Robert A Fleury

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. IX.—No. 864. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1831. Price 6d.

TUITION.

WANTS a Situation as TUTOR or ASSISTANT in a School, a Young Man, qualified to instruct in CLASSICS, also the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and the usual branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION, or who would devote a few hours daily in attendance on private families.

Any communication left at the Mail Office, Waterford (if by letter, post paid,) addressed to J. D. N., shall be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM BRADLEY, CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, QUAY,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal and decided patronage he has obtained during the many years he has been in business. He takes this occasion of informing them, that he has laid in a very Superior and Extensive Stock of HONDURAS and SPANISH MAHOGANY direct from the English Market, and particularly selected by himself. He has also engaged a LONDON FOREMAN of experience and ability, in addition to which with his own personal attention, he flatters himself that he will execute any orders he may be favoured with in such a superior manner and on such terms as to secure their future favour and support.

N.B.—Funerals supplied on the shortest notice.

Waterford, Nov. 18, 1831.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS, it appears from the report of the Medical Commissioners, recently sent down by the Government to Sunderland to inquire into the nature of the Epidemic Disease now prevailing in that town, that there is too much reason to believe it is identified with the Asiatic, or Continental Cholera, I feel it to be my duty to convene a Meeting of the Magistrates of the County of Waterford, for the purpose of enabling them, in their collective capacity, to consider of and adopt such measures as may appear to them best calculated to prevent the spread of this malady in their respective Districts, should it unhappily extend its progress to this part of the United Kingdom, and with this object I take occasion earnestly to request your attendance at the COURT HOUSE of DUNGARVAN, on THURSDAY, the First of December, at ONE o'Clock, p.m.

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant,

H. VILLIERS STUART,

Lieutenant.

Dromana, Nov. 22, 1831.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, FOR THE TERM OF 999 YEARS,

THE PREMISES in JOHN-STREET, with an extensive front to Beresford street, and Garden in the rere thereof, as formerly held by the Reverend RALPH HAWTREY. Proposals in writing to be made to Edward Power, Esq. Newtown, Tramore: and Duplicates, post paid, to Wm. Hill, Esq. Donnybrook, Doneraile.

N.B.—Patrick Hanly, in John street, will shew the premises.

Nov. 8, 1831.

LODGINGS IN DUBLIN, ADJOINING HOME'S HOTEL,

AT 6s PER WEEK.

☞ When you arrive in town inquire at the Office of said Hotel.

OAK WOOD FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD, MOUNTBOLTON WOOD, PRINCIPALLY OAK,

ABOUT FIFTY YEARS' GROWTH,

CONTAINING 75 Acres late Irish Plantation Measure, or thereabouts, situated on the verge of the river Suir, on the County Waterford side, within four miles of Carrick on Suir, and nine of Waterford. Sufficient time for cutting, and any other accommodation which a solvent purchaser may require, will be afforded. The purchaser will be declared as soon as the value is offered.

Written proposals (if by letter, post paid) will be received by Captain Bolton, 7th Dragoon Guards, Canterbury; or by John Hackett, Esq. Mount Prospect, Waterford.

October 22, 1831.

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

Only two thirds of the premium to be paid, the remainder to be deducted from the sum assured.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, CORNHILL, AND 43, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DIRECTORS,

The Honorable William Fraser, Chairman.

Colonel Lushington, M.P. Deputy Chairman.

Foster Reynold, Esq.	C. W. Hallett, Esq.
William Pratt, Esq.	Sir James Gambier,
John Kymer, Esq.	Wm. Edmond Ferrers, Esq.
Francis Kemble, Esq.	Thomas Fenn, Esq.
Captain Harris, M.P.	G. Farren, Esq. Resident Director.

Physician—Dr. Ferguson.

Surgeons—H. Mayo, Esq., F.R.S. and T. Callaway, Esq.

LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole life.

The following are selected from the even rates:

AGE.	WH. LIFE.	7 YEARS.	AGE.	WH. LIFE	7 YEARS.
20	1 11 9	0 17 1	40	2 17 1	1 10 8
30	2 2 0	1 2 10	50	4 2 0	2 1 7

ALTERNATIVE.

One third of the premium may be left unpaid to be deducted from the sum assured, on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent. endorsed on the Policy.

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM.

A man at 30 instead of £2 2s. for every year of life—may pay £1 8s. 7d. per annum for the first 7 years, £1 15s. 1d. per annum for a further 7 years, and £3 0s. 11d. for every year of life after.

This scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity, for leases for lives, in which very low rates for so long a period as 14 years will be found highly advantageous.

INSURANCE ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

Parties having a fixed or variable interest in the lives of others may have a general admission of interest on the policy.

VOYAGES AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

Persons voyaging or residing abroad, Masters, Supercargoes, and others, insured for the whole of life or for a specific voyage.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE.

Officers insured against all risks, for an even premium, or enrolled at a future period, on payment of an annual fee.

PREGNANCY, DELICATE HEALTH, AND OLD AGE.

Females need not appear: the rates for diseases are moderate, and Policies are granted to persons of advanced age.

Proposals for Assurances will be received, and all particulars furnished on application to

MICHAEL MORTIMER,

Solicitor, Waterford.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford.—30, Mountaincastle.

County Tipperary.—28, Williams, Borisoleigh, 28, Roscrea.

County Kilkenny.—30, Fiddown.

County Wexford.—26, Gorey: 30 Ballyeanow, Killinick.

County Limerick.—28, Bruff: 30, Court and Curraheen.

SICK POOR.

The Treasurer has received the following donations:—From R. S. Carew, Esq., by Captain Newport, £3; from Jacob Penrose, Esq., a dispute at the Court of Conscience, 9s 6d.

TRINITARIAN ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

Thomas Fogarty, treasurer, acknowledges a donation of £2 from R. S. Carew Esq.

The following sums have been remitted to the Managing Committee, in aid of the subscription for the prevention of Cholera Morbus:—

H. Villiers Stuart, Esq. per Rev. J. Sheehan....	£5
William Christmas, Esq................	1
Nicholas Power, Esq. Faithlegg	5
Wm. Morris Reade, Esq. Rossenarra, per Archdeacon Kennedy	1
Shapland Carew Morris, Esq. per ditto	3
John Congreve, Esq. per Dean Lee..............	4

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—Nov. 24.

Consols, 3 per cent..................	82¼
Gov. Stock, 3½ per Cent	89½
Ditto reduced	89¼ 9
Ditto (new)	89¼¼
Gov. Debentures, 3½ per Cent	84⅞
Bank Stock	209½
Grand Canal Debentures, 6 per cent.....	82¾
Ditto, 4 per cent	56½
Grand Canal Stock....................	23¼

FURS, AT ONE-HALF THEIR USUAL PRICES!

GREAT AND EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS AT THE WATERFORD COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

CARROLL AND GREAVES

EARNESTLY solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of this and the adjoining Counties, to their present incredible variety of Goods, the greater part of which has been selected by one of the Firm in England, within the last fortnight, and, owing to the present depressed state of trade in that country, affords to them an opportunity of offering the undermentioned Goods at one-half of their real value:—

Coloured and Black Silks, Plain and Figured Sarcenets, Persians, &c.; Thibet Shawls, Mantilets, and Scarfs; British, French, and Zamora Merinos; Chally Crape Dresses, &c.: India Crape, Figured Gauze, Batiste and Shawl Dresses: Black and Coloured Velvets; Chally and Canton Crape Shawls; Plain and Coloured Rockspun ditto; Black Bombazines and Crapes; Gauze, Batiste, Blond, Canton Crape, and Figured and Plain Silk Handkerchiefs; Feathers, Flowers, and Black Silk Fringes; French Silk Plushes; French Black and Coloured Satins; Crape Aerophanes Gauzes; French, Satin and Gauze Ribbons: Gossamer Gauzes and Gauze Veils: Gauze and Crape Scarfs: Black Silk Handkerchiefs: India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs: Black Silk Stocks: Travelling and Hunting Cravats: Cloth and Imitation Skin Caps: Gold Embroidered Velvet Belts.

HABERDASHERY,

(For the Trade and to Retail.)

Cotton and Linen Tapes: Cotton Spools: Coloured and White Cotton Balls: Hair Pins: Pins in paper and packages: Hooks and Eyes: Cotton and Silk Ribbon Wire: Boss French Cotton: Silk and Worsted Braids: Cotton and Silk Ferritts: Foundation Muslins: Buckrams: Willows: Stay and Flannel Bindings: Cotton, Worsted, and Silk Laces: Purse, Floss and Coloured Silks: Needles: Bobbins: Waddings: Pasteboards: Plain and Fancy Ribbons: Cotton Velvets: Cotton and Silk Ribbon Velvets: Cotton Cords; Umbrellas: Gilt Buttons, Twists, &c.

LACES,

(For the Trade and to Retail.)

Bobbin, Grecian, and Blond Nets: Ditto in Blond: Quillings and Laces: Thread Laces: Edgings and Footings; Cotton Edgings: Lisle and English Black Lace Veils: Lace Collars: Habit Shirts, &c.

FURS.

Muffs, Tippets, Pelireens, and Boas, in immense variety.

FANCY GOODS.

Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink; Fancy, Work, and Dressing-boxes, for gentlemen and ladies: Desks of every description of wood: Travelling Cases, Ne plus Cases: Tea Caddies, Card Boxes, Pocket Books, and Nite Cases: Silk Purses: Shaking Figures; Glass Candle Shades: Pastile Burners: Glove Boxes: Boxes of Perfume: Cigars and Cigar Cases: Tortoiseshell, Ivory, and German rich cut Combs: Pearl Paper Cutters: Clothes, Hair, Gum, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes: Gilt Buckles and Snaps: Bullion and [illegible] Watch Guards: French Garters: Papers and Stands; [illegible] Games: French Slippers: Wax and Dutch Dolls: Backgammon Boxes: Playing Cards: Musical Boxes: [illegible] Leather Suspenders: French Hair [illegible] ing Sticks: Scotch Snuff Boxes, with a variety of [illegible] ney Ornaments, and other Fancy Goods, &c.

MUSLINS AND DRAPERY.

Cambric, Crossbars, Book, Jaconet, Mull, and Striped Muslins; French and Scotch Cambric, Lawns, Calicoes, Linens; English Printed Calicoes, Ginghams, Batesby, Nankinetts, Nankeens, Flannels, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid and Woodstock Gloves, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Berlin Gloves, Cotton Caps, with a variety of every article in the line.

Fancy Soaps and Perfumes in immense variety; Genuine Eau de Cologne in cases.

The above STOCK being purchased for CASH, and a small Profit and quick return being their object, they are determined that no House shall undersell them in any article they offer to the Public.

☞ COLOURED and BLACK SILKS, from 2s per yard.

Yard wide BOBBIN NETS, from 5d per yard.—Large size GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, from 2s 8d each.

FAMILY MOURNING—FUNERALS supplied.

TWO respectable YOUTHS wanted as APPRENTICES.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, Nov. 26.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	94 0	to 97 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	36 6	to 00 0
Wheat, per brl.	25 0	..32 0	Pork, scalded,	33 0	..35 6
Oats, ditto,	10 6	..11 3	Heads, do	18 0	..19 0
Barley, ditto,	14 0	..16 3	Offal, do.	14 0	..15 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	12 0	..13 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 2	.. 6 3
Flour, per bag,			Beef, per lb.	0 4	.. 0 5
2ds,	34 0	..36 0	Mutton, do.	0 5	.. 0 6
3ds,	26 0	..30 0	Veal, do.	0 3½	.. 0 6
4ths,	14 0	..20 0	Potatoes, per 14lb.	0 2½	.. 0 3½
Indian Corn, do.	18 0	..20 0	Coals, Newport,	3 0	.. 3 4
Meal, do.	18 0	..20 0	Swansea,	3 0	.. 0 0
Rice, per cwt.	00 0	..00 0			

Our corn markets for the last few days were not as well supplied as usual, owing, we presume, to the continued rain during the greater part of the week. The wheat trade is rather dull, however there is scarcely any alteration in prices, prime samples, millers' quality, bringing 29s to 30s per barrel: shipping wheat rated yesterday at 25s to 28s, and white lammas 31s to 32s per barrel. Oats and barley are rather steady, the former at 10s 6d to 11s 3d per barrel, the latter at 14s to 16s 6d per do. Oatmeal, by wholesale, £11 to £11 10s per ton—by retail 12s to 13s per cwt. In flour there is no alteration from last quotations. Butter is in good supply, and the demand fair: it rated yesterday at 94s to 96s per cwt, for some prime lots 97s were freely given. For one lot of 50 firkins from the county Tipperary, 98s were offered and refused, the owner expecting a higher price at this day's market. Weighed on Wednesday 102, Thursday 105, yesterday 108 firkins. Bacon pigs are rather on the decline, 36s 6d per cwt. were given yesterday, but it is thought there will be a further reduction in the price to day. Scalded pork supports last quoted prices, viz., 33s to 35s 6d per cwt.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. d.
Two-penny	0 11 0	1 0 4	1 5 4
Four-penny	1 6 0	2 1 1	2 11 0
Six-penny	2 1 1	3 1 6	4 1 4

Clonmel, November 23.—Millers' wheat obtained 1s 6d to 1s 6½d per stone, and oats 9½d. Bacon pigs, from 34s to 35s 6d per cwt. Butter 94s per cwt.

