5 Wm Dart

IVERK FARMING SOCIETY.

THE AUTUMNAL MEETING of this Society, will take place at PILLTOWN, on TUESDAY, the 5th of October.

Those members who mean to attend the DINNER, are requested to send their names to Mr. ANTHONY, before FRIDAY the 1st.

NOTICE.

THE Estates of the Marquis of WATERFORD, in the Counties of Waterford, Kilkenny, and Tipperary, are PRESERVED. It is requested that no person will sport on them without permission in Writing.

Waterford, 17th Sept. 1830.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE LET, AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

THE HOUSE, OFFICES, and about 37 Acres of the Lands of MAYFIELD, opposite Youghal, including Orchard, Kitchen Garden, fully cropped; Flower Garden, and Hot House. The land is of excellent quality, chiefly in Grass.

The convenience of Sea Bathing, and the new Bridge to Youghal, render the situation most desirable. A long Lease can be given.

Apply to T. P. Carew, Esq., Lisnabrin Lodge, Tallow.

THE ADDRESS of the Undersigned NOBILITY, GENTRY, and INHABITANTS of FETHARD and its Vicinity, to Lieutenant SCUDAMORE, R.N., late Chief Officer of the Coast Guard stationed at Fethard.

SIR—We cannot omit conveying to you the unanimous expression of our sincere regret at your departure from Fethard, and at the same time bearing testimony to the loyalty of your conduct, and the zeal which we have witnessed in the conscientious discharge of your public duties, in the most honourable, correct, and gentlemanly manner. We beg to offer the tribute of esteem and regard, and to subscribe ourselves with kind wishes for the future welfare of yourself and family.

Ely, Governor,	Wm. Archbold, Clk.,
C. W. Doyne, Clk.;	John Kennedy,
Alex. Alcock, Clk., J.P.,	Robt. Jackson, sen.,
John R. Allen,	Robt. Jackson, jun.,
Richard Moore,	Walter Bassett,
Thos. H. Archbold,	Thos. Agar, sen.,
Shap. Morris, Capt., H.P.,	Thos. Agar, jun.,
James Kennedy, Clk.,	Wm. Agar,
Thomas R. Lynn,	Wm. Handis,
Henry Rogers,	Wm. Stannard,
Edward Lumsden,	Joseph Clarke,
P. Hare,	Robert Doyne,
John Hare,	Martin Rossiter,
H. H. Howetson,	Michael Rossiter.
Saml. Cherry,	

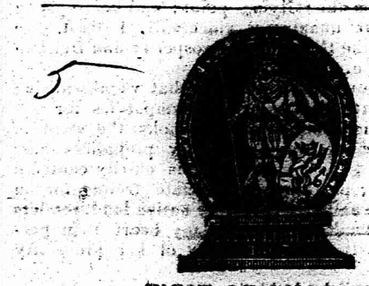
ANSWER.

Youghal, 21st September, 1830.

MY LORD AND GENTLEMEN—I can scarcely find language adequate to express my feelings of gratification and honest pride at the very flattering testimonial of your approbation which I have this day received. I feel sensibly how much I am indebted to you for your approval of my conduct both in public and private, and shall ever entertain a lively and grateful recollection of the great kindness and very high honour you have conferred on me personally, and also the kind feelings you have expressed for my family. With the most heartfelt wishes for your welfare and prosperity,

I have the honour to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient and humble Servant,
W. J. SCUDAMORE.

To the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Fethard.



WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chief Office, Exeter.
Office for the Metropolis, No. 20, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Capital.....£600,000.

TRUSTEES:

Right Hon. Earl Fortescue,	Sir T. D. Acland, Bart. M.P.,
Right Hon. Earl Morley,	E. P. Bastard, Esq. M.P.,
Right Hon. Lord Clifford,	Samuel F. Milford, Esq.

DIRECTORS:

President—Robert William Newman, Esq.
Vice-Presidents.

Alex. H. Hamilton, Esq.,	Thomas Snow, Esq.,
John Cole, Esq.	Wearman Gifford, Esq.

And Sixty-Five other Honorary Acting Members.

THE advantages offered upon LIFE INSURANCES, are—

1. A reduced scale of Premiums.

2d. Persons effecting New Insurances for £100 and upwards for the whole duration of Life, will be entitled to participate in the future disposable Surplus Premiums, to be ascertained at the end of every fifth year, commencing from Christmas, 1827.

3. The Surplus allotted to each Policy may be applied in either of the following ways, at the option of the Insured, viz.—

By adding such Surplus, as a BONUS, to the Sum insured by the Policy, to be payable at the death of the Life;

Or, by applying the Amount thereof, in REDUCTION of the FUTURE ANNUAL PREMIUM:

Such option to be signified within Three Months after the Surplus shall be declared.

4. No liability of Partnership is attached to the Insured in this Office.

5. Payment of Claims in Three Months after the usual proofs.

6. No Entrance Money or Admission Fees are charged.

7. Permission to pass in Steam Boats or Decked Vessels, from British to Foreign Ports between the Texel and Brest, inclusive.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Rates are reduced, and a Moiety of the Surplus Premiums will be divided at the end of every Fifth Year, among Persons insured to the extent of £300 and upwards, and whose Policies shall have continued in force the two preceding years. No liability of Partnership is attached to the Insured.

*** Prospectuses and Tables of Rates may be had (gratis) at the Offices of the Company in Exeter, Dublin, Edinburgh, London, Paris, or of any of the Agents.

Annuities granted and purchased, and Endowments for Children effected.

☞ Persons whose Annual Premiums become due on 29th September are requested to renew same on or before the 14th of October, as the Fifteen Days allowed will then expire.

WILLIAM LUMSDEN, Agent, Waterford.
September 27, 1830.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County of Waterford.—Sept. 29, Mountain castle; Oct. 2, Ballykeerogue; 4, Ferrypoint.

County Tipperary.—30, Ballicleirihan; Oct. 2, Tubberahanny; 5, Thurles.

County Wexford.—29, Ballyhack, Birchgrove, Oulart; 30, Harrow; Oct. 1, Taghmon; 2, Moneyhore, Tintrin.

County Kilkenny—29, Piddown; Oct. 2, Kilmurry; 4, Mullinahone; 5, Rosbercon.

County Carlow—29, Tinnehinch; Oct. 2, Orchard; 4, Borrisknockan.

Queen's County.—29, Mountmellick, Mountrath; Oct. 2, Cullhill.

County Limerick.—Oct. 1, Kilteely, Knocklong, Newcastle; 2, Knockany; 4, Castleconnell.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—SEPT. 25.

Bank Stock	229
Consols, 3 per Cent.	—
Gov. Stock, 3½ per Cent	97
Gov. Stock 4 per Cent	—
Gov. Debentures, 3½ per Cent	91¼
Grand Canal Loan (Red.) 6 per Cent	—
Royal Canal Stock	24
Hibernian Bank Stock	—
Mining Company of Ireland	—
City of Dublin Steam Company	—

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. VIII.—No 744. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1830. PRICE 6d.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPTEMBER 29.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Barley, per cwt.	79 0	81 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	36 0	to 00 0
Wheat, per bsl.	27 0	32 0	Scalded do. do.	00 0	.. 00 0
Oats, ditto	10 6	12 0	Offal, do.	00 0	.. 00 0
Barley, ditto,	12 0	14 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 3	.. 0 0
Oatmeal per cwt	16 0	17 6	Beef, per lb.	0 2½	.. 0 4
Flour, per bag,			Mutton, do.	0 3	.. 0 4½
1st,	36 0	38 0	Pork, do.	0 2½	.. 0 3
2ds,	30 0	34 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 5½
3ds,	20 0	24 0	Potatoes, per st.	0 7	.. 0 8
Indian Corn, do.	24 0	26 0	Coals, Newport,	3 0	.. 0 0
Meal, do.	23 0	24 0	Swansea,	0 0	.. 0 0
Rice, per cwt.	14 0	16 0	Cardiff,	2 10	.. 3 0

Owing to the continued rains the receipts of corn at our markets on Saturday and Monday were very trifling. Yesterday there was a very good supply, and wheat rated from 27s to 32s; one prime lot reached 33s. There is little or no advance on secondary qualities. Oats, bere and barley remain as last quoted. Flour and oatmeal are also stationary. Butter advanced 2s a cwt. on Saturday, but declined again on Monday to 79s to 84s. Weighed on Saturday 201; Monday, 99; and yesterday 303 firkins.

Kilkenny, Sept. 25.—Butter, 80s to 82s per cwt wheat, 25s to 27s 6d per barrel; barley, 11s to 13s per do.; oats, 12s to 14s per do. Flour (per bag)—1st, 36s to 38s; 2ds, 30s to 34s; 3ds, 18s to 20s.

Wexford, Sept. 25.—Wheat, 30s 6d to 37s; barley, 15s 6d; oats, 13s 6d to 16s 6d per barrel. Oatmeal, 18s per Cwt. Butter, 78s per cwt.

Dublin Corn Exchange, Sept. 24.—There was a fair supply of corn at market to-day, and prime wheat sold rather dearer than on Tuesday, but no improvement in secondary qualities. Oats, bere, and barley, were 3d per barrel dearer. Red wheat, 27s to 32s; white, 29s to 33s; oats, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; bere, 12s 6d to 13s 6d.

Clonmel Sept. 25.—There was a plentiful supply of corn at yesterday's market; wheat for millers obtained 1s 6d to 1s 7d per stone, oats 9½d to 10d. Bere and barley without alteration, as well as flour of all descriptions. Oatmeal is from 14s to 15s per cwt. Butter 78s per cwt.; there was but one prime lo offered, and it brought 80s per cwt. The slaughtering of bacon pigs commenced here yesterday in a limited way.

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 24.—Wheat remains as on Wednesday last, and the same may be said of barley, with very little business doing yet in either article of grain. Oats, beans, and peas, are likewise nominally as on last market day.

Irish Provisions—Government Contract.—We copy the following from the *London New Price Current* of Friday evening:—The Government contract for 8,000 tierces of Irish pork, and 4,000 tierces of beef, was taken on Wednesday by a Dublin house at £4 17s. 4d for the former, and £4 7s 4d for the latter; these are considerably under the prices of last year, or the anticipation of the trade generally. In old beef and pork little doing. New India pork is reported to be offered for November shipment from both Cork and Limerick at £5 2s 6d on board. Old bacon very heavy sale, the primest singed cannot be quoted over 38s to 42s per cwt. landed; a few small parcels of new have been obtained. Bladder lard dull at 50s to 58s. The butter market has been very heavy during the week, and to effect sales of some descriptions of Irish, a reduction in price of at least 2s per cwt. should be submitted to; the quantity now on passage from Ireland being very considerable, and a good supply of foreign also looked for, to these circumstances may be attributed the present depressed state of this market. Arrivals this week—From Ireland, 13,739 firks. butter; 478 lbs. bacon. From foreign parts, 645 casks butter.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

24th—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, gen. cargo.

25th—None.

26th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods, &c.—Elizabeth, Carew, Liverpool, coals, &c.—Active, M'Call, Wick, herrings—Sarah and Elizabeth, Woollacott, Quebec, deals, staves, and potashes.

27th—None.

SAILED.

24th—Harmony, Angel, London, butter—John and Mary, Edwards, Newport, casks.

25th—Nora Creina (steamer), Stacey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers—Gipsy (steamer), Owen, Liverpool, m. goods and passengers—William and Ann, Bowen, Gloucester, wheat and flour—Malcolm, Pond, London, provisions.

26th and 27th—None.

28th—City of Waterford (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m. goods and passengers.

Wind at Ramsey S.S.W.

Arrived from Waterford, At Quebec, Aug. 15, Sarah and Eliza, Woollacott.—At Deal, Sept. 24, Menapia, Moyse.

SHIP NEWS.

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 18.—The Orpheus, 10 guns, Lieutenant Dobson, returned on Wednesday from a four months' cruize, in company with the Leveret, of 10 guns, Lieutenant Woith, off the N.W. coast of Ireland. They had been stretching incessantly during that period under the superintendence of Captain Vidal, R.N. for a rock which the Glasgow ships allege to have found there, but which it is now very clear has no existence whatever. These vessels have swept with 600 fathoms of hawser all the space of seven degrees of longitude, in a parallel of ten miles of latitude, in extremely bad weather the whole time. One benefit of their labours, however, has been the production of such a complete chart of soundings, that the Glasgow trade, in the thickest weather, will in future know their position by attending to the instructions which Captain Vidal will make public.

The Ellis, Plummer, from Jamaica, has arrived at Liverpool with much damage, and part of her cargo washed out.

The Surprize, Ego, from Cephalonia to London, was on shore in West Bay, Dover, on Wednesday, and it was feared would go to pieces.

The Jovial, Clarke, from St. Petersburgh, is wrecked on the Goodwin Sand, crew saved.

The Scotia, Hamilton, from Dundee to London, was totally wrecked near Dundee on Tuesday. The master and three of the crew drowned.

L'Aigle, of London, was totally lost, 6th March, near Tengataboo, crew saved.

The New York, packet, Crosbie, arrived off Margate from Jamaica, spoke on the 16th ult., in lat. 31, long 70, W., his Majesty's ship Blanche, dismasted in a hurricane in the Gulf of Florida the day previous. On the 20th, spoke the Druid, from Jamaica to Bristol, rudder injured, cargo damaged, off the west end of Jamaica, with five feet water in her hold; boarded and assisted her, and parted off Cape Antonio.

The Suffolk (steamer) from Hull to Shields, was wrecked upon the rocks off Shields, during a heavy gale from the S.W. on Sunday se'nnight. The crew and part of the cargo and materials saved.

The William, Champion, from Chester to London, is on shore in Foraby Channel, and it is feared will go to pieces.

The Wasdale, ——, from Whitehaven to Dublin, sprung a leak off Douglas, Isle of Man, 20th instant, and sunk, crew saved.

The Harmony, M'Ewing, from Bengal, has arrived at Liverpool, sailed from Calcutta 9th April, Saugor 15th, and St. Helena 31st March.

The Fanny, Jackson, from the Cape of Good Hope, has arrived off Hastings, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope, 15th July.

Effects of a Dreadful Gale in the Gulf of Mexico.—The John Shand, from Jamaica to London, is totally lost; crew saved and arrived at Baltimore. The New Prospect, Miller, from Jamaica to London, is totally lost; crew saved and arrived at Charleston. The Boyne, Murray, from Jamaica to London, was abandoned in lat. 38, long. 68, after a dreadful hurricane, during which other ships, it is reported, were lost, and some sustained damage. The Lord Knox, was lost on the 27th of June, bound to the Cape of Good Hope. The crew saved, and part of the cargo expected to be saved.

SICK POOR INSTITUTION.

Francis P. Cherry, Treasurer, acknowledges the receipt of £1 2s 6d from Michael Evelyn, Esq., Mayor, per Mr. George Wright, being part of fines levied by him; also from Michael Evelyn, Esq. Mayor, Alderman James H. Reppett, Henry Alcock and Matthew Poole, Esqrs. Justices of the Peace, per Mr. George Wright, £7 10s 10d, being part of fines inflicted by them at petty sessions.

