingdom, have shown that the nation at large is determined to support those free and popular principles. An appeal to the nation, therefore, could only seal their ruin. While, supposing no change in the Chamber to take place, it appears to us incomprehensible, how, pursuing their present course, the ministry can expect to remain in office, upon the meeting of the parliament of the kingdom.—*Record.*

By the Flanders mail, which arrived yesterday, we have received further intelligence from the Russian armies. The St. Petersburgh papers contain extracts of despatches from Generals Diebitsch and Paskewitch. The former had his head-quarters still at Aidos on the 6th of August. The despatch of the latter gives details of some successful operations which have followed the taking of Erzeroum. Both commanders endeavour to tranquillize and conciliate the Turkish inhabitants, and, it is said, have succeeded in inducing those who had fled on the approach of the Russian armies to return to their homes. In addition to what is stated on this subject in the extract from General Diebitsch's despatch, the *Journal of St. Petersburgh* observes—"The same measures are beginning to be carried more in advance, on the road to Adrianople; and several Mussulman villages have already submitted and delivered up their arms to the vanguard of Count Pahlen's corps, near Faki, promising to remain tranquil under our protection." Letters from Belgrade repeat the report of the Grand Vizier having left Shumla, and marched at the head of 12,000 men towards Adrianople. The following letter contains some statements which may be given in the absence of official intelligence.

"Semlin, Aug. 19.

"As many troops as can be spared by the Pacha are withdrawn from Servia and sent to Widdin. The Pacha of Bosnia is ordered to complete the garrisons of Servia which may be weakened by this measure. For these some days we have had no news from the army beyond the Balkan; but were the assertions of Greek merchants to be credited, the Russians are already near Constantinople, and preparing to attack that capital. However, pacific reports are in circulation, although hostilities continue. Yesterday the Pacha of Belgrade adopted arrangements for forwarding the post between Belgrade and Constantinople in a new direction, to prevent the correspondence from falling into the hands of the Russians. All articles for war have risen immensely in price. The Turks buy up all descriptions of arms without distinction, and form depots of them, whence it may be inferred that, with regard to the general levy, the Government at least is in earnest. The spirit in the provinces, is, however, not favourable for the defence of the country, and the Russian army will find peaceably disposed inhabitants every where, if proper discipline be maintained, and no extraordinary requisitions be demanded."

We have received New York papers to the 9th ult. They bring intelligence of some importance from Mexico, Peru, and the Havannah. The expedition which sailed on the 5th of July from the latter place, against Mexico, is supposed, to have landed on the Mexican coast, from the circumstance of the *Bingham*, one of the transports that conveyed the Spanish troops, having been spoken on the 22d July in the Gulph of Mexico, on her passage from Mexico for New Orleans. A second expedition was fitting out at the Havannah, the destination of which was supposed to be either the coast of Mexico or of Colombia. A conspiracy to overthrow the Government had been detected at Lima, and the principal conspirators had been arrested.

Miramichi papers to the 20th of July have been received to-day. Two vessels which had been loaded there with general cargoes had sailed for the West Indies. It was not certain whether they would bring returns to that port; nevertheless, their sailing was viewed with peculiar satisfaction, as being the first since the introduction of the new principle into the commercial system of the colony. The river of Miramichi affords abundant means of carrying on a brisk West India trade, and the country is richly endowed with natural resources, containing in itself an inherent principle of commercial activity, which, if judiciously worked, would ultimately yield an ample remuneration.

Some unpleasant discussions had occurred in the Court of Common Pleas of Barbadoes in consequence of the Chief Justice attempting to introduce innovations highly offensive to the jury. The latter addressed a memorial to the Governor, praying that the Judge (Skeete) might be dismissed from his office. In answer to the petition, it was intimated by the Governor that the measure desired was unnecessary, inasmuch as the Judge had already resigned his commission. Mr. Skeete's successor had not yet been named.

COURT CIRCULAR.—Mr. George Dawe, R.A., who has recently arrived in this country from Warsaw, where he had been engaged in painting the Emperor and Empress of Russia as King and Queen of Poland, and also the Grand Duke Constantine, went to the Royal Lodge, in Windsor-park, yesterday, by command of the King, for the purpose of showing his Majesty portraits of the King of Prussia, the Duke of Cumberland, and other works executed since his last visit to this country. His Majesty was graciously pleased to express his approbation of them, and honoured Mr. Dawe with some flattering commissions. The Earl of Aberdeen arrived at the Royal Lodge on Saturday evening from town, on a visit to the King.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8.

We have intelligence through the German papers from Constantinople, dated the 10th ult., which as usual gives a dark picture of the state of affairs in that city—few volunteers appearing—the people discontented with the Sultan—the Sultan himself gloomy—no Turkish army of any force in the field, &c. Among other causes of popular discontent—one is stated to be, that the Sultan followed the standard of the prophet in a carriage, when it was conveyed from Terapia to Ramis Tschifflich, instead of going on foot, *more majorum*. Without attempting to conceal for a moment that the Turkish situation is one of the greatest peril, we must say that we take these accounts that come to us through Germany, with the greatest allowance. If things were in such a state in Turkey, why has General Diebitsch halted so long?

By the following extracts from the German Mail we find that some successes are claimed for the Turks:—

FRONTIERS OF WALLACHIA, AUG. 16.—An account from Widdin, of the 5th instant, says, that before the Pacha of Scutari began his operations against Rachova he received through General Geismar a letter from Count Diebitsch to the effect that negociations for peace were already on foot, and the Pacha would do well not to commit any hostilities in a country desolated by war and pestilence. The Pacha, considering this letter a *ruse de guerre*, contented himself with acknowledging the receipt of it, and seemed to pay no further attention to it. It is not yet known in what direction he is going; but there is no doubt he has a great force under his command.

JASSY, AUG. 15.—The Grand Vizier is said to have made a vigorous sally from Schoumla on the 7th instant. We look for the particulars of this affair.

BELGRADE, AUG. 18.—The report that the Grand Vizier is gone to Adrianople is not confirmed. The mistake probably arose from the sending of two Pachas from Schoumla, who were afterwards defeated by the Russians near Aidos.—*Hamburgh Correspondent, Sept.* 2.

Lisbon papers to the 28d ult. have been received. Their contents are not important. At the time of the sailing of the mail the news from Terceira had not been received, or at least had not been made public.

(From the *Globe*.)

The Turkey mail arrived this morning, with dates from Constantinople of the 10th August; there are, however, letters dated the 29th ult. by express. It is stated that the Greek treaty had been arranged, and only the formality of the signatures remained to be executed. The commissioners to proceed to the Russian head quarters had been detained, and it is reported that the Sultan again refuses to treat. The accounts from the Russian army were that the head-quarters continued at Aidos; but the scouts of the advanced guard had appeared within eight hours' march of Adrianople. The Sultan continued at the capital, the standard of Mahomet had been hoisted, and the whole population were waiting the signal of the capital being in danger, to march to meet the Russian army, in which case the most horrible carnage may be expected.

Letters from Toulon announce that Vice-Admiral Rigny was to embark without delay on board the Conquerant, to return to the Levant.

Father Spain has written a long letter to the Irish Solicitor-General, complaining, among other things, that the trials on the Borrisokane affair were conducted as a *judicial investigation*. What the priest wanted was, we suppose, something different—perhaps a sacrifice.—*Standard.*

MORE OUTRAGES.

CLONMEL, SEPT. 9.

On Sunday evening Major Miller, Inspector-General of Police, while on his way to Thurles from Fermoy, observed an extensive fire in the direction of Rosegreen. On his reaching Cashel, the Major, accompanied by Mr. Wilcocks and the Police, hurried out to the Commons of Cashel, but the house was completely burned before their arrival. The former possessor had been ejected for non-payment of rent, and it was then in the occupancy of Mr. Woods, of Cashel.—A man who had attempted to alarm his neighbours was fired at, and narrowly escaped assassination. Before the ruffians who fired the house left the place, they discharged several shots.

On Saturday night several shots were fired in the neighbourhood of Drangan and Golden. The Rev. Mr. Herbert and the New-Inn Police hastened to that place, but though they remained out the greater part of the night, their exertions to apprehend the persons who thus alarmed the country were unsuccessful.

On Saturday evening the windows of Mr. Williams, the tithe-valuator, were maliciously broken at Golden.

On Monday, in the noon-day, a man was robbed by a fellow armed with a short pistol of £2, near Ballypowen.

On Saturday, two policemen, while escorting a man to Cashel bridewell who had been [illegible] were pelted with stones by the mob.—The [illegible] is in custody, and will be tried under the new Act.

COURT MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN DICKENSON.

EIGHTH DAY—THURSDAY.

This morning the court assembled at the usual hour, and was greatly crowded, owing to the expectation of the case for the prosecution being closed.

Sir Edward Codrington was examined in relation to the eighth charge. He was decidedly of opinion that the Genoa continued firing after the battle was over, and to the risk of other vessels of the allied squadron.

The court then proceeded to the ninth and last charge—namely, that "Captain Dickenson had handed to the Admiral a letter, which was in the nature of a round robin, from the ship's company, expressing their wishes that Captain Dickenson should have the command of the Genoa to England."

Sir Edward Codrington was examined at great length upon this charge. After describing the way in which the letter had come into his hands, he admitted that, although he thought it an act of insubordination on the part of Captain Dickenson, he had resolved to let the subject drop, and that he had, in fact destroyed the document on Captain Dickenson's expressing contrition for what he had done. However, when an honorary distinction was afterwards conferred on Captain Dickenson, with whose conduct he, as Commander-in-Chief, did not feel satisfied, he was bound to state to the Board of Admiralty his reasons for wishing such distinction to be withdrawn. It never was his intention to have made this charge the subject of inquiry by court martial. He (Sir Edward) did not hesitate to say, that he never believed the letter came from the Genoa's crew, but was solely a contrivance to further the promotion of Captain Dickenson and Captain Smith. The honorary distinction was not solicited by Captain Dickenson. It was the pleasure of the Board of Admiralty that this charge should be investigated, but he (Sir Edward) was always most anxious to avoid that course.

This was the substance of the Admiral's evidence, which occupied nearly the entire day in delivery.

The court again adjourned without closing the charge.

NINTH DAY—FRIDAY.

The Court assembled this morning at the usual hour, but sat with closed doors until near ten o'clock.

Capt. Spencer was cross examined by Captain Dickenson.

Captain Dickenson then handed in the original round robin; at which the Advocate General expressed his surprise, as he understood it had been destroyed. Captain Dickenson said it would have been so but for certain reports he had heard. It was then read as follows:—

"His Majesty's ship Genoa, at sea, Oct. 31, 1827.

"The humble petition to your Honour of the petty officers, seamen, and marines, of his Majesty's ship the Genoa. With gratitude they thank your Honour for the able manner in which you led the fleet into action, most heroically supported us in it, and hope your honour will long live to enjoy the merited rewards of your brave conduct. Your petitioners beg leave, with all humility, before they leave the station, to express to your Honour their feelings of deep regret at the loss of their lamented commander, whom they ever found a father and a friend; and your petitioners with all humility beg leave to express their joy at finding the loss supplied by their present worthy commander. They had before found him, as an officer, active and able in the execution of his duty, as well as gentlemanly in command; but they now found him in the moment of danger a leader under whom they should never fear any enemy. We therefore humbly solicit your Honour to represent these feelings to the Lord High Admiral; and your petitioners hope that your Honour will permit Captain Dickenson to take the ship home as Captain in the event of her going to England. We are, Honoured Sir, your most obedient humble servants,

"THE CREW OF THE SHIP GENOA."

"To Vice-Admiral Codrington, K.C.B., Commander in the Mediterranean."

Capt. Spencer was then examined on the 5th and 6th charges.

Further evidence was given, but nothing of importance, which had not been stated before, was elicited.

The Advocate General said that he was instructed by the Admiralty to say, that they were ready to give any papers which were asked for, that could elucidate the charges under inquiry.

Sir Edward Codrington was then called, and asked were there any other papers which he required to elucidate his charges?

Sir E. Codrington denied that they were his charges. There were certain papers necessary to elucidate a part of the correspondence which he held in his hand, and though that part did not refer to those charges, yet they in a manner arose from it. However, he should not require them to read that part, but he would select that part of the correspondence which immediately referred to the charges, or rather say his letters. The onus of proving the truth of them was thrown upon him, which he would have done, but to do so, it required three most material witnesses, one of whom was at Bermuda, another in the West Indies, and the third in the Mediterranean. He was asked by the Admiralty could he go safe to trial without them? He said that it was not his trial; on the contrary, he was entirely averse to the proceeding.