Wexford, Nov. 22.—Wheat, 28s 0d to 31s 9d; barley, 14s 0d to 17s 6d; oats, 9s 0d to 11s 6d; beans, 18s 6d to —s; butter, 72s to 94s per cwt. Potatoes, 2d to 2½d per st.; Coals, Newport, 15s to 16s; Wigan, 20s per ton. Beef, 3d to 5d; mutton, 3d to 5d per lb.

ASSIZE OF BREAD AT WEXFORD.

	Twopenny.	Fourpenny.	Sixpenny.
WHITE.	15oz. 0dr.	1lb. 15oz. 0dr.	2lb. 14oz. 5dr.
HOUSEHOLD.	1lb. 4oz. 4dr.	2lb 8oz. 5dr.	3lb. 12oz. 7dr.

The baker's name is to appear legibly on all loaves made for sale, and to be sufficiently baked and good weight, otherwise they will be seized. Mixed bread is prohibited.

Enniscorthy, Nov. 22.—Wheat, 29s to 31s—prime millers, 31s 6d; barley 15s 6d to 16s 11d; oats, 9s to 11s butter, 96s.

Dublin Market Note, for the Week ending Friday, Nov. 18.

	From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
2299 Wheat, per brl. 20 stone	20 0	34 0	30 6
277 Bere, do. 16 do.	13 0	13 0	00 0
511 Barley, do. 16 do.	14 6	17 0	15 1
4410 Oats, do. 14 do.	10 6	16 0	11 3
9371 Flour, per cwt.	6 0	22 0	0 0
569 Oatmeal, per do. 8 do.	10 0	16 0	12 1
Sold to Bakers only.			
14565 Cwt. of Flour	14 0	23 0	18 11½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 45s 0d per sack of 20 stone

Receipts of Flour ..13326 } 1st, from 21s 0d to 22s 0d
Sales .... 9371 } 2d, from 14s 0d to 20s 0d
3d, from 6s 0d to 10s 0d

Price of Bread—Ensuing Week.

Quartern Loaf 8½d

Half-quartern ditto 4¼d

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Nov. 22.—Though the quantity of new wheat on show at this morning's market was very moderate, an advance of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs so checked the demand, that several parcels were left over, and the trade ended dull.

London Corn Exchange, Nov. 21.—The wheat trade is exceedingly dull and heavy this morning, and a reduction of 1s 6d per quarter may be quoted in fine wheat from the prices of this day week, but the inferior sorts could not be disposed of without a much larger reduction in price. The supply of barley continues to be very great, and finest qualities may be quoted full 2s per quarter cheaper, and other descriptions 3s, with a large quantity remaining unsold. The oat trade is likewise very heavy. There is no alteration in beans, peas, or other articles of grain, from last week's quotation.

November 23.—The arrivals being again considerable, little or no business was doing, and prices are nominally the same as on Monday;—Arrivals—English, wheat, 4,561; Irish, 3,653; English barley, 13,174; Foreign, 2,375; English oats, 1,386; Irish, 8,458.

Printing at Madagascar.—A printing press has been introduced at Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, by the missionaries, who are actively engaged in printing a translation of the Bible into the Malagassee language. Four of the natives are sufficiently versed in the business to act as compositors, while the press work is executed by two more, and several others aid in correcting the press.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Wit and women, like wine and music, are best apart.—*Drawing Room Scrap Book.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

23d—Lovely, (cruiser), Combe, Dartmouth, pipe clay—Mary, Massy, Newhaven, ballast—George the 4th, Hollis, Cowes, ditto.

24th—Eliza, Fowler, Placentia, fish and oil—Gipsy, (steamer), Keay, Liverpool, m. goods.

SAILED,

22d, 23d, and 24th—None.

Wind—S.S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

The Sisters, Pitt, from Wexford, at Richibucto, after a heavy passage of 51 days—all well. On 27th Sept., in lat. 40. 55. N., lon. 43. 50. W. spoke H.M. Brig Meredith.

The *Francis and Mary*, Grandy, from Waterford, in ballast, arrived at Quebec on the 8th of October.

The Meridian, of London, was lost on the 30th of August, off the N.E. bar of Sable Island, Nova Scotia. The mate kept a better reckoning than the master, and warned him of their proximity to land. The master, however, persisted in keeping the vessel on the same course, when she struck. The crew remained in a state of the greatest anxiety until the next morning, when they took to the boat. The tackles had not been cut away more than a minute, when the boat swamped, and the master and one of the men were drowned; the mate and five others swam for and succeeded in reaching the wreck, when they were taken off by a boat from the shore. The vessel and cargo are totally lost.

Wreck of the Jean, of Kirkcudbright.—On Friday morning, the 4th inst. a vessel was observed off Peel Castle, apparently under bare poles. The boatmen of Peel, to whom there is much credit due, lost no time in going out to her assistance, though the sea was running mountains high; but before they got any distance out, the vessel disappeared. In a short time the crew, three in number, were making towards the bay in their own yawl, and with the assistance of the boatmen they got safe to Peel harbour. She proved to be the Jean, of Kirkcudbright, Robert Hill, master, laden with wheat from Belfast, for Liverpool. She sprang a leak during the night, and her pumps choked—she went down so suddenly that the crew with difficulty got the boat out.—*Manks Sun.*

BIRTH.

On the 20th instant, at his house in Hume street, Dublin, the lady of the Rev. R. H. Wall, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at the Glebe House, Belturbet, the lady of the Rev. Henry Lefroy, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Friends' Meeting House, Waterford, Edward Walpole, of Dublin, Esq. to Sarah Robinson, eldest daughter of Wm. White, Esq. King street.

On the 19th instant, William Armstrong, Esq. of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of John Thomas, Esq., Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

On Tuesday, at Killarney, John Thomas Devitt, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Alicia Moynahan, niece to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P.

At Eyam, Mr. R. Frost, aged 65, to Miss Margaret Morton, aged 18. When at the altar, the minister came to that part of the ceremony where the ring is placed on the finger of the bride, the bridegroom seized her hand, in an ecstacy of joy, and exclaimed—"All is over now: no longer Peggy Morton, but Mrs. Frost."

DIED.

On Thursday, at the Ladies' Apartments, Church-yard, Mrs. Foley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Foley, of Stradbally, in this county.

At Wexford, Mr. John Doyle, grocer, from an attack of apoplexy.

At Passage West, Cork, at an advanced age, Dr. Charles Frazer.

Richard Bell, of the Society of Friends, who much improved the muslin bleach in the North of Ireland.

In his 25th year, Henry, eldest son of Richard Palmer, Esq. of Ivy Hall, county Tipperary.

On Friday last, at Liverpool, Capt. C. F. Barton, of his Majesty's 24th regiment.

On the 18th instant, at Sallymount, Elizabeth, relict of the late Jeremiah Keller, Esq., Barrister at Law.

At Algiers, lately, in consequence of wounds received in service with the army in Africa, Tristram de Montholon, son of the General of that name who followed Napoleon to St. Helena. He was only 19 years of age.

On the 30th October, at Nice, in consequence of a contusion received by the upsetting of a carriage, Madame Masclet, aged 77, wife of Le Chevalier Masclet, French Consul at that place, and lately in the same capacity at Liverpool.

THE ARMY.

The army in Ireland is ordered to be confined to barracks, and no washing allowed out, should Cholera Morbus unfortunately visit this country.

The 56th Regiment were attacked by Cholera Morbus while at the Mauritius, and lost but twelve men.

The Service Companies of the 85th or King's Light Infantry, under command of Colonel Warburton, landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday from his Majesty's ships Kent and Madagascar, after arriving from Malta, and were immediately joined by the Reserve Companies, under the command of Major Mannsell in that garrison.

Lieutenant Burrows, 36th Regiment, is appointed to the Recruiting Department in England, and is stationed at Salisbury.

The Court of Inquiry sitting on Col. Bereton, at Bristol, is a close one. The members of the Court are—Major General Sir Charles Dalbiac, President; Col. Ferguson, 52d, Lieut. Col. Lord Loughborough, 9th Lancers, Lieut. Colonel Sir Edward Miles, 89th, and Major Walcott.

Several of the 66th Regiment in Canada have deserted into the United States, some have been retaken, and Colonel Nicol gives £5 for the apprehension of every deserter.

LAW KALENDAR.

Michaelmas Term—Began Nov. 3; Sat 7; Ends 28.

Waterford City Sessions—Dec. 16.

County Wexford Sessions—Jan. 2, Gorey; 6, Wexford.

County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, Jan. 9—Cashel, 13.

LONDON—Tuesday, Nov. 22.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST POLITICAL UNIONS.

(From the Gazette.)

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM REX.

Whereas certain of our subjects in different parts of our kingdom have recently promulgated plans for voluntary associations, under the denomination of Political Associations, to be composed of separate bodies, with various divisions and subdivisions, under leaders with a gradation of ranks and authority, and distinguished by certain badges, and subject to the general controul and desire of a superior Committee or Council, for which associations no warrant has been given by us, or by any appointed by us, on their behalf. And whereas, according to the plans so promulgated as aforesaid, a power appears to be assumed of acting independently of the civil magistrates, calling upon them to be enrolled as constables, the individuals composing such associations are bound, in [illegible] the [illegible] of our subjects, to yield obedience [illegible] whereas such associations so constituted [illegible] [illegible] command, are obviously incompatible with the faithful performance of this duty, at variance with the acknowledged principles of the constitution, and subversive of the authority with which we are invested, as the supreme head of the State, for the protection of the public peace; and whereas we are determined to maintain against all encroachments on our Royal power, those just prerogatives of the crown which have been given to us for the preservation of the peace and order of society, and for the general advantage and security of our loyal subjects:

"We do therefore think it our bounden duty, with and by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal proclamation, declaring all such associations so constituted and appointed as aforesaid, to be unconstitutional and illegal, and earnestly warning and enjoining all our subjects to abstain from entering into such unauthorised combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this twenty first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in the second year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE MURDERED ITALIAN BOY.

On Saturday the body of the poor ill-fated lad was exhumated, for the purpose of being exhibited to an Italian, named Agustine Bruin, an itinerant musician, in whose service the deceased had been for some time. On the body being raised from the grave, in the burial-ground belonging to St. Paul's, Covent Garden, (in Cleveland-street,) and the lid of the coffin being opened, the instant he saw the features of the murdered boy, he exclaimed—"*Mon pauvre garçon!*" He had no doubt of the identity of the boy, and appeared to be deeply affected. He stated that the poor boy's name was Carlo Ferrari, and the lad got his living for some time by perambulating the streets of London with little natural curiosities, which were supplied to him for the purpose of exhibition. The painful ceremony of disinterring the corpse and examining it being over, it was again consigned to the earth. Subsequent to this proceeding, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Corder, and Mr. Cribb, the Foreman of the Coroner's Inquest which sat on the body of the deceased, proceeded to the premises lately occupied by Bishop, in Nova Scotia gardens, Bethdal green. After a minute search, they made such discoveries as filled them with horror, and confirmed, in the most conclusive manner, the horrid, and, it is added, murderous traffic in which the parties have been engaged. The disclosures were such as to lead to a belief that the most appalling crimes have been for a long period committed, and that a system of murder has been carried on, which, when fully made known, will produce the most terrific sensation in the public mind. After some conversation, it was arranged that the prisoners should be brought up on Monday, at twelve o'clock, to Bow street, for which purpose directions were given. It is believed that the case will present features infinitely more dreadful than those which attended the detection of the notorious Burke, in Edinburgh.

On Saturday, two police constables went to Bishop's residence, provided with tools to make a search. On digging up a part of the garden, they discovered the following articles:—A blue jacket, black trowsers, shirt, blue coatee, old frieze trowsers, and a striped waistcoat, with stains of blood on the collar. The constables immediately went to Mrs. King, who, it was stated on the examination at the Police-office, had seen an Italian boy near Bishop's house, on Thursday, the 3d (the day before the body was taken to Guy's Hospital and offered for sale, and left there for the night), and asked her if she could describe the boy's dress; and she said he had on a blue coat, cut something in the "quaker fashion," with a straight collar. The sensation excited by the discovery amongst several of the neighbouring inhabitants who had assembled was most powerful.