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The treasurer acknowledges to have received from Doctor Poole, by the hands of John Blake, collector, seven shillings and five pence, being the voluntary contributions of the Out Pensioners of Clonmel Hospital, as stating their affidavits. Also, from Michael Evelyn, Esq., Mayor, on the 25th inst., £1 10s; being partly fines inflicted in Carmen, and the remainder contributions from Out Pensioners as above stated.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday, at Sydney Place, Cork, the lady of Horace Townsend, of Belgrove, Esq. of a son.

On the 12th instant, at Thornbury Grange, Gloucestershire, the lady of the Rev. M. F. Townsend Stevens, of a daughter.

In Westminster, the lady of Dr. Lushington, of a son.

In Bath, the lady of M. T. Langton, Esq. of a son.

At Chesterfield, county Galway, the lady of C. Kirwan, Esq., of a daughter.

The lady of the Rev. P. Poynden, rector of Ballinaslos, of a son.

In Mountjoy-square, Dublin, on the 21st inst., the lady of Robert Smith, Esq. of a daughter.

At Edinburgh, on the 3d inst. the lady of Capt. R. Campbell, R.N. of a son.

In London, the lady of Captain G. Seymour, R.N. C.B. of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., at Batchelstown cottage, Miss White, daughter of the late Nicholas White, Esq., to Peter Augustus Reynolds, of Prospect hill, county Dublin, Esq.

On Wednesday last, in Kilkenny, Alexis O'Keefe Reidy, of Listowel, Esq. to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of George Darley Lidwill, Esq., late of Ballyholden, Queen's County.

In London, Charles Chichester, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn, youngest son of the late Henry Chichester, Esq. of Northover house, in the county of Somerset, and Wood house, Essex, to Miss Caroline Manners Sutton, youngest daughter of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Friday, at Cork, Mr. Webb Barry, of Bantry, to Miss Mary Anne Coffee.

In Killarney, John Callaghan, Esq. of Lisbon, to Mary, daughter of Captain Denis Mahony, late of the 3d regiment of Irish brigade.

At Limerick, Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Rev. Sir William Reade, of Tomgreany, Glebe-house, county Clare, Bart. to James Lloyd, Esq. second son of Alderman Francis Lloyd, of Limerick.

At the Minster, Beverley, the Rev. Alfred Sadler, B. A. Nottingham, to Charlotte Anna, eldest daughter of F. Campbell, Esq. Beverley; and, at the same time, Benjamin Sadler, Esq. of Belfast, to Emma, second daughter of the same gentleman.

DIED.

On Monday morning, at the advanced age of 84, at his house in Newtown road, Wm. Moore, Esq., for upwards of 50 years an Officer of his Majesty's Customs at the Port of Waterford. He was a gentleman of the most upright and honourable character, and was highly esteemed by all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On Tuesday, the 21st, Mrs. Meyler, of Courchinmanogue, county Wexford.

At Bath, Mr. Henry Smith, formerly proprietor of the *Bath and Cheltenham Gazette.*

At Bath, Capt. Thomas M'Cullock, R.N., aged 74.

At Keylong house, county Tipperary, aged 65, Mrs. Eleanor Butler, relict of the late T. Butler, Esq.

In Clare-street Limerick, aged 74 years, Mary Anne, widow of the late A. C. Stritch, Esq. of Ennis.

In London, Robert Bligh, Esq. formerly representative in Parliament for the county Meath.

At Limerick, Mrs. Sayers, relict of the late James Sayers, Esq. M.D.

On Wednesday last, at the house of his son, in George's street, Limerick, at the advanced age of 94 years, Patrick Shannon, Esq.

In Dublin, William Budds, Esq. of Maryborough, Secretary to the Queen's county Grand Jury.

At Cove, Edward Davis, Esq.

At Wrexham, Charlotte, wife of Richard Middleton Lloyd, Esq. of that place, banker.

In George's-street, Limerick, Margaret, wife of Mr. George M'Kern, bookseller and stationer.

Wednesday last, in Clonmel, of a decline, Miss Catherine Reilly.

LONDON.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 25.

(From the *Courier.*)

Up to the time of our going to press there had been no arrivals at the Foreign Office, or elsewhere, from Brussels; and we learn from Calais that there had been no intercourse between that town and Brussels for two days. We suspect, therefore, that the troops of the King of the Netherlands were not allowed to enter the city without resistance, and that a serious encounter has taken place between them and the populace, which would probably account for the temporary suspension of intercourse with other places.

Since writing the above we have seen a Second Edition of the *Times*, containing the following letter from the *Messager des Chambres* of Thursday:—

"The following fragment of a letter from Brussels has just been communicated to us; it is dated Sept. 21, Four o'Clock, P.M.:—

"For the last hour the drums have been beating to arms, and the tocsin sounding. The advance post of the Royal troops are at our gates, and a smart fire of musketry has commenced. The disorder is frightful. The people's minds are exasperated. Six hundred of the Burgher Guard have been disarmed by the populace. Part of these Guards have joined the people. Every body is hiding his valuables. The women and children are leaving the city, which is unpaved and barricadoed. How will all this end?"

THE NETHERLANDS.

The Members of the First Chamber of the States-General of the Netherlands, who are appointed for life by the Monarch, and must not be under 40 years of age, are limited to 60 in number, and must never be less than 40. The Second Chamber is composed of 110 Members, who are not eligible under the age of 30, and are chosen in the following proportions, by the knights, land-owners, and burgesses:—

		Population.
22 by the Province of	Holland	859,000
10 ..	East Flanders	700,000
12 ..	West Flanders	680,000
8 ..	South Brabant	505,000
7 ..	North Brabant	333,000
8 ..	Hainault	558,000
6 ..	Liege and Limburg	668,000
5 ..	Antwerp	350,000
6 ..	Guelderland	291 060
5 ..	Friesland	207,000
4 ..	Overyssel	164,000
3 ..	Zealand	182,000
4 ..	Luxemburg	298 000
3 ..	Utrecht	119,000
2 ..	Namur	194 000
1 ..	Drenthe	64,000
4 ..	Groningen	159 000

It appears by this statement that the ancient "Seven United Provinces of Holland" possess a population of 2,316,000 souls, who return 62 Members; and that the new acquisitions of the Dutch Crown in the low countries, which have a population of 3,933,000, return the remaining 48 Members to the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Legislature. The superficial extent of the former, it should also be observed, exhibits nearly the same proportion as the population to the area of the latter: the first occupying 7,035,702 acres, and the second 8,232,675.

Independently of returning members to the Second Chamber, each province has its own provincial states. Luxemburg (now a grand duchy appended to the crown of the Netherlands) also forms a part of the German Confederation; it occupies the 11th rank in the Council of the Diet, at which, when in full assembly, it possesses three votes out of the 69 belonging to its constituent members.—(*From a Correspondent of the Times*).

The caplin fishery of Newfoundland appears to have entirely failed this year.

DINNER TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON AT BIRMINGHAM.

The inauguration feast of the High Bailiff of Birmingham was fixed for Thursday. The Duke of Wellington and Sir Robert Peel were invited. His Grace arrived early, and visited the new canal, the society of arts, and the manufactories. At the hotel, the party, his Grace, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, were loudly cheered. Two hundred gentlemen sat down at Mr. Dree's. The Duke of Wellington sat on the right of the High Bailiff and Sir R. Peel on his left. "The King" was given with enthusiasm, followed by the national anthem. "The Queen, and the rest of the Royal Family," introduced by the Chairman in a neat complimentary speech. The "Army and Navy." "The Duke of Wellington," who possessed claims on his country's gratitude, engraven on the hearts of Englishmen. He had established the military fame of his country, and carried a great measure which rendered him eminently worthy of gratitude. The Duke's health was drunk with immense cheering.

The Duke of Wellington said—"Gentlemen, it did not require that I should receive the flattering eulogy of the High Bailiff, in order that I should set a high value on your approbation, and be in a corresponding degree, gratified by your applause (cheers)—having witnessed, as I did this day, your enlightened encouragement of the arts—the spirit of enterprise and ability with which you develop and prosecute the improvement of your resources, to an extent not to be surpassed in any other part of this great country (cheering). I must then say, gentlemen, that to receive the approbation of such a society as this, is to me more than a reward. Gentlemen, I beg leave to return you my humble thanks for the honour you have done me." His Grace then proposed the health of the High Bailiff, and resumed his seat amidst tremendous cheering from all parts of the room.

The high bailiff returned thanks, and gave "Our native country, the land of liberty and loyalty." The next toast was "Their illustrious visiter, Sir Robert Peel, the improver of the laws" (immense cheering).

Sir Robert Peel, in returning thanks, said, "My chief claim to that compliment is the deep interest that I feel in the welfare and prosperity of Birmingham. I feel it from many motives, and in more than one capacity. As a minister of the crown I could not, without a great dereliction of duty, be indifferent to the welfare of such a community as this. I could not be indifferent to it as a private gentleman residing within the limits of an extensive district, which acknowledges this great town as its metropolis—which feels a deep and sympathetic connection with its prosperity—rejoices in its welfare, and must languish and suffer from its decay. But, gentlemen, there is another motive which makes me feel a deep interest in the prosperity of the town of Birmingham. Whatever situation I may be in as connected with the councils of my Sovereign, I can assure you of this, that I can never forget the connection of my family with the manufacturing interests of this town. I feel personally elevated by what tends to elevate the manufacturing class. While I see in this town so much public spirit—when I know that the occupation of its principal men is not confined to the mere accumulation of wealth, and that no community more liberally promotes objects of benevolence—when I know that the arts here receive encouragement—when I see that you seek relaxation from the toils of business in the cultivation of intellect and science—can I refrain from referring to the manufacturing class with pride, and from feeling that my own station is highly raised by my connection with it? (tremendous cheering from all parts of the room). With this triple motive for wishing you prosperity, I conclude, by proposing as a toast 'Prosperity to the manufacturing interests of Birmingham.' I trust you will not think I am arrogating to myself a right which I have not, or that I am wholly disqualified from exercising it." The Hon. Baronet amidst cheering from all parts of the room, proposed "Prosperity to all the manufacturers of Birmingham."

"The health of Charles Tennyson, Esq.," who, at some length, dwelt on the line of his conduct in Parliament, and what he intended to do out of it. He advocated the necessity of representatives for Birmingham and Manchester, hoped the duke had come to witness the distresses of the people as well as the prosperity of the manufacturers, and was proceeding on irrelevant subjects when he was coughed down. The high-bailiff said that he had sent invitations to Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Goulburn, who had just arrived at Drayton-park, but their arrangements would not permit them to accept the invitation. "His Majesty's ministers" was the next toast, which produced another acknowledgment from the Duke of Wellington, and soon after the meeting broke up.

We subjoin from the *Standard* the following commentary on the foregoing:—

"A report of the Birmingham dinner, on Thursday, appears in to-day's morning papers.

The reporters inadvertently let out the fact, that the guests were all *specially* invited by the High Bailiff, at whose cost the banquet was given; and as that gentleman avowed himself an admirer of Mr. Peel's apostacy, though he seemed ashamed of the avowal, no doubt the *special* invitations were distributed with due caution.

"However, no degree of care could save the Premier from being well hissed on his way to the feast, which he was, not slightly, as the *Courier* pretends, but heartily, and by great numbers; and even of the two hundred culled with *special* caution to do him honour, one gentleman was found who would have honestly expressed the sense of the whole community, had he not been put down by clamour.

"The motive of this inhospitable and uncourteous treatment of a specially invited guest we suppose to have been a wish to spare the Duke the necessity of vindicating his public conduct; for it will be remembered that after the Manchester "farce," the ministerial journalists all vowed most solemnly that if a breath of disapprobation had been whispered at that dinner, the minister was prepared and resolved to give a full and triumphant explanation of all his measures, foreign and domestic.

"Be that as it may, at Birmingham his Grace was as cold and reserved as he had been at Manchester. Beside the unmeaning words of course, he confined his speech to an acknowledgment of gratitude for the gracious condescension of the party in permitting the man, Sir Robert Peel, to attend him [whether beside him or behind his chair is not stated]; and he passed half a dozen home questions, as to his intention of giving Birmingham a representative, with the skill of a veteran.

We have, we are conscious, said more of this dinner than it is necessary to say of any merely *private party*, such as it was in the most exact interpretation of the term; but it is convenient to show the weakness of the party by an exhibition of their weak devices. This affair is intended to represent an expression of public opinion, though the creatures *specially* assembled, in fact, no more represent the public than would the constituents of a *partie carrée* at Apsley House, composed of his Grace, Sir Robert, Messrs. Goulburn and Dawson. By the way, why were not the latter two invited? Must they wait until something *lower* than the Birmingham meeting can be found?"

PARISIAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Sept. 22, 1830.

Every day the *Moniteur* is expected to contain the recognition of the French King by Austria or Prussia—by Russia or Spain—by Naples—or some of the German princes—but each day's journal appears without any news of this description. This state of things creates great uneasiness, and requires some explanation. It appears that the Russian ambassador has received orders not to deliver passports to Frenchmen; and if we may believe the news just received from Cobl-ntz, which appears unquestionable, the King of Prussia has said, "that he shall leave the French volcano to consume itself; but if the French should attack the frontiers of Prussia, then that his Majesty would send sufficient forces to repel them." This sort of half-threat is by no means satisfactory to the French people or government. A report has been put into circulation this morning, with the view of raising the price of the funds, of the arrival in Paris of a special courier from St. Petersburgh, charged with letters and credentials for Count Pozzi di Borgo; but after having taken much pains to ascertain the truth of this statement, I am bound to say I believe it to be wholly unfounded.

The news from Belgium is of the most distressing kind. The people are opposed to the bourgeois in many towns, and fears are entertained of a civil war. In fact a civil war may be said to have commenced, and especially at Brussels.

Strange rumours have been afloat all the day of a revolt at Vienna, made by 8,000 persons, in favour of certain smugglers, who have been forcibly arrested and imprisoned; and also of an insurrection at Frankfort, brought about by the dearness of bread. The Borgo-master of the latter place is said to have been hung in effigy.

The meeting at the Place de Greve yesterday went off very quietly; but I regret to add that I have seen various letters to-day from different parts of France, announcing local disturbances. At Beaune, a town in the department of Cote d'Or, famous for its excellent wine, riots have taken place of an alarming nature. The inhabitants having refused to pay the excise duty, the government officers were directed to enforce it, when, according to private letters, some of the National Guards took the side of the tax-collectors, and others the side of the people, and that some of the National Guards lent their guns to the mob, who fired on those of the National Guards who supported the collection of the taxes. It is said that lives have been lost in this affray. The present government is certainly much to be blamed for not declaring its determination, with respect to the excise duty on wine, without all this delay. Riot after riot takes place in the centre and south of France, and yet no decision is come to in this respect. If the government means to reduce it, it should do so at once; whereas, if the government intends to continue the duty, it should not talk of arrangement.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ROYAL NAVY,

IN COMMISSION ON THE MEDITERRANEAN STATION.

Vice Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm, K.C.B.