The Judge Advocate—Did we not offer to send for those witnesses?

Sir E. Codrington—It is perfectly true that you did; but, as I said before, that it was not my trial but yours.

A long desultory conversation took place, as to whether that part of the correspondence which would go to elucidate the charges was to be read, when the court was ordered to be cleared, and, after half an hour's deliberation, the opinion of the Court was, that such letters could not be read.

Mr. Andrews, the purser, was then called, and asked as to what he knew of the round robin, when he deposed as follows:—To the best of my knowledge, that letter is the one which the crew of the Genoa sent to the Admiral. On the 4th of November, 1827, Captain Dickenson told me the ship's company had requested of him to present it to the Admiral; after I had read it I told Captain Dickenson that, if I was in his situation, I should not forward it. Captain Dickenson observed to me, that he was given to understand that, if he did not do it, they would themselves. I told him I did not like the latter part of it. Captain Dickenson said he was fearful that the Admiral would be displeased if it came from any body but himself.

At four o'clock the Court postponed the cross-examination until to-morrow. This is the last witness for the prosecution.

(From the *Observer* of Sunday.)

The conduct of Sir Edward Codrington excites more interest from day to day. The haste with which he makes assertions, and his readiness in flinging out insinuations and charges against individuals, excites general astonishment. On Thursday he actually stated that the round robin, which, after all, appears not to be a round robin, but as innocent and even kind a letter as ever proceeded from a body of rough sailors, was part of a scheme to get Captain Dickenson and Captain Smith promoted, of which there is not a particle of evidence; and on Friday he states, that he exonerates Captain Dickenson from all suspicion of knowing any thing of the origin, but says that it originated with an *individual*; and immediately afterwards adds, that he thinks Mr. Andrews the purser can give some account of it, as if he had concocted it. Then again he described with great circumstantiality, the reception of the letter, only reading it, as he said, after lying ill in his cot, &c. However, it is proved that the letter was only put into his hands at Malta, and when he reached there he went on shore, to live, and consequently was not sick in his cot at any time after receiving the letter. This mistake of so many days—he asserting on Thursday, positively, that he received the letter at Navarino, and the date of the letter produced next day showing that it was not written till after the ships had arrived at Malta—has given a complete blow to all his other evidence. It makes every word he has said about the Genoa firing after the battle was over, and about whom he saw and whom he did not see, when he went on board the Genoa, which, like the assertion relative to the reception of the letter, depend on his memory, not worth one straw. The Admiral appears to have allowed his passion to pander to his memory, and the *impressions on his mind* are all the offspring of his wishes not of his observation. The general opinion is, that he has completely failed in establishing his charges, and irrevocably destroyed his own reputation. He is a tall and handsome man, and probably the vanity inspired by an imposing personal appearance, united with his late success, has been too powerful for his judgment. At present, we believe, that all who beheld the spectacle regard the conqueror of Navarino only with pity.

The following account of the taking of Constantinople, by Mahomet the Second, is from the pen of the eloquent historian of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. It possesses considerable interest at the present crisis:—

"In the confusion of darkness, an assailant may sometimes succeed; but in this great and general attack the military judgment and astrological knowledge of Mahomet advised him to expect the morning, the memorable twenty-ninth of May, in the fourteen hundred and fifty-third year of the Christian era. The preceding night had been strenuously employed; the troops, the cannon, and the fascines were advanced to the edge of the ditch, which in many parts presented a smooth and level passage to the breach; and his fourscore galleys almost touched with the prows and their scaling ladders the less defensible walls of the harbour. Under pain of death, silence was enjoined; but the physical laws of motion and sound are not obedient to discipline or fear; each individual might suppress his voice and measure his footsteps; but the march and labour of thousands must inevitably produce a strange confusion of dissonant clamours, which reached the ears of the watchmen of the towers. At day-break, without the customary signal of the morning gun, the Turks assaulted the city by sea and land; and the similitude of a twined or twisted thread has been applied to the closeness and continuity of their line of attack. The foremost ranks consisted of the refuse of the host, a voluntary crowd, who fought without order or command; of the feebleness of age or childhood, of peasants and vagrants, and of all who had joined the camp in the blind hope of plunder and martyrdom. The common impulse drove them onwards to the wall; the most audacious to climb were instantly precipitated; and not a dart, not a bullet of the Christians was idly wasted on the accumulated throng. But their strength and ammunition were exhausted in this laborious defence; the ditch was filled with the bodies of the slain; they supported the footsteps of their companions; and of this devoted vanguard, the death was more serviceable than the life. Under their respective bashaws and sanjaks, the troops of Anatolia and Romania were successively led to the charge; their progress was various and doubtful; but, after a conflict of two hours, the Greeks still maintained and improved their advantage; and the voice of the emperor was heard, encouraging his soldiers to achieve, by a last effort, the deliverance of their country. In that fatal moment, the janizaries arose, fresh, vigorous, and invincible. The Sultan himself on horseback, with an iron mace in his hand, was the spectator and judge of their valour; he was surrounded by ten thousand of his domestic troops, whom he reserved for the decisive occasions; and the tide of battle was directed and impelled by his voice and eye. His numerous ministers of justice were posted behind the line, to urge, to restrain, and to punish; and if danger was in the front, shame and inevitable death were in the rear of the fugitives. The cries of fear and of pain were drowned in the martial music of drums, trumpets, and attaballs; and experience has proved, that the mechanical operation of sounds, by quickening the circulation of the blood and spirits, will act on the human machine more forcibly than the eloquence of reason and honour. From the lines, the galleys, and the bridge, the Ottoman artillery thundered on all sides; and the camp and city, the Greeks and the Turks, were involved in a cloud of smoke, which could only be dispelled by the final deliverance or destruction of the Roman empire. The single combats of the heroes of history or fable amuse our fancy and engage our affections; the skilful evolutions of war may inform the mind, and improve a necessary, though pernicious science; but in the uniform and odious pictures of a general assault, all is blood, and horror, and confusion; nor shall I strive, at the distance of three centuries and a thousand miles, to delineate a scene of which there could be no spectators, and of which the actors themselves were incapable of forming any just or adequate idea.

"The immediate loss of Constantinople may be ascribed to the bullet, or arrow, which pierced the gauntlet of John Justiniani. The sight of his blood, and the exquisite pain, appalled the courage of the chief, whose arms and counsels were the firmest rampart of the city. As he withdrew from his station in quest of a surgeon, his flight was perceived and stopped by the indefatigable emperor. 'Your wound,' exclaimed Palæologus, 'is slight; the danger is pressing; your presence is necessary; and whither will you retire?' 'I will retire,' said the trembling Genoese, 'by the same road which God has opened to the Turks;' and at these words he hastily passed through one of the breaches of the inner wall. By this pusillanimous act, he stained the honours of a military life, and the few days which he survived in Galata, or the isle of Chios were embittered by his own and the public reproach. His example was imitated by the greatest part of the Latin auxiliaries, and the defence began to slacken when the attack was pressed with redoubled vigour. The number of the Ottomans was fifty, perhaps an hundred times superior to that of the Christians; the double walls were reduced by the cannon to a heap of ruins; in a circuit of several miles, some places must be found more easy of access, or more feebly guarded; and if the besiegers could penetrate in a single point, the whole city was irrecoverably lost. The first who deserved the Sultan's reward was Hassan the janizary, of gigantic stature and strength. With his scimetar in one hand and his buckler in the other, he ascended the outward fortification; of the thirty janizaries, who were emulous of his valour, eighteen perished in the bold adventure. Hassan and his twelve companions had reached the summit; the giant was precipitated from the rampart; he rose on one knee, and was again oppressed by a shower of darts and stones. But his success had proved that the achievement was possible; the walls and towers were instantly covered with a swarm of Turks; and the Greeks, now driven from the vantage ground, were overwhelmed by increasing multitudes. Amidst these multitudes, the emperor, who accomplished all the duties of a general and a soldier, was long seen and finally lost.—The nobles, who fought round his person, sustained, till their last breath, the honourable names of Palæologus and Cantacuzene: his mournful exclamation was heard, 'Cannot there be found a Christian to cut off my head?' and his last fear was that of falling alive into the hands of the infidels. The prudent despair of Constantine cast away the purple; amidst the tumult he fell by an unknown hand, and his body was buried under a mountain of the slain. After his death, resistance and order were no more; the Greeks fled towards the city; and many were pressed and stifled in the narrow pass of the gate of St. Romanus. The victorious Turks rushed through the breaches of the inner wall; and as they advanced into the streets, they were soon joined by their brethren, who had forced the gate Phenar on the side of the harbour. In the first heat of their pursuit, about two thousand Christians were put to the sword; but avarice soon prevailed over cruelty; and the victors acknowledged, that they should immediately have given quarter, if the valour of the emperor and his chosen bands had not prepared them for a similar opposition in every part of the capital. It was thus, after a siege of fifty-three days, that Constantinople, which had defied the power of Chosroes, the Chagan, and the caliphs, was irretrievably subdued by the arms of Mahomet the Second."

BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE.

GLOUCESTER ASSIZES, SEPT. 3.

William Salewell was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Sarah Salewell, at Ruspedge-Meon, St. Briavals.

Mr. Justice (with whom was Mr. Watson), in stating the case to the jury, said that the prisoner was a foundling—no one was acquainted with the place of his birth or his parents; while an infant he had been left at the door of a farm house called Sollywell or Salewell, and from that circumstance he derived the name he now bore. It would appear that he moved in one of the humblest paths of life. Some years ago he married the unfortunate deceased; they resided in a hovel of the most miserable description, without furniture of any kind, with merely a straw bed, and without a door to their wretched abode. They had one child, and the deceased appeared to have borne the privations which Providence had placed round her path with peculiar patience and resignation. On Saturday evening, the 23d of May last, the deceased had gone out with her child along the tram-road, to meet the prisoner. Cries of murder were, shortly after heard, and a girl who was passing the spot saw the prisoner kicking his wife in the most brutal manner. She was down on the ground, he desired her to rise, she said she could not; he then kicked her again, and the girl being too much alarmed to attempt to interfere, ran on till she met a man, whom she directed to the spot. That man found the prisoner still beating his unfortunate wife. The man pushed the prisoner away from his wife, and asked him if he was going to murder her. He replied she was his wife, and he had a right to do what he liked with her. Next day she was seen lying on her miserable straw bed in a state of extreme weakness, by a neighbour, who had humanely gone to her assistance. She was dreadfully bruised and unable to rise. The prisoner, it appeared, was displeased with this interference of his neighbour, and threatened, if she came there again, he would serve her the same. On the following day (Monday, the 25th) the poor woman died, and her neighbour, who had behaved so kindly to her, removed the body to her own cottage, where the last offices were performed.—The jury would hear from the witnesses, and from the medical gentlemen who had opened the body, the state in which it was; and if they thought the evidence was sufficient to support the charge against the prisoner, it would be their duty, by their verdict, and by his example, to hold out a warning to the bad passions of mankind.

Mary Ann Meridith said she lived at Cinderfoot, and knew the prisoner. On the night of Saturday, the 23d of May last, as she was returning home along the tram-road, about nine o'clock, with a basket of coals upon her head, she heard the prisoner's wife calling out "murder." Her husband was with her by the side of the tram road. She was sitting down, and he was kicking her very hard. She begged him not to kick her any more, and he said "D—n your eyes, if thee does not get up, I shall give thee some more of it." She said she could not get up. The prisoner then kicked her again two or three times. Witness was very much frightened, and went past where they were as fast as she could, and said nothing. The prisoner was more than five minutes kicking her from the first time the witness heard the cry of murder. Witness then met Llewellyn Reece, and told him what she had seen, and he ran off towards the spot where the prisoner and his wife were. The witness returned after she had left her basket of coals at home. The prisoner was then talking to Reece. His wife was then standing up, and they shortly after went down the road together. She walked very slowly. There was a hole in her arm, all over blood, large enough for the witness to put her finger in.