In the course of the day, Higgins took two of Bishop's children from Shoreditch workhouse, and placed them in safe custody. The youngest about five years old, told a neighbour's child that he had got some nice *white mice* at home, and that his father had broken up the cage to light the fire with. Thus the matter rests at present.—*London Sunday Paper.*

BOW-STREET, MONDAY.

The avenues of the office, and the street itself, were crowded beyond all precedent. An additional force of the police constables was on duty to prevent any obstruction to the ingress or egress at the office. The prisoners were brought to the office before the usual hour to prevent any expression of popular feeling, but even with this precaution they were received with loud yells from those who had at this early hour assembled.

Margaret King sworn—The witness repeated her former evidence as to seeing an Italian boy near Nova Scotia Gardens, and added, I do not recollect any part of the boy's dress except a blue jacket, or short coat. He appeared shabbily dressed; I did not observe whether he had a cap or a hat on; I cannot say what the cut of his coat was.

John King called and sworn—I am 10 years of age, and know I am bound to speak the truth. I am the son of the last witness, and remember my mother's washing day last Thursday fortnight. On that day I saw an Italian boy in the lane opposite Bird cage walk, and he had a sort of cage with him, with something in it, but I could not tell what. I wanted to go and see him, but my mother would not let me. He had a rough cap on, with a shade to it. It would take me half a minute to walk from where the [illegible] stood to Bishop's house. I had seen the boy before [illegible] was child with [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] that time at the house of Mr. Elliott, No. 2, Charles street, Drury lane. Witness saw the dead body of a boy on Saturday; but he could not identify the face. The hair, colour of the eyes, and also the size of the body corresponded with the description of the boy whom he had named. The *tout ensemble* agree.

Mr. Minshull—Ask the witness whether he can swear, to the best of his knowledge and belief that the body which he saw was that of Carlo Ferrair.

The interpreter having put the question, the witness replied that the features were so disfigured by decay, that he could not swear that the face was the same.

Mr. Thomas desired the interpreter to ask whether the witness remembered any warts on the left hand of the boy Carlo Ferrair.

The witness answered that the marks of identity on the hand were also obliterated by the green colour it had assumed.

Mr. Corder said, that although the witness had properly given his evidence with so much caution, he appeared to be satisfied in his own mind of the identity of the body, for almost ever since he saw it he had been crying.

Joseph Perragalli, the interpreter, was then sworn, and stated that he remembered a boy named Carlo Ferrair, who lived with his master about 18 months ago, at No. 2, Charles street, Drury lane. Witness examined the body of the deceased before the inquest took place, and was quite positive that it was the boy, Carlo Ferrair, whom he had so known. Witness saw him alive in the Quadrant, about 20 yards from the County Fire Office, about a month or five weeks ago. It was a very wet day, and the poor boy looked cold and miserable. He had his cage suspended from his neck. Witness had seen him about a week before in Portland place, and spoke to him then. He could not, however, describe the boy's dress on either occasion, which he accounted for by saying he was too much occupied with his own business to observe it. The box which the boy used to carry was divided into a cage, which used to turn round with the mice in it, and they slept in the box part.

Dr. Robinson—What opportunity had you for taking such particular notice of the boy as to be enabled to identify him after death?

Witness—I was present when the boy was bound over by the last witness to his new master, and had besides other opportunities of knowing the boy, for I was constantly at the house of his master.

In answer to another question, the witness gave it as his opinion that the fur of the cap produced was English, but that the leaf was of French manufacture. When the boy first came to this country, he wore a cap the leaf of which was similar to that of the cap now produced.

The evidence having arrived at this stage,

Mr. Corder said it was not intended to proceed further in the case that day.

Mr. Minshull then asked the prisoners if they wished to say any thing?

Bishop shook his head, saying, he had nothing to say then. The other prisoners also declined to say any thing.

They were then about to be removed from the bar, when

Mr. Thomas begged leave, before the prisoners were remanded, to request that Bishop and Williams might be placed at the bar alone, as he meant to charge them with another murder.

Mr. Minshull—Is it your wish, Mr. Thomas, that the other two prisoners should be removed from the bar before you make your charge?

Mr. Thomas—I am ready to make my charge in the presence of all four, but I have no wish that May and Shields should remain.

Mr. Minshull then directed Dodd, the gaoler, to remove May and Shields, and leave Bishop and Williams at the bar.

Mr. Thomas was then sworn, and stated, that he felt it his duty as a public officer, to charge John Bishop and James Williams, alias Head, with the murder of another boy, whose name for the present was unknown. He was in possession of some evidence at present, and expected much more.

Mr. Burnaby, the clerk, asked Mr. Thomas if he meant to produce any evidence now before the magistrates in support of the charge against the prisoners at the bar?

Mr. Thomas replied in the negative, and said he meant to charge the prisoners generally for the present, reserving the evidence which he had now in his possession, and that which he expected to receive for a future opportunity.

Mr. Minshull observed, that Mr. Thomas acted very properly, and directed the charge to be taken in general terms, as he wished it. The charge having been written down accordingly,

Mr. Minshull asked the prisoners if they wished to say any thing touching this charge?

Bishop answered—Nothing.

Mr. Minshull then informed the prisoners that they would be brought forward for re-examination on this and the other charge next Friday.

The prisoners were then removed in custody, strongly guarded.

A quarrel it appears, has taken place between Bishop and May. The latter accuses the former of having brought him into "the scrape:" and it is expected that this disagreement may lead to additional disclosures, should it be found consistent with the ends of justice to admit May as an evidence for the crown.

Extraordinary Freaks of a Horse.—An extraordinary circumstance occurred last week, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Alconbury-hill. Thursday the 3d inst., the Marquis of Bute drove up with four horses to change; as soon as the horses were taken from the carriage and turned down the yard, from some cause perfectly inexplicable, the off side leader in a moment turned rapidly round, and set off at full speed up to the road which leads from the turnpike to the inn, and in the most furious manner sprang from the centre of the road, over the paling and gravel walk into the shrubbery, clearing the fence; he then turned to the left, sprang over a small fir tree, galloped on the other side of the shrubbery nearly to the extremity of it, sprang over the paling into the road again, and made towards the carriage in which the Marquis and Marchioness were sitting and watching the extraordinary antics of the animal. The door being open at the north end of the house (three of the female servants having hastily run in for protection,) the horse entered the door, and the servants flew right and left out of the windows; he then continued his course up stairs, and entered the water closet, but drew back and sprang up to the top landing of the staircase; fortunately the doors into the bed rooms were shut. The poor animal then dropped down, and lay panting and trembling in a most singular manner. After some time they took the harness off him, and succeeded in liberating him as he lay. They then blindfolded him, raised him, turned him round, and led him down stairs in the most quiet manner possible. All the damage done was a few pales broken by his leap out of the shrubbery, in consequence of his shoulder catching the bole of a large fir tree, which lacerated his shoulder, and a small piece, not larger than half-a-crown, torn out of the stair carpeting.—*Stamford News.*

Death of the Widow of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—Last week the widow of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald died at her lodgings in the rue Richepanse. She was the daughter of the late Countess de Genlis, and after the melancholy fate of her first husband, married M. Pincaire, who survives her.—*French Paper.*

One of the legitimist journals in Paris has the following:—"Don Pedro arms against Portugal. Cain, what are you going to do to your brother?"

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. IX.—No. 864. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1831. PRICE 6d.

TUITION.

WANTS a Situation as TUTOR or ASSISTANT in a School, a Young Man, qualified to instruct in CLASSICS, also the FRENCH LANGUAGE, and the usual branches of an ENGLISH EDUCATION, or who would devote a few hours daily in attendance on private families.

Any communication left at the Mail Office, Waterford (if by letter, post paid,) addressed to J. D. N., shall be punctually attended to.

WILLIAM BRADLEY,
CABINET MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER, QUAY,

BEGS to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the liberal and decided patronage he has obtained during the many years he has been in business. He takes this occasion of informing them, that he has laid in a very Superior and Extensive Stock of HONDURAS and SPANISH MAHOGANY direct from the English Market, and particularly selected by himself. He has also engaged a LONDON FOREMAN of experience and ability, in addition to which with his own personal attention, he flatters himself that he will execute any orders he may be favoured with in such a superior manner and on such terms as to secure their future favour and support.

N.B.—Funerals supplied on the shortest notice.

Waterford, Nov. 18, 1831.

TO THE MAGISTRATES OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

GENTLEMEN,

WHEREAS, it appears from the report of the Medical Commissioners, recently sent down by the Government to Sunderland to inquire into the nature of the Epidemic Disease now prevailing in that town, that there is too much reason to believe it is identified with the Asiatic, or Continental Cholera, I feel it to be my duty to convene a Meeting of the Magistrates of the County of Waterford, for the purpose of enabling them, in their collective capacity, to consider of and adopt such measures as may appear to them best calculated to prevent the spread of this malady in their respective Districts, should it unhappily extend its progress to this part of the United Kingdom, and with this object I take occasion earnestly to request your attendance at the COURT HOUSE of DUNGARVAN, on THURSDAY, the First of December, at ONE o'Clock, p.m.

I have the honour, Gentlemen, to subscribe myself,
Your obedient servant,
H. VILLIERS STUART,
Lieutenant.

Dromana, Nov. 22, 1831.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 25TH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, FOR THE TERM OF 999 YEARS,

THE PREMISES in JOHN-STREET, with an extensive front to Beresford street, and Garden in the rere thereof, as formerly held by the Reverend RALPH HAWTREY. Proposals in writing to be made to Edward Power, Esq. Newtown, Tramore: and Duplicates, post paid, to Wm. Hill, Esq. Donnybrook, Doneraile.

N.B.—Patrick Hanly, in John street, will shew the premises.

Nov. 8, 1831.

LODGINGS IN DUBLIN,
ADJOINING HOME'S HOTEL,
AT 6s PER WEEK.

☞ When you arrive in town inquire at the Office of said Hotel.

OAK WOOD FOR SALE.

TO BE SOLD,
MOUNTBOLTON WOOD, PRINCIPALLY OAK,
ABOUT FIFTY YEARS' GROWTH,

CONTAINING 75 Acres late Irish Plantation Measure, or thereabouts, situated on the verge of the river Suir, on the County Waterford side, within four miles of Carrick on Suir, and nine of Waterford. Sufficient time for cutting, and any other accommodation which a solvent purchaser may require, will be afforded. The purchaser will be declared as soon as the value is offered.

Written proposals (if by letter, post paid) will be received by Captain Bolton, 7th Dragoon Guards, Canterbury; or by John Hackett, Esq. Mount Prospect, Waterford.

October 22, 1831.

A NEW FEATURE IN LIFE ASSURANCE.

Only two thirds of the premium to be paid, the remainder to be deducted from the sum assured.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.
70, CORNHILL, AND 43, PALL-MALL, LONDON.

DIRECTORS.

The Honorable William Fraser, Chairman.
Colonel Lushington, M.P. Deputy Chairman.

Foster Reynold, Esq. | C. W. Hallett, Esq.
William Pratt, Esq. | Sir James Gambier,
John Kymer, Esq. | Wm. Edmond Ferrers, Esq.
Francis Kemble, Esq. | Thomas Fenn, Esq.
Captain Harris, M.P. | G. Farren, Esq. Resident Director.

Physician—Dr. Ferguson.
Surgeons—H. Mayo, Esq., F.R.S. and T. Callaway, Esq.

LOWEST rates ever published, whether for a term or for the whole life.

The following are selected from the even rates:

AGE.	WH. LIFE.	7 YEARS.	AGE.	WH. LIFE	7 YEARS.
20	1 11 9	0 17 1	40	2 17 1	1 10 8
30	2 2 0	1 2 10	50	4 2 0	2 1 7

ALTERNATIVE.

One third of the premium may be left unpaid to be deducted from the sum assured, on a scale equal to interest at 4 per cent. endorsed on the Policy.

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREMIUM.

A man at 30 instead of £2 2s. for every year of life—may pay £1 8s. 7d. per annum for the first 7 years, £1 15s. 1d. per annum for a further 7 years, and £3 0s. 11d. for every year of life after.

This scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity, for leases for lives, in which very low rates, for so long a period as 14 years will be found highly advantageous.

INSURANCE ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS.

Parties having a fixed or variable interest in the lives of others may have a general admission of interest on the policy.

VOYAGES AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

Persons voyaging or residing abroad, Masters, Supercargoes, and others, insured for the whole of life or for a specific voyage.

NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE.

Officers insured against all risks, for an even premium, or enrolled at a future period, on payment of an annual fee.

PREGNANCY, DELICATE HEALTH, AND OLD AGE.

Females need not appear; the rates for diseases are moderate, and Policies are granted to persons of advanced age.