Alligator, 28—Captain C. P. York, July 8, arrived at Gibraltar, and sailed for Malta.

Blood, 46—Captain E. Evans. Constantinople, June 12.

Britannia, 120—Capt. W. J. H. Johnson, Malta; Sardinia, July 24, Malta.

Favourite, 18—Com. J. Harrison, Archipelago. Alexandria. Malta. Marseilles, July 12.

Ferret, 10———Malta, Ap. to Algiers, July 10, Algiers.

Gloucester, 74—Capt. F. H. Coffin. Archipelago, May, Morea, July 1, Malta.

Madagascar, 46—Capt. Hon. Sir R. C. Spencer. Tripoli, April, Malta. Syracuse, July 1, at Malta.

Melville, 74—Capt. C. J. W. Needham. Archipelago. Malta, June.

Musquito, 10—Capt. C. Bentham, Algiers. April. Malta.

Philomel, 10—Com. C. Graham, Smyrna. Napoli di Romania, June 14.

Procris, 10—Com. T. W. Griffiths. Feb. 14, sailed, from Malta for Marseilles. Malta, Corfu, July 1.

Rapid, 10—Com. C. H. Swinburne. Ægina, March. Smyrna, Malta, April. Marseilles, July 20.

Rattlesnake, 28—Capt. Sir T. Paisley, Bart. Tripoli. Malta, March. Algiers, June. Malta, Ionian Islands, July.

Revenge, 74—Capt. Hon. C. O. Bridgeman. Malta, May. Sardinia. Malta, June.

Rifleman, 18—Com. E. S. Trivcott. Ionian Islands, April. Archipelago, Smyrna, July.

Samarang, 28—Capt. F. T. Mitchell. Alexandria. Malta, April. Tangiers. Gibraltar. Malta, June.

Scylla, 18—Com. J. Hindmarsh, May 21, sailed from Portsmouth, June 2, at Gibraltar. June 13, at Malta.

Wasp, 18—Com. B. Pocham. Malta. Gibraltar, March. Ionian Islands, April. Malta. Marseilles, June. Algiers.

Weasel, 10—Com. C. Burdett, Ionian Islands.

Wellesley 74—————————Archipelago. Malta, February. Ionian Islands, May.

Windsor Castle, 76—Hon. D. P. Bouverie, Smyrna, Vourla, Malta, May. Napoli, June.

A certain Pope being informed that some Jews were desirous of an audience, said—"Jews! No, how can they expect to be admitted who were the murderers of our dear Saviour?" But hearing afterwards they were much afflicted at his refusal, having brought a very valuable present for his Holiness as a mark of their respect, he cried with a seemingly careless air, "Well, well, admit them; poor uninformed, ignorant wretches, they knew not what they were doing."—*London Paper.*

AGE OF SALMON.—It is stated, in a recent work by Mr. Fraser, that the age of salmon is marked by circles in the back-bone, as the age of trees is by the concentric rings in the heart of the tree; for every year there is a circle.

On Tuesday week, Captain Rowley, son of Sir William Rowley, Bart., late Member for this county, was married to the Hon. Maria Louisa Vanneck, only daughter of Lord Huntingfield, of Haveningham Park. The young lady has a fortune of her own of £80,000. An awful event occurred during the performance of the ceremony. They were married at the church of Haveningham, and, after the clerk (William Fisk) had made two or three responses, he fell down; this circumstance was not perceived by the bride, as she stood with her hand to her face. One of the gentlemen present stepped before the fallen man, that the bride should not notice the accident; and, when the ceremony was finished, it was found that the clerk was dead. He was about 70 years of age.—*Hampshire Advertiser.*

Our laborious countrymen who emigrate to the United States, are often deceived and ruined by the flattering prospects held out to them by the agents of passenger ships. Such kidnappers often put down wages in New York currency, which is only half the value of British (at the present rate of exchange), while they give the prices of meat and other sorts of provision in British currency. The juggle thus leads to extensive deception, and deception to overwhelming disappointment and distress.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

DEMONOLOGY AND WITCHCRAFT.

BY SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.
THE FAMILY LIBRARY, NO. XVI.

The form assumed is that of Ten Letters addressed to the author's able and accomplished friend and son-in law, Mr. Lockhart :—

The following strange story of a fatal delusion illustrates one of the cases shown to be favourable to superstition :—

" Of the friend (says Sir Walter) by whom the facts were attested, I can only say, that if I found myself at liberty to name him, the rank which he holds in his profession, as well as his attainments in science and philosophy, form an undisputed claim to the most implicit credit. It was the fortune of this gentleman to be called in to attend the illness of a person now long deceased, who in his lifetime stood, as I understand, high in a particular department of the law, which often placed the property of others at his discretion and controul, and whose conduct, therefore, being open to public observation, he had for many years the character of a man of unusual steadiness, good sense, and integrity. He was, at the time of my friend's visits, confined principally to his sick-room, sometimes to bed, yet occasionally attending to business, and exerting his mind, apparently with all his usual strength and energy, to the conduct of important affairs intrusted to him; nor did there, to a superficial observer, appear anything in his conduct, while so engaged, that could argue vacillation of intellect, or depression of mind. His outward symptoms of malady argued no acute or alarming disease. But slowness of pulse, absence of appetite, difficulty of digestion, and constant depression of spirits, seemed to draw their origin from some hidden cause, which the patient was determined to conceal. The deep gloom of the unfortunate gentleman—the embarrassment, which he could not conceal from his friendly physician—the briefness and obvious constraint with which he answered the interrogations of his medical adviser, induced my friend to take other methods for prosecuting his inquiries. He applied to the sufferer's family, to learn, if possible, the source of that secret grief which was gnawing the heart and sucking the life blood of his unfortunate patient. The persons applied to, after conversing together previously, denied all knowledge of any cause for the burden which obviously affected their relative. So far as they knew—and they thought they could hardly be deceived—his worldly affairs were prosperous; no family loss had occurred which could be followed with such persevering distress; no entanglements of affection could be supposed to apply to his age, and no sensation of severe remorse could be consistent with his character. The medical gentleman had finally recourse to serious argument with the invalid himself, and urged to him the folly of devoting himself to a lingering and melancholy death rather than tell the subject of affliction which was thus wasting him. He specially pressed upon him the injury which he was doing to his own character by suffering it to be inferred that the secret cause of his dejection and its consequences was something too scandalous or flagitious to be made known, bequeathing in this manner to his family a suspected and dishonoured name, and leaving a memory with which might be associated the idea of guilt, which the criminal had died without confessing. The patient, more moved by this species of appeal than by any which had yet been urged, expressed his desire to speak out frankly to Dr. ——. Every one else was removed, and the door of the sick-room made secure, when he began his confession in the following manner:—' You cannot, my dear friend, be more conscious than I, that I am in the course of dying under the oppression of the fatal disease which consumes my vital powers; but neither can you understand the nature of my complaint, and manner in which it acts upon me, nor, if you did, I fear, could your zeal and skill avail to rid me of it.' ' It is possible,' said the physician, ' that my skill may not equal my wish of serving you; yet medical science has many resources, of which those unacquainted with its powers never can form an estimate. But until you plainly tell me your symptoms of complaint, it is impossible for either of us to say what may or may not be in my power, or within that of medicine.' ' I may answer you,' replied the patient, ' that my case is not a singular one, since we read of it in the famous novel of Le Sage. You remember, doubtless, the disease of which the Duke d'Olivarez is there stated to have died?' ' Of the idea,' answered the medical gentleman, ' that he was haunted by an apparition, to the actual existence of which he gave no credit, but died, nevertheless, because he was overcome and heart-broken by its imaginary presence.' ' I, my dearest doctor,' said the sick man, ' am in that very case; and so painful and abhorrent is the presence of the persecuting vision, that my reason is totally inadequate to combat the effects of my morbid imagination, and I am sensible I am dying, a wasted victim to an imaginary disease.' The medical gentleman listened with anxiety to his patient's statement, and for the present judiciously avoiding any contradiction of the sick man's preconceived fancy, contented himself with more minute inquiry into the nature of the apparition with which he conceived himself haunted, and into the history of the mode by which so singular a disease had made itself master of his imagination, secured, as it seemed, by strong powers of the understanding, against an attack so irregular. The sick person replied by stating that its advances were gradual, and at first not of a terrible or even disagreeable character. To illustrate this, he gave the following account of the progress of his disease. ' My visions,' he said, ' commenced two or three years since, when I found myself from time to time embarrassed by the presence of a large cat, which came and disappeared I could not tell exactly how, till the truth was finally forced upon me, and I was compelled to regard it as no domestic household cat, but as a bubble of the elements, which had no existence, save in my deranged visual organs, or depraved imagination. Still I had not that positive objection to the animal entertained by a late gallant Highland chieftain, who has been seen to change to all the colours of his own plaid if a cat by accident happened to be in the room with him, even though he did see it. On the contrary, I am rather a friend to cats, and endued with so much equanimity the presence of my imaginary attendant, that it had become almost indifferent me; when within the course of a few months it gave place to or was succeeded by, a spectre of a more important sort, or which at least had a more imposing appearance. This was no other than the apparition of a gentleman usher, dressed as if to wait upon a Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, a Lord High Commissioner of the kirk, or any other who bears on his brow the rank and stamp of delegated sovereignty. This personage, arrayed in a court dress, with a bag and sword, tamboured waistcoat, and chapeau bras, glided before me like the ghost of Beau Nash; and whether in my own house, or in another, ascended the stairs before me, as if to announce me in the drawing-room; and it sometimes appeared to mingle with the company, though it was sufficiently evident that they were not aware of his presence, and that I alone was sensible of the visionary honours which this imaginary being seemed desirous to render me. This freak of the fancy did not produce much impression on me, though it led me to entertain doubts on the nature of my disorder, and alarm for the effect it might produce on my intellects. But that modification of my disease also had its appointed duration. After a few months, the phantom of the gentleman usher was seen no more, but was succeeded by one horrible to the sight, and distressing to the imagination, being no other than the image of death itself—the apparition of a *skeleton*. ' Alone, or in company,' said the unfortunate invalid, ' the presence of this last phantom never quits me. I in vain tell myself a hundred times over that it is no reality, but merely an image summoned up by the morbid acuteness of my own excited imagination, and deranged organs of sight. But what avail such reflections while at once the emblem and presage of mortality is before my eyes, and while I feel myself, though in fancy only, the companion of a phantom representing a ghastly inhabitant of the grave, even while I yet breathe on the earth? Science, philosophy, even religion, has no cure for such a disorder; and I feel too surely that I shall die the victim to so melancholy a disease, although I have no belief whatever in the reality of the phantom which it places before me.' The physician was distressed to perceive, from these details, how strongly this visionary apparition was fixed in the imagination of his patient. He ingeniously urged the sick man who was then in bed, with questions concerning the circumstances of the phantom's appearance, trusting he might lead him, as a sensible man into such contradictions and inconsistencies as might bring his common sense, which seemed to be unimpaired, so strongly into the field, as might combat successfully the fantastic disorder which produced such fatal effects. ' This skeleton,' then, said the doctor, ' seems to you to be always present to your eyes?' ' It is my fate, unhappily,' answered the invalid, ' always to see it.' ' Then I understand,' continued the physician, ' it is now present to your imagination?' ' To my imagination it certainly is so,' replied the sick man. ' And in what part of the chamber do you now conceive the apparition to appear?' the physician inquired. ' Immediately at the foot of my bed; when the curtains are left a little open,' answered the invalid, ' the skeleton, to my thinking, is placed between them, and fills the vacant space.' ' You say you are sensible of the delusion,' said his friend: ' have you firmness to convince yourself of the truth of this? Can you take courage enough to rise and place yourself in the spot so seeming to be occupied, and convince yourself of the illusion?' The poor man sighed, and shook his head negatively. ' Well,' said the doctor, ' we will try the experiment otherwise.' Accordingly, he rose from his chair by the bed-side, and placing himself between the two half-drawn curtains at the foot of the bed, indicated as the place occupied by the apparition, asked if the spectre was still visible? ' Not entirely so,' replied the patient, ' because your person is betwixt him and me; but I observe his skull peering above your shoulder.' It is alleged the man of science started on the instant, despite philosophy, on receiving an answer, ascertaining, with such minuteness, that the ideal spectre was close to his own person. He resorted to other means of investigation and cure, but with equally indifferent success. The patient sunk into deeper and deeper dejection, and died in the same distress of mind in which he had spent the latter months of his life; and his case remains a melancholy instance of the power of imagination to kill the body, even when its fantastic terrors cannot overcome the intellect of the unfortunate persons who suffer under them.

" Another illusion of the same nature we have the best reason for vouching as a fact, though, for certain reasons we do not give the names of the parties. Not long after the death of a late illustrious poet, who had filled, while living, a great station in the eye of the public, a literary friend, to whom the deceased had been well known, was engaged, during the darkening twilight of an autumn evening, perusing one of the publications which professed to detail the habits and opinions of the distinguished individual who was now no more. As the reader had enjoyed the intimacy of the deceased to a considerable degree, he was deeply interested in the publication, which contained some particulars relating to himself and other friends. A visiter was sitting in the apartment, who was also engaged in reading. Their sitting-room opened into an entrance-hall, rather fantastically fitted up with articles of armour, skins of wild animals, and the like. It was when laying down his book, and passing into his hall, through which the moon was beginning to shine, and the individual of whom I speak saw, right before him, and in a standing posture, the exact representation of his departed friend, whose recollection had been so strongly brought to his imagination. He stopped for a single moment, so as to notice the wonderful accuracy with which fancy had impressed upon the bodily eye the peculiarities of dress and posture of the illustrious poet. Sensible, however, of the delusion, he felt no sentiment save that of wonder at the extraordinary accuracy of the resemblance, and stepped onwards towards the figure, which resolved itself, as he approached, into the various materials of which it was composed. These were merely a screen, occupied by great coats, shawls, plaids, and such other articles as usually are found in a country entrance-hall. The spectator returned to the spot from which he had seen the illusion, and endeavoured with all his power to recall the image which had been so singularly vivid. But this was beyond his capacity; and the person who had witnessed the apparition, or, more properly, whose excited state had been the means of raising it, had only to return to the apartment, and tell his young friend under what a striking hallucination he had for a moment laboured. There is every reason to believe that instances of this kind are frequent among persons of a certain temperament; and when such occur in an early period of society, they are almost certain to be considered as real supernatural appearances."

A Man of Letters.—Mr. O'Connell is becoming as prolific a penwife as Robert Owen or Lady Morgan; a bale of Cobbett's *stubble paper* went down last week to Derrynane for his special use—item, the wings of half-a-hundred Solan (not Solan from the stuff he scribbles) geese, the gift of Joseph Hume from the Orkneys, and an imperial gallon of *Hunt's matchless*, by way of ink. All this ammunition is to be squibbed off before the meeting of Parliament.—*London Paper.*

The Wexford Herald states that for the last few years Wexford has been making advances in commerce inferior to few other towns.

TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

LETTER II.

Derrinane Abbey, Sept. 20, 1830.