Llewellyn Reece lived about half a mile from the prisoner's hovel. On the evening of the 23d of May, he met the last witness, and in consequence of what she said, on hearing the cries of murder, ran up to the spot where the prisoner and his wife were. When he got to the spot, he saw the prisoner's wife on the ground, and the prisoner standing over her, beating her with his fists. Witness pushed the prisoner off till he fell on the ground, and said to him—"What be at, be you going to murder the woman?" The prisoner replied—"No, I am not; I have a right to do as I have a mind with her; she is my own wife." The woman then got up; she seemed very weakly and poorly. She gathered up some shop goods, which were spread all about the ground. Witness did not see her face as he retreated, as the prisoner wanted to fight him.—Witness asked the prisoner what he beat her for, and he replied—"Because her had come and abused him when he was having some drink."—His wife said—"No, no, William; I never did in my life, only telling you for your good." The prisoner did not appear to be drunk. Witness begged him not to beat her any more, and he promised he would not. Witness then left them. Their child was sitting on the ground.

Sophia Bishop said, the prisoner lived in a hovel without any door to it, or any furniture of any description, except a sheet, and a coverlet which the prisoner and his wife had upon a straw bed. On the Friday before the prisoner's wife died, I saw the prisoner digging; his wife was by. I heard the prisoner say to her "go thou hence," meaning her to leave the garden. His wife replied, she dared not say her soul was her own. The prisoner then left off digging, and struck her several times on the head with his fists. She did nothing but cry. There was a wall separating the garden from another place, and prisoner took his wife up in his arms and tried to throw her over the wall; she struggled and got away from him. I saw her on the Sunday lying on the bed; her eyes were black, and body swelled, and she complained of her loins. I saw the prisoner in the course of the day, and he said to me, "keep thou hence before thee hall'st it on her again." I went away in consequence of what he said, and on the Monday morning heard she was dead. I went to the hovel, and saw she was dead, and Anne Parry took the body to her cottage. There were marks of bruises on her loins and back, and on her arm; there was also a scratch on her chin.

Ann Parry went to the prisoners's cottage on Sunday the 24th of May last, between 11 and 12 o'clock. The prisoner's wife and child were there. The woman was lying on the ground, on some sort of a bed. She was undressed, and there was a sheet and a blanket and a coverlet on the bed. I was so sadly frightened, that I did not observe her person much. I looked at her chin, it was bruised, and both her eyes very black and much swelled. I went away to make her a drop of tea, and as I was going home saw the prisoner. He said to me, "you had better stop away, or I'll be d——d if I don't serve you the same." I did not go back again, as I was afraid, but I sent his wife some tea and a little bread and butter by a little girl. The next morning about 10 o'clock I went to the prisoner's cottage, and found his wife dead. The little child was there, and the body was still warm. The prisoner was not there. I took the body away to my own cottage, and the coroner's inquest was held on it there the next day. It was very much bruised.

Mr. Joseph Abell, a surgeon, examined the body of the deceased on Tuesday, the 26th of May, with Mr. Phillips. The eyes were very much swollen and black; there was a bruise on the chin, and on removing the scalp, I found a portion of extravasated blood on the eye-brows, and on each temple. These appearances corresponded with the external injuries. On examining the brain I found there a portion of extravasated blood. There was a general discoloration from the neck to the knees. The lungs were loaded with blood. The seventh rib was broken, and the lungs adhered to the ribs; the adhesion was of recent formation. The woman appeared to have been naturally a healthy subject. The rib was not merely broken, but smashed. I consider her death was occasioned by the extreme violence with which she had been treated.

Mr. Charles Taylor Phillips, a surgeon, residing at Newnham, examined the body of the deceased with the last witness, and corroborated the account given by him of the injuries she had received.

The prisoner, called on for his defence, handed in the following written statement, which was read by the officer of the court:—

"My Lords, and Gentlemen of the Jury—On the day this unfortunate affair happened, my wife and myself were digging for Mr. White, of Cinderfood. About 12 o'clock my wife went home. I went from there to take some more work at Mr. Guess's, but did not agree. I was to call to-morrow, but did not go because it was Sunday. I came back to Mr. White's to receive my money, and received a note for 10s. to go to the shop and have what I wanted to that amount. I bought a peck of flour, some tea and sugar, an apron for my wife, a frock for the child, and a piece of bacon, altogether to the amount of 8s. and received 2s in silver. I brought those things from the shop, and left them at a house where I used to lodge. I went back to Mr. White's, as I had some things to take from there to another person. Mr. White had been giving his men some beer, and I stayed with them about two hours. I then went and fetched my things, and my wife met me, and began to abuse me for staying so long. I told her not to be angry, as I had not spent any money besides what I had paid for the things she told me to buy. I offered her the rest of the money to go and buy some bread, but she would not go. We then went towards home. We were quarrelling; we came to very angry words, and she struck me, and threw several pieces of coal at me. She put the child down on the road. I struck her with my fist two or three times. She cried out murder. I did not strike her till she struck me several times. I struck her with nothing but my fist. A man in the road came and pushed me, and I told him to go about his business. We then went home. On the next day (Sunday) she complained of a pain under her left breast. There was no mark. She was very subject to a pain there! She got up and went out about her work, and did not go to bed till her usual time. We lived in a collier's cabin. John Parry came and stopped there about two hours. My wife did not complain after. The next day, Monday, I got up, and my wife advised me to go and take the digging from Mr. Guess, and she would get up and make some bread to take to my work. Joseph Lingle's little girl was there to take care of the child. I left to go and take the work, and after I had been at Mr. Guess's two hours, two men came and told me I was their prisoner, as my wife was dead. I told them I did not believe it, as she was well an hour and a half before, but they dragged me to the coroner's meeting, when the neighbours committed me to Gloucester prison. My lord, I solemnly declare my wife appeared in good health when I left her. I have not had the means to bring the girl of John Parry here. My lord, this is nothing but the truth. My wife and I lived very comfortably together. We had been married five years, and had two children. I am a friendless man, having no relation of my own family living. I declare to God I never intended to be the death of my unfortunate wife. I hope, my lord, my life will be spared, for I am innocent of the charge of wilful murder."

Mr. Sergeant Taddy then summed up the evidence, and told the jury it was their duty to consider whether the prisoner's wife had given him any provocation—whether she struck the first blow, or whether she struck at all; or whether her death was occasioned by the brutal and ferocious violence of the prisoner, which would supply of itself what the law called malice, and was necessary to constitute the crime of murder. If they thought the prisoner had, without any provocation, been guilty of that brutal and ferocious violence which occasioned the death of his wife, it was their duty to find him guilty of murder; but if any doubts rose upon their minds with regard to any provocation which the prisoner received, it was their duty to give him the benefit of that doubt, and find him guilty of manslaughter.

The jury, after a short consultation, found the prisoner guilty of murder.

Mr. Sergeant Taddy then addressed the prisoner, and concluded by passing the sentence of death upon him, to be carried into execution on Saturday the 5th.

STEAM CARRIAGE.

The following observations occurred upon an investigation of the steam carriage of Mr. Gurney, at Sir C. Dance's, near Watford, July 22, 1829:—

This carriage is not intended for the conveyance of passengers or luggage, but is intended exclusively as a drag, by means of which, a carriage with passengers is to be drawn along the road at a rate of from eight to ten miles an hour. The steam carriage has four wheels, and contains, besides the engine, a seat for two persons, the one being the engineer, the other the steersman.

The engine is upon the principle of high pressure, and the piston works horizontally under the bed of the carriage. The motion is given by means of a crank attached to the axle of the hind wheels, and is so managed that the power may be communicated to one hind wheel exclusively, or be extended equally to both if required.

The mode of action is, therefore, thus far different from that which governs an ordinary carriage, as instead of being drawn forwards by a power in front, this machine is pushed forwards from behind by means of power impressed upon the axle of the hind wheels.

The machine is steered by means of an horizontal wheel fixed in front of the seat, and communicating with the axle of the fore-wheels in such a manner that the carriage may be directed with greater precision than can any carriage drawn by horses under the direction of a coachman.

The machine can be stopped instantly. The length of the machine is the same as that of a four-wheeled carriage without the pole, about ten feet; so that when a carriage with passengers shall be affixed to it, the whole length of the two carriages taken together, will not exceed the length of one four-wheeled carriage with one pair of horses.

The friction of this upon the road will be that of a carriage with eight wheels, but it is presumed that the number of wheels may be easily reduced to six.

This engine moved upon the turnpike-road up a hill of more than ordinary steepness, and round several turnings for at least half an hour, at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour.

A barouche containing four people (of whom the writer of this article was one) was then attached to it, and was drawn along with great facility, upon the same road, and round the same turnings, avoiding the steepness of the hill, at the same rate.

The engine being of high pressure, and, therefore, expending its steam, necessarily consumes a large quantity of water and of fuel, and which renders a supply of water indispensable at every half hour, and a supply of coke, at every hour, so that depots of each must be established at proportionate distances of four and eight, or five and ten, miles, according to the rate of speed to be determined on.

The noise of the steam carriage, with the passenger carriage attached to it, is not so great as the noise of a travelling carriage with two horses. There is very little or no smoke from the burning of the coke.

The eight wheels of the two carriages cause less dust than would a carriage with four wheels and two horses.

The danger to be apprehended from an engine upon the principle of high pressure appears to be altogether obviated by the manner in which the boiler is made, not in one capacious cavity, but formed of a series of tubes communicating with each other.

The expense at which this apparatus can be plied upon the road is stated not to amount to 3d* per mile.

It is evident that before this mode of conveyance can be brought into use for public convenience, depots of water and coke must be established at fixed stations along the line of road which it is intended to travel, and that its use must be confined to that line, and to that exclusively.

It should seem that each fresh supply of water and coke need not occupy above two minutes of time.

One very serious difficulty will be opposed to the general use of this mode of conveyance, in the danger which will attend its unusual appearance and rapid movements along a public road, in frightening horses, both saddle and draught.

Upon the whole, the impression which this inspection has left upon my mind, and giving due weight to the many difficulties and accidents which must unavoidably attend the introduction and first trials of such a novel and extraordinary vehicle, it certainly appears to me that it will eventually, and at no distant period, force itself into very extensive use; and I do not see any other objections to it than such as may be overcome by time, practice, and ingenuity.

(Signed) J. W. G.

H. Guards, July 23, 1829.

* The distance between London and Southampton is about eighty miles, and the inside fare by coach is £1 12s. If it be true that the steam carriage will work this distance with ease in ten hours at the latest, the cost to the proprietors will be exactly £1. Now if this machine can convey 28 passengers, and if each passenger should pay only 6s or about one-fifth of the present sum, there would be a clear profit to the proprietors of 500 per cent.

ABSENTEE TAX.

We have estimated the amount of money lavishly expended in *France alone*, by British subjects, to be nearly *thirty six thousand per day*, and we are quite sure that we have not put forth an exaggerated statement, having taken the trouble to consult the passport bureau before we hazarded the assertion.

We may well have long lists of bankrupts and insolvents, and every one complaining that their business is dwindling away yearly, when we consider the immense sums that are daily to be carried to the continent by our unreflecting countrymen, to be squandered profusely among those who may, before long, oppose us by means of those treasures which British subjects are hourly pouring into their coffers. Englishmen should remember, that in drawing the wealth from their country for a selfish gratification, they are hastening a crisis, which may bring ruin on their own heads, or on those of their posterity.

There are three classes of persons who should be taught the duty they owe to their country; and we trust the Duke of Wellington, or whoever else may direct the helm of affairs on the opening of the next session of Parliament, will not fail to enforce the performance of that duty, by some legislative and protective law. They are, first, those of independent fortune; secondly, those who, having been in the service of their country, now live upon its bounty, either on half pay or pensions granted for civil services; and, thirdly, the retired tradesman and fundholder. An absentee tax would reach all of these, and would be hailed by the nation at large as a just protective measure, imperiously called for by the alarming circumstances of the times, and justified upon every principle of sound national policy; which dictates that those who derive their income and security from a state, should pay their fair proportion towards its expenditure and support.—*Age.*

STATE OF THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF MAGISTRATES.

On Monday last one of the most important meetings that ever was held in this country assembled in Thurles, pursuant to requisition, to take into consideration the present alarming state of the country, and to adopt such measures to restore tranquillity and good order as the exigency of the times demanded.