Proposals for Assurances will be received, and all particulars furnished on application to

MICHAEL MORTIMER,
Solicitor, Waterford.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford.—30, Mountaincastle.
County Tipperary.—28, Williams, Borisoleigh, 28, Roscrea.
County Kilkenny.—30, Fiddown.
County Wexford.—26, Gorey: 30 Ballycanow, Killinick.
County Limerick.—28, Bruff: 30, Coort and Curraheen.

SICK POOR.

The Treasurer has received the following donations:—From R. S. Carew, Esq., by Captain Newport, £3; from Jacob Penrose, Esq., a dispute at the Court of Conscience, 9s 6d.

TRINITARIAN ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

Thomas Fogarty, treasurer, acknowledges a donation of £2 from R. S. Carew Esq.

The following sums have been remitted to the Managing Committee, in aid of the subscription for the prevention of Cholera Morbus:—

H. Villiers Stuart, Esq. per Rev. J. Sheehan	£5
William Christmas, Esq.	1
Nicholas Power, Esq. Faithlegg	5
Wm. Morris Reade, Esq. Rossenarra, per Archdeacon Kennedy	1
Shapland Carew Morris, Esq. per ditto	3
John Congreve, Esq. per Dean Lee	4

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—Nov. 24.

Consols, 3 per cent.	82¼
Gov. Stock, 3½ per Cent	89¼
Ditto reduced	89¼ 9
Ditto (new)	89¼ [illegible]
Gov. Debentures, 3½ per Cent	84⅜
Bank Stock	209¼
Grand Canal Debentures, 6 per cent.	82⅜
Ditto, 4 per cent	56⅛
Grand Canal Stock	22¼

FURS, AT ONE-HALF THEIR USUAL PRICES!

GREAT AND EXTENSIVE IMPORTATIONS AT THE WATERFORD COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

CARROLL AND GREAVES

EARNESTLY solicit the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of this and the adjoining Counties, to their present incredible variety of Goods, the greater part of which has been selected by one of the Firm in England, within the last fortnight, and, owing to the present depressed state of trade in that country, affords to them an opportunity of offering the undermentioned Goods at one-half of their real value:—

Coloured and Black Silks, Plain and Figured Sarcenets, Persians, &c.; Thibet Shawls, Mantilets, and Scarfs; British, French, and Zamora Merinos; Chally Crape Dresses, &c.: India Crape, Figured Gauze, Batiste and Shawl Dresses: Black and Coloured Velvets; Chally and Canton Crape Shawls; Plain and Coloured Rockspun ditto; Black Bombazines and Crapes; Gauze, Batiste, Blond, Canton Crape, and Figured and Plain Silk Handkerchiefs; Feathers, Flowers, and Black Silk Fringes; French Silk Plushes; French Black and Coloured Satins; Crape Aerophanes Gauzes; French, Satin and Gauze Ribbons: Gossamer Gauzes and Gauze Veils: Gauze and Crape Scarfs: Black Silk Handkerchiefs: India Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs: Black Silk Stocks: Travelling and Hunting Cravats: Cloth and Imitation Skin Caps: Gold Embroidered Velvet Belts.

HABERDASHERY,
(For the Trade and to Retail.)

Cotton and Linen Tapes: Cotton Spoolls: Coloured and White Cotton Balls: Hair Pins: Pins in paper and packages: Hooks and Eyes: Cotton and Silk Ribbon Wire: Boss French Cotton: Silk and Worsted Braids: Cotton and Silk Ferritts: Foundation Muslins: Buckrams: Willows: Stay and Flannel Bindings: Cotton, Worsted, and Silk Laces: Purse, Floss and Coloured Silks: Needles: Bobbins: Waddings: Pasteboards: Plain and Fancy Ribbons: Cotton Velvets: Cotton and Silk Ribbon Velvets: Cotton Cords; Umbrellas: Gilt Buttons, Twists, &c.

LACES,
(For the Trade and to Retail.)

Bobbin, Grecian, and Blond Nets: Ditto in Blond: Quillings and Laces: Thread Laces: Edgings and Footings; Cotton Edgings: Lisle and English Black Lace Veils: Lace: Collars: Habit Shirts, &c.

FURS,

Muffs, Tippets, Pelireens, and Boas, in immense variety.

FANCY GOODS.

Letter Paper, Sealing Wax, Wafers, Ink; Fancy, Work, and Dressing-boxes, for gentlemen and ladies: Desks of every description of wood: Travelling Cases, Ne plus Cases: Tea Caddies, Card Boxes, Pocket Books, and Note Cases: Silk Purses: Shaking Figures; Glass Candle Shades: Pastile Burners: Glove Boxes: Boxes of Perfume: Cigars and Cigar Cases: Tortoiseshell, Ivory, and German rich cut Combs: Pearl Paper Cutters: Clothes, Hair, Gum, Tooth, and Shaving Brushes: Gilt Buckles and Soaps: Bullion and Gilt Chains: Watch Guards: French Garters: Tapers and Stands; Lotto Games: French Slippers: Wax and Dutch Dolls: Backgammon Boxes: Playing Cards: Musical Boxes: Cotton and Leather Suspenders: French Hair Caps: India Mats: Walking Sticks: Scotch Snuff Boxes, with a variety of Fancy Chimney Oranaments, and other Fancy Goods, &c.

MUSLINS AND DRAPERY.

Cambric, Crossbars, Book, Jaconet, Moll, and Striped Muslins; French and Scotch Cambric, Lawns, Calicoes, Linens, English Printed Calicoes, Ginghams, Batesby, Nankinetts, Nankeens, Flannels, &c.

HOSIERY AND GLOVES.

Silk and Cotton Hosiery, Kid and Woodstock Gloves, Drawers, Cotton Shirts, Berlin Gloves, Cotton Caps, with a variety of every article in the line.

Fancy Soaps and Perfumes in immense variety; Genuine Eau de Cologne in cases.

The above STOCK being purchased for CASH, and a small Profit and quick return being their object, they are determined that no House shall undersell them in any article they offer to the Public.

☞ COLOURED and BLACK SILKS, from 2s per yard.
Yard wide BOBBIN NETS, from 5d per yard.—Large size GINGHAM UMBRELLAS, from 2s 8d each.
FAMILY MOURNING—FUNERALS supplied.
TWO respectable YOUTHS wanted as APPRENTICES.

THE MARKETS.
WATERFORD, Nov. 26.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter, per cwt.	94 0 to 97 0	Bacon Pigs, cwt.	36 6 to 00 0
Wheat, per brl.	25 0..32 0	Pork, scalded,	33 0..35 6
Oats, ditto,	10 6..11 3	Heads, do	18 0..19 0
Barley, ditto,	14 0..16 3	Offal, do.	14 0..15 0
Oatmeal, per cwt	12 0..13 0	Whiskey, per gl.	6 2..6 3
Flour, per bag,		Beef, per lb.	0 4..0 5
2ds,	34 0..36 0	Mutton, do.	0 5..0 6
3ds,	26 0..30 0	Veal, do.	0 3½..0 6
4ths,	14 0..20 0	Potatoes, per 14lb.	0 2½..0 3½
Indian Corn, do.	18 0..20 0	Coals, Newport,	3 0..3 4
Meal, do.	18 0..20 0	Swansea,	3 0..0 0
Rice, per cwt.	00 0..00 0		

Our corn markets for the last few days were not as well supplied as usual, owing, we presume, to the continued rain during the greater part of the week. The wheat trade is rather dull, however there is scarcely any alteration in prices, prime samples, millers' quality, bringing 29s to 30s per barrel: shipping wheat rated yesterday at 25s to 28s, and white lammas 31s to 32s per barrel. Oats and barley are rather steady, the former at 10s 6d to 11s 3d per barrel, the latter at 14s to 16s 6d per do. Oatmeal, by wholesale, £11 to £11 10s per ton—by retail 12s to 13s per cwt. In flour there is no alteration from last quotations. Butter is in good supply, and the demand fair: it rated yesterday at 94s to 96s per cwt, for some prime lots 97s were freely given. For one lot of 50 firkins from the county Tipperary, 98s were offered and refused, the owner expecting a higher price at this day's market. Weighed on Wednesday 102, Thursday 105, yesterday 108 firkins. Bacon pigs are rather on the decline, 36s 6d per cwt. were given yesterday, but it is thought there will be a further reduction in the price to day. Scalded pork supports last quoted prices, viz., 33s to 35s 6d per cwt.

ASSIZE OF BREAD, FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE. lb. oz. dr.	RANGED. lb. oz. dr.	HOUSEHOLD. lb. oz. d.
Two-penny	0 11 0	1 0 4	1 5 4
Four-penny	1 6 0	2 1 1	2 11 0
Six-penny	2 1 1	3 1 6	4 1 4

Clonmel, November 23.—Millers' wheat obtained 1s 6d to 1s 6½d per stone, and oats 9½d. Bacon pigs, from 34s to 35s 6d per cwt. Butter 94s per cwt.

Wexford, Nov. 22.—Wheat, 28s 0d to 31s 9d; barley, 14s 0d to 17s 6d; oats, 9s 0d to 11s 6d; beans, 18s 6d to —s; butter, 72s to 94s per cwt. Potatoes, 2d to 2½d per st.; Coals, Newport, 15s to 16s; Wigan, 20s per ton. Beef, 3d to 5d; mutton, 3d to 5d per lb.

ASSIZE OF BREAD AT WEXFORD.

	Twopenny.	Fourpenny.	Sixpenny.
WHITE.	15oz. 0dr.	1lb. 15oz. 0dr.	2lb. 14oz. 5dr.
HOUSEHOLD.	1lb. 4oz. 4dr.	2lb 8oz. 5dr.	3lb. 12oz. 7dr.

The baker's name is to appear legibly on all loaves made for sale, and to be sufficiently baked and good weight, otherwise they will be seized. Mixed bread is prohibited.

Enniscorthy, Nov. 22.—Wheat, 29s to 31s—prime millers, 31s 6d; barley 15s 6d to 16s 11d; oats, 9s to 11s butter, 96s.

Dublin Market Note, for the Week ending Friday, Nov. 18.

	From s. d.	To s. d.	Aver. s. d.
2299 Wheat, per brl. 20 stone	20 0	34 0	30 6
277 Bere, do. 16 do.	13 0	13 0	00 0
511 Barley, do. 16 do.	14 6	17 0	15 1
4410 Oats, do. 14 do.	10 6	16 0	11 3
9371 Flour, per cwt.	6 0	22 0	0 0
569 Oatmeal, per do. 8 do.	10 0	16 0	12 1
Sold to Bakers only.			
14565 Cwt. of Flour	14 0	23 0	18 11½

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 45s 0d per sack of 20 stone

Receipts of Flour ..13326 } 1st, from 21s 0d to 22s 0d
Sales .... 9371 } 2d. from 14s 0d to 20s 0d
3d. from 6s 0d to 10s 0d

Price of Bread—Ensuing Week.
Quartern Loaf 8½d
Half-quartern ditto 4¼d

Liverpool Corn Exchange, Nov. 22.—Though the quantity of new wheat on show at this morning's market was very moderate, an advance of 2d to 3d per 70 lbs so checked the demand, that several parcels were left over, and the trade ended dull.

London Corn Exchange, Nov. 21.—The wheat trade is exceedingly dull and heavy this morning, and a reduction of 1s 6d per quarter may be quoted in fine wheat from the prices of this day week, but the inferior sorts could not be disposed of without a much larger reduction in price. The supply of barley continues to be very great, and finest qualities may be quoted full 2s per quarter cheaper, and other descriptions 3s, with a large quantity remaining unsold. The oat trade is likewise very heavy. There is no alteration in beans, peas, or other articles of grain, from last week's quotation.

November 23.—The arrivals being again considerable, little or no business was doing, and prices are nominally the same as on Monday;—Arrivals—English, wheat, 4,561; Irish, 3 653; English barley, 13,174; Foreign, 2,375; English oats, 1,386; Irish, 8,458.

Printing at Madagascar.—A printing press has been introduced at Tananarivo, the capital of Madagascar, by the missionaries, who are actively engaged in printing a translation of the Bible into the Malagassee language. Four of the natives are sufficiently versed in the business to act as compositors, while the press work is executed by two more, and several others aid in correcting the press.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

Wit and women, like wine and music, are best apart.—*Drawing Room Scrap Book.*

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

23d—Lovely, (cruiser), Combe, Dartmouth, pipe clay—Mary, Massy, Newhaven, ballast—George the 4th, Hollis, Cowes, ditto.

24th—Eliza, Fowler, Placentia, fish and oil—Gipsy, (steamer), Keay, Liverpool, m. goods.

SAILED,

22d, 23d, and 24th—None.

Wind—S.S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

The Sisters, Pitt, from Wexford, at Richebucto, after a heavy passage of 51 days—all well. On 27th Sept., in lat. 40. 55. N., lon. 43. 50. W. spoke H.M. Brig Meredith.