Remember thee! Yes, while there's life in this heart,
It shall never forget thee, all lorn as thou art,
More dear in thy sorrow, thy gloom and thy showers,
Than the rest of the world, in their sunniest hours.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.—The beneficial results of the relief bill are beginning to be felt. That religious equality for which the Catholics struggled so painfully and so long, is beginning to produce its happy effects. In spite of the chill produced by the continuance of a cold and ungenial government, Ireland is beginning to feel the glow and warmth of christian charity, and Irishmen are at length commencing to entertain for each other mutual good will and benevolence.

This reflection is suggested by the report of the proceedings at the meeting held in Dublin on the 15th of this month. Men who had been estranged from each other by almost mortal enmity, met on the same platform, and advocated together the same principles of civil liberty, just as if they had been friends and brothers all their lives. The leading members of the Association, and the most violent of the *cidevant* Orange party joined cordially and kindly—and although every one must regret that a lame and impotent conclusion tarnished the brightness of the spectacle, it did not and could not deprive the people of Ireland of the benefit of this first approach to great practical and permanent conciliation.

Perhaps I feel a regret that something more of Ireland—of Irish grievances, and Irish remedies, was not to be found in the brilliant speeches of the leading speakers. It seems to me as if the part of *Hamlet* was omitted by the greatest of our orators and poets, as it were by particular desire—yet, my motto, which I have taken from the beautiful poetry of one of them, is the true and living representation of his feelings. It is well to praise France, and sympathise with Italy, and cheer the Belgians, and taunt the Spaniards, and goad the Portuguese, and conjure up the Germans, but my untravelled heart turns to Ireland—to afflicted, impoverished, degraded Ireland.

This meeting augurs well even for Ireland. For the first time her sons have stood together in brotherhood. Let but that brotherhood continue, and the repeal of the Union and the restoration of the Irish Parliament are not remote.

In my first letter, I quoted the memorable protest of the present Chief Justice of the Common Pleas against the competency of the Irish parliament to enact the Union. Nothing can be more solemn or distinct than the judgment—the immortal judgment he has pronounced on the nullity of that enactment. Let us in seeking to restore to Ireland her native parliament, be cheered with the recollection that we do not desire to innovate, but to restore—that we are resisting an usurpation, not contending against a rightful law; and that justice as well as common sense require that the usurpation should be put an end to, and the legitimate independence of Ireland restored.

This deliberate judgment of Lord Plunket does not require any confirmation from me. But, of course, I do not shrink from the avowal that I entirely concur with his Lordship upon the utter incompetency of the Irish parliament to extinguish the national independence of Ireland. The King was, and is, incompetent to annex the crown of Ireland to France, or to Spain, or to any other kingdom. The Irish House of Commons was equally incompetent to attach the representation of Ireland to any other country.

In seeking the restitution of our right and the restoration of our parliament, it may be, in the first place, important to cast a melancholy glance on the motives which induced that perfect specimen of all the turpitude of the English base aristocracy—Mr. Pitt—to bring about the Union.

History has disclosed these motives—nor indeed, were they concealed by the actors in that memorable transaction.

The first was a hatred and dread of the independent spirit occasionally exhibited by the Irish legislature.

The second was—and here I avail myself of the authority as well as of the language of Lord Chief Justice Bushe—" an intolerance of Irish prosperity.

This, my countrymen, is the first characteristic of the Union. It originated in the basest and worst motives that ever degraded human nature, or inflicted mischief on humanity.

First—the base hate and dread of Irish liberty—Second, the baser envy of Irish prosperity.

The cause of that hate and dread is found in a short history of the acts of virtuous independence, which the Irish parliament showed during the reign of George the Third.

The first of these acts was the curtailing of the duration of each parliament. When George the Third ascended the throne, the Irish parliament was constituted to last during the life of the King. The House of Commons elected at his accession was to continue during his life, with no other alteration than what should be occasioned by the death of individual members, or the descent or creation of peerages.

Nothing could be more favourable than this plan to ministerial corruption. A man once elected became perfectly independent of his constituents and could, with impunity, dispose of his conscience and his vote to the Minister of the day.

Imperfect as was such a Parliament, yet it had the patriotism and the virtue to curb corruption, by passing a law to shorten the duration of each parliament to eight years. This law was passed a few years before the American revolution, that is, it was passed before that transcendently glorious event gave that stimulant to patriotic exertion, which has not yet ceased its operation, and which, I trust, will not cease to operate until civil and religious liberty shall be established in every clime and country in the universe.

It has been a fashion to abuse and vilify the Irish Parliament. Yet may I not be allowed to ask, when has the parliament of England given such a proof of patriotism as this? On the contrary, the English parliament, most unconstitutionally, and, I think, most illegally, extended its duration from three to seven years. It was the Irish parliament which alone had the virtue to make a personal sacrifice, and to shorten the term of its own existence and power.

Mark, Irish reader—mark, I pray you, the glorious contrast, and learn to respect your own countrymen, and to appreciate the crimes of other nations.

It is somewhat curious to observe, that as soon as the Irish parliament thus came into contact with the people, then followed the improved spirit of liberality which caused them shortly after to break down the iron barrier of the penal code, and to admit the Catholics to the protection of the laws.

The second instance of the independent patriotism of the Irish parliament occurred also in 1778. Until that time the direct trade of Ireland was confined by prohibitory laws almost exclusively to England. In 1778, the Irish parliament, aided by the incipient strength of the glorious volunteers—the then national guard—compelled England to concede a free trade, and thus that boon for which the Scotch sold their independence was wrung from unwilling England by the valour and virtue of the Irish people. In 1778 we forced a free trade from the most avaricious and money-loving nation on the face of the earth.

The third instance was the immortal declaration of independence in the year 1782. Where shall I find language to describe in adequate terms that event? It was a bloodless, tearless, stainless revolution. The annals of history furnish nothing to exceed and little to equal, that glorious revolution.

Go back with me, my countrymen, to that period. Conjure round you in imagination the great and mighty men who effected that change. Let your bosoms dilate and your hearts throb with rapture at beholding your loved country tranquilly emerging from poverty to wealth—from slavery to freedom—from degradation to glory. But remember and treasure it, in your inmost souls, that we who live may, if we do but deserve it by our exertions, see such another sun arise on benighted Ireland, and may behold her warmed by its heat and illuminated by its transcendant refulgence.

What others have done, we too may do. Their example cheers us. Their success animates us. The same country calls for our exertions that demanded theirs, and we are not so debased or degraded as to refuse to attend to our country's call.

The next instance of independence in our legislature is that which occurred in 1785, on the subject of the commercial regulations called Ord's propositions. Pitt, in the plenitude of his power—a power which by his treachery and most disgraceful abandonment of his principles of reform, was consolidated in the affections and mercenary interests of the English aristocracy—Pitt, in his pride of power, endeavoured by Orde's propositions, to render the Irish legislative independence quite valueless to Ireland. But powerful as he was, the Irish parliament defeated his purposes, and by another act of virtue prepared its own doom.

The fifth act of independent virtue of the Irish parliament, was found at the first discussion of the regency question. The mercenary oligarchy of England, which has swindled the people of their rights, has also trampled on the prerogatives of the crown. The regency question afforded them another occasion for usurpation. In 1778, the King was so mad that his insanity could not be concealed—the throne was thus virtually vacant. Who was to fill it? There was a successor of full age. If his father's body was dead, he must fill that throne of right, and, of course—his father's mind was dead—there was equally a vacancy, and surely every principle of law and reason gave that vacant throne to the son. So thought the then honest Irish parliament—so did not think the grinding English oligarchy. They seized the English throne as a spoil, and were about placing in it the nominees of the boroughmongers. The Irish received the prince into his father's seat; and, in despite of the minister, preserved the great principles of the hereditary monarchy.

Thus, in the short space of little more than ten years, the Irish parliament shook off the dominion of the British minister no fewer than five times—and on the five great trials of political principle Irish integrity triumphed over English cunning and English corruption.

Yes, it was for these virtues—it was not for any crimes—that the Irish parliament was suppressed. Let it be recollected also, that this parliament was only that of a fraction of the people, not of the entire. Oh! had it really been a national parliament, there is no fraud, however dexterous, that could have injured it—there is no force under heaven that could put it down.

But, even as it was—provincial and partizan—it had too much of native Irish integrity not to excite the hatred, as well as the dread of the English oligarchy.

This motive—hate and dread of Irish integrity—was avowed by Lord Castlereagh, and his minions, when they carried the Union. It was confessed, that the Irish parliament was, in courtly phrase, not sufficiently manageable. It was sometimes untractable when, as they must often do, English clashed with Irish interests. It was suppressed for precisely the reason it should have been preserved—because it showed occasionally, not only the seeds, but some of the fruits of genuine patriotism.

Having thus shown the first motive for suppressing our parliament—and drawing this inference—that we ought for the same reason to struggle with all our energies for its restoration—I proceed to prove the truth of my allegation, that the second motive was a wicked jealousy of the rising prosperity of Ireland.

It is scarcely credible that any government, purporting to be civilized, or calling itself Christian, could be actuated by so base, so odious, so demoniacal a sentiment—indeed it is so difficult of belief that I would not myself credit it on less testimony than that which stands recorded before me.

The principal witness is Charles Kendal Bushe, Lord Chief Justice of Ireland—a witness whose testimony is irresistible. He said and wrote, and published, that the Union was "*the denial of the rights of nature to a great nation*, FROM AN INTOLERANCE OF ITS PROSPERITY."

He asserted, and it was not only not denied, but it was avowed by the minister, that one great reason for urging the Union was, that the greatness and prosperity of Ireland had a tendency to a separation from England. Bushe denied the fact of such tendency, and properly denied it. But the accusation against the motive of the government is not the less clear and unequivocal on that account.

I could adduce much more evidence of the same kind; but why should I encumber my paper with more proofs, when I have the avowal of the accused, and the unequivocal and all-comprehensive testimony of the Lord Chief Justice of Ireland?

Let me, however, once more repeat this testimony. I feel a melancholy pleasure in dwelling on it. It is—that the British government effectuated the Union—that is—mark! oh, mark!—*denied the rights of nature to a great nation*—from an INTOLERANCE of Irish greatness and prosperity.

I have in this and my former letter accomplished two of the objects of this series of addresses to the calm good sense and innate patriotism of the youth of Ireland.

My first letter showed that the enactment of the Union was beyond the competency of the Irish parliament—that it was in itself a nullity.

This, my second letter, has traced the vile and wicked motives which induced the government of Pitt and Castlereagh—oh! may their names be ever bye-words of scorn and contempt—to desire the extinction of the Irish legislature!

The remaining topics of my ensuing letters shall be these—

In the third place I will trace the means by which the Union was carried.

In the fourth place I shall show the disastrous, emaciating, and ruinous effects of the Union—and

In the fifth place I will point out the facility of terminating the Union, in strict conformity with the rules of law and the principles of the constitution.

The moment all the people of Ireland become convinced that the Union is capable of being repealed, that very moment its repeal is certain. In plain truth the Union exists at this moment, only because men foolishly and childishly imagine that it is incapable of being abolished. Yet we have already demonstrated by practical experience that a great majority of the Irish nation has only to demand legally and constitutionally, but loudly and determinedly, civil rights—*the rights of nature*—and their demands will and must be complied with. Well would it be for England, and happy would it be for Ireland, if the demand were once made, and instantly complied with.

I address myself principally to the youth of Ireland. It was the youth, or rather the boys of Paris, who restored freedom to their native land.

Youth of Ireland meditate on these things, and, without encouraging superstitious imaginings, ask yourselves if these things be purely accidental.

First—that the incompetency of the Irish House of Commons to enact the Union—and the absolute nullity of that enactment—should be proved by the testimony of a man whose authority as a lawyer is placed beyond any doubt by the British government itself, who have appointed him a Chief Justice.

Second—That the most base and diabolical motive for carrying the Union, is proved by the testimony of a man whose veracity is sanctified as it were by the British government, who have appointed him Lord Chief Justice of Ireland.

Third—The great artificer of the Union—the man who alone of created beings was degenerated enough to do the work of the Union—actually inflicted with his own felon hand the punishment of his crimes, and avenged the country by an ignominious and horrible death.

Men of Ireland, is all this chance? Be it so. But let us prepare to avail ourselves of these and other chances. The period of change of salutary change, approaches. Let it be peaceable, tranquil, kindly; let there be no turbulence, violence, or crime; let all our proceedings be within the spirit, as well as the letter of the law. We can take the denomination of "Anti-Unionists." That word alone will be our rallying point; and before many months, our unanimous voice will, I trust, give security to the throne and prosperity and freedom to the people.

I do not overmuch applaud that vagabondising love of liberty that has all its sympathies for the foreigner, and forgets or overlooks the want of self government at home. My prejudices may be vulgar, but my patriotism is chiefly centered in Ireland; and a compassionate feeling for the degradation and misery of my native land, renders her more tenderly dear to my heart than perhaps she will be in the day of her prosperity and glory.

Wert thou all that I wish thee, great, glorious, and free,
First flower of the earth, and first gem of the sea,
I might hail thee with prouder, with happier brow,
But oh! could I love thee more deeply than now!

I am, fellow-countrymen,
Your ever devoted and faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

BELGIUM.

London, Sept. 23.

The situation of the Netherlands is coming rapidly to a crisis. Three distinct parties agitate the country:—the strict loyalists, who are for maintaining the form of government established in 1815, perhaps with some trifling alterations, chiefly regarding the responsibility of ministers—the separatists, composed mostly of the better sort of the middling classes, and wishing for a union merely federal between the northern and the southern provinces—the independents, who appear to be almost entirely of the lower ranks of society, and who, strange to say, considering the attachment which they only profess to the Catholic clergy, evince a strong desire of being again incorporated with France. In most of the large towns the more respectable citizens find sufficient difficulty in repressing the mob. It is said that they are already weary of the task. In the mean time, Prince Frederick, encouraged, it is thought, by secret invitations, has put himself in motion for an attempt to enter Brussels with his father's army, and has actually issued the following

PROCLAMATION.

FREDERICK, PRINCE OF THE NETHERLANDS, TO THE INHABITANTS OF BRUSSELS.

BRUXELLOIS,

The King, our august father, is engaged, in concert with the representatives of the nation, and in the only way which is compatible with their oaths, in examining attentively the wishes which have proceeded from among you.

Public order is, however, continually disturbed within your walls, and whilst, with a zeal and an activity worthy of the greatest praise, you watch over the defence of public and private property, a small number of factious persons, concealed among you, excite the populace to pillage, the people to revolt, and the army to dishonour. The royal intentions are misrepresented, the authorities are deprived of power, and liberty is oppressed.

Conformably with the orders of the King, we come to apply the true and efficacious remedy to this state of things, which ruins your City, and renders more and more distant the possibility of the residence of the Monarch and the Heir Presumptive among you—the re-establishment of legal order.

The National Legions are about to enter within your walls in the name of the laws, and, at the request of your best citizens, to relieve them of a painful service, and afford them aid and protection.

The officers and soldiers united under the standard of honour, and of the country, are your fellow citizens, your friends, your brothers. They bring no re-actions—no vengeance—but order and repose. A generous oblivion will cover the faults and irregular proceedings which circumstances have produced.