At half-past eleven o'clock, the Earl of Llandaff arrived, and was received with every demonstration of respect by the assembled multitude. The Marquis of Ormonde and the Hon. F. A. Prittie, one of the county members, arrived before twelve, at which period nearly seventy magistrates, besides a vast number of the gentry of the county, who were not in the commission, as well as the leading landed proprietors of the adjoining county of Kilkenny, who had travelled a vast distance to sanction by their presence the proceedings of the meeting, the result of which was fully as interesting to them as to the persons who had been actually convened. Indeed up to the arrival of the high sheriff it was hoped that all persons of at least respectable appearance would have been permitted to witness the proceedings of the meeting; but upon the magistrates consulting together, it was found that agreeably to the terms of the requisition the meeting must be exclusively confined to those in the commission, or be indiscriminately open to all; and it was even found impossible to relax the regulation in favour of the gentleman who attended to record the proceedings for this establishment. We regret this circumstance the more, as from the abstract of the proceedings which we annex, it will be seen that the "Liberals" have borne testimony of the inefficacy of the panacea which the expediency-mongers applied to Ireland's woes.

At about half past twelve o'clock, the High Sheriff, accompanied by the Marquis of Ormonde, the Earl of Llandaff, the Hon. F. A. Prittie, attended by upwards of seventy magistrates, proceeded to the Sessions House. Amongst the magistrates present we observed—

B. B. Bradshaw, W. Barton, Dunbar Barton, Richard U. Bayley, J. A. Butler, —— Pennefather, N. Herbert, —— Vaughan, P. Ryan, R. Going, J. Cooke, Otway Cave, Captain Webb, J. P. Poe, Colonel Kearney, Rev. W. Armstrong, Henry Lee, Richard S. Mansergh, Joseph Minnett, Major Willington, Captain Drought, John Willington, F. Lidwell, W. Quinn, W. Quinn, jun., John Bagwell, John Chaytor, R. Chadwicke, R. Faulkiner, R. Sadleir, John Despard, Colonel Maberley, M. Lidwell, S. O'Meagher, J. Roe, Captain F. Mathew, E. Lanigan, R. Long, W. Parefoy, W. St. George Butler, George Ryan, Joseph Smith, C. Langley, Simpson Hackett, W. Purefoy, John Lowe, Pierce Archer Butler, S. Butler, &c. &c. &c. Major Carter, Major O'Donoghue, T. P. Vokes, Esq., Major Miller, and Dr. Fitzgerald, the Stipendiary Magistrates, were also in attendance.

The High Sheriff having taken the Chair, a message was sent to Sir John Byng, who, accompanied by Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, the Commander of the District, was staying at the inn, requesting their attendance at the Meeting. As soon as the Gallant Generals had taken their seats—

The High Sheriff opened the proceedings by stating, that he had called the present meeting for the purpose of considering the best means of checking the spirit of insurrection which had for such a length of time existed in the county. It was beyond all question of doubt, that outrages of a most daring description were perpetrated in the open day, and owing to the scanty force at the disposal of the Magistrates, as well as to the confederacy that existed amongst the lower orders these outrages were perpetrated almost with impunity. It was evident, that if very strenuous measures were not immediately adopted, the contagion would speedily spread to the adjoining district. The High Sheriff concluded by stating, that he was ready to hear any proposition submitted by a magistrate.

The Earl of Llandaff then rose, and stated that he fully concurred in all that had fallen from the High Sheriff respecting the lamentable state of the country. The Noble Earl, in a most eloquent manner, and at considerable length, proceeded to remark upon the state of demoralization which pervaded the peasantry, and of their determined opposition to the laws. The Noble Lord said, that meetings similar to that which he was then addressing had frequently been held within the last few years, but never in his recollection was there a period at which strong measures were so necessary as the present. In the month of October, 1827, a memorial was addressed to the then Lord Lieutenant to have the insurrection act, which was about to expire, renewed, in order that when a pressing necessity existed, it might be applied to any portion of the country where outrages were committed. That application, however, was not attended to, and the gentry of the county of Tipperary were left in the deplorable condition of knowing, that outrages of the most daring description were perpetrated in the open day, but were without the power of either punishing the aggressors, or protecting the injured parties. As long as the peasantry continued possessed of arms, and as long as rewards are ineffectually offered for the apprehension of offenders, it is idle to talk of the existing laws being sufficient to repress outrage. His Lordship said, that it could not be denied that the system of outrage and daring opposition to the laws had not only recently increased but was still rapidly increasing—and for the purpose, if possible, of devising some means to restore order and tranquillity, the present meeting had been convened. His Lordship concluded by moving the adoption of the following resolutions:—

"Resolved—That in consequence of the disturbances which have prevailed in this county for the last three years, several meetings of the magistrates have been held within that period for the purpose of considering the means best calculated to arrest their progress.

"Resolved—That at these meetings it was resolved unanimously, that the means and powers afforded by the existing laws were insufficient, and that the state of the country was such as to call for the renewal and application of the Insurrection act.

"Resolved—That since the transmission of our last memorial, dated 20th October, 1827, on this subject, to the Lord Lieutenant, notwithstanding the rewards offered by his Excellency for the discovery and apprehension of offenders, and the united efforts of the magistrates and local authorities to restore tranquillity, the system of outrage and daring opposition to the laws has increased, and continues to increase, to an alarming extent.

"Resolved—That a great portion of the commonalty are in possession of unlicensed arms, and that bodies of armed men have appeared lately on several occasions at noon day, for the purpose of obstructing the execution of the laws, and threatening the lives and properties of all who are opposed to their unlawful proceedings.

"Resolved—That such is the demoralization of the lower classes, such their confederacy, and such the prevailing system of terror, that all endeavours to procure information to convict and bring offenders to justice are vain and futile.

"Resolved—That it is our firm persuasion that the existing evils call for the application of strong and vigorous measures, and that the insurrection act, or some such measure, is best calculated to restore order and tranquillity.

"Resolved—That in consequence of the quantity of hidden arms in this county, and the difficulty, if not impossibility, of obtaining information by means of which they could be discovered, it would be advisable to amend the Arms Act, making the possession of unlicensed arms a transportable felony—giving all proper facility to the right of search, and limiting within proper restrictions the privilege of keeping arms—at all.

"Resolved—That it would be expedient at the present juncture to establish military posts throughout the county, to augment the police stations, as a measure calculated to prevent the further extension of the existing system of outrage, though at the same time we are firmly persuaded and convinced that no means short of the one we have already recommended will prove efficacious in the present calamitous state of this county.

"Resolved—That a respectful memorial founded on these resolutions be forthwith transmitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant."

The Hon. F. A. Prittie, M.P., rose to second the proposition, and agreed with his noble friend that the state of the country was such as to demand very strong measures indeed. With respect to the insurrection act, it was not to be found upon the statute book, and therefore at present the application for the renewal of that act must be ineffectual.

A magistrate said, he thought that if the constabulary force were increased, and that military posts were established in various parts of the county, the contagion might for the present be prevented from spreading further.

Sir John Byng said, that the government were ready to give all the aid in their power to put down the spirit of insubordination that existed—but a great many obstacles presented themselves to the plan alluded to of distributing small military detachments throughout the country.

Mr. Roe opposed the resolutions *in toto*, as he thought the state of the country was such as not to call for any additional force.

Mr. Minnett said, that if the gentleman who had just addressed the meeting had the misfortune of residing in the neighbourhood of Borrisokane, where he (Mr. Minnett) lived, he would not have uttered the sentiments that had fallen from him. Mr. Minnett then, at great length, described the lamentable state to which the barony of Lower Ormond was reduced, and concluded by informing the meeting, that there was not a Protestant yeoman or respectable farmer, for a space of thirty-five miles along the banks of the Shannon, but who been deprived of their arms.

Mr. Otway Cave, M.P., spoke at considerable length in opposition to the resolutions.

Mr. Sadleir said that the resolutions had his approbation, and he thought, if in addition to the appointment of Stipendiary Magistrates, a strong military force were distributed in detachments throughout the several baronies, the confederacy which unquestionably existed to an alarming degree, might be prevented from extending further.

Sir John Byng repeated his objections to distributing the troops in the way specified in the resolutions, but stated that Government would of course take the matter into consideration.

Mr. Trant said, that he had resided in the county for several years, and that being well acquainted with the turbulent dispositions of the peasantry, he could take upon himself to say, and he regretted that he was obliged to make the admission, that such a distribution of troops as the Government might feel inclined to grant would not be sufficient—in fact nothing but the Insurrection Act would restore tranquillity. Much had been anticipated from the boon that had been lately held out to the Roman Catholics of this country—much had been promised if the concessions were granted—peace, order, tranquillity, were, we were told, sure to follow—gaols were to have been useless—and a police unnecessary. These fond anticipations were indulged in not only in this country, but in Parliament, and had they been justified by the result, great indeed would have been the benefits conferred; but so far from any of these anticipations having been fulfilled, matters have been hourly becoming worse since the passing of the measure to which he alluded, and unless the most coercive measures were resorted to, and that speedily, the whole country would become a scene of anarchy and confusion.

The resolutions were then put *seriatim* and passed unanimously, with the exception of two, viz.—that calling for the extension of the Insurrection Act, had, out of seventy-five magistrates who were present, *five* opponents—while the resolution calling for the distribution of troops met with but one opponent—namely, Mr. Roe.

Immediately after the meeting broke up, Sir John Byng proceeded to Bessborough, the seat of Lord Duncannon, where Lord F. Gower has been staying, to acquaint his Lordship with the result. Up to the hour at which our Reporter left, the town continued tranquil.

After the meeting of the Magistrates had been dissolved, the Priests, Attorneys, and shopkeepers of Thurles had a meeting at the inn, where we understand it was resolved to solicit Mr. Otway Cave to stand for the County at the next general election. The Hon. Member was also invited to a dinner to be given to him on Tuesday next. It was generally rumoured that he accepted both invitations.

POLITICAL SQUIB.

(From the *Dublin Mail.*)

GENERAL ORDER.

Darrinane, Sept. 7.

His Excellency the Honourable Member for Clare, and Commander-in-Chief of all Ireland, taking into his most gracious consideration the services and brilliant achievements performed by the orators, &c. under his command during the late war of words, from the commencement of the Attorney-Generalship of Mr. Plunket, until the final subjugation of England in April, 1829—and deeming it fit that the names by which the several exploits are known should be worn as a device upon the armorial ensigns of the individuals who have severally distinguished themselves—is pleased to sanction the following decorations:—

Lord Plunket and his heirs male shall quarter *a bottle* upon their escutcheon, with this device—"Non vacat honoris."

His Grace the Primate may take for a crest, if he has not one already, a calf's head, with the skin on, and a field marshal's truncheon sticking out of its mouth. His motto shall be—"Et titulâ tu dignus et hic."

Mr. Sheil may assume the arms of any person who employs him, with these words underwritten by way of an advertisement—"Point d'Argent, Point de Suisse."

Mr. Denis Scully, of Kilfeacle, may assume the image of a *weasel asleep*, and call himself "death's counterfeit."

To the Duke of Leinster is awarded a tin case in the shape of a helmet, large enough to hide his ears, with the thanks of the Catholic body thereupon engraved. Or he may put his baboon into it if he prefers it, and underwrite Cromaboo as often as he pleases.

Mr. Lawless may inscribe "BALLYBAY" upon his colours, and crest his "old coat" with a fac-simile of the spirited horse which did him such notable service on *that day*.

Mr. Eneas Macdonnell is at liberty to dispose of his livery in Monmouth-street, and put the proceeds in his pocket as a token of our clemency; and furthermore if he desires to enter any other service, we will give him a character. For a motto we would suggest to him—*Gare la page!*

Mr. O'Gorman Mahon, and Mr. Steel, may wear the uniform of our *garde-du-corps*, consisting of a green jerkin turned up with yellow, breeches of motley, and brogues. In short they are to be habited and appointed in every respect like our proper self, with the exception of the *white feather*. The motto of each shall be the same. We are sorry it is so long, but it well expresses the office and quality of the bearer, viz.—

"A talking Sir, who brawls for him in taverns and vouches for his valour's reputation."

To Master Henry Grattan grant an "iron mask," with liberty to select his own motto out of "*Edgeworth's works.*"

THE THREE CREEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EXAMINER.

SIR,—I consider a public newspaper a very unfit medium for a theological controversy; but some person having forwarded me a copy of your paper of the 23d instant, in which I see an attack upon the creeds of the church of England, of which church I am from conviction a member—I have taken the liberty of requesting the favour of your inserting this letter in your valuable journal.