The *Francis and Mary*, Grandy, from Waterford, in ballast, arrived at Quebec on the 8th of October.

The Meridian, of London, was lost on the 30th of August, off the N.E. bar of Sable Island, Nova Scotia. The mate kept a better reckoning than the master, and warned him of their proximity to land. The master, however, persisted in keeping the vessel on the same course, when she struck. The crew remained in a state of the greatest anxiety until the next morning, when they took to the boat. The tackles had not been cut away more than a minute, when the boat swamped, and the master and one of the men were drowned; the mate and five others swam for and succeeded in reaching the wreck, when they were taken off by a boat from the shore. The vessel and cargo are totally lost.

Wreck of the Jean, of Kirkcudbright.—On Friday morning, the 4th inst. a vessel was observed off Peel Castle, apparently under bare poles. The boatmen of Peel, to whom there is much credit due, lost no time in going out to her assistance, though the sea was running mountains high; but before they got any distance out, the vessel disappeared. In a short time the crew, three in number, were making towards the bay in their own yawl; and with the assistance of the boatmen they got safe to Peel harbour. She proved to be the Jean, of Kirkcudbright, Robert Hill, master, laden with wheat from Belfast, for Liverpool. She sprang a leak during the night, and her pumps choked—she went down so suddenly that the crew with difficulty got the boat out.—*Manks Sun.*

BIRTH.

On the 20th instant, at his house in Hume street, Dublin, the lady of the Rev. R. H. Wall, of a son.

On the 17th instant, at the Glebe House, Belturbet, the lady of the Rev. Henry Lefroy, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

At the Friends' Meeting House, Waterford, Edward Walpole, of Dublin, Esq. to Sarah Robinson, eldest daughter of Wm. White, Esq. King street.

On the 19th instant, William Armstrong, Esq. of the Inniskilling Dragoons, to Frances Jane, eldest daughter of John Thomas, Esq., Upper Merrion-street, Dublin.

On Tuesday, at Killarney, John Thomas Devitt, Esq. Barrister at Law, to Alicia Moynahan, niece to Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M P.

At Eyam, Mr. R. Frost, aged 65, to Miss Margaret Morton, aged 18. When at the altar, the minister came to that part of the ceremony where the ring is placed on the finger of the bride, the bridegroom seized her hand, in an ecstacy of joy, and exclaimed—"All is over now; no longer Peggy Morton, but Mrs. Frost."

DIED.

On Thursday, at the Ladies' Apartments, Church-yard, Mrs. Foley, relict of the late Rev. Mr. Foley, of Stradbally, in this county.

At Wexford, Mr. John Doyle, grocer, from an attack of apoplexy.

At Passage West, Cork, at an advanced age, Dr. Charles Frazer.

Richard Bell, of the Society of Friends, who much improved the muslin bleach in the North of Ireland.

In his 25th year, Henry, eldest son of Richard Palmer, Esq. of Ivy Hall, county Tipperary.

On Friday last, at Liverpool, Capt. C. F. Barton, of his Majesty's 24th regiment.

On the 18th instant, at Sallymount, Elizabeth, relict of the late Jeremiah Keller, Esq., Barrister at Law.

At Algiers, lately, in consequence of wounds received in service with the army in Africa, Tristram de Montholon, son of the General of that name who followed Napoleon to St. Helena. He was only 19 years of age.

On the 30th October, at Nice, in consequence of a contusion received by the upsetting of a carriage, Madame Masclet, aged 77, wife of Le Chevalier Masclet, French Consul at that place, and lately in the same capacity at Liverpool.

THE ARMY.

The army in Ireland is ordered to be confined to barracks, and no washing allowed out, should Cholera Morbus unfortunately visit this country.

The 56th Regiment were attacked by Cholera Morbus while at the Mauritius, and lost but twelve men.

The Service Companies of the 85th or King's Light Infantry, under command of Colonel Warburton, landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday from his Majesty's ships Kent, and Madagascar, after arriving from Malta, and were immediately joined by the Reserve Companies, under the command of Major Mannsell in that garisson.

Lieutenant Burrows, 36th Regiment, is appointed to the Recruiting Department in England, and is stationed at Salisbury.

The Court of Inquiry sitting on Col. Bereton, at Bristol, is a close one. The members of the Court are—Major General Sir Charles Dalbiac, President; Col. Ferguson, 52d, Lieut. Col. Lord Loughborough, 9th Lancers, Lieut. Colonel Sir Edward Miles, 89th, and Major Walcott.

Several of the 66th Regiment in Canada have deserted into the United States, some have been retaken, and Colonel Nicol gives £5 for the apprehension of every deserter.

LAW KALENDAR.

Michaelmas Term—Began Nov. 3; Sat 7; Ends 28.
Waterford City Sessions—Dec. 16.
County Wexford Sessions—Jan. 2, Gorey; 6, Wexford.
County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, Jan. 9—Cashel, 18.

LONDON—TUESDAY, Nov. 22.

PROCLAMATION AGAINST POLITICAL UNIONS.
(From the Gazette.)

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM REX.

Whereas certain of our subjects in different parts of our kingdom have recently promulgated plans for voluntary associations, under the denomination of Political Associations, to be composed of separate bodies, with various divisions and sub-divisions, under leaders with a gradation of ranks and authority, and distinguished by certain badges, and subject to the general controul and desire of a superior Committee or Council, for which associations no warrant has been given by us, or by any appointed by us, on their behalf. And whereas, according to the plans so promulgated as aforesaid, a power appears to be assumed of acting independently of the civil magistrates, calling upon them to be enrolled as constables, the individuals composing such associations are bound, in common with the rest of our subjects, to yield obedience. And whereas such associations so constituted and appointed under such separate direction and command, are obviously incompatible with the faithful performance of this duty, at variance with the acknowledged principles of the constitution, and subversive of the authority with which we are invested, as the supreme head of the State, for the protection of the public peace; and whereas we are determined to maintain against all encroachments on our Royal power, those just prerogatives of the crown which have been given to us for the preservation of the peace and order of society, and for the general advantage and security of our loyal subjects:

"We do therefore think it our bounden duty, with and by the advice of our Privy Council, to issue this our Royal proclamation, declaring all such associations so constituted and appointed as aforesaid, to be unconstitutional and illegal, and earnestly warning and enjoining all our subjects to abstain from entering into such unauthorised combinations, whereby they may draw upon themselves the penalties attending a violation of the laws, and the peace and security of our dominions may be endangered.

Given at our Court at St. James's, this twenty first day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, in the second year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

THE MURDERED ITALIAN BOY.

On Saturday the body of the poor ill-fated lad was exhumated, for the purpose of being exhibited to an Italian, named Agustine Bruin, an itinerant musician, in whose service the deceased had been for some time. On the body being raised from the grave, in the burial-ground belonging to St. Paul's, Covent Garden, (in Cleveland-street,) and the lid of the coffin being opened, the instant he saw the features of the murdered boy, he exclaimed—"*Mon pauvre garcon!*" He had no doubt of the identity of the boy, and appeared to be deeply affected. He stated that the poor boy's name was Carlo Ferrari, and the lad got his living for some time by perambulating the streets of London with little natural curiosities, which were supplied to him for the purpose of exhibition. The painful ceremony of disinterring the corpse and examining it being over, it was again consigned to the earth. Subsequent to this proceeding, Mr. Thomas, Mr. Corder, and Mr. Cribb, the Foreman of the Coroner's Inquest which sat on the body of the deceased, proceeded to the premises lately occupied by Bishop, in Nova Scotia gardens, Bethdal green. After a minute search, they made such discoveries as filled them with horror, and confirmed, in the most conclusive manner, the horrid, and, it is added, murderous traffic in which the parties have been engaged. The disclosures were such as to lead to a belief that the most appalling crimes have been for a long period committed, and that a system of murder has been carried on, which, when fully made known, will produce the most terrific sensation in the public mind. After some conversation, it was arranged that the prisoners should be brought up on Monday, at twelve o'clock, to Bow street, for which purpose directions were given. It is believed that the case will present features infinitely more dreadful than those which attended the detection of the notorious Burke, in Edinburgh.

On Saturday, two police constables went to Bishop's residence, provided with tools to make a search. On digging up a part of the garden, they discovered the following articles:—A blue jacket, black trowsers, shirt, blue coatee, old frieze trowsers, and a striped waistcoat, with stains of blood on the collar. The constables immediately went to Mrs. King, who, it was stated on the examination at the Police-office, had seen an Italian boy near Bishop's house, on Thursday, the 3d (the day before the body was taken to Guy's Hospital and offered for sale, and left there for the night), and asked her if she could describe the boy's dress; and she said he had on a blue coat, cut something in the "quaker fashion," with a straight collar. The sensation excited by the discovery amongst several of the neighbouring inhabitants who had assembled was most powerful.

In the course of the day, Higgins took two of Bishop's children from Shoreditch workhouse, and placed them in safe custody. The youngest about five years old, told a neighbour's child that he had got some nice *white mice* at home, and that his father had broken up the cage to light the fire with. Thus the matter rests at present.—*London Sunday Paper.*

BOW-STREET, MONDAY.

The avenues of the office, and the street itself, were crowded beyond all precedent. An additional force of the police constables was on duty to prevent any obstruction to the ingress or egress at the office. The prisoners were brought to the office before the usual hour to prevent any expression of popular feeling, but even with this precaution they were received with loud yells from those who had at this early hour assembled.

Margaret King sworn—The witness repeated her former evidence as to seeing an Italian boy near Nova Scotia Gardens, and added, I do not recollect any part of the boy's dress except a blue jacket, or short coat. He appeared shabbily dressed; I did not observe whether he had a cap or a hat on; I cannot say what the cut of his coat was.

John King called and sworn—I am 10 years of age, and know I am bound to speak the truth. I am the son of the last witness, and remember my mother's washing day, last Thursday fortnight. On that day I saw an Italian boy in the lane opposite Bird cage walk, and he had a sort of cage with him, with something in it, but I could not tell what. I wanted to go and see him, but my mother would not let me. He had a rough cap on, with a shade to it. It would take me half a minute to walk from where the [illegible] stood to Bishop's house. I had seen the boy before exhibiting a wax child with two heads.

Joseph Higgins, a policeman, in addition to the former evidence, stated that on Saturday morning, he received directions from Mr. Thomas to go with Whaley, another officer, and dig in Bishop's garden. They tried at first with an iron rod on the west side of the garden, and afterwards close to the palings, five yards from the back door. He dug up a pair of small blue trowsers, a small blue jacket, and a shirt torn down in front.—(During the exhibition of these things the prisoners were perfectly unmoved.) Witness also found a coarse blue jacket and a pair of coarse speckled trowsers, and a waistcoat which was too large for a boy, but had been taken in in the back. On the back part of the collar of the waistcoat was a mark of blood. Witness further described the clothes, which he produced.

William Whaley was also called, and stated that he assisted in digging, and corroborated Higgins's testimony. He described and identified the things produced. They were about a foot from the surface of the ground.

Mr. Thomas was sworn, and his former evidence again read over, and he added, that he had ascertained that the prisoner, Williams had lived in the same house with Bishop in Nova Scotia Gardens. On searching Bishop's house on Saturday, he found in the front room, among some old dirty clothes, a brown hairy cap, which appeared to be that of a boy's. The cap was produced.

Mrs. King was then called, and said that the blue coat produced by Higgins, was exactly such a one as she saw the Italian boy have on on the day she had mentioned; and she said that the cap produced by Mr. Thomas was exactly like that which the same boy had on.

John King, the little boy, who had been kept out of Court during his mother's evidence, was re-called, and the moment he saw the cap and coat he said they were just like those worn by the Italian boy.

Augustine Brue was called forward, and Joseph Perragalli was sworn to interpret his evidence truly. He stated, that he knew a boy named Carlo Ferrair, and that he brought him to this country two years ago from Piedmont. He was a Savoyard. Witness took him from his parents. His father's name was Joseph Ferrair. Witness had the boy for nine or ten months, and then bound [illegible] to another person for two years and a month. The last time witness saw the boy alive was about 15 months ago. This was after he had been bound, and he then went with his new master towards Bristol, and witness [illegible] in another direction. The boy, who was about 15, lodged about that time at the house of Mr. Elliott, No. 2, Charles street, Drury lane. Witness saw the dead body of a boy on Saturday, but he could not identify the face. The hair, colour of the eyes, and also the size of the body corresponded with the description of the boy whom he had named. The *tout ensemble* agree.

Mr. Minshull—Ask the witness whether he can swear, to the best of his knowledge and belief that the body which he saw was that of Carlo Ferrair.

The interpreter having put the question, the witness replied that the features were so disfigured by decay, that he could not swear that the face was the same.

Mr. Thomas desired the interpreter to ask whether the witness remembered any warts on the left hand of the boy Carlo Ferrair.