The principal authors are not too criminal to hope for escape from the severity of the laws—foreigners who, abusing hospitality, have organi-

ed disorders among you—will be alone and justly punished. Their cause has nothing in common with yours.

We have, in consequence, ordained, and ordain as follow, in virtue of the powers confided to us.

Article 1. The national troops will re-enter Brussels.

2. Every obstacle to their march is to be removed by the municipal authority, the city guard, the commission of safety, and all the good inhabitants.

4. The posts of the city guard shall be given up to the national troops. We will arrange subsequently as to the mode of service of the Guard.

5. All armed individuals, strangers to the city, shall retire without arms to their homes. Every armed body belonging to other Communes is invited to retire, and if necessary will be dispersed by force.

5. The colours adopted by a portion of the city guard, as marks of distinction, are put down. We reserve to ourselves to fix the rallying sign, which they will be authorized to bear.

6. The Municipal Administration, the Committee of Safety, and the Council and Chiefs of the city Guard, will see to the execution of the preceding Articles as far as they are concerned, as well as for the maintenance of order, until the troops shall have effected their entry.

7. The members of these bodies are declared personally responsible for all resistance to the public force, as well as for the illegal employment of public or municipal money, or time and ammunition.

8. The garrison shall be, with all possible expedition, barracked and encamped, so as not to be at the charge of the inhabitants, and it will observe the strictest discipline. All resistance shall be repelled by force; and the individuals guilty of this resistance, who shall be taken, will be handed over to the proper Judges to be prosecuted criminally.

From our Head quarters at Antwerp, Sept. 21, 1830.

FREDERICK, Prince of the Netherlands.

Antwerp, Sept. 21.—Most of the troops have marched out from this towards Brussels, where I do not suppose there will be much difficulty in entering as one or two of the heads of the Commission there came here last night and requested Prince Frederick to send them. The lower class was getting the upper hand, and quarrelling with the Commission and the Guard Bourgeoise. At Mons the military and the people attacked each other; the Burgher Garde sided with the former, and the people were dispersed, with 4 killed and 30 wounded. Opinion seems to be taking a most decided turn in favour of the Government, and Prince Frederick has issued a Proclamation desiring the people to lay down their arms, and granting pardon to all such, excepting the chief promoters of revolt; and all who do not lay down their arms, will be taken up and handed over to the law. Things seem now to be drawing to a close, and I sincerely hope the chief instigators will be laid hold of.

BRUNSWICK.

Causes of the late disturbances.—The late Duke, the father of the present Duke, was killed at Waterloo, leaving his two infant children to the guardianship of the late King of England. On the return of peace, a feeling in favour of a representative government was very generally expressed in every part of Germany, and in the course of a few years all the German Princes, with the exception of Austria, Prussia, and Oldenburg, conceded the point to their subjects, and granted them charters, more or less based on the principle of popular representation. The King of Hanover granted a charter to his own subjects, and, in his character as guardian, he granted one to Brunswick. On coming of age the young Prince expressed himself dissatisfied with his constitution, and, *a-la-Charles dix*, simply declared it unfit for his subjects; in short he sent this Parliament about their business, and proceeded to govern his subjects according to the principles of the most unlimited despotism. His subjects made their complaint to the diet, and the subject of these complaints is now under consideration; had they not taken the matter into their own hands, it would probably have continued under consideration to the end of the Duke's life. Had the Duke done nothing worse, however, than violate the constitution granted by his uncle, the good people of Brunswick would probably have quietly bent their necks beneath the yoke of despotism; but the same folly which dictated the violation of that constitution, led to the commission of a series of insults against all the most respectable inhabitants of his dominions; the consequence of which was, that every family of distinction quitted the capital, and the tradesmen of Brunswick seriously felt the absence of all those wealthy families, upon whose expenditure they had been accustomed mainly to depend. The trial of Von Sierstorf, the wealthiest Nobleman in the principality, and who had long held the charge of grand huntsmen, was one of the first occurrences that called forth loud and general indignation, as it was the first act of glaring tyranny, with the circumstances of which the public were fully acquainted. The quarrel with the King of England was not an affair that excited public feeling to any very great degree; every body owned that the Duke made a sad fool of himself; but still there were people who seemed to believe in the possibility that some unknown provocation might also have been given by the King. But all the circumstances of the trial of Von Sierstorf became matter of public notoriety, and seldom has the wantonness of capricious despotism appeared in a more hateful light. Von Sierstorf was ignominiously dismissed from the situation he had under the Duke's father, and a series of idle accusations were brought against him before the tribunal of Wolfenbuttel. He was honourably acquitted upon every charge. This independence on the part of the magistrates irritated the Duke, and he sent one of his Under Chamberlains with an insulting message to the judges, and ordered their decision to be torn and trampled under foot, in their presence. In the meantime many of the judges had either withdrawn or had died. The Duke neglected to replace them, and several of the courts of justice, including the supreme tribunal of Wolfenbuttel ceased to be provided with the legal number of judges. The tribunals hereupon declared themselves to be incompetent to proceed to their judicial functions, and even the shadow of justice ceased to be administered. In the meantime Von Sierstorf, who had been banished at the time of his dismissal, prepared to return to the capital upon the strength of his acquittal. The evening when he was expected to return, the people of Brunswick prepared to receive him with a kind of triumphal procession. The police interfered to prevent this procession, and then it was that the first revolutionary symptoms began to manifest themselves. About this time also occurred the death of Oehnhausen, the Duke's master of the horse. This man was considered for a long time one of the Duke's creatures, and accordingly shared the unpopularity of his master; at present the feeling towards him is considerably kinder, in consequence of his having become a victim of his master's tyranny. It seems the Duke lately took into his service a French groom of the name of D'Allonard, who, presuming on the marked partiality of the Duke, proceeded to arrogate to himself the supreme direction of every thing connected with his stud. The master of the horse was ruled by this fellow in the most ungracious manner, and being encouraged by the Duke, his insolence in a short time knew no bounds. Oehnhausen was suddenly taken ill, and the general opinion was, that he had been poisoned, to make room for D'Allonard—an idea as ridiculous as it was horrible, seeing that if the Duke had wanted Oehnhausen out of the way, he would have sent him about his business without ceremony. But Oehnhausen had drawn upon himself the anger of his master; and the latter, on hearing he was dying came to the side of his bed and poured forth a torrent of abuse and menace upon the dying man. When he went away, he was told that the Doctors had ordered their patient to be kept as quietly as possible; by way of complying with their injunctions, he ordered a military band to make as much noise as they could under the window for the whole of the night. It was by a series of similar violations of decency that the Duke had contrived to awaken, in almost every individual within his dominions, a personal animosity against him. But the torturing to death of Oehnhausen, is generally looked upon as the act that gave the first impulse to the revolution. The voice of dissatisfaction became loud and general, and an immediate convulsion was expected by every one. The Duke was in the habit of going every evening to the theatre. On returning home one evening the mob pelted his carriage, and such was the fury of the people, that if they could have got hold of him, they would have certainly torn him to pieces. The coachman, however, whipped his horses into a gallop, and contrived to reach the Palace in safety. The tumult became very general, and it was now evident that the capital was in a state of insurrection. The magistrates and the respectable part of the population began to feel apprehensive that in the ensuing riots private property would not be respected, and applied the next morning for permission to organise a corps of national guards. This proposal was rejected in the first instance, but on a repetition of the application permission was given to the inhabitants of respectability to arm themselves with pikes, but to carry no fire-arms. In the mean time the Duke prepared himself for battle, determined to fill the streets of Brunswick with carnage, as Charles X. had done with those of Paris, but even here his folly showed itself. Gen. Hertzberg had drawn up his troops so as to keep the different points of the capital in check; the Duke found fault with this arrangement, and ordered the whole of his forces to be concentrated in front of the Palace. The troops thus formed in a mass would, in case of a battle, have become useless, as one corps would have been in the way of the other. The attack and conflagration of the Palace, as well as the refusal of the troops to fire, and flight of the Duke, have already been detailed. Among the spoils of the Palace were found a variety of private letters kept by the Duke, in which were entered the names of all the principal inhabitants of his dominions, with remarks upon their character, and a memoranda of the treatment they were to receive at his hands. Some were to be insulted, others provoked into duels, others to be teased to death by a variety of ingenious tortures, &c. A duel between two officers which lately took place, is explained by means of these private memoranda. It arose in consequence of a quarrel at the Duke's table, and it now appears that he had invited them merely for the purpose of getting up a quarrel between them.

Brunswick, Sept. 11.—The palace in this city burnt for at least twenty-four hours; even to-day the fire was not wholly extinguished. Only a part of the left wing remains. It was not till the 9th that 3,000 citizens, who were before to have only pikes and sabres, received fire arms, in order to assist the military in preserving order. This was a salutary measure, for it was the first check to the immense unbridled mob that committed such frightful excesses. The day before yesterday nearly 100 persons of the lowest of the populace, who seemed disposed, in their state of intoxication, to proceed to farther disorders, were arrested. The magazine in the Church of St. Aegidius and the public Pawn Office were saved. The arrival of Prince William yesterday, at the Richmond Palace, caused great joy, because it was expected to put an end to the troubles that we had experienced for some days. The Prince had scarcely alighted from his carriage, when attempts were made to prejudice him against the persons then at the head of the citizens, but this was of short duration. The Prince soon became sensible of the real truth, and a person of distinction was obliged to leave the city and the duchy the same evening. Immediately afterwards the Prince was accompanied through the streets of the city by the General Staff, the Burgher Guard, and an immense crowd of people; care was taken, however, not to pass by the ruins of the Palace. The Prince was every where received with enthusiasm. The city was to have been illuminated in the evening, but the Prince declined it. To day the troubles may be considered as ended, though it is thought necessary to continue the measures of precaution that have been adopted. As far as is yet known, eight or nine persons lost their lives in the late riots, and about fifty were wounded. But it is certain that only the very refuse of the populace caused the dreadful riots, which will be impressed on the memory of every Brunswicker as a fearful proof of the unbridled licentiousness of the popular fury. Prince William issued a proclamation, stating that he will exert himself to redress the grievances of the citizens.

SAXONY.

The Saxon revolution has for the present terminated by the appointment of the King's nephew, Prince Frederick, to be joint Regent with the King. Maximilian, father of Frederick, has relinquished his right of succession in favour of the Regent. The King had not left the country. It is supposed that the Regent, himself a Protestant, will give the ascendancy to the Protestant religion, that of the majority of Saxons. The King is Catholic.

Prince William, brother to the Duke of Brunswick, has assumed the sovereignty of the duchy.

Even so far north as Copenhagen there have been riotous and insurrectionary movements. It is supposed that the King of Denmark must restore some of the popular franchises.

The Jesuits.—From the papers recently brought to light at their establishment of Montrouge, it appears that they have 5 assistories, 39 provinces, 24 professed houses, 680 colleges, 61 noviciates, 196 seminaries, 335 residences, and 223 missions. These include the whole of their institutions in Europe, Africa, and America. Their numbers amount to 29,737, of which 17,010 are Priests.

A ship's pump has lately been invented, the handle of which, though worked with the greatest ease, throws out at every movement five gallons of water; so that supposing only 30 strokes to be made in a minute, the astonishing quantity of 9000 gallons, or nearly 170 hogsheads, may be pumped out of a vessel in an hour.

EAST INDIA HOUSE—WEDNESDAY.

IDOLATRY.

A quarterly general court of the proprietors of India stock was held this morning at the India House, for the purpose of declaring a dividend for the current half year. The meeting was made special to consider a motion to the effect that, as the receiving of money by the East Indian government of pilgrims visiting the temples of Juggernaut, &c., tended to increase the belief in idolatry in India, such practice should be abandoned.

At ten minutes past 12 o'clock the chairman of the company, W. Astell, Esq., entered the court-room, followed by a majority of the directors.

Mr. Poynder, in supporting the motion, said that he did not see how he could bring forward such a motion more moderately and less offensively than he had done. It was, he observed, in the form of a recommendation; he did not wish to attack coercively the temple worship of India, nor the worshippers; it was against the iniquitous system that had so long been tolerated, of levying taxes on the worshippers, that his motion was directed. He therefore hoped that he should not be accused of entering upon a Quixotic undertaking. He believed that British influence and support to the idolatry was most injurious, and it was derogatory to the dignity of this country to be a participater in them. He did not wish to have these idolatrous exhibitions suppressed at once, but he and all others would be most happy eventually to see them abolished. The receiving of money ostensibly with a view to prevent scenes of bloodshed by the Indian government, was a sanction to those practices. The hon. proprietor then read extracts from various works to show the nature of these exhibitions. They detailed practices the most horrid and shameful. Young females danced in many of the festivals without clothing. There were set orders for sacrifices, and men and females were killed in the most horrid manner. The priests themselves joined in the most disgusting scenes; the girls led a life of prostitution. In fact one author described the exhibitions thus: That they were so bad that it is impossible to clothe a description of them in words fit for publication, and that he feared that the protection given to those scenes would, more than any thing else, endanger the British power in India. The hon. proprietor concluded by making his motion.

Mr. Carruthers supported the proposition. In his opinion, the arguments of his hon. friend could not be refuted.

Mr. Birnie admitted that horrible cruelties were perpetrated at Juggernaut, Allahabad, and Gya; but, however the system might be deplored, it would be as futile to attempt to put an end to it by force, as it was for their ancestors in past ages to carry warfare into the Holy Land, for the purpose of exterminating the infidels. The only mode in which idolatry could be eradicated in India was by the extension of knowledge and information; and it ought to be generally known, that for the purpose of diffusing instruction throughout India, the company annually expended not less than £15,000. They ought to proceed cautiously in removing those objectionable practises.

Mr. Trant could say, from experience, that the imposition of a tax on these pilgrims was exceedingly injurious to their character as Christians, and he hoped that orders would be issued to withdraw that degree of interference on the part of the company with this temple worship which at present prevailed.

Mr. Lowndes was of opinion that they ought not to interfere with the religion of the people of India.

Mr. J. Martin supported the motion.

The Chairman observed that unless the hon. mover was able to prove his assertion, that there was a direct encouragement afforded to idolatry, his proposition must fall to the ground. The fact was, that the company's system did not encourage idolatry, but discountenanced it (hear.) Notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. proprietor, he maintained that the company held India by the faith of treaties which recognised the religious feelings of the natives; and it would be the most impolitic act that could possibly be conceived to interfere in any way with those treaties (hear, hear.) The interference which the hon. proprietor wished to be withdrawn—that of levying a tax on the pilgrims—was adopted to discourage the system of idolatry, and it had produced that effect. In Benares and Burdwan, where the company levied no tax, it was a fact that idol worship had increased. With respect to the second part of the motion, which recommended the court of directors to call the immediate attention of the Indian government to the subject, it appeared to him that such a course would be inexpedient, because the Bengal government were perfectly alive to it. Some time ago, when Lord W. Bentinck sent round his circulars on the subject of Suttees, he also requested to know from the collectors, to whom the letters were addressed, how far it would be prudent to interfere with the pilgrim tax; and, out of nine collectors, two were in favour of the abolition, and seven against it. They would not then, he was sure, in the face of such a decision, call on the directors to counsel the government abroad on the subject. He certainly should oppose the motion.