Abuse, Mr. Editor, is the very reverse of argument, and proves the weakness of the head, or the badness of the heart alone. The members of the church of England are, in the article to which I refer, accused of nothing less than the abominable crime of hypocrisy, for it is said, "Whoever assents to these three English creeds professes to believe what is palpably false, and which no sophistry can make true."

I am persuaded that you, Mr. Editor, know too well the real meaning of words, not to know that the word "assertion" does not mean "proof."

Now it so happens, that I believe all these three creeds, and I am very far from thinking what I believe to be false; on the contrary, I firmly and conscientiously believe them (the three creeds) to be founded on Scripture, and as such, founded on the Word of God, who cannot lie.

If the writer of "The Essentials of a National Church briefly considered" (who I strongly suspect to be a Deist) will take the trouble to study Nares, Pearson, Secker, and other able writers upon this subject, he will find (if he is sincere in his inquiry) all his doubts and difficulties solved, and that without being either a dupe or a hypocrite he may very conscientiously believe the three creeds of the church of England. With respect to the creed of St. Athanasius, it was written first in Latin, and afterwards translated into Greek, and the substituting in the translation a Greek word, which will bear two meanings, for the Latin word *persona*, has led to much confusion among unlearned and wilfully ignorant persons, almost as much as the interpreting those parts of Scripture which speak of the Divine nature pertaining to the human nature of Him whom I am not ashamed to confess and acknowledge as my Saviour and my God, and through whose merits and mediation alone, and not through any thing I can do, I humbly hope for pardon of all my manifold sins and negligences, for acceptance at the throne of Grace, and to whom, with God the Father, and God the Holy Ghost, three persons and one incomprehensible Jehovah Elohim, I humbly ascribe all honour and glory now and for evermore. Amen.

I condemn no man for differing in opinion with me; but when persons call others, who differ from them dark names, such as dupes and hypocrites, I feel pity (more than anger) for such persons.

For the information of the Members of the Church of England and others, who may not be acquainted with the following facts, I subjoin the ensuing account of the Creed of St. Athanasius (commonly so called), extracted from the very learned discourses upon three Creeds, by Doctor Nares, preached before the University of Oxford at St. Mary's in the years 1816 and 1817:—The general testimony of the learned supposes Virgilius, an African Bishop, in the 6th century, to be the author; but Dr. Waterland, a divine in our church of great erudition, after proving that the Creed itself is mentioned before the sixth century, offers an opinion of his own, that it was composed in France, as early as the year 450, by Hilary, Bishop of Arles. It was received into our liturgy at the time of the Reformation; was received indeed in its fullest extent by all the Protestant churches; Luther, Calvin, and Beza, made it their profession of faith. It is of importance to know that it was originally written in Latin, and not in Greek, as many have supposed.—*Nares on the Creeds—Appendix*; pp. 286, 287.

I beg the favour of your acceptance of a little work I some time back published, connected with this subject; and I shall only add, that it is worse than folly or madness to suppose a finite being can ever comprehend the nature of the Divine Essence. The Scriptures plainly speak of three different persons, and to each of these persons are ascribed Divine Acts; how they compose only one divine essence, it is not for man to know. The inquiry would be a fruitless attempt, as fruitless as to inquire into the nature of the growth of man, of plants and trees.

I am, Mr. Editor, your's very respectfully,

JOSEPH SPARROW.

Angel-court, Throgmorton-street, 26th Aug., 1829.

THE PRESS.

(From the *Dublin Evening Packet.*)

It has not been our practice either to praise or censure the acts of the Roman Catholic clergy as a body; nor shall we now enter upon a new system of eulogy or animadversion upon the reverend gentlemen, in the aggregate; but we cannot avoid saying, that we totally differ with the opinion of the *Dublin Evening Post*, when he asserts that the "Catholic clergy of Ireland are the very best and most efficient police in the country." The course pursued by the *Post*, since the commencement of the Borrisokane trials, may be well intended; but, in our opinion, it is calculated to produce the most mischievous effects among the peasantry of the south. In one part of the same publication of that journal, we find the greatest praise lavished upon the Rev. Mr. Spain; and in another part we read the letter of the rev. gentleman, which of itself is sufficient to establish the character of the libeller and the incendiary.

The *Post* attributes the continuance of tranquillity in Tipperary, not to the government, of the magistracy," but to the energetic, persevering, and judicious conduct of the Catholic clergy,—to the conduct of such men as the Rev. Mr. Spain." Was ever such perversion of truth known? The Rev. Mr. Spain, as it appears to us, is energetic in his conduct to effect an eternal separation between the people and the authorities; and yet we are gravely told by the *Post*, that he is the most efficient policeman in Ireland."

In the pure spirit of patriotism, we ask, is it not high time that the country should be released from the surveillance of such a police as the Roman Catholic Clergy? Let us look at the unfortunate affrays at Borrisokane, and will not every rational man feel himself called upon to declare, that, to the conduct of the Rev. Mr. Spain in permitting the body of Smith to be waked in the Chapel, is to be attributed the loss of lives which subsequently took place at the unfortunate man's funeral? Has not the Reverend Gentleman admitted in his evidence upon the trial of Leger, that the permitting the wake to take place in the Chapel was a circumstance calculated to exasperate the peasantry?—Where then lies the value of the exertions of such a policeman as the Rev. Mr. Spain? The country, particularly the South, has been long under the control of the Roman Catholic Clergy, and we desire to be informed in what particular has she profited by their Government? We will not follow the Christian example of those who laud the exertions of the Roman Catholic Clergy, and call for the blood of the police, nor shall we in any wise, retaliate; but we do call upon the Roman Catholic Clergy of the country *to attend* to the moral instruction of their flocks, and to leave the administration of the laws in the hands of those who are appointed to watch over the temporal welfare of the kingdom. Let us but for an instant contemplate the difference between the administration of the law in England, and in Ireland. What would our enlightened neighbours say if they found their Journals teeming with praises of the Clergy of the Established Church as the "very best and most efficient police in the country"? The cant, the cheat, the humbug upon the tranquillity of the country is monstrous—it should be no longer permitted.

STATE OF TRADE.

RIOTS AT BARNSLEY.

Great disturbances have occurred at Manchester, Leeds and other parts of the country, but particularly at Barnsley. At ten o'clock on Wednesday night, the *Doncaster Gazette* states, a body of rioters proceeded to the bleaching ground occupied by Mr. Jackson, and set fire to an adjoining barn, called Aiming Wood Barn, which contained a quantity of looms and timber, amounting in value to £100 which were destroyed. The military proceeded to this new scene of destruction, and were several times fired upon by the rioters, from a wood adjoining the bleaching-ground; but happily without effect. The inhabitants of Barnsley are in a complete state of alarming agitation. To preserve tranquillity, they have been desired to keep within their own houses, and no one is permitted to go about the streets, unless he could state precisely whether and on what business he was proceeding. The Magistrates have been sitting during the whole of to-day (Thursday.) But no further destruction of property has yet occurred. A reward of £25 has been offered by Sir F. L. Wood, Bart., and a further reward of £25 by the firm of Messrs. Jackson and Hodgetts, for the apprehension of the rioters who destroyed Aiming-wood Barn. The dwelling-house and warehouse of Messrs. Jackson and Co. in Barnesley, resemble a fortress, and the inhabitants, from their long watchings, appear completely jaded. It is hoped that a clue has been obtained, which will eventually lead to the apprehension of the ring-leaders of the rioters who set fire to Mr. Jackson's furniture, books, &c.

The state of Barnsley presents all the appearances of a besieged town. Night brings with it the dreadful note of preparation—soldiery, police, guns, and blunderbusses, are the general weapons of defence, and every warehouse is, actually, a garrison.—*Sheffield Courant.*

We learn with considerable regret that some outrages have been committed by a few individuals connected with our manufactures, with a view to prevent the work being sent out of the city, to be done at under prices.—*Norwich Mercury.*

The extent of the recent failures in the cloth trade is said to be greater than was at first apprehended. The claims on only a few of the houses exceed £300,000. Many compositions have been already made, and others have been proposed. Basinghall-street swarms with country lawyers, who have flocked to town in the hope of getting profitable jobs. If the assets on these estates should be 4s. in the pound (which it is believed they will not average 2s 6d under the most favourable of arrangements) the lawyers will, under commissions, swallow up at least £50,000 of it. It is not unusual in the country for an attorney to pocket £2,000 by a single commission, and it is said that the country bankers often share in the spoils. A wealthy banker, in a notorious borough, is known to have made a fortune out of the spoils of a single bankruptcy.—*London Paper.*

EARTHQUAKE.—*Copenhagen, Aug.* 20.—Yesterday, about half-past three o'clock in the afternoon, a pretty strong shock of an earthquake was felt throughout the capital and in a north-western direction, which lasted some seconds. Most people believed at first that it was a hollow thunder, like the rolling of a waggon through a gateway, when immediately followed the shock, as if some heavy substance fell. In several places walls were seen to shake, furniture in the rooms to tremble, books to fall from the stands, &c. In the beginning the groundless report was spread abroad that the powder magazine at Fredericksvark, seven miles distant, had exploded; most probably it is the effect of some distant earthquake.

It has been lately decided that Bermuda is not in the West Indies. Insurance had been effected upon a ship "at and from North Carolina, to a port or ports in the West Indies." A loss happened, and the underwriters objected to paying, on the ground that the ship had deviated from the course marked in the policy, by going to Bermuda. It is added that numerous maps and treatises on geography were resorted to in Court, and many commercial men examined.

A clock maker of St. George's in the East, has invented an apparatus, which, by the sole agency of a clock, wakes the workmen, and lights a candle at any desired time, night or morning.

It has been remarked of late years, and the present season confirms the observation, that the equinoctial gales have occurred three or four weeks previous to the equinox itself.

Conveyance of Cattle.—The new trade of transporting cattle to London market by the Banff smacks is succeeding as well as the best friends of the country could wish. The London, Morrison, notwithstanding she had rather a boisterous passage of six days, delivered her cattle in fine condition on the 23d ult. These were the property of John Milne, Esq., of Mill of Boyndie, who, it will be recollected, was the first to embark in this trade.—*Edinburgh Paper.*

Execution at Ilchester of Edward Reed.—On Monday morning Edward Reed was executed at Ilchester gaol for the murder of his wife, by poisoning her. Immediately after his conviction he made an ample confession of his guilt, by which it appeared, that, for the sake of the trifling sum of £6 6s 6d which he became entitled to on the death of his wife (he belonged to a burial society), he committed the horrid deed, for which he has paid the forfeit of his life. After hanging the usual time, the body was cut down, and delivered to the surgeons for dissection.

A discovery has just been made near Chambery, in Savoy, of an immense pine forest, which is buried many fathoms in the ground. The accounts which we have seen do not explain the state of the timber, but it appears that many labourers are employed in uncovering it.

Inoculation of Hydrophobia.—Some experiments have recently been made at the Veterinary College at Alfort upon this subject. A horse, two dogs, and three sheep were inoculated with the saliva of a sheep affected with hydrophobia at various stages of the disease; but no symptom of the malady was produced on the animals thus experimented upon. Four months had elapsed after their inoculation when this report was made.—*Medical Journal.*

Convivial Habits of the Scottish Bar.—It had been thought very desirable, while President Dundas was King's Counsel, that his assistance should be obtained in drawing an appeal case, which, as occasion for such writings then rarely occurred, was held to be matter of great nicety. The Solicitor employed for the appellant, attended by my informant acting as his clerk, went to the Lord Advocate's chambers in the Fish-market close, as I think. It was Saturday at noon, the court was just dismissed, the Lord Advocate had changed his dress and booted himself, and his servant and horses were at the foot of the close to carry him to Arniston. It was scarcely possible to get him to listen to a word respecting business. The wily agent, however, on pretence of asking one or two questions which would not detain him half an hour, drew his lordship, who was no less an eminent bon vivant than a lawyer of unequalled talent, to take a whet at a celebrated tavern, when the learned counsel became gradually involved in a spirited discussion of the law points of the case. At length it occurred to him that he might as well ride to Arniston in the cool of the evening. The horses were directed to be put in the stable, but not to be unsaddled. Dinner was ordered, the law was laid aside for a time, and the bottle circulated very freely. At nine o'clock at night, after he had been honouring Bacchus for so many hours, the Lord Advocate ordered his horses to be unsaddled—paper, pen, and ink, were brought—he began to dictate the appeal case—and continued at his task till four o'clock the next morning. By next day's post, the Solicitor sent the case to London, a chef d'œuvre of its kind; and in which, my informant assured me, it was not necessary on revisal to correct five words.—*Note to Guy Mannering.*

Hard Drinking.—Sitting, on a winter's day, on a cold stone and drinking water.