The witness answered that the marks of identity on the hand were also obliterated by the green colour it had assumed.

Mr. Corder said, that although the witness had properly given his evidence with so much caution, he appeared to be satisfied in his own mind of the identity of the body, for almost ever since he saw it he had been crying.

Joseph Perragalli, the interpreter, was then sworn, and stated that he remembered a boy named Carlo Ferrair, who lived with his master about 18 months ago, at No. 2, Charles street, Drury lane. Witness examined the body of the deceased before the inquest took place, and was quite positive that it was the boy, Carlo Ferrair, whom he had so known. Witness saw him alive in the Quadrant, about 20 yards from the County Fire Office, about a month or five weeks ago. It was a very wet day, and the poor boy looked cold and miserable. He had his cage suspended from his neck. Witness had seen him about a week before in Portland place, and spoke to him then. He could not, however, describe the boy's dress on either occasion, which he accounted for by saying he was too much occupied with his own business to observe it. The box which the boy used to carry was divided into a cage, which used to turn round with the mice in it, and they slept in the box part.

Dr. Robinson—What opportunity had you for taking such particular notice of the boy as to be enabled to identify him after death?

Witness—I was present when the boy was bound over by the last witness to his new master, and had besides other opportunities of knowing the boy, for I was constantly at the house of his master.

In answer to another question, the witness gave it as his opinion that the fur of the cap produced was English, but that the leaf was of French manufacture. When the boy first came to this country, he wore a cap the leaf of which was similar to that of the cap now produced.

The evidence having arrived at this stage,

Mr. Corder said it was not intended to proceed further in the case that day.

Mr. Minshull then asked the prisoners if they wished to say any thing?

Bishop shook his head, saying, he had nothing to say then. The other prisoners also declined to say any thing.

They were then about to be removed from the bar, when

Mr. Thomas begged leave, before the prisoners were remanded, to request that Bishop and Williams might be placed at the bar alone, as he meant to charge them with another murder.

Mr. Minshull—Is it your wish, Mr. Thomas, that the other two prisoners should be removed from the bar before you make your charge?

Mr. Thomas—I am ready to make my charge in the presence of all four, but I have no wish that May and Shields should remain.

Mr. Minshull then directed Dodd, the gaoler, to remove May and Shields, and leave Bishop and Williams at the bar.

Mr. Thomas was then sworn, and stated, that he felt it his duty as a public officer, to charge John Bishop and James Williams, alias Head, with the murder of another boy, whose name for the present was unknown. He was in possession of some evidence at present, and expected much more.

Mr. Burnaby, the clerk, asked Mr. Thomas if he meant to produce any evidence now before the magistrates in support of the charge against the prisoners at the bar?

Mr. Thomas replied in the negative, and said he meant to charge the prisoners generally for the present, reserving the evidence which he had now in his possession, and that which he expected to receive for a future opportunity.

Mr. Minshull observed, that Mr. Thomas acted very properly, and directed the charge to be taken in general terms, as he wished it. The charge having been written down accordingly,

Mr. Minshull asked the prisoners if they wished to say any thing touching this charge?

Bishop answered—Nothing.

Mr. Minshull then informed the prisoners that they would be brought forward for re-examination on this and the other charge next Friday.

The prisoners were then removed in custody, strongly guarded.

A quarrel it appears, has taken place between Bishop and May. The latter accuses the former of having brought him into "the scrape:" and it is expected that this disagreement may lead to additional disclosures, should it be found consistent with the ends of justice to admit May as an evidence for the crown.

Extraordinary Freaks of a Horse.—An extraordinary circumstance occurred last week, at the Wheat Sheaf Inn, Alconbury-hill. Thursday the 3d inst., the Marquis of Bute drove up with four horses to change: as soon as the horses were taken from the carriage and turned down the yard, from some cause perfectly inexplicable, the off side leader in a moment turned rapidly round, and set off at full speed up to the road which leads from the turnpike to the inn, and in the most furious manner sprang from the centre of the road, over the paling and gravel walk into the shrubbery, clearing the fence; he then turned to the left, sprang over a small fir tree, galloped on the other side of the shrubbery nearly to the extremity of it, sprang over the paling into the road again, and made towards the carriage in which the Marquis and Marchioness were sitting and watching the extraordinary antics of the animal. The door being open at the north end of the house (three of the female servants having hastily run in for protection,) the horse entered the door, and the servants flew right and left out of the windows: he then continued his course up stairs, and entered the water closet, but drew back and sprang up to the top landing of the staircase; fortunately the doors into the bed rooms were shut. The poor animal then dropped down, and lay panting and trembling in a most singular manner. After some time they took the harness off him, and succeeded in liberating him as he lay. They then blindfolded him, raised him, turned him round, and led him down stairs in the most quiet manner possible. All the damage done was a few pales broken by his leap out of the shrubbery, in consequence of his shoulder catching the bole of a large fir tree, which lacerated his shoulder, and a small piece, not larger than half-a-crown, torn out of the stair carpeting.—*Stamford News.*

Death of the Widow of Lord Edward Fitzgerald.—Last week the widow of the unfortunate Lord Edward Fitzgerald died at her lodgings in the rue Richepanse. She was the daughter of the late Countess de Genlis, and after the melancholy fate of her first husband, married M. Piscaire, who survives her.—*French Paper.*

One of the legitimist journals in Paris has the following:—"Don Pedro arms against Portugal. Cain, what are you going to do to your brother?"

LINES BY DELTA.

There is a stillness on the waters, calm
And lovely is the sight of hill and vale;
The sun is gone, yet still in the far west
Where the blue ether mingles with the wave,
Lingers a sweet and melancholy gleam,
That sheds a halo on the softened scene.
The plash of oars and boatman's song have ceased,
And silent are the many warbling birds
That throng the forest—e'en the night-wind's sigh
Is scarcely heard upon the waveless sea,
Oh evening! thou hast many charms for me;
I love to wander at thy stilly hour,
By the moon's silver and mysterious light,
And hold communion with the stars and waters,
While the exalted spirit feels itself
A thing created for eternity!
—Yet in the silence of the midnight hour,
Season of slumber—I have sometimes seen,
The taper's feeble and uncertain light
Burn in the hush'd and darkened room of death,
Where friends that love, and friends that are beloved
Are soon to part for ever. At this hour,
When earth, and sea, and sky are wrapt in darkness,
Oft, on the saddened bosom there will steal
A thought, perchance, of some far distant shore,
Linked to us by a thousand dearest ties
Of beings we shall never more behold:
The loved—the beautiful—oh! thoughts like this
Will force their maddening way, and leave the soul
Dark as the scene around us.——

PAGANINI AT FERRARA.

The following anecdote was communicated to us by a friend, and we present it to our readers as one of the most characteristic we have seen relative to the extraordinary individual to whom it relates:—In the course of his Italian peregrinations, some years ago, Paganini visited Ferrara, along with a friend, for the purpose of giving a concert, which was duly announced. Madame Marcolini, the singer, had promised him her assistance in the vocal department, but being of a disposition more than usually capricious, even for a prima donna, some *crotchet* came into her head while at the rehearsal, and to the utter discomfiture of Paganini, she positively refused to appear. In no very pleasant mood, the latter returned to the inn, to consult with his friend what was to be done, when they learned that a lady connected with the profession was actually lodging in the very hotel where they staid. This turned out to be no other than the distinguished melo-dramatic actress and dancer, Signor Pallerini, who, although she had never appeared publicly as a singer, was well known to have cultivated the art, and to possess no inconsiderable portion of musical talent. The distressed artist of course lost not a moment in waiting upon her, and made so powerful an appeal to her feelings, that the sympathetic *ballerina* at last "kindly consented" to do her best to supply the place of the fickle and faithless Marcolini, and to throw herself upon the "liberality of an enlightened audience." Unfortunately, however, the audience were very little disposed to show Pallerini the indulgence which she had anticipated, and which, in point of fact, she really required; for when she appeared on the stage she was seized with a sudden panic, her self-possession entirely deserted her, and she acquitted herself so ill, that some barbarous persons at the close of the scena began to hiss, a practice which, however common it may be in this *refined* country, in Italy is reckoned a measure of such extreme harshness as almost never to be resorted to in the case of a female. Paganini was conducting her off the stage when the hideous sounds reached her ears; they were too much for the agitated nerves of the unhappy *debutante*, and she immediately fell back into his arms (not in a *fictitious*, but as we are credibly informed, and have every reason to believe) in a *real* faint. The rage of the artist knew no bounds, and in the true spirit of knight errantry, he pledged himself to act as her champion, and to avenge her cause. The concert having now drawn towards a close, Paganini whispered into the ear of the "distressed damsel," "Venite, Sentirete," and hurried upon the stage, violin in hand, announcing that he would now proceed to finish the performance with a musical *extravaganza*. He then commenced an air with variations in a style a little more fantastic than usual, amusing his hearers in the progress of the piece with the cries of various animals, especially the snarling of dogs and the crowing of cocks. At last, casting a glance towards the side scenes, as if to announce the consummation of his premeditated vengeance, he advanced directly to the front of the stage, and applying his bow to the first string, immediately above the bridge, and then making it recoil with a jerk upon the back string, he elicited two distinct sounds, for which nature has furnished only one parallel, namely, the braying of an ass. "Questo e per quello che ha fischiato!" "Take that for your hissing," said he with an air of exultation, "and *that*," while he repeated the manœuvre with redoubled energy. But Paganini was scarcely prepared for the scene that followed. He had expected, if not shouts of laughter, at least a good-humoured reception to the reproof which he had administered after so original a method—but what were his surprise and consternation when he saw the whole parterre rolling like a troubled sea before him. Incensed to the highest degree, the people rose en masse, groaning, hissing, storming, and stamping, while some of the more infuriated proceeded to scale the orchestra, with the full intention of seizing the perpetrator of the insult, and executing summary justice upon him on the spot. Starting back with affright at the demon he had so unexpectedly conjured up, the artist wisely consulted his safety in flight, and reckoned himself fortunate in escaping by a side door the fury of an enraged populace. Exasperation so excessive at what in ordinary circumstances might have passed off as a very good practical joke requires some explanation, and had the delinquent been at all aware of the full extent of his offence, he would scarcely have hazarded so bold a step, but being little interested or acquainted with matters of local history, he was quite unconscious of the dangerous ground upon which he trod. For a good many years it would seem that the inhabitants of the surrounding district, whether justly or not we cannot pretend to say, had been in the custom of considering the natives of their capital as rank Bœotians, and of applying to them a *sobriquet* founded upon the cry which emanates from the long eared animal above alluded to, so that in lighting upon the two notes which he had produced, Paganini had unwarily re-echoed the obnoxious nickname by which the people of the place were recognised. When they reflected upon the cause which had given occasion to it, the citizens of Ferrara, naturally enough, began to be ashamed of this uproar, and their resentment against the object of it very soon died away, but the *prudent* magistracy expressly forbade Paganini to give a second concert, which, if it had been intended as a precautionary measure to avoid a breach of the peace, was wholly unnecessary; if as a punishment—more deeply felt, perhaps, by the *offended* than the *offending* party.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

DUBLIN THEATRE ROYAL.

The Fairy opera of *Azor and Zemira* was performed on Tuesday night.

A musical intermezzo followed, in which Mr. Collins, the "English Paganini," made his first appearance on the Dublin stage. This gentleman certainly possesses wonderful powers of execution on the violin: his style and manner are altogether so unlike the real Paganini, that the praise we would be compelled to bestown upon the foreign artist, were he present, would not in any degree trench upon the meed of approbation which the talents of the English master must necessarily call forth. His performance of the simple melodies, introduced very judiciously in his Grand Concerto, was beautiful in the extreme, and produced the most rapturous applause throughout the house. His execution on one string, though perhaps not quite so perfect as that of the foreign Paganini, yet was sufficient to show that Mr. Collins's knowledge of the instrument was very little inferior: and, if we were to judge from the effect which his performances produced on the audience, we might go farther and say that it was equal.

Master Collins his son (the infant Viotti), is quite a prodigy. He executed an air with variations in a style that drew forth the unanimous applause of the audience.

EXAGGERATION.