The question was then put from the chair, and the motion was lost by a large majority. The court then adjourned.

THE ARMY.

The Perseus, transport, with the last division of the 32d Regiment under Major Falk, arrived at Quebec on the 4th of August; great apprehensions were entertained for the safety of this vessel, and we are happy to be the medium of removing them.

A hired transport, with the wives of the 32d, foundered at sea; only two on board were saved.

A resolution has been recently adopted at the Horse Guards, not to allow an officer of the same corps to succeed to any vacancy occasioned by the removal of another, particularly when arising from any dispute in the regiment. This salutary arrangement will prevent parties being made, which has too frequently occurred, by which hostility is engendered against individuals to advance others.

Lieutenant W. Y. Torckler, of the 4th regiment of native infantry, had been sentenced by a Court Martial to death—the first instance in India for fourteen years. The charge against him was for firing a loaded pistol at Lieutenant Goldney with intent to murder him. The Commander-in-Chief has remitted the penalty of death, and submitted a recommendation that he be suspended from his commission, and that the Court of Directors be applied to, to dismiss him from the service.

The Duke of Wellington and an old Soldier.—Immediately on the Duke of Wellington leaving Mr. Birley's factory on Monday last, a veteran named John Whitworth, who had been bold bugle to the 7th Royal English Fusileers, was desirous of giving his old General a salute; he consequently struck up, on the Royal Kent bugle, the national salute, ending with the British Grenadiers. The Duke turned round, as well as some of his suite, with a pleasing smile on his countenance, touched his hat, and moved very politely to the bugleman, and seemed well aware the compliment was paid him by one of his brave companions in arms. John Whitworth particularly distinguished himself in many engagements during the Peninsular war. At the storming and taking of Badajoz, on the 6th of April, 1812, Captain Cholwick and Lieutenant Rhodes were killed on ascending the ramparts; Whitworth gained the top, and immediately sounded his bugle; his companions, who had not yet attained the heights, "eager for the fray," exclaimed, "there's Whitworth's bugle; they have got in;" when they accomplished their purpose, and the city surrendered. On Wednesday last he played through the line of soldiers stationed near the Rail-road-bridge, "See the Conquering Hero comes;" and had the honour of a very cordial shake of the hand from the Duke and Lord Hill. He exclaimed, on shaking the Duke's hand, "It gives me pleasure to shake hands with an old comrade." Lord Hill asked him where he had served; he replied, "I was with your Division under the command of Sir Edward Blakeney." He was also field bugle to the late General Packenham (brother-in-law to the Duke of Wellington) at Copenhagen and Martinique, and was at the battles of Busaco, Almaraz, Albuera, Ciudad Rodrigo, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Orthez, and Toulouse.—*Manchester Paper.*

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

(From the *Times* of Friday).

The proceedings at the quarterly meeting of Proprietors of the Bank of England, held yesterday, to consider about the half-yearly dividend, are deserving of public attention. It is not that any importance whatever ought to be attached to such periodical assemblies, considered with reference to the transaction of that business for which they are formally summoned. They are called to "consider" about the propriety of declaring a certain dividend; while it unfortunately happens, that all *materials* for consideration are in every instance refused to the Proprietors, by their humble servants of the Court of Directors, so as to put every member of the proprietary in this most preposterous situation,—that if asked, after the proceedings of the day have closed, why and on what grounds it is that he has voted for a dividend of 4½ per cent. on the half-year? he must inevitably answer—"Because the Governor desired me to do so." If people are invited to *consider* whether or not they shall agree to become parties to a certain act, it does not appear to us at all unreasonable that those who invite them shall have the decency to lay before their judgments some facts, as the basis of the "consideration" proposed to them. When bank proprietors are called together under a positive Act of Parliament, to declare a dividend, and when, by one of their own bye-laws, they are empowered to apportion such dividend "*according to the amount of the profits*," can any thing exceed the effrontery with which the "amount of the profits" is concealed from them, and the power of conscientiously discharging so grave a duty withheld? Mr. Young put a series of questions at yesterday's meeting to the Governor, every one of which that gentleman thought fit to evade, and in lieu of answers, to furnish additional copies of astonishment at his own boldness and contempt for the understandings of his hearers. Mr. Young demanded out of what funds it was that £13,000,000 had been advanced for dead weight, £9,000,000 on Exchequer-bills, £6,000,000 on mortgages, loans, &c. &c.; and founded on these and other questions, which he followed up by sundry observations, a motion having for its object to communicate to the Proprietors in future such information as might be necessary to qualify each of them for deciding as to the amount of dividend fairly claimable out of the profits of the Bank. This motion was resisted by the Governor on no specific grounds whatever that we could understand, but that the question was not one between the Proprietors and Directors only; the bank was to be looked at in "a *political* point of view, and the influence of its operations on the currency of the country ought to be considered, before its present mode of proceedings was arraigned;" that "the interest of the public was vitally concerned in the proceedings of the Bank." Therefore it is, we beg leave to say, that the proceedings of the Bank ought not to be enveloped in mystery, and the public interests—"vital interests"—tampered with by men whose machinations are altogether secret. If the currency of the country be at the mercy of the Bank Directors—if they have the privilege, and, as they contend they ought to have, the uncontrolled privilege of acting upon that currency at their own discretion—of emitting any amount of Bank notes they please, from 20 millions to 40 millions—of advancing to the King's Ministers what sums they please—of managing the business of the Bank on the principles of a "political" concern (a daring avowal this)—we affirm that no power so awful and tremendous was ever yet lodged in the hands of any corporation that has yet existed in a free country; and that the admission of the Governor of the Bank of England now far outstrips the most alarming anticipations that ever presented themselves to the most sickly mind, of the *possible* bad influence of that body. Why every syllable uttered by this organ of the Bank Directors is a direct appeal, not merely to the proprietors, but to the people of England, against the continuance of the Bank charter for a single day. The public safety must not be lost sight of, for the claims of any class of individuals. In the actual precarious and incalculable state of Europe, when each post may bring tidings pregnant with dismay to every lover of civilization and of continued peace, we ask, ought 24 merchants (nay, we believe the secret committee of the Bank does not exceed three in number)—ought any such small body to possess the power of raising or depressing prices—of extending or contracting private credit—of driving gold from England, or forcing it suddenly back—of changing, in fact, the whole face of society amongst us; and all the while demand from the nation at large, as well as from their own employers by whom they have been immediately delegated, a blind, implicit, and unbounded confidence in the infallibility of their wisdom and their honour? We repeat, that the prerogative exacted is frightful, and the ground on which it is asked quite contemptible. Because, indeed, information was not solicited formerly, so it ought not at this moment! Because when the bank was a mere shop for the exchange of money, the country did not pry into its books, now, when the first officer of the corporation arrogates for it the rank of a *puissant* state—of a mighty political power, co-ordinate with the government or paramount to it, wielding a machinery by which nations may be lifted up or crushed—the same forbearance is to be exercised, and we, the people of England, to say nothing of bank proprietors, must resign ourselves to the chance of being at any moment sacrificed to these worshippers of Mammon. It has been communicated to us, that both in France and Holland, owing to the undefined but unappeasable fears of capitalists in both these countries for the future—the practice has commenced of *hoarding gold* against a coming emergency. Is there no aggravation in this circumstance, reported to us on respectable authority, of the danger of unmeasured power being placed in such keeping as that of the bank directors? We trust that, whatever happens henceforth, these gentlemen will "consider" twice, before they inundate the market of England with an increased quantity of paper, the greatest of all evils, should the present anxious crisis lead Europe to a general, or even a partial war. As for the influence of the question on bank proprietors merely, that is but a secondary, though not an uninteresting topic.

The Minuteness of Creation.—First, then, how small is the mite! yet, on the application of the microscope it is seen to be an animal, perfect in its limbs, active in its motions, of a regular form, full of life and sensibility, and provided with all requisite organs. But Leeuwenhoek tells us of insects seen with a microscope of which 27 millions would only be equal to a mite, yet each of these animalcules is an organised body, provided with a heart, with lungs, with muscles, glands, arteries, and veins, with blood and other fluids passing through them! Insects of various kinds are discernable in the cavities of a common grain of sand. The mouldly substance on damp bodies exhibits a reigon of minute plants. Sometimes it appears a forest of trees, whose branches, leaves, flowers, and fruits, are clearly distinguished. Some of the flowers have long, white, transparent stalks, and the buds, before they open, are little green balls, which become white. The particles of dust on the wing of a butterfly prove, by the microscope, to be beautiful and well arranged little feathers. By the same instrument every hair of our head is seen to be a hollow tube. The surface of our skin has scales resembling those of a fish, but so minute that a single grain would cover 250, and a single scale covers 500 pores whence issues the insensible perspiration necessary to health; consequently a single grain of sand can cover 125,000 pores of human body. From a lighted candle there issues, in a minute, more particles of light than there are grains in the whole earth; how vast, then, the number that flow in a day, or a year, or a century, from that immense body the sun! Who can tell where the grand chain of nature ceases to exist?"—*Sillers on the Creation of the Universe.*

* The mite makes 500 steps in a second. Each drop of stagnant water contains a little world of animated beings that swim about there with as much freedom as a whale in the sea. Each leaf of a tree is a colony of insects, resembling trees growing in large portions. Every plant, every flower, affords food for millions of creatures.

LIMERICK, SEPT. 26.

Perhaps no Race Meeting at Limerick was characterised by such a great number of accidents as that just passed over. Those of a minor description are almost countless. The various medical establishments in this city were occupied for several hours in giving relief to the many applicants who exhibited cut heads, bruises, and hurts of every sort. Most of those casualties, we feel persuaded, are directly attributable to the baneful spirit of intoxication, in which such a vast portion of the labouring classes indulge. Hence, the irritable temper of the people is easily inflamed; feuds, animosities, and bloodshed are the immediate consequence of such imprudent gratification, while poverty and distress follow them to their homes, and frequently entail irreparable misery on their innocent families.

A shocking murder was committed in Clate-street, on Tuesday night. A person, named Michael Ahern, against whom there was some party grudge, was returning from the Newcastle race-course, when a person came up and warned him to be away home with all speed, as there was a party on the look out for him. This caution had been scarcely uttered when Ahern's friend was knocked down by a blow given from behind, and an attack was made on Ahern before he could offer any resistance. His forehead was fractured dreadfully, and the upper part of the head actually driven down by the repeated battering of an iron bar! When the body was found, a large black circle appeared on the neck; from which it is believed strangulation was resorted to in effecting this horrible deed. An inquest was held by the Mayor, and the Jury returned a verdict of "Wilful Murder" against Michael Sullivar, John Sarsfield, and James Hallinan.

A countryman returning home from the races this week, was attacked by footpads, who beat him desperately, and broke his right arm.

Thursday night, about nine o'clock, Bridget Donohue, a young woman, wife of a smith in Creagh-lane, deliberately flung herself into the canal, and was drowned. The Clare-street watchman heard a screech and the splash of water. He instantly sounded the alarm, hastened to the spot, and with assistance the body was recovered in half an hour. Animation had fled, and her lifeless corpse was carried home amid the lamentations of her friends. She had been married about twelve months, and her unfortunate husband was so shocked at the unexpected death of his partner, as to evince a wish to jump in after her. An inquest was held yesterday by the mayor, and a verdict of temporary insanity returned.

This morning a young female, not much above seventeen years of age, whose dress and appearance bespoke respectability, flung herself into the canal at the mile stone, and would most most certainly have perished but for the very spirited and successful exertions of a man named Gloster, keeper of a lock on the navigation, who seeing part of her clothes in the water, plunged in at the moment, and providentially saved her from an early grave.

Wednesday night a little child was suffocated in a house at Boherbuoy, in a quantity of straw, to which a spark of fire had communicated, and a second nearly shared the same fate. The mother incautiously locked them up in the room and went out—but the neighbours were alarmed by the smoke and cries of the sufferers.

A man named Nihill fell into the canal at Killaloe, on Wednesday night, and was drowned.

During one of the race days, in the middle of the fun, the stand-house, on which the band were playing, came tumbling down with all its contents to the tune of "Garryowen."—*Limerick Chronicle.*

On Thursday an inquest was held at Cork on the body of Ellen, the wife of Mr. William Connell, haberdasher, of Castle-street, who, it was reported, had been murdered by her husband. This, however, was negatived by the evidence. She was advanced in pregnancy, immoderate use of ardent spirits affected her stomach, premature confiement was induced, and she died of exhaustion.

MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

(From the London *Morning Herald* of Tuesday, Sept. 21,)

"A Gentleman, of 35, being in a neat and comfortable cottage some miles from London, upon a small independence, and who wishes for domestic happiness, is desirous of uniting with a Lady of similar age, and an income of at least £100 a year, which shall remain at her own disposal. Must be fond of retirement, of good disposition, and manners."—(Here follows address.)

"A young Gentleman of good education and family, wishes to form a matrimonial union with some agreeable young Lady, of similar of small property, aged from 18 to 25. Any young Lady residing in or near that state will find this a most eligible opportunity; and ladies honoring the advertiser with a line will be immediately attended to."—(Address).

"A Gentleman, 36 years of age (a widower,) is desirous of forming a matrimonial alliance with a Lady of cheerful and affectionate disposition, possessing some property, which may be at her own disposal. The utmost secresy will be observed, and references of the highest respectability will be given as to character, disposition, &c."—(Address.)

A single Belgian officer, being at dinner at Malines, a Dutchman took the dish of calf's head, which happened to be on the table, and asked "who can I help to a part of this head of a Belgian?" The Belgian officer replied, "Softly!" and after having been helped, took out the brains, and asked; "Who wants part of this Hollander's head?" None of the Dutch officers replied.—*Courrier des Pays Bas.*

The following humorous anecdote of the Earl of Bristol, is from Bernard's Retrospections of the Stage;—

"At breakfast the Earl felt unwell, and, attributing it to his non-compliance with his usual custom (bathing) blamed his domestic, an Irish giant of a valet (a fellow as muscular as he was tall, who had been in his service many years, and discharged the duties of waking him in the morning, and waiting on him to the bath) for not *compelling* him to bathe, whether he wished it or not, knowing that such an act was conducive to his master's health. 'Teddy,' said he, 'you know what benefit I have derived from bathing, and you know very well that when a man is inclined to sleep he will sacrifice anything to enjoy his bed. Another morning, when you find me unwilling to rise, take me up in your arms—you are strong enough—and carry me to the bath!' 'Very well, Sir,' said Teddy, 'I'll remember.' The following morning, Teddy, true to his duty, came into the Earl's chamber, and awoke him to take the bath; but his master was as little inclined to rise on this occasion as before, and moreover felt displeased at being so hastily summoned from a beautiful pantomime that was performing in the play-house of his brain. But Teddy was not to be put off or got rid of, and insisted on his getting up. 'I tell you I shall not rise this morning, Sir,' said the Earl. 'But you must rise!' 'Must! go out of the room, you rascal!' 'By the powers, I'll do no such thing.' 'And I not your master?' 'Don't I know it's for your health!' 'I command you, Sir.' 'Yes; but please your Grace, you are either not awake now, or you're not sensible of what you're saying; and if I let you slape now, don't I know very well that at breakfast you'll be scowling me again, as you did yesterday. So come along, my Lord, 'tis no use in your kicking and bawling—you must come and bathe yourself.' Saying which, he quietly took the Earl up in his arms, as he would have done a lap-dog, and carrying him to the tub, plumped him into it. The latter, knowing it was no use to struggle in such a situation, when the shock was over called for soap and towels."