A Novelty.—An exclusive has been seen with his shoes fastened by small buckles of polished steel; he had *yellow* stockings with large triangular clocks of *violet colour*; His nankin pantaloons fastened under the feet, and were buttoned at the lower part by two small gold buttons; he had a white waistcoat, and a coat of light-brown.—*Gentleman's Magazine of Fashion.*

The Stock Exchange gentlemen carry their jokes too far. One member, who is so skinny, that he is supposed to be in training for a set-to with the living skeleton, had a placard affixed to his coat a few days back, with which he marched backwards and forwards for an hour or two, with the following announcement—"Wanted, a young woman, with a good breast of milk." Another member of the same fraternity has the misfortune to be deformed. A placard for the Soothing Syrup was cut up, so as to leave only the following words, which were pinned to his coat—"A real blessing to mothers."—*London Paper.*

A county Member rose suddenly one evening in the House of Commons, and thus addressed the Chair:—"Mr. Speaker, I wish to call the attention of the House to a subject which personally concerns myself, and almost every member in it." There was a profound silence, for it was immediately concluded the Hon. Baronet had some important question of privilege to submit. "I wish to give notice, Mr. Speaker, that on Tuesday next I shall move for a repeal of the Act, passed last Session, relating to rogues and vagabonds." A shout of laughter followed this announcement. The act alluded to was one relating to the Game Laws.—*Monthly Magazine.*

Norway.—Morals and religion being in a very low state in Norway, a young man, not 20 years of age, named Franz Nielsen, arose as a reformer about the year 1798. He preached scriptural doctrines and exposed the pastors and churches, preserving at the same time such a purity of conduct, that his enemies could find no good occasion of reproach against him. His success was so considerable, that he was summoned to Copenhagen as an innovator, and condemned to the galleys; but he had secured by his faithfulness so many friends, even among the clergy, that his sentence was commuted into some trifling punishment; he continued preaching the truth until his death, about 15 years ago, and left behind him 30,000 followers, whom he had drawn from the pale of the established Norwegian Church.—*Boston Palladium.*

THE WELCOME TO DEATH.

"Shall I abide in this dull world?"
"I have immortal longings in me."—*Antony and Cleopatra.*

Thou art welcome, O thou warning voice,
My soul hath pined for thee!
Thou art welcome, as sweet sounds from shore
To wanderer on the sea.
I hear thee in the rustling woods,
In the sighing vernal airs;
Thou call'st me from the lonely earth,
With a deeper tone than theirs.

The lonely!—the forsaken!—
From its green paths are fled,
A dimness and a hush have fallen
O'er all its beauty spread.
The silence of the unanswering soul
Is on me and around;
My heart hath echoes but for thee,
Thou still, small, warning sound!

Voice after voice hath died away,
Once in my dwelling heard;
Sweet household name by name hath changed
To grief's forbidden word!
From dreams of night on each I call,
Each of the far removed,
And waken to my own wild cry,
Where are ye, my beloved?

Ye left me! and earth's flowers grew fill'd
With records of the past,
And stars pour'd down another light
Than o'er my youth they cast;
The skylark sings not as he sang
When ye were by my side,
And mournful tones are in the wind,
Unheard before ye died!

Thou art welcome, O thou summoner!
Why should the last remain?
What eye can reach my heart of hearts,
Bearing in light again?
Even could this be, too much of fear
O'er love would now be thrown—
Away! away! from time, from change,
To dwell amidst mine own!

DIALOGUE ON MATRIMONY.

(From the *Monthly Magazine.*)

Dramatis Personæ—THE COUNTESS AND HER BROTHER.

B.—Heavens! how *could* you marry that frightful old Peer?
C.—Can a man be a fright with ten thousand a year?
B.—I'm sure you must wish the old fool in the Styx.
C.—Pray, my dear, have you looked at my chariot and six?
B.—But he's gouty. In fact he but wanted a nurse.
C.—Pray, my dear, do you think you could carry this purse?
B.—But he'll never stir out of his flannel and chair.
C.—Pray, my dear, have you looked at my house in the square?
B.—But he's eighty. The world will all laugh in your face.
C.—Pray, my dear, have you looked at my new Brussels lace?
B.—But at eighty a man has his toe in the tomb.
C.—My dear, I'm prepared for the worst that can come.
B.—But he dies with himself. You don't dream of an heir?
C.—My dear, 'tis but virtue to bear and forbear.
B.—Well, six months, or weeks, and he'll leave you behind.
C.—Well, my dear, I must try not to weep myself blind.
B.—You'll linger, till then, a most nursery-maid life.
C.—A widow well jointured can soon be a wife.
Chance dropt in my fingers four thousand a year.
B.—There's not one of your sex but would take the old Peer.

A THIEF'S GRATITUDE.

In one of our publications of last week, we noticed a robbery which had been committed in a Jeweller's shop in Lower Sackville-street, belonging to Mr. Gregory. The thieves it was supposed accomplished their object, by secreting themselves inside the house, and when the inmates retired to rest, the shop was broken into, and plundered of a great variety of articles in the jewellery line, such as gold seals, keys, rings, brooches, &c. some of very valuable description. Notwithstanding every exertion on the part of the Police, the thieves have since escaped detection, and no trace whatsoever of the property could be had, until Saturday, when a great portion, (we believe the entire) of the stolen articles were discovered in a very curious manner. Easterby, one of the Officers of Henry-street division, received an anonymous note by the penny-post, desiring him to go to a certain place in a court off Church-street, where in a waste room he would find the property stolen from Mr. Gregory, sealed up in a paper parcel. The officer accordingly followed the directions of his *unknown* informant, and, in the place described, a parcel answering the description given in the note, which he brought unopened and delivered to the Magistrates of the Divisional Office. On opening it, it was found to contain a quantity of jewellery, which was identified by Mr. Gregory, as the property stolen from him.

We give a copy of the note for the gratification of the curious.—

"Mr. Easterby, you *wonce* did me a goodness, and I send this to you for your goodness. If you go to Shield's court, off Church-street, you will find a paper parcel, sealed up, with the things stolen from Mr Gregory in Sackville-street, and you will get £5 for that, in the chimney in the first empty room.

"A FRIEND."

Dublin Morning Post.

Preservation of Meat and Fish with Ice.—Some experiments have been made by the Council of Health of the Prefecture of Police in Paris, upon the preservation of viands and fish with ice. The experiments have been various, as much from the nature of the alimentary substances which have been tried, as from the time they were allowed to remain in ice. The results are as follow:—1. That fresh viands of every sort, as well as fish, may be kept in ice for a long time without experiencing the least alteration. 2. That the placing of these substances in ice, when in a state of putrefaction, will stop the decomposition. 3. That the substances put in a fresh state in the ice, and kept so for a longer or shorter time, when they are withdrawn and exposed to the action of the air, putrefy with the greatest rapidity, and if the temperature of the atmosphere is rather high, some hours suffice to bring on putrefaction and render them unfit for nourishment. 4. That these substances, when cooked after being taken from the ice, not only do not lose any of their good qualities, but become even more tender and delicate.—*Literary Gazette.*

The Great Man's Table.—Let us contemplate him a little at another special scene of glory, and that is his table. Here he seems to be the lord of all nature; the earth affords him the best metal for his dishes, her best vegetables and animals for his food; the air and sea supply him with their choicest birds and fishes; and a great many men who look like masters, attend upon him; and yet, when all this is done, even all this is but *table d'hote*; it is crowded with people for whom he cares not, with many parasites, and some spies, with the most burthensome sort of guests, the endeavourers to be witty. But every body pays him great respect; every body commends his meat, that is, his money; every body admires the exquisite dressing and ordering of it, that is, his clerk of the kitchen, or his cook; every body loves his hospitality, that is, his vanity. But, I desire to know why the honest inn-keeper, who provides a public table for his profit, should be but of a mean profession; and he who does it for his honour, a munificent prince. You will say, because one sells, and the other gives—nay, both sell, though for different things; the one for plain money, the other for I know not what jewels, whose value is in custom and in fancy.—*Cowley's Essays.—Liberty.*

Physiology.—A curious fact has been communicated to the Academy of Sciences in Paris—namely, that the hiccough can be artificially produced in animals. The following novel experiment, which the author relates, he stumbled upon by accident:—Having a dog to wash he thought he would turn it on its back, and throw cold water upon its stomach, and the hiccough will be produced immediately. This succeeded upon twenty-two dogs out of twenty-three upon whom the author, Mr. Daniel, operated. The same result followed when trial was made of calves and bulls without any exception.

A Pleasant Frolic.—One of the Caliphs of Bagdad was of such a cruel disposition that somewhat he amused himself by ordering a box of vipers to be emptied in the middle of the room in which his guests were assembled, who, as it was against etiquette for any person to rise from the table, or even change his position, were obliged to bear the stings of the venomous reptiles without complaint, although it was well known they are of a most deadly nature. To console the unfortunate sufferers, after having sufficiently enjoyed the ill-suppressed contortions and apprehensions of his courtiers, the Caliph would produce a precious ointment, which had the singular property of curing wounds made by the [illegible]. [illegible] one day when enjoying this amusement, this monster was assassinated by the captain of his guard.

[illegible]

MONEY MARKET.

London, Saturday Evening.

There is a very current opinion that money, within these three or four days, is becoming more in demand, or, in other words, that it is growing scarce. The real truth is, however, nothing more than this—what has been experienced in the money market at certain intervals during the whole of the year—that the failures in the wool trade, and the fear of others in other branches of our commerce, have induced a greater degree of caution on the part of lenders generally. After all it cannot be said that the difficulty of obtaining accommodation, in consequence of this distrust, is near so great as it has been on many former occasions, and persons of undoubted credit effect their discounts still on very easy terms.

The state of trade in the city of London, out of which, as has before been explained, the major part of the failures has arisen, is occupying the anxious attention of some of our leading merchants, with the view, if possible, of bringing into general use a better and safer system. The evil is for the most part to be traced to two causes—the creation of an artificial bill circulation, the representative of value probably a hundred times more than that of the article dealt in—and the almost unbounded facility of obtaining credit. A little illustration will, perhaps, make this more intelligible to the general reader. The importer of a pipe of wine, worth (say) £100, sells it to A, and draws a bill on him for the amount, payable in three months; A, however, sells the same pipe of wine to B, B to C, and so on through the whole alphabet, until a pipe of wine, valued at £100, creates, in consequence of these different processes, a bill circulation of between £2,000 and £3,000, all which, with the exception of the first £100, is absolutely built upon nothing. It finds its way, however, into the market, until some explosion takes place, as occurred lately in the wool trade, and the whole fabric comes to the ground together. The injuriousness of the system of long credits may be illustrated by another example. A merchant, who is an importer of silk or wool, sells to the manufacturer, and gives him a credit of eight or nine months; the manufacturer in his turn supplies the draper or the mercer, and gives a credit of 12 or 15 months. If trade is prosperous and consumption rapid, this may go on for an indefinite period; but if any reverse occurs to the dealer in the wrought material, the manufacturer and the merchant are almost necessarily overwhelmed in his ruin. What seems to be desired in order to effect a partial remedy of these evils is, that a few of the leading mercantile houses should combine to set an example to the rest in shortening by degrees the period of credit; and in refusing to have any dealings whatever with the known manufacturers of paper in the way that has been described. This would appear, from circumstances which have recently occurred, to be by no means an unreasonable expectation, as the experiment has been already tried in one trade, that in silk, with very beneficial results. The chief obstacle that presents itself to a further extension of the good example, is the difficulty of inducing a large body, like the merchants of the metropolis, to combine for any given purpose; and the remedy will therefore in all probability spring in great measure from the good sense and reflection of the merchants themselves, to whom almost every day affords a practical illustration of the evils of the present system.—*Times.*

The Mail.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

We have received London journals of Wednesday. It was stated on 'Change that Adrianople was in possession of the Russians. No official account however of that event had reached London.