Wonder is a premium for lying. Nothing lies so near to the very root of our moral being and the spring of all our impulses as the love of admiration; to this, man sacrifices time, money, honesty, truth, life itself. The world cares for nothing that is not wonderful. It abhors commonplace of every description. It is next to a miracle that it is not tired of the sun and moon because they are such ordinary every day articles. They cannot be exaggerated or attenuated by human ingenuity; there they stand far away from human reach. But we try what we can to find something wonderful in the sun and moon by means of telescopes and theories. Blessed be the man who found out or conjectured that the sun was a globe of ice; and if any one should prove that it is a steam engine or a gas manufactory, he would have a nine days' immortality for his pains. Nothing that is not wonderful is thought worth relating or worth hearing; therefore, as something must be said, every thing is exaggerated, drawn out, dressed up, bloated into a miracle, puffed, and distended, till it is big enough to be stared at. Everything must be intensified to render it stimulative to the mental appetite. If a farmer finds a large turnip in his fields he must bless the wonder loving public with an account of its circumference and weight, till all the readers of the best possible instructors, from the Land's End to Johnny Groat's are in possession of the interesting fact, that in Mr. Somebody's field, somewhere in England, there was once a very large turnip. If a hailstorm breaks some pipkins or glass bottles, we forthwith find for the next eight or ten days the monotonous narrative of such a tremendous storm as never occurred in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant, who generally makes it a point to lose his memory before every new storm; the hailstones are accurately measured, with, of course, a liberal allowance of what they may lose by melting during the process of admeasurement. Thrice happy the old maid whose cat has nine kittens at a birth, especially if one or two should happen to make their entrance into this troublesome world with more or fewer than the average number of heads, legs, tails, or eyes. The newspapers which used to see what was going on in the world are now most valued in proportion to the stimulus they present to a gaping curiosity, and their greatest merit is to make what is look as like as possible to what is not. Even as it is the merit of a skilful artist to paint a dowdy into a venus, so it is the glory of a diurnal miracle-monger to raise the ordinary occurrences of life into the dignity of something exceedingly marvellous. There are some people who cannot tell the truth if they would; their eyes are made of magnifying glasses, and their ears intensify every sound into thunder; they are ever seeing what nobody ever saw before them, all mortals to their view or gods or devils, miracles of virtue or monsters of vice; they seek after wonders as the citizen directed his son to seek after money—they find them honestly if they can, but at all events they find them. These people, as they see every thing through the medium of a tremendous imagination, relate every thing through the medium of a tremendous exaggeration. All their adjectives are superlatives, and all their verbs are intensitives. They make charming correspondents for country newspapers, and when they get possession of a good thunder storm they make it resound through the circulation of a paper till the readers are almost deafened with the reading of it. These people also are capital travellers; they need not go far to make discoveries, for they manufacture them as they go along. They can find greater wonders between Canterbury and Dover than Bruce could discern in Abyssinia, and can meet more maritime wonders between Dover and Calais than Captain Cooke could find in the Southern Ocean, or Captain Parry at the North Pole. But the world encourages them and applauds them, and believes them. The public appetite must be stimulated. It is found to be the case in every department. Humanity could not tear passions to tatters so as to fill the soul that longs after the marvellous and the intense, so forsooth tigers and lions must succeed the human animals, who could not succeed in gratifying the public appetite; and the tigers will be soon too tame. From the public papers and the public talk it seems really of all wonders the most wonderful, that the world should hold together, or that society should cohere for a fortnight. Burking, and the cholera, and impending revolution, have been for some time past pressed upon the public attention with such a persevering pertinacity of exaggeration, that, if we are to believe what is said, one half of the population will be anatomized, the other half carried off by the cholera morbus, and all the rest guillotined by the revolutionists. But the public likes that sort of thing. It does not care a straw about a murder, unless the said murder is horrible and atrocious. Outrages, to recommend themselves to the public, must be most abominable, most shameful, and most scandalous. Even Mr. Irving was going out of fashion till he got up the scene of the unknown tongues, and peradventure when that trick grows stale, he may hire one or two of Martin's tigers and other animals to make an exhibition with. A lion shaking his main over the pulpit cushion, would be an imposing sight, and a boa constrictor would make a most excellent door-keeper. What gives Cobbett his popularity but exaggerating all he touches? What gives Preston Hunt his popularity but exaggerating the absurdities of univeral suffrage and annual Parliaments? Exaggeration is the order of the day, and so it has been the order of all days. The contemporaries of Sachverell lived in eventful times, and so do we, and so will our grandchildren; and if time afford nothing wonderful to wonder at, we must wonder at that for we never can get on without wondering.—*Atlas.*

John Salmon, a deserter from the 65th regiment, was arrested on Tuesday in Clonmel, and committed to the county gaol.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

(From *Bell's Life in London.*)

MR. OSBALDESTONE'S LATE MATCH AND CHALLENGE.

To the Editor of Bell's Life in London.

Sir—As I am perfectly confident that a correct and faithful report of my two hundred mile match was your only aim and object, I feel certain you will oblige me by correcting a few inaccuracies which appeared in your paper of Sunday last, and will insert the following in your next week's paper. From your situation in the Stand it was impossible you could be an eye witness to every particular, and you were consequently indebted to those around the Starting Post for the accuracy of them—many of whom no doubt came *red hot* during the match with some news or other:—The first inaccuracy I would call your attention to is—"age 47," whereas I am not 47 by several years. This is of no other moment than it might be the means of losing some person's money, as bets have been made about my age before, and I have been referred to to decide them. The second inaccuracy is—"that Ikey Solomons made a slip and dropped a little forward, and I fell over his head;" whereas, after making the turn round the Plantation from the Stand, assisted by James Robinson and other friends, Ikey stopped short and turned round, but I got him off again, and after going about 200 yards more he made the same attempt, and finding he was likely to bolt among the trees, from having only a snaffle bridle on without a martingall, I threw myself off. He ran back towards the Stand, but was caught by some spectators about 200 yards from me, I immediately followed and remounted. When I came in I was not at all flurried, but certainly shook from the fall. The third inaccuracy is—that "I said I would bet 100 to 1 nobody did it in the time I did;" whereas, I observed to one of my friends, who was doubtful about the nine hours, "I'll bet 100 to 1 I do it in the nine hours." There are men, I have no doubt, can do it in the time I did it, and in much less, who only ride seven stone, if they are to be called men. Many fox hunters, and even jockeys, before the performance, thought it impossible to do it in nine hours, but now the very same men say, any fool can do it. If they are correct, pray what can a wise man do? Double at least; but perhaps no wise man will be fool enough to try!—400 miles in 17 successive hours and 12 minutes will puzzle all the wise men of the east. It is *the pace* which a man is obliged to maintain, with such short intervals between every four miles that distresses him, from which the muscles have not time to recover; two hundred miles in ten hours would be no performance to talk of; putting on the extra steam of six miles an hour tries the wind and strength. A man riding fourteen stone could do it in ten hours, if a good horseman, sound wind and limb, and with good pluck. Whoever accomplishes it in 8 hours and 42 minutes, riding 11 stone 3lbs., will find "his stockings tied up tighter than he ever had them tied up before," to make use of a waterman's phrase. Various rumours have gone abroad as to the sum I won, and great exaggerations exist; some say £10,000, some £20,000 and some even £36,000. After deducting all expenses, I shall not net more than £1,800, owing to the supineness and bad advice of my friends; they would not exert themselves for me, nor would they allow me to back myself "in the ring," because, they said, I should spoil the betting, and, if I would only be quiet, they would get plenty on for me. I followed their advice, but they never bet a shilling for me, but kept *humbugging* me to the last—"It was all right." They knew I would have betted 3, 4, and even 5 to 1 on the match two nights before, and kept me quiet to fill their own pockets at 6 to 4, which they did pretty handsomely at my expense. I never was afraid of any thing but sudden indisposition, and at no one period of the match would I have taken 10 to 1 about the nine hours; I had time enough to dine with the Lord Mayor of London and do it in ten. My friends' advice to keep quiet was something like the advice given to Dawson, who was executed for poisoning the horses at Newmarket. They persuaded him a pardon was close at hand, even up to the moment of his execution, merely to keep his mouth shut as "dead men tell no tales," they say. I forgot to mention in the inaccuracies that Streamlet and Skirmisher were the last two horses I rode, not Donegani and Liberty, as mentioned in your report. I must now apologise, Mr. Editor, for having taken up so much room in your valuable paper, but having been pestered to death by so many inquiries about the match, and having been chaffed so much about a jockey doing it in eight hours, I thought it best to put a complete statement in the paper, and also to add the following challenges to the whole world, out of which one at least, I should imagine may be selected for their adoption. I have named large sums, because, in attempting or accomplishing them, I should incur a great expense, and risk my health and stamina, and it is not worth my notice for less. I address myself to all the sporting men in England, and surely as a body *they* can "stump the ready" against *me alone*, if they think it a good "catch." Should no man or body of men come forward to take up any one of my offers, I trust I shall not be bothered with "It is nothing to do—an old woman can do it—and a jockey can do it in eight hours," and so on. I merely back myself on my own stamina and *determination*; and a man of my age challenging all the world to back a man of any age against me is unparalleled in the history of any sporting, and hardly to be believed. I will, however, appear at the scratch whenever called upon, both with the needful and *my own* carcase ready for the "fray."

The following are my offers.

I challenge any man in the world, of any age, weighing or carrying my weight, to ride any distance he prefers from 200 to 500 miles, for £20,000: but if he will only ride 200 or 250 miles I will ride for £10,000. Or I will ride against the jockey of seven stone whom they talk of backing to ride 200 miles in eight hours, receiving 30 minutes for the difference between seven stone and eleven stone; or I will take £10,000 to £3,000 or £20,000 to £6,000 that I ride 200 miles in eight hours, which, it must be allowed, would be a wonderful performance for eleven stone odd; and I think almost impossible—at least, a single accident would lose the match, and I should scarcely have time to mount and dismount. I am always to be heard of at Pitsford, near Northampton.

Your obedient servant,
GEORGE OSBALDESTON.

Pitsford, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Commission of Inquiry.—The Irish Board of Inquiry, consisting of Sir Thomas Yates, Captain Gibbs, and four others, commenced their researches here on Monday last, to glean such information of the localities of Drogheda and the various machinery employed in its representation, as will enable them, upon returning to Dublin, to make arrangements with the Chief Secretary for future investigation of a similar nature throughout Ireland, and by separating into parties of two, facilitate its attainment. In England a similar commission has existed for some time—that for Ireland being suspended till the English system was first tried; its success decided the application of the principle to Ireland. This commission has had before it for examination the Town Clerk, the late and present Churchwardens, and the enumerators of this county, together with the several cess collectors. The obvious tendency of the inquiry is to ascertain the *materiel* existing in Ireland for the application of the bill intended to effect the change in its representation contemplated by the Government. Inquiry upon the following points naturally led to that conclusion. The relative number of resident and non resident freemen, distinguishing those freedoms granted by right, from those by grace especial, and number of forty shilling freeholders. Number of persons who hold house and land under same lease. Whether rents are on the increase or decrease. Whether there is a likelihood that rents of houses valued to *nearly* £10, say £8 to £10 per annum, would increase if a vote were extended to occupiers at that rent above taxes, or if such persons were likely to be more punctual in payment of their rents than ordinary. Rate of parochial taxes on *houses* within the parish. Number of rate payers.—*Drogheda Journal.*

REJECTION OF THE REFORM BILL.

(From *Blackwood's Magazine* for Nov.)

What *have* the peers done? They have done their duty, and, we trust, saved their country.

We had always the greatest hopes of the resistance which in the last extremity the Peers of England would offer to the torrent of revolution, and the firmest confidence in the efficacy of their exertions to rescue the nation from the dangers with which it was wellnigh overwhelmed. But we were not prepared for, we never could have anticipated, the glorious stand which they have made against the reform bill.

To have thrown out that bill by a majority, which, but for the recent unprecedented creation, would have been SIXTY-TWO; to have been proof alike against the seductions of ministerial influence; the smiles of ministerial favour, and the vengeance of democratic ambition; to have despised equally the threats of a revolutionary press, the intimidation of ignorant multitudes, and the fierce, though fleeting, folly of public opinion, is indeed a triumph worthy of the Barons of England. Their ancestors who declared seven hundred years ago at Mertoun, *Nolumus leges Angliæ mutare*, the iron warriors who extorted from John at Runnymede the great charter of English freedom, did not confer so great a blessing on their country. The first contended only against the usurpation of papal ambition; the latter struggled against the tyranny of a weak and pusillanimous prince: but the victory now gained has been achieved over the united forces of ignorance and ability; over all that democracy could offer that was savage, and all that talent could array that was formidable. In Gothic ages our steel clad barons struggled only for infant freedom, and laid the foundations of a civilisation yet to be; the peers of our day have been entrusted with the protection of aged happiness, and the keeping of a standard grown grey in renown. Well and nobly have they discharged the trust; despising every unworthy menace, stedfastly adhering through every peril to the discharge of duty, they have achieved a triumph of immortal celebrity. They have saved us from the worst of tyrannies; the despotism of a multitude of tyrants. The future historian will dwell on the glories of Trafalgar, and the enduring valour of Torres Vedras and Waterloo; but he will rest with not less exultation on the moral firmness of our hereditary legislators; on the constancy which could remain unmoved amidst a nation's defection, and save a people who had consigned themselves to perdition.