Legal Annoyance.—A letter from Paris contains the following paragraph:—"A curious circumstance occurred here on Saturday last. The King and his wife (as he calls the Queen) attempted to take a walk in the garden and colonnades of the Palais Royal, but were so much incommoded by the pressure of the people, that his Majesty was obliged to address them, earnestly entreating a portion of that liberty which was the birth-right of every Frenchman. The sensible appeal had its effect on the parties within hearing of it, who immediately dispersed; but the crowd continued so to increase (shouting, it is true, *Vive le Roi! Vive la Reine!*) that the royal couple (the Queen and her husband) were obliged to take refuge in the shop of Chevet, the renowned Marchand de Comestibles."

Waterford Mail.

GERMANY.

The following are extracts from the German papers last received :—

Mayence, Sept. 14.—The symptoms of discontent in some of the cities of Germany have for the most part no political origin ; the high prices of provisions and particularly of corn, are the chief causes, and yet the prices of corn, at least among us, are not yet so high as to have reached the limit at which, in former times, it was usual to prohibit exportation ; in fact, such a prohibition, especially when there seems to be no reason to apprehend a scarcity, would be hardly advisable, since besides the check on trade, it might lead to other consequences detrimental to the labouring classes. Here at Mayence, no prohibition of exportation has been issued, as has been erroneously stated, only an ancient regulation has been revived, by which all corn brought into the city the day before the market is not allowed to pass through, but must be offered for sale.

Dresden, Sept. 13.—Our communal guard is now generally organized, and has the most distinguished inhabitants in its ranks.

Yesterday was a memorable day for Saxony. The assembled citizens deliberated on the petitions and grievances, which according to the wish of Prince Frederick, were to be laid before the government. Various desirable changes in the constitution, abolition of some heavy burdens, particularly the excise and police taxes, a change in municipal administration, an extension of the right of voting in the diets, publicity of the accounts of the revenue and expenditure, limitation of the expense for the Catholic Clergy, diminution of the consumption of foreign productions, and many other points not yet ripe for public discussion, were brought forward. Till a decision on these points shall be received, the citizens will remain under arms, and the military not enter the city. The artillery, who are on good terms with the inhabitants, occupy only the guard houses at two of the gates; All the other posts are in the occupation of the citizens, part of whom are obliged to be under arms during the night, and be ready to muster at the first signal.

Brunswick, Sept. 13.—Yesterday Count Viltheim was sent from this city to Berlin, and Count Oberg to Hanover, to give a statement of the events that have taken place here.

Prince William resides at present in the Richmond Palace, where he daily invites the distinguished citizens and inhabitants to dinner, and continues to gain, more and more, their love and respect.

We now learn for certain, that a great deal of valuable property in the Palace was saved; for instance, the linen and plate, a sum of 180,000 dollars in money, which the Duke, before his departure, thought of depositing with a banker in the city, but did not, because he could not come to an agreement with him. The Duke's writing desk, with all the papers contained in it, is also saved. It is said that very remarkable papers were found in this desk; among them some books bound in paper of different colours, which give very extraordinary information respecting many things that have taken place, and respecting the Duke's ideas and probable intentions. No farther interruption of the tranquillity of the city has taken place, for which we are indebted to the Burgher Guard. Within these few days, indeed, various wicked plots have been discovered, and even some of the lowest of the populace, who had provided themselves with torches, have been arrested, but the apprehensions excited by such occurrences daily diminish, and we do not fear any return of the frightful scenes. The general illumination of the city, which was to have taken place on Saturday, was omitted by the Prince's desire. Prince William's promise not to leave Brunswick till order is wholly restored has given great satisfaction to all the citizens.

P.S.—Ten or twelve fellows have just been arrested, who were going to set fire to the beautiful ducal conservatory. The military now alone have loaded muskets. Lieutenant-General Von Hertzberg does not distribute any ball cartridges among the citizens, to prevent accidents from their unskilfulness in the use of fire-arms.—*Bremen Gazette, Sept.* 17.

ABDICATION OF THE KING OF SAXONY.

Leipsic, Sept. 15.

The following proclamation has been issued at Dresden :—

" We, Anthony, by the grace of God, King of Saxony, hereby give notice, that to relieve the duties of government which lie on us, and in paternal regard for our subjects, we have, in concert with our beloved brother Maximilian, Duke of Saxony, chosen our dearly beloved nephew, Frederick Augustus, Duke of Saxony, to be joint Regent of our dominions :in consequence, all matters brought before us for decision shall be proposed in his presence, and the resolutions signed by him al o. And we, Maximilian, Duke of Saxony, hereby not only declare our assent to the above, but likewise voluntarily renounce, in favour of our dear son, Frederick Augustus, Duke of Saxony, the right of succession to the Throne of Saxony.

" Given at Pillnitz, 13th Sept., 1830.

" ANTONY (L. S.)

" MAXIMILIAN (L.S.)"

THE EX-MINISTERS OF CHARLES X.

(From the *Morning Herald* of Saturday.)

We have just received, by express, a copy of the Report made to the Chamber of Deputies by the Commission charged with the examination of the accusation against the ex-Ministers.

The Report is very long, and we can now give but a few of the points. They commence by stating that the documentary evidence against the accused is but slight, as at the moment of the catastrophe the most important documents had been destroyed, so that the great portion of the projects which must have been necessary for moving the execution of the Ordinances were covered with a veil. But the Committee could not consider the Ordinances as isolated acts, and therefore had taken a review of antecedent transactions, and had arrived at the conclusion that they were the completion of a plan which had been meditated by the Crown during several years. This was in fact but the execution of the designs of the emigrants, who, under Louis XVIII., and often against his inclination, proceeded to take measures for the accomplishment of a counter revolution. The Commissioners refer to the invasion of Spain, the acts against the Liberty of the Press, against the Schools of Medicine, against the Trial by Jury, and the appointment of Bourmont. The names of the secret advisers of Charles the Tenth had escaped their investigation, but it was certain that Polignac was intimately acquainted with his projects. It appeared that on the 29th of December, 1829, he stated to Guernon Ranville that it was wished by some of the most zealous loyalists to dissolve the Chamber and convoke a new one, after having modified, by a Royal Ordinance, the electoral law, and suspended the liberty of the press. They relied considerably on the effect of the success against Algiers, as a means of exciting national enthusiasm and of diverting attention from the proceedings against the public liberties. The expenses incurred for that expedition, without the consent of the Chambers, would alone suffice to found an accusation against the Ministers. The Report takes a long review of the proceedings of the Chamber with relation to the elections, and also with respect to the transactions immediately preceding the publication of the Ordinances. It appears that Polignac took the lead in the execution of all measures, and that it was the determination of the Royalists to proceed to every extremity attributed to them. The evidence, other than that furnished by public circumstances, is extremely scanty. The Report thus concludes :—

" Thus, Sirs, the result of the long examination of your commission is, that the project of counter-revolution, adopted to be carried into execution in the days of July, was long meditated and had often been resumed or suspended, just as the state of public opinion prevailed in France for or against the success of the attempt. That the Ministry was formed with a view of effecting the objects which were projected ; that the Ministry of which Prince Polignac was one, concerted violent plans for obtaining the elections in their favour. That the result being still against them, they at last determined the King to dissolve the Chamber before it met, thereby annulling the operations of the Colleges : that by Royal ordinances they changed the electoral system established by the laws ; violated the constitutional charter ; provoked the citizens to a civil war, and sent considerable sums of money to excite the soldiers against the people.

" That the President of the Council subjected himself to the charge of being the promoter of the civil war by the appointment of the Duke of Raguse to the command of the first military division, and by the other measures taken for employing an armed force against the people. By these acts they have committed high treason, according to article 56 of the ancient Charter. You are now for the first time called into the exercise of your rights, both by nature and the Charter, by accusing those guilty Ministers. The country demands justice on men who have violated the laws. All Europe looks to your proceedings on this occasion—justice, and not vengeance, is what is required.

" Your Commission proposes the adoption of the following Resolution :—

" RESOLUTION.

" The Chamber of Deputies accuses of high treason MM. De Polignac, De Peyronnet, Chantelauze, De Guernon Ranville, D'Haussez, Capelle, and De Montbel, ex-Ministers, who signed the Ordinances of the 29th July—

" For having abused their power, with a view of annulling the elections and depriving the citizens of a free exercise of their rights.

" For arbitrarily and violently changing the institutions of the kingdom, and being guilty of a plot against the national safety of the State.

" For having excited a civil war, by arming the citizens against each other, and carrying devastation and massacre throughout the capital, and several of the communes, all which are crimes provided against by article 56 of the Charter of 1814 and articles 109, 110, 123, and 129 of the Code General, the Chamber of Deputies in consequence impeaches the above-named ex-Ministers before the Chamber of Peers.

" Three Commissioners from the Chamber of Deputies shall be named by secret scrutiny and by an absolute majority of suffrages to make all necessary arrangements to conduct the accusation before the Chamber of Peers, to which the resolution and all the documents of the procedure shall be immediately addressed."

The Mail.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 29.

THE CONTINENT.

The news from the continent continues to be of extreme interest. The latest account from Brussels, if it can be depended upon, leaves the King's troops actually in battle with some of the armed population. Our readers will perceive that Prince Frederick, acting by the authority of his father, had issued a proclamation designed to bring matters to a close in that quarter. Now that the States General, he says, have proceeded to deliberate upon every question which can have led you to take up arms, it is time that you should give up your equivocal character, and submit to the lawful authorities ; and he tells them that the national troops should forthwith enter the city, and relieve the armed citizens of the duty which they had taken upon themselves. Great division prevailed within the city in consequence. The populace were entirely opposed to any submission. The Burgher Guard, or at least a considerable portion of them, weary of the task of preserving order, were said to be inclined to resign their office. In this state things were left, unless the account we have referred to prove correct, in which case the issue was already placed in the hands of the god of battles. The cause of the Belgians, however, by no means wears a favourable aspect, and the separatists are likely to be defeated. The King of Saxony has partially given up the labours of government, and the Duke of Brunswick's place is for the present filled by his brother. So much for actual results from the French Revolution. But further and more important still may be assuredly looked for. The Emperor of Austria has taken the alarm, and so has the King of Prussia, and both, like Ferdinand of Spain, are taking their favourite methods of guarding against liberal principles—they are reviewing their armies, and fortifying the weaker portion of their subjects by sending troops amongst them. France, meanwhile, appears on the whole to be securely consolidating the revolution which she has effected, and at all events bids defiance to all that the continental despots can do against her.

THE RECORDERSHIP.

At a meeting of the Common Council of this City on Monday, William Henry Hassard, Esq., was chosen Recorder, in the room of John Doherty, Esq., the Solicitor-General, resigned.

Lord Ebrington, M.P., has arrived at his seat, Summerville, in this County.

The Ladies Beresford have issued cards for a ball at Curraghmore on the 6th of October.

On Friday night three fellows, with reaping hooks, pursued a soldier belonging to the detachment stationed in Tipperary, and having overtaken him, lacerated him terribly. After cutting his ham strings, the brutes leaped upon his body, and left him for dead. The perpetrators of this outrage (who entertained a grudge towards the soldier from motives which have not been explained to us) are in custody.

Yesterday, the Marquis of Lansdown and family arrived at the Earl of Dunraven's, Adare House, in this County, and this day reached here at their lodging in George's-street.—*Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.*

The Bishop of Cloyne has presented the living of Shandrum near Charleville, to the Rev. Mr. Isaacs, Curate of Cove. The late Incumbent, Mr. Hayes, is removed to England.

A man named Carroll has been committed to gaol, charged with having conspired to assassinate Hugh B. Bradshaw, Esq., of Philipstown, near Tipperary. Four fellows (two of whom were Mr. Bradshaw's tenants) agreed between themselves to accomplish the foul deed. Suspecting that he would attend the last fair of Hospitle, county Limerick, three of them stationed themselves behind a ditch, and soon perceived Mr. Bradshaw, accompanied by his steward, approach them—but finding that the fourth accomplice had not kept his appointment, their horrible design was abandoned ; and the better to screen themselves from punishment, and the consequences of the supposed treachery of their absent associate, hastened to a Magistrate, divulged the entire conspiracy, and thus the life of Mr. Bradshaw was fortunately preserved. The cause of this Rockite hostility to this Gentleman has not been assigned to us.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The *Clonmel Herald* says that a petition has been lodged in the Hanaper Office against the return of Mr. Wyse.

Mr. Huskisson was one of *three* remarkable men in the present House of Commons, who originally belonged to the medical profession, and abandoned it. Sir James Mackintosh and Mr. Hume are the other two.

The Morning Chronicle says, that the Duke of Wellington's administration is at present " like a regiment returned from the West Indies, with the drums, colours, and one or two officers—*a very good regiment, only requiring to be renewed.*"

FUNERAL OF THE LATE MR. HUSKISSON.

The Liverpool papers of Saturday contain the account of the funeral. This procession was formed in the following manner, from the gate of the cemetery to the chapel :—

The Rev. Jonathan Brooks, Rector,
The Rev. Thomas Blackburn, of Eccles,
Dr. Brandreth,
Hon. E. Bootle Wilbraham, Esq.

THE BODY,

Covered with a pall of velvet, ornamented with six escutcheons, three with the arms and three with the crest.

The Pall Bearers, viz.—
The Mayor of Liverpool,
Lord Stanley,
Lord Gower,
Lord Sandon,
Sir Stratford Canning,
The Hon. Mr. Stanley, M.P.
Sir John Tobin,
Mr. Dennison,
Mr. Wilson Patten, M.P.,
Mr. Doherty, Solicitor-General for Ireland,
John Gladstone, Esq.
Charles Lawrence, Esq.

Immediately after the body came the Chief Mourners, eight in number, viz.:—
General Huskisson,
Capt. Huskisson,
Lord Granville,
Lord Colville,
Mr. Littleton, M.P.,
The Rev. Mr. Cockburn, } Executors of deceased,
Mr. —— Miles, }
And Mr. Wainewright.

The Clergy and Committee followed.

In this manner the procession entered the chapel. The body was laid in the centre, the lid of feathers placed over it, and the funeral service proceeded.

On the conclusion of the usual church service for the dead, the procession moved to the grave, the clergy and committee leading—the body, the pall bearers and mourners following. On arriving at the grave the funeral service was concluded, all standing, as usual, uncovered. The body being lowered into the grave, the affecting words of the service—" dust to dust, and ashes to ashes," soon closed the solemn ceremony of interment ; and the final blessing being pronounced, all was done which the multitude had to perform in paying the funeral rites to the remains of the deceased representative of Liverpool.