It will be seen by the resolutions entered into at the meeting of the Magistrates of the County Tipperary, that they have agreed, with but five dissenting voices, to recommend to Government the renewal of the insurrection act, or the adoption of some legislative measure of equal severity, for the suppression of the disturbances now prevailing in that county. It is objected, that as Parliament is not sitting, the Insurrection Act cannot be had at present, and moreover that it is not likely Parliament would be called together merely for the purpose of passing a local act for Tipperary, even supposing that Government should be of opinion with the magistrates, that such a measure were absolutely indispensable. One thing however is plain, that the issuing forth of such a resolution from such a meeting of the gentry, is a strong and signal testimony to the dreadful and horrid state, at which the county is now arrived, and constitutes such an appeal as it is impossible for any government to disregard. The whole tenour of their resolutions serves to convey in the most striking manner the same awful conviction. They state "that (for the last two years) the system of outrage and daring opposition to the laws has increased, and continues to increase to an alarming extent"—"That a great portion of the commonalty are in possession of unlicensed arms, and that bodies of armed men have appeared lately on several occasions at noon day, for the purpose of obstructing the execution of the laws, and threatening the lives and properties of all who are opposed to their unlawful proceedings." And, what we consider a still more hopeless evidence for the improvement of the country, they add—"That *such is the demoralization* of the lower classes, such their *confederacy*, and such the prevailing system of terror, that all endeavours to procure information to convict and bring offenders to justice are vain and futile."

When we recollect that they who give this character of the people are no strangers, or mere politicians with some political object to drive at, or vague theoretical sporters of opinion; but the gentry actually residing and hoping to reside upon the spot, it is vain to cavil at the deliberate expression of their judgment. What is to be done in the business, the Government are the best judges, and we have no doubt will wisely determine; but this is plain, that where the "*demoralization* of the lower classes" is such and so extensive as that represented in the resolutions we have referred to, no radical cure can be expected but from one that tends to "undo" that demoralization.

Of the "party" press of this country, it is the practice of the one portion to palliate the offences of this demoralized people, to deny their crimes, and to flatter their teachers; but FACTS are stubborn things, and to them the rebuke of this degrading and scandalous practice may be safely left. Another portion boasts on the increased state of crime as a triumph of the principles of "anti-emancipation"—a far-fetched triumph by the way, and rather hard to be fished up. What has *that* subject to do with the matter? These ultras in Protestantism would do well to ask themselves, what the state of Tipperary might now be, if to other causes, political discontent and combination were to be superadded, and if the Catholic gentry instead of being, as they now are, free and perfectly disposed to give their earnest co-operation to suppress the disturbances, had reason to remain neutral or to thwart the measures of Government. This consideration might supply them with more than an answer to their unseasonable boasting.

LONDON HIBERNIAN SCHOOL SOCIETY.

A very respectable meeting of this society was held in the Town Hall yesterday. The chair was taken by Mr. Alderman Evelyn, who called upon the Rev. T. Webster, A.M., Secretary of the Parent Society, to state the nature and objects of the Society.

Mr. Webster then rose and stated that this society had originated in the benevolent endeavours of certain individuals in England, who in 1806 formed an institution for the religious and moral improvement of Ireland. In order to determine the most effectual plan of promoting this object, a deputation visited this country the following year, who recommended the adoption of various measures, after these had been tried for some time, the society determined in 1814 to confine its attention to scriptural instruction, and to seek this object by the *establishing and maintaining of schools, and the circulation of the Holy Scriptures by means of those schools and Scripture readers,* and to these objects the Society had ever since confined its attention. The society established day, Sunday, and adult schools, into which persons of every religious denomination, without any interference with their peculiar sentiments, were admitted. The society had last year 1852 schools, containing 76,444 scholars, of which about 32,000 were Roman Catholics. The society had thus realised the wish of the commissioners of Irish Education Inquiry, namely, to give the rudiments of a plain education in the same school and out of the same books to persons of different denominations. This had materially contributed to diminish prejudices, party feeling, and various other evils which distract this country. The only books admitted into the schools are spelling books and the Holy Scriptures. The society had provided two spelling books which contained as far as possible reading lessons taken exclusively from the authorized version of the Holy Scriptures; every child who had been one year in the Society's schools, must from that time commit to memory four chapters of the New Testament in succession, which they must repeat at the quarterly inspection, in order that the teacher might receive the payment of one shilling. Many of the children repeat not only four, but six, eight or ten chapters, in order that they may obtain the reward of a Bible or a Testament. To learn these tasks, the children take home their testaments, and read the lessons aloud in order to commit their portions to memory; hence many parents hear the Holy Scriptures read who would otherwise have remained in ignorance. The Society also provides translations of the spelling books in Irish, for the benefit of those who read that language: this Society having commenced Irish instruction in the year 1810, long before any similar institution was formed in this country. The Society distributes to those persons Irish Bibles or Testaments—but except mere spelling books, and the Holy Scriptures in English or Irish, the society admits into its schools no other book. The Society also employs 66 persons as inspectors or Scripture readers, who carry with them the Scriptures in English, Irish, and the Douay version, and read to poor people in cottages, cabins, &c., such portions as appear to them most suitable—they are restrained from entering into controversy, but are encouraged to answer any questions which may be asked, and defend themselves against objections; they also supply copies of the Holy Scriptures, under certain restrictions, to persons who desire to obtain this invaluable treasure, and by means of these readers and your schools 22,966 Bibles or Testaments in English or Irish have been circulated, making with the copies previously distributed 209,000 Bibles or Testaments. The Society places its schools under the superintendance of most respectable individuals; of the 680 day schools last year, 335 were under the patronage of clergymen of the established church, and 215 under the superintendence of noblemen, gentlemen, ladies, &c; while some being in very dark and desert places, were devoid of this patronage—yet in all the Scriptures are taught—in all as soon as the scholars enter the second spelling book they commence writing—when they enter the New Testament class they commence cyphering, and thus the Society teaches reading, writing, and arithmetic, in English or Irish, to the poor of every denomination. The speaker then referred to the importance of Scriptural education, and the duty of reading the Scriptures, and closed by earnestly soliciting the patronage and support of the persons present, especially stating that the Society never pay more than one shilling per quarter, and has numerous applications from almost every part of Ireland for more schools and more Scripture readers. He desired their countenance, their contributions, and above all, their prayers. He sat down by moving—

"That this meeting highly approves of the system of Scriptural education adopted by the London Hibernian Society, as adapted to the wants and circumstances of the poor of this country."

This resolution was seconded by the Rev. Mr. Massaroon, who ably vindicated the importance of Scriptural education, and pointed out from his own knowledge the advantages derived by the poor in the London Hibernian schools.

The objects of the society were ably advocated by the Rev. John Cooke, jun., the Rev. Richard Ryland, and H. W. Gardiner.

We noticed also present the Very Rev. the Dean of Waterford, the Rev. Messrs. Fleury, Hardcastle, Waugh, Barker, Cuffe, &c.

On Sunday evening so early as between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, a box containing some plate and cash was stolen from the Inn at Dunmore; but by the active exertions of Constable Sergeant Cork the plate was next morning discovered hidden in the Cliff, and the two persons concerned in the robbery arrested.

It will be seen by an advertisement in this day's paper that a meeting of the Dublin Continental Society will be held in this city on Wednesday next.

Upwards of twenty citizens were admitted to their freedom by the Committee of the Corporation, within the last fortnight. A great many petitioners were rejected, their claims not being considered good. Among these were some whose fathers were not free when petitioners were born, but became freemen shortly afterwards. There are numbers so circumstanced in this city.

THE QUAYS.

When the walls now in progress are completed, there remains but one thing to render our quays secure against persons falling over and being drowned, a misfortune which but too frequently occurs—that is, the erection of a low wall with openings for ships' stages, or of posts and chains. When this is completed, our quays will be equal to any in the empire. The greatest annoyance to shipping (particularly colliers) in our river, is the vast accumulation of mud, which of late appears to increase beyond all expectation, as the removal of the old gas-house it was supposed would cause a free current of water that would have prevented this. The only remedy we see, would be the expenditure annually of about £250 in labour to have the mud removed in boats, and which would be also of service to the working classes. This mode has occasionally been resorted to, but not persisted in periodically, which, if done, would we think, keep the river sufficiently clear for the accommodation of the shipping.

As it is from the shipping the Revenue is raised, every thing that can be done for their accommodation and security, should be attended to by those who have the power.

At an early hour on Thursday morning, after the river watch had left their stations, a poor woman, named Laffan, who had been gathering cinders on board a vessel lying at the quay, near the bridge, fell off the stage into the river and was unfortunately drowned.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

The following is extracted from a charge delivered to the graduating class of the Columbian college, March 22, 1827. By Thomas Sewall, M.D., professor of anatomy and physiology:—

Observe strict temperance in the use of ardent spirits. There is no subject, gentlemen, on which I would entreat you with more earnestness than upon this; it is a rock on which many of our profession have foundered; a whirlpool into which many of them have been drawn.

The habits and the occupation of the physician expose him peculiarly to the vice of intemperance. The arduousness and the irregularity of his business, his exposure to the vicissitudes and inclemencies of the season, the interruption to his hours of repose, all seem to call for refreshment, and furnish his friends with an apology for constantly urging upon him the use of ardent spirits. But, gentlemen, beware how you yield to such solicitations. Though there may seem to be no danger at first, when it is known that you can join your friends in a social glass, you will be surrounded with merry companions and solicited to drink at every house and upon every occasion. Recollect that no person ever became a drunkard at once. In almost every case the progress is slow and imperceptible, and probably no one ever felt the least apprehension of danger when he began to fall. But he advances by degrees, and at every step his path becomes more steep, and every day adds a new and a stronger link to the chain that binds him beyond the hope of deliverance.

How many an unwary traveller in our profession has thus fallen! and how affecting it is to see a cultivated mind lose its polish and its dignity, brilliant talents clouded, and strong powers enervated! to see the noblest work of the deity shattered and laid in ruins by the terrible agency of ardent spirits! Universal temperance is incumbent on you not merely as essentially requisite to preserve your minds in that unclouded state which may render you equally able at all times to pronounce on the cases you may be called to investigate, but because it is a virtue which you will often find it your duty to inculcate on your patients; and which you will enforce with but little effect if it is not regularly exemplified in your own conduct.

Shun, gentlemen, the first temptation which may assail you, and when it shall be known that you are inexorable, your acquaintance will cease their importunities, and no longer offer you their well-meant but dangerous civilities.

(*From the New York Observer.*)

The *Stonington Telegraph* states that the schooner Mary Anne, Jonathan Pendleton, master, sailed from that port a few days since for the Straits of Belleisle, on a four months' fishing voyage, with a crew of fifteen men, and only one gallon of spirits on board. The spirits were to be used merely as an outward application in case of bodily injury like any other medicine. We have seen, says the editor of the *Telegraph*, a written contract, signed by the owner and crew, in which each man agrees not to taste a drop of ardent spirits during the voyage, on penalty of a forfeiture of two dollars; the owner to pay to each man who fulfils this contract the sum of six dollars.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 9.

The greater proportion of the New Wheat still continuing to come damp, such parcels are quite unsaleable, while the few dry samples that appear sell on full as good terms as on Monday. There is a moderate demand for oats, at the prices last quoted.

On Monday, while the magistrates were assembled in the town of Thurles, a private of the 75th regiment, who had been just billetted on a publican discovered, shortly after depositing his belt, side arms, and cartouche-box upon a resting place, that the box was robbed of its contents of ammunition. Instant search was made, the thief, a countryman, discovered, and brought before Mr. Nicholson, the resident magistrate of the town, who received informations against him, and committed him to the county jail for trial.

The county Galway grand jury have resolved to appoint a guard of the constabulary to watch the gaol.

John Dempsey, an Ulster-man, walked backwards eighteen miles in three hours, at Tralee, on Friday, in presence of a vast crowd, whose approval was his chief reward.

Spanish Emigrants.—On Saturday twenty of those unfortunate individuals—consisting of seven officers and thirteen privates, all Spaniards, were landed at Cove, and arrived in Cork in a most destitute condition.

It is a gratification to know that the greater part of the harvest has been secured in this and the adjoining counties within the last week.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The lace manufactory, at Mount-Kennett, under the conduct of Mr. Walker, an English capitalist, is progressing with spirit. This establishment promises employment to a multitude of young females.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

A Resurrection-man wounded.—In consequence of the number of bodies lately taken away from the Hospital fields, Dublin, a party of police has latterly been placed there nightly. On Sunday morning last several fellows were observed climbing over the wall, who not stopping on being challenged by the police, were fired at, and one of them wounded, they however escaped apprehension. Two bodies were discovered at a distance from the church-yard, and were brought back and re-interred in the same place whence they had been raised.

The Duke of Gloucester has regularly conveyed to each theatre [illegible] page; and the Duchess of St. Albans, in imitation of royalty, has adopted the same plan. These are names attached to the private boxes occupied by these personages, where the [illegible] or more bailiffs [illegible] is put into requisition.

THE PEERAGE.

The following letter has been addressed by Lord Rossmore to his brother Peers—not being Peers of Parliament:—

London, Aug. 24, 1829.

My Lord,—Deeply impressed with the belief that the time has arrived when a cause, so long despaired of, may be brought forward with every legitimate hope of success, I would earnestly beg your Lordship's most serious attention to the subject of this letter. The cause I allude to is that of the IRISH and SCOTTISH DISENFRANCHISED PEERS. However we may differ as to other points less material, on this I feel an innate confidence that we shall all be united. It may appear extraordinary that the office (which I have not willingly assumed) of calling the attention of my brother Peers to this momentous subject, should devolve upon one who has no pretensions to the statesman-like qualifications and high attainments necessary for so arduous an undertaking. Circumstances, however, of late occurrence, having obliged me to examine minutely in what relation, as an Ex-Parliamentary Peer, I stood towards my country, what both my rights were and my duties, I was forced upon the conviction that our case has been so much strengthened by events, *past* and *pending*, as affords new and cogent reasons for expectation that it will, if respectfully sumitted to the Legislature, be considered with indulgent liberality, and that the grievous disabilities under which we labour will obtain a merciful relief. Under this impression, and this alone, have I come forward on the present occasion. To your Lordship I feel it is not necessary that I should recapitulate the wrongs and grievances which our body had so long endured, which many of us endure still, but which necessity, now unites with justice in declaring should be forthwith redressed, as well for our own benefit as that of the Empire as large. And yet, my Lord, when I reflect upon the nature and extent of those wrongs, I am almost tempted to give way to feelings of grief and indignation, which it is impossible wholly to repress. What is an Ex-Parliamentary Peer? What rank does he hold? What character does he fulfil, except one which subjects him to question and contempt. He is a non-descript! a political nonentity! an incubus on the State! a blank upon the chart of the Constitution! Your Lordship may be a Representative Peer, but what is your son to be? You may have a voice in the House, but is it heard in the land with that tone of dignity it would have if it came from one of the great body of the peerage to which your Lordship nationally belongs, assembled in Parliament? Who would wish to be the bearer of an empty title, which is indeed of so little value as to be scarcely ornamental? The disfranchised Peer labours under all the disadvantages attendant on his elevated situation, without feeling an interest, which should be inseparable from it, to uphold the dignity entailed upon the second order of the State. He finds himself and his posterity unjustly deprived of rights and privileges originally conferred upon his order, and falls in his own estimation, as well as in that of others, below the level of a respectable Commoner who has his due weight and influence in the Constitution. He can no longer exercise the noble right enjoyed for centuries by his ancestors, that of interposing his authority between arbitrary power and popular license, and his political influence in the State being diminished, he is a sufferer at once in his privileges and his property. But I have done—I will trouble your Lordship with no further details on a subject already, I believe, distressingly familiar to your mind. The dilemma of a Catholic Relief Bill, or a Civil War impelled me as it did his Majesty's Ministers, to advocate what seemed to me the less perilous alternative—whether judiciously or otherwise is irrelevant to the present matter; but that Relief Bill having been adopted, I feel it equally imperative on me to promote as far as I am able, a measure calculated to allay that discontent which pervades, I am well assured, *another important class* of his Majesty's subjects. The same motives which actuate me, will, I trust ensure your Lordship's energetic support at the present crisis, and awaken a conviction in your mind as to the vital necessity of co-operation for the advancement of a measure, rendered by the late events indispensable, and which, until now, was perhaps neither prudent nor practicable. This occasion being allowed to escape, all our hopes of redress may be buried in the grave of disappointment for ever. Your Lordship's aid and countenance are requested to establish an *Esprit de Corps* towards the furtherance of a measure which (as I hope may be rendered demonstrable,) should engage in its behalf, not alone the disfranchised, but the *representative Peers*, as well as the whole order of the British nobility, and which *on being understood*, I have every hope will meet the fullest approbation of his Majesty, his Majesty's Ministers, and all those well affected to the British Constitution throughout the Empire.

In fine, my Lord, I know not how to conclude this momentous subject better than by using the patriotic, melancholy and memorable words of that distinguished nobleman, the Lord Belhaven, who, in shedding tears, when endeavouring to recall his brother Senators to a feeling of what they owed to themselves and to their country, addressed them, in this spirited apostrophe—"*Let us look up, then my Lord, and let our noble patriots behave themselves like men, and we know not how soon a blessing will come!*"

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's sincere and faithful servant,
ROSSMORE.

May I request the favour of your Lordship's answer, addressed to Carsolvin Hills, Monaghan.

O'CONNELL AND O'GORMAN MAHON.

We have it from respectable authority that a quarrel has occurred between these leading *Agitators*, upon the subject of the representation of Clare. *Steel* has not been employed upon the occasion, nor is it likely that *Flint* will have any thing to do with the affair. Our informant hopes that "when rogues fall out, honest people may come by their own;" but we do not understand the application of the adage; we cannot discover who are meant by the honest people.—*Dublin Packet.*

A deputation from the distressed weavers of Dublin waited by permission on Archdeacon Singleton for the purpose of laying before the Lord Lieutenant the extent of their distress. His Grace, through his private secretary, regretted his inability to assist them, but ordered five pounds' worth of velvet waistcoating to be made for himself.

We perceive in the newspapers the announcement of the death, after a long illness, of Thomas Best, Esq.; the early part of his life was distinguished by his unhappy conflict with Lord Camelford, who was shot by him in a duel behind Holland House. He married Lady Emily Stratford, who quitted him with a Mr. Henry, to whom she was subsequently united. Mr. Best, whose fortune was West India property, when very young became deeply involved, and was for some time an inhabitant of the rules of the King's Bench prison; indeed it was from his residence there that Lady Emily eloped. He has left a son, who is, we believe, a captain in the army. Mr. Best had only just entered his forty-ninth year.

LORD LEVESON GOWER.—A large party of fashionables assembled at Woodstock, the beautiful seat of Lady Louisa and William F. Tighe, Esq., to meet his Lordship, and to partake of the pleasures and enjoyments of that hospitable mansion. His Lordship left Woodstock for Roscrea, where he arrived on Saturday evening.

On Monday evening Lord Leveson Gower (who did not attend the Thurles meeting, tho' it was reported that the Chief Secretary intended being present,) accompanied by Lieutenant-General Sir John Byng, passed through Clonmel, on their way to Bessborough. These distinguished personages sojourn for a few days with Lord Duncannon.

Lord Leveson Gower and family will visit Killarney in the course of the next week. John O'Connell, Esq., of Grena, will give the Noble Secretary a splendid stag hunt on Monday, the 14th inst.—*Tralee Mer.*

Mr. Buckingham is about to visit Ireland to give lectures against the unjust monopoly of the East India Company.

THE LATE AFFRAY AT GLANWORTH—CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday morning, James O'Brien, Esq., one of the Coroners for this county, proceeded to Glanworth, to hold an inquest on the body of *Jeremiah Noonan*, who came by his death in the affray with the Police on Sunday. In consequence of the excitement that prevailed among the country people, and the reports in circulation, that a vast multitude had assembled at Glanworth, some of whom came from the borders of the county of Limerick—it was deemed necessary to procure a reinforcement of the military, and the Police from Fermoy. It is satisfactory to learn that these military precautions were not required, for there was only the ordinary assemblage that such an unpleasant occurrence might be expected to attract. As soon as the Coroner arrived, the Magistrates present being the Earl of Mountcashel, General Sir George Bingham, Commander of the District, General Barry, Major Miller, Inspector General of Police, Captain Heard, and the Messrs. Walker of Fermoy—he summoned a respectable jury, and immediately proceeded to examine the witnesses; selecting first those of the friends of the deceased, from whose testimony it appeared that the relations of *Denis Daly*, who was executed, had resolved on placing the coffin, which contained the body, at the door of a man named Edmond Murphy, a near connexion of Anne Gallagher, the prosecutrix. General Barry having received information to this effect, attended with the Police, and stationed them in front of the house for its protection. The men who bore the coffin surrounded by many thousands of the peasantry, then came up, and attempted to put their intention of laying down the coffin into execution;—upon which General Barry desired them to move forward towards the church-yard, which they at first refused, but afterwards did, followed by the crowd on foot. The horsemen in great numbers then came up, and were pressing on the police, and they were ordered to keep back. Not having done so, and the pressure having increased, to the danger of the party, General Barry read the Riot Act, and immediately the country people attacked them with stones, one of which struck the General in the hand, and several others took effect on the Police; on which the word was given to fire—and only one shot took effect, which killed *Noonan*. A man named Montgomery, on horseback, shortly after charged the police, who had formed across the street to keep back the crowd, and his horse was ran through, and died. Those were the only casualties. After the hearing of the several witnesses the Jury retired, and at seven o'clock brought in a verdict of *Justifiable Homicide.*

We have it from a gentleman who was present at the inquest, that there never was a clearer case of justifiable homicide established, and that principally on the depositions of the friends of the deceased. We feel much satisfaction at this termination; not but that we were confident the steady deportment for which General Barry is so distinguished, had not forsaken him on this occasion.—*Cork Constitution.*

EAST INDIA COMPANY'S NAVAL SERVICE.

An investigation is now proceeding at the India House, as interesting to the Company's naval servants as the court martial upon Captain Dickenson is to the officers of his Majesty's Navy. A series of very grave charges have been preferred against Captain T. Larkins, the Commander of the Marquis Camden, by his chief officer, Mr. Haylett, and the Committee of Shipping has been formed into a Court of Inquiry to try the truth of these allegations. The inquiry has already occupied more than a fortnight, the court sitting *de die in diem.*

The Captain on Friday commenced his defence, which will in all probability take several days. The proceedings are conducted in secret; but we understand the gravamen of the charges to be ungentlemanly and brutal conduct to the chief officer, and others of the crew, causing that gentleman to be improperly imprisoned when in a state of declining health, and drunkenness.

ANOTHER CRIM. CON. IN HIGH LIFE.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 3.—An extraordinary case of crim. con. has just transpired in the county of Mayo, at the residence of a young baronet of high family and fortune. The parties move in high life, and are connected with the principal gentry of Connaught. The frail lady and her husband have been for some time on a visit at the splendid mansion of Sir ——, the lady's brother. A gentleman well known in the fashionable circles in Dublin, and remarkable for immense size, had been also on a visit at the same place. On Saturday evening Mr. —— unexpectedly entered his lady's chamber, and beheld what gave ample ground for apprehension that she had been regardless of her plighted vows. Her husband proceeded to manifest unequivocal proofs of his resentment, and the noise occasioned by the boisterous altercation between the parties rendered more alarming by the shrieks of the lady, soon brought the young baronet, and other members of the family, to the apartment. Sir —— aided the escape of the ponderous lover from the husband's vengeance, not, however, without appointing a meeting with himself at Galway on the subsequent day. Sir ——, accompanied by Mr. ——, was at the place of meeting at the regulated hour; but Mr. —— actuated, probably, by the Christian feeling of forbearance where injury had already been inflicted, did not appear at the ground; and it is said he has taken his departure for the continent. But there was a duel, notwithstanding quite unconnected with the *faux pas.* At the hotel where Sir —— and his stopped, there happened to be an altercation between the latter and a Mr. L——y, of Dublin. The gentlemen terminated their dispute in the true Connaught style, by proceeding forthwith to the place appointed for the meeting with the huge Lothario, and after an exchange of shots, without producing any injury, the parties returned to the hotel, and became totally oblivious of their brawl at the festive board.—*Sunday Times.*

The 65th regiment of Foot has received orders to prepare for embarkation the beginning of the ensuing month for the West Indies, for the purpose of relieving the 2d battalion of the 60th Rifle corps.

Mrs. Pringle, wife of the Excise Collector at Sheffield, was accidentally shot dead on Friday by her husband. He was removing a pistol from the fire place when it fell from his hand, and exploding, the ball entered and passed through Mrs. Pringle's lungs.

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.