Nothing occurred in any degree to disturb the quiet and solemn decorum of the proceeding. The arrangements were all judicious, and every one concerned acted with propriety, so that in the degree in which it is at all proper to regard such a ceremony as a matter of acquitment, we have the satisfaction to say that it was in every respect fortunate.—*Advertiser.*

ECCLESIASTICAL CENSURE.

In a circular addressed to the Clergy of his Diocese in October last, by his Excellency the Illustrious Senor Don Simon Lopez, by the Grace of God and the Pope, Archbishop of Valencia, Grand Cross of the Spanish Order of Charles III. one of his Catholic Majesty's Council, &c. &c. &c., we find, after an immense number of quotations from the Bible, the following directions :—

1. No person shall print any book, pamphlet, or any paper, without a special license from his Excellency, who will himself consult the " God-fearing Censor."

2. The Censors will read all MSS. submitted to them, word by word, taking special care that there be no occult meaning as the humane mind becomes daily more and more sensitive, and there is often in modern writing a diabolical meaning concealed in seemingly innocent words.

3. No person shall read any book printed out of Spain, nor any book printed in Spain during the years 1820, 1, 2, or 3, without a special license.

As it has been observed that in this wicked age people care but little for excommunications and ecclesiastical censure, we enjoin and direct all in authority, to fine, and enforce payment, one thousand rials (£60) :—

All who may read or even possess any book, &c. forbidden in the third article :—

All who print or assist in printing any book or paper without license ;

All who possess handkerchiefs with crosses, or lines making crosses (cross barred or chequered), and use them to wipe their noses, or for any other dirty purpose.

The fine is to be rigidly enforced for a first offence ; and for those obdurate and wicked men who shall sin a second time, his Excellency knows well how to deal with them.

STATE OF TRADE.

The trade of Yorkshire continues in a state of unprecedented briskness. In Leeds and Huddersfield the demand for goods far exceeds the supply, and prices are in consequence on the advance.—*Leeds Mercury.*

Bradford.—We are happy to announce, upon good authority, that the stuff trade of Bradford and the neighbourhood is now in so satisfactory a state, that the working classes are fully employed on improved wages. The prices of stuffs and worsted goods generally have been advancing for some time past.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

Huddersfield.—There is still a greater demand in this market than can be supplied for low goods, such as broad cloths up to 5s 6d or 6s a yard, the scarcity of which is likely to continue, as the wools of which they are made can hardly be met with at all, even at a considerable advance upon the prices paid for them a few months ago.—*Ibid.*

The wool trade is brisk, and the prices firm. The importations are now more free from the continent.

The Duke of Wellington is now at Drayton, the seat of Sir Robert Peel. Mr. Goulburn and Lord Aberdeen joined the Premier on Tuesday night. Mr. William Holmes is added to the Cabinet party. Rumours are afloat of the meeting being a consultation on the state of parties and Kings.

The city of London Common Council have refused to call a meeting on the French Revolution.

We learn from Naples, the Dey of Algiers has taken a villa in the beautiful vale of Granatello, near Portici, and his son-in-law has rented another on the opposite coast of Pausilippo.

Calcutta papers state that the commander-in-chief, in Calcutta, Lord Dalhousie, was, on the 21st of March, struck with a paralytic affection which had temporarily deprived him of the right leg and arm.

Artificial Eyes.—A Dr. Scudder, of Courtland-street, New York, has announced to the one-eyed public of America, that he has invented artificial eyes which will " roll, wink, and turn, at the pleasure of the wearer, quite as well as the natural ones."

Mr. Morrison, the Member of Parliament for St. Ives, has become the owner of Fonthill.—*Athenæum.*

Both in France and America several persons are employed in constructing machines for travelling in the air.

The West India ports are opened to American vessels ; it appears also that a disposition prevails to admit foreign corn of all kinds.

A few days ago 500 Parisian volunteers passed through the department of the Meuse, on their way to Metz. They had a standard on which was painted a Gallic cock, with this inscription :—" Enfans de Paris, July 27, 28, and 29."

IRELAND AND BELGIUM.

" Glad of any opportunity that presents an excuse for agitating their impracticable project, the advocates of the repeal of the legislative union between Great Britain and Ireland have recently been endeavouring to persuade the world that the case of Ireland and Belgium are governed by the same principles and consequently, that the sooner the people of Ireland imitate the example of the Belgians the better. Now it unfortunately happens that no two cases more dissimilar, both territorially and politically, could have been adduced. The Belgians complain that their territory, the Netherlands should have been yoked to Holland the lesser ; they also complain that their commerce, which was extensive before, should have been checked and limited by this new connexion ; that the assembly of the States General must of necessity sacrifice the interests of the acquired possession to the prevailing influence of the governing country ; and that they, previously free from burthens, should be made to pay heavy imposts to relieve the debt of Holland. In none of these points of view can Ireland claim the dissolution of the Union. She is the lesser, and not the larger territory ; the sphere of her commerce has been enlarged by her alliance with England ; although, by the operation of inevitable circumstances, her local manufactures have declined—an evil to be remedied by other measures than the breaking of the political compact ; the interests of the two countries are mutual and inseparable, and English prosperity never could have been promoted by the depression of Ireland ; and finally, the taxes of Ireland have not been increased, but diminished, by the Union. The other grounds of discontent in Belgium are still more inapplicable to the argument. Ireland cannot complain that her old institutions have been abolished to make way for novelties ; that her language has been proscribed to admit a foreign tongue ; that her national customs, and the associations connected with them, have been wantonly outraged ; nor can she refer to any period of time when she was subjected to any other country, to which she now desires to be re-united. In all these particulars, Ireland is very differently circumstanced. She could not subsist by herself, nor could she form any other alliance so beneficial or so natural. When she had a Parliament of her own, it betrayed her. An independent Parliament would now be less powerful than ever, because England is more influential. It would be but the mockery of representation, and the Irish people would speedily seek the resumption of a system, which a few demagogues, for the sake of a pernicious popularity, busy themselves in defaming.—*Atlas.*

ARRIVAL OF TALLEYRAND.

On Friday, Prince Talleyrand and suite landed at Dover from his Majesty's mail packet Crusader, from Calais.

Every honour was paid, salutes fired, and sentries placed at the hotel doors.

PRUSSIA.

The King of Prussia is resolved to defend his Rhenish provinces to the last extremity, and will not interfere with France, unless she prove the aggressor. The Royal proclamation on this subject, by Prince William of Prussia, breathes a very firm and decided spirit.

ITINERANT AUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your paper, to offer a few observations in reference to the letter of a Free Trader, published in the *Mail* of the 22d instant. I pass over his dissertation on auctions, together with his quotation from Dr. Franklin ; that great and good man lived and wrote for the benefit of mankind, and the individual who has taken an active part in decrying the sales alluded to, is actuated by no other motive than to render a good to his fellow-citizens. The Free Trader inquires, whether non-residents should be allowed to effect sales in Waterford ? My reply is, CERTAINLY NOT, if such sales be injurious to the resident shopkeeper. With the wholesale trader I do not interfere. On that subject, I for the present remain silent. I am not a shopkeeper, nor am I self-interested in a discussion of this nature. Were I not deeply impressed with the conviction that a great injustice is practised on the shopkeepers by encouraging itinerant retailers, I would not be disposed to obtrude myself on the public notice. In the address, published by me, to the Citizens of Waterford, I endeavoured to appeal to their reason —to their sympathy—and to their sense of justice. That address has met the approbation of every good citizen ; it breathes a spirit of charity to the poor, and the industrious ; and if it hold out the language of intimidation, that course was suggested by the opinion, that the families alluded to could not be restrained by any just remonstrance. The threat held out I will fulfil ; already I have prepared the plan of my work ; I am furnished with ample materials, and nothing will prevent my giving it publicity, but the total extinction amongst us of this unjust system of trade. Subjoined I beg to send you my prospectus.* In my useful undertaking, I beg the co-operation of every good family, and even those persons who have hitherto evinced but little sympathy with the public ; I trust they will be convinced after reading this letter, that the encouragement they have given to strangers, if persevered in, must ultimately prove disastrous to the prosperity of the trade of Waterford.

But, Mr. Editor, to recur to the inquiry, whether non residents should be allowed to effect sales in Waterford ? To this inquiry my answer is above given. The hand-bills published are the record of my opinions. Is not the trade possessed by the shopkeeper essential to the happiness of the city ? Does not that trade depend upon Waterford for its existence ? Could the citizens subsist but for that trade ? These are startling interrogatories for those who defend itinerant sales. It is not only our duty to support the trade of Waterford, but justice to ourselves and to our fellow-citizens, demands that we should discourage sternly and perseveringly every system calculated to impair its prosperity. Does not the shopkeeper pay rent, support his family, contribute to the support of our charities, employ servants, pay clerks, and support the numerous other appendages of his trade in Waterford ? Does he not support our markets, and expend his money amongst our tradesmen and labourers ? Does not mutual support and mutual exchange daily occur between citizen and citizen ? and as they support each other, so will their prosperity and happiness be perpetuated. Distress may arise through causes over which we have no controul ; but one class of the citizens should not be instrumental in the destruction of the other, their study should be to promote the happiness and advancement of each other, and the man who acts not on this principle should be regarded as an enemy to the community. In the reign of James, England was infested with itinerant traders—a free trader, in the person of Alderman Cocker, of London, gave these persons all the support that he could command—after two years of confusion between the shopkeepers and the free traders, trade so miserably languished, that the King published a proclamation, anno 1617, forbidding " INTRUDING INTERLOPERS" those advantages which his own people should enjoy, upon pain of his high displeasure, and of such punishment as the Court of Star Chamber should deem it expedient to inflict ; and specially charged said Chamber with the execution of his Royal pleasure therein. The Italians have a proverb, " he that would improve Italy must destroy Milan"—so the itinerant venders have a proverb, " *he that would improve himself must destroy a city.*" Edward IV. in the year 1406, prohibited the introduction of " retailing strangers," and made the city flourish in trade. Your correspondent, Mr. Editor, must have had these historical incidents in his recollection when he alleged, that " not to tolerate itinerant trades would be to give a monopoly to the local merchant, and bring us back to a most Gothic age of barbarity—to shut us up from distant or neighbouring visiters—and to set about rebuilding Reginald's Tower ! Mortimer's Castle ! and all the other fortresses and fortifications to be traced in this city." He says, " such a prohibition would be barbarous," very barbarous indeed, to cherish and support our own fellow-citizens, and to discourage men who have no character to support, and whose system of life is opposed to the interests of the useful shopkeeper and the fair trader. As to monopoly, it is indeed a mean apology for the sales in question. Why, such is the state of competition in Waterford, that our shopkeepers are with much difficulty enabled to support their establishments. They are a class of men whose worth and integrity have never been questioned ; and to use the language of your correspondent, " while they adhere to fair principles of competition, they ought to be supported." I conclude from the following passage of the Free Trader, that while he deprecates the threat held out in the hand bills published, yet either such threat has had a salutary effect on his mind, or the appeal made to his better feelings has not been made in vain. " Were I," he says, " about to purchase, I would always give a preference to a fellow-citizen above a stranger, could he supply me with the article I wanted, even though at a somewhat higher price ; I would pay the difference cheerfully, because the profit would go to a fellow-citizen, and because the difference would be fully compensated to me in the satisfaction and confidence I should feel in dealing with a resident. But I would leave trade free, and having offered my advice, leave others to act according to their own judgment." The Free Trader is exceedingly amiable ; he would advise, but no more. Does he not know that remonstrance with some is vain ? Nothing but public exposure will deter them from evil ; and so much do I differ with the Free Trader, that where I find clods to have no effect, I always try what virtue there is in stones. The Free Trader will excuse my not adverting to other parts of his letter. Now that the schoolmaster is abroad, I regard them too vulgar for notice. He may intend well, but he has neither sufficient judgment to give, nor sufficient talent to express opinions on matters relating to the public interest.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
CIVIS.

Waterford, Sept. 24, 1830.

* Note by the Editor. We beg leave to omit this—as beside the question at issue.

REPLY OF THE PARISIANS TO THE EDINBURGH RESOLUTIONS.

We have great pleasure in laying before our readers the following letter, which has been received by the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, from M. Odillon Barrot, Prefect of the Seine, and in that capacity the official organ of the city of Paris, in acknowledgment of the resolution of the public meeting at which his Lordship so ably presided :—

" Prefecture of the department of the Seine,

" To the Lord Provost of the city of Edinburgh.

" Sir—It is with a lively feeling of gratitude, that I receive, for the city of Paris, the felicitations which you address to it, in the name of the learned and illustrious city of Edinburgh.

" The events of 1814 brought back amongst us a dynasty destitute of nationality, of knowledge, of sympathy with the generations which it was about to govern. For sixteen years the old and the new civilizations were therefore at war ; but this violent state necessarily could not last.

" A day arrived when the restored dynasty, incorrigible in its pride, determined to restrain by force a civilization which overwhelmed it on all sides. Instantly every citizen descended armed to the market place, and there defended his rights under the fire of the cannon. Now, this people is free and that dynasty is deposed.

" Our revolution has remained free from every stain, because it was prepared by the progress of public instruction and of civilization. It is pleasant to think, that the spectacle which we have just offered to the world, will redound to the advantage of liberty. We shall have avenged her of many insults ; it will be now known that the blood of re-actions has not flowed in her cause.

" May knowledge be diffused more and more throughout the world, since it carries with it so salutary an influence ! Your population, one of the most enlightened of Europe and which is for that very reason one of the most irreproachable, cannot but applaud this wish.

" I am proud, Sir, to be at this moment, by the elevated magisterial office with which the revolution has invested me, the organ of the inhabitants of Paris to communicate with your generous city. Be pleased to receive the expression of our warm gratitude and our deep sympathy. Yes ! we have fought for true freedom, since our conduct on these three great days has received such honourable approbation.

" Accept, Sir, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.

" The Prefect of the Seine,
" ODILLON BARROT.

" At the Hotel de Ville of Paris,
Sept. 9, 1830.

" Mr. William Allan, Provost of the City of Edinburgh."

In consequence of information received by the Kilkenny city authorities, the high and sub-constables were on the " look out" on Monday last for a gang of coiners, who were expected to pass through this city that evening from the fair of Bennett's bridge. The constables succeeded in apprehending eleven persons (seven men and four women) and lodged them in gaol. They were subsequently examined before the magistrates, and were all discharged except two, upon one of whom were found some counterfeit sovereigns. The entire gang consisted of 28 persons, the principal of whom is, we regret to say, still at large. A parcel, containing £5 5s in counterfeit half crowns, was picked up by a carman in the street on Tuesday morning, which it is supposed was dropped by one of the party on his way to the Mayor's office for examination. The sovereigns and half crowns, although badly executed, were still sufficiently well done to deceive the country people.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

LAW CALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, October 15 ; Lismore, 18.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, October 18 ; Thomastown, 25.

County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, October 15 ; Ross, 21.

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