It is for the poor themselves, for those miserable victims of democractic frenzy, that our first thankfulness arises. When an hundred and fifty thousand men assembled, at the command of the Birmingham Union, to menace their last and best friends; when the standard of rebellion was all but unfurled, and the Peers were *dared* to discharge their duty on the edge of what an abyss of wretchedness and suffering did the deluded multitude stand! Had Providence in wrath granted the prayer of their petition, how soon would the countless host have withered before the blast of destruction; how many human beings, then buoyant with health and exulting in ambition, been soon swept away; how many wretched families writhed under the pangs of famine; how many souls been lost in the crimes consequent on unbearable misfortune! Long before the democratic flood had reached the palaces of the great, while the rich were still living in affluence on the accumulations of centuries, the poor, dependent on their daily labour, would have been involved in the extremity of suffering, and hundreds of thousands perished as in the Crusades, the victims of political, as great as religious fanaticism. The rich would ultimately have been destroyed; the higher ranks would have been swept away in the flood of misfortune, but they would have survived the wretched crowd which swelled the torrent; and the last breath of the deluded multitude, when sinking in the waves, would have been to curse the authors of a nation's ruin.

Our next cause of thankfulness, is for the preservation of the institutions of the country; of that constitution which has survived so many perils, and produced such unparalleled blessings; under which our fathers have prospered, and the old time before them; which has been transmitted like the mantle of Elijah, from generation to generation, and even now saved the nation, it is to be hoped, from the abyss of wretchedness. It would have been a deplorable spectacle to have seen the British constitution perish from any cause; to have beheld the fabric of Alfred, matured by the experience, and adapted to the wants of successive generations, fall even under external violence, the sword of Napoleon, or the armies of Russia; but how much more terrible, to have seen it perish under the violence of its own subjects; sink into the grave from the impious hands of its own children! It is painful to see a family in private life behave with ingratitude to the authors of their being; revolt against the hands which had lulled them in infancy; discard the wisdom which had instructed their youth, and bring down the grey hairs of age with sorrow to the grave! But what shall we say to the nation which, in a transport of fury, could pull down the institutions under which they had attained unparalleled happiness; which had been weighed in the balance, and not found wanting; which had spread the sway of an island in the Atlantic, as far as the arms of conquest could reach, or the waters of the ocean extend; which had given birth to Milton and Newton, to Scott and Shakspeare; on which were reflected the glories of Palestine, the lustre of Cressy, the triumph of Blenheim; the country of Marlborough and Wellington, of Blake and Nelson; the nation which had ever been first in the career of usefulness, and last in the desertion of duty? All these glories, this long line of greatness, these countless millions of helpless beings, stood on the verge of destruction; with their own hands they had pushed out upon upon the sea of revolution, and the monsters of the deep were raging for their prey! They have been saved after they had abandoned the helm, and resigned themselves to the tempest, by the firmand intrepid bands which seized it.

Our last cause of thankfulness is for the human race—for the countless myriads who looked to the shores of Britain for the last struggle between order and anarchy; and the triumph achieved for true freedom, by the first and greatest defeat of democratic oppression. Not merely as natives of England, but as citizens of the world, we rejoice in the triumph—the victory of experience over innovation—of balanced power over oppressive tyranny—of the reign of peace over the era of blood. It is a proud thing for England, that, in this great crisis, she has not been wanting to her duty; that she has maintained her high place in the van of civilization, and kept the lead alike in the ranks of freedom, and the array of wisdom. Centuries before the name of liberty was known in the neighbouring states; while the nations around her were sunk in barbarism, or crouching under oppression, she erected the firm and fair fabric of public freedom; and now, when they are fawning before the career of revolution, and placing their necks beneath the many-headed monster of democratic power, she boldly stands out, erect and alone, to combat the tyrant when he is strongest, to grapple with the Hydra in his prime.

If anything could add to the gratitude which we feel for these great achievements, it would be the satisfaction which must arise from the manner in which the great question has been treated in the House of Lords. The days are over when the people can be deluded by the old calumny of the Peers being behind the age—a set of incurables—a race of imbeciles fit only to be discarded with disgrace. This debate has displayed their character in its true colours; it must silence the breath of vituperation, and open the eyes even of political blindness. The two great parties which divide the state have been brought into presence, each has sent forth its combatants into the field; and what a stupendous difference between them! How immeasurably superior the debates of the Lords have been to those of the Commons! How dignified the language—how statesman-like the wisdom—how great the courage of the former when compared with the declamation and vehemence of a majority in the latter body! The Peerage has produced the speeches of Wellington, Harrowby, Dudley, Caernarvon, Wharncliffe, Wynford, Lyndhurst, and Eldon; and what has the democratic party brought forward in the Lower House to counterbalance it? O'Connell, Hobhouse, Hunt, and Hume. Which of these great bodies will stand most prominent in the eyes of posterity? On the conduct of which will the historian dwell with enthusiasm; the words of which will flow down the current of time, the admiration and boast of unborn ages? Much as we respected, highly as we felt the importance of the British aristocracy, their ability and energy have exceeded any thing that could have been anticipated.

THE PRESS,

(From the *Times*).

The reform bill—(it cannot be too often repeated) has only two objects—to disfranchise wholly or in part (conveying their rights to large towns or popular districts) a certain number of boroughs whose members in the opinion of every man of common sense, it would be a mockery to call representatives of the people, and to extend the right of suffrage, by connecting it in towns and boroughs with the occupation of a house of £10 annual rent or value. In which of these great provisions is the revolutionary or democratic tendency of the measure to be found? Is it revolutionary to declare that Corfe Castle and Old Sarum—together with some sixty other places without inhabitants, or with a handful of slaves voting at the will of a master—shall no longer continue to send delegates to an assembly which pretends to represent the people of England? Is it equivalent to a revolution to correct quietly an anomaly by which, for instance, the three counties of Cornwall, Wiltshire, and Dorsetshire, with their brood of rotten boroughs, return nearly one fourth of the representatives of England, without having one-twentieth part of the population, or paying one-fortieth part of the taxation of the country? Yet thus stands the account in some of the official documents before us:—Cornwall sends 42 members to St. Stephen's: its population is 257,447, and its assessed taxes £30,903. Wilts is endowed with 34 representatives, while its population is only 222,157, and its assessment 50,024; and Dorsetshire, with a population of only 114,499, and assessed taxes to the amount of £36,941, has the happiness of yielding 20 *legislators* to the great council of the nation. Thus these three counties send to parliament 96 members from a population of 624,102, and contribute only, in assessed taxes, £116,868, while the county of Middlesex alone, which sends only 8 members to parliament, has by the same returns, a population of 1,144,530, and pays in assessed taxes £1,250,300! The contrast is most striking, and the consequent absurdity more intolerable, when we take, as the test of a respectable population, the number of houses paying a certain moderate rent. Thus the prodigally represented Cornwall has only 2,852 inhabitants paying a rent of ten pounds a year, to divide among them the privilege of sending 42 senators to the House of Commons, and exclusive of the houses in the county, the number of £10 householders who send 40 members to parliament is only 1,901—thus giving to every 25 persons a representative, or making senators at the rate of four per cent. of the £10 householders. Wilts has for its 32 borough members only 1,493 £10 householders, and Dorset, for its 18 members only 1,459—making altogether for 90 borough members, less than 4,000 householders occupying tenements of £10 annual value; while in the single town of Liverpool, which sends only two members to parliament, the number of £10 householders amounts to 8,759, and in Birmingham, which sends none at all, to 4,561. In this statement we omit all allusion to that abominable abuse, direct nomination and patronage, and take the most favourable view of the case, by supposing that the right of electing the 90 members for the boroughs of these three counties exists in the very democratic body of £10 householders, of whom the boroughmongers and their friends profess to stand in such profound terror. And we ask again, is it revolutionary to propose a more equal distribution of the right of suffrage to *the same class* of people over the surface of England? We might go on to show that the proposed measure is as far from being distinguished by democratic tendencies, or embracing universal suffrage, as it is free from a revolutionary character—that the £10 qualification will in most cases, where electoral privileges are already enjoyed, reduce the number of voters instead of increasing it—that in the 26 new extra metropolitan towns which will be admitted to share the representation, there will be only about 60,000 voters; and that in almost no case will the electors exceed 1-20th of the population. But this topic, together with the effect of the reform bill in extending rather than diminishing the influence of the landed interest, we must postpone to another opportunity.

(From the *Dublin Mail.*)

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

Ministers have decided upon facing parliament, and the legislative assembly will meet for the despatch of business on the 6th of December. We can tell those who will doubtless triumph in this resolve, that the bill with which they now mean to come down to the house, will be modified and altered to such an extent as is little dreamed of by those who prated of "the bill, the whole bill, and nothing but the bill." So far from Lord Grey abiding by his pledge of standing or falling with the measure, the truth is that he has succumbed to the views taken by the moderate and thinking portion of the community; and in place of the penny a night room renters being raised to the capacity of electors, the new bill will contain clauses classifying household voters so high as £15 per annum. In fact the alteration in the bill, and

the consequent abandonment of the principle, is but a desperate effort at retaining place by courting the support of the Duke of Wellington and the Tories. We venture to predict that the attempt will be a failure, and that in their effort to conciliate both parties they will satisfy neither, and attain no other object than that of distracting the country and accelerating the period of revolution. We learn from our private sources of authority, that Lord Grey expresses the utmost regret for having thrown himself and his administration into the hands of the mob, against the ringleaders of which he vows vengeance in the event of another patriotic outbreak. This is Whiggish gratitude, having first set the poor devils on, and then punish them for their obedience of orders.

FRENCH CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

SITTING OF NOV. 15.

THE EX-ROYAL FAMILY.

The subject on the order of the day, was the discussion of M. de Bricqueville's proposition relative to the banishment of the elder branch of the Bourbons from France.

M. Pages opposed the measure as both unjust and unnecessary; unjust because it affected generations yet unborn, and unnecessary because the voice of the people had sufficiently declared that the fatal ordonnances, and the blood of the Three Days, had placed an impenetrable barrier between Charles X. and France. He also argued on the inutility of laws of proscription, which, if made, would never be executed, instancing the forbearance of Napoleon to the Dauphin during the Hundred Days, and that of the present Ministry towards Queen Hortense and her child, both members of the proscribed Imperial Family. He then maintained, that so far from a new law of proscription being enacted, that affecting the family of Napoleon ought to be repealed. "My voice," added he, "shall never vote a measure of proscription (hear, hear); for I should never afterwards dare to assert the liberty of all, if I felt that I had infringed the liberty of a single individual."—In conclusion, he examined the principle of laws of proscription in general, and argued that the happiness of the nation, which must always be dependent on the upright conduct of the government, would in every case be better secured by the absence of any such laws than by their enactment.

M. E. Salverte supported the proposition of M. de Bricqueville. He painted, in glowing colours, the horrors of civil war, and recalled to the recollection of the Chamber the frightful scenes which La Vendee, and other parts of France, had witnessed in consequence of the attempts of a dethroned dynasty, endeavouring to force itself into the country out of which it had been driven. He argued that if this proposition were not adopted, no law would exist by which an hostile attempt on the part of the Bourbons could be punished; and, even against them, he declared that he never could, under any circumstances, sanction an *ex post facto* law.

M. Portalis maintained that striking out the penalty of death from the proposition, as recommended by the committee, would entirly deprive it of its beneficial effects. He should, therefore, vote for the original proposition, and against the amendment of the committee; but he deprecated the idea of placing the descendants of Napoleon on the same footing as Charles X. and his family, as the former had not at least borne arms against France.

M. de Martignac, after apologising for the weakness which still oppressed him from his late indisposition, proceeded thus:—"I have been attached to Charles X. I have been his minister, and served him with an honest zeal and sincere devotedness. I have done all in my power to promote his real interest, and although my zeal and devotion have been falsely appreciated, I have not feared since his fall, to speak even in this place with respect for his years and commiseration for his misfortunes. It is possible, gentlemen, that this language may have left suspicion on some minds, and that, though dictated by genuine patriotism, it may be attributed to personal affections and selfish regrets. I confess I expected this, and yet I have been astonished at it. I confess that I am little disposed to place confidence in those whose attachments are so variable, and who are so ready to change their respect for those in power into scorn and hatred the moment a reverse overtakes them; but if, on the contrary, I meet with a man of probity and feeling, who, having served his King with zeal and sincerity, dares, after his reverses, to show him public marks of respect, and who, at the same time, without having any possible personal interest to serve, has ever been faithful to the welfare of his country; I shall ever be disposed to believe that man sincere, and give him all my confidence. This sincerity I bring with me to this tribune, and this confidence I demand of you in return. I have therefore a right, if not to be listened to with favour (to which I have no pretensions), at least with that impartiality which you owe to all (hear, hear.) I have done nothing to promote the revolution of 1830. I will go farther, I have done all in my power against it. As God is my judge, I did every thing that in me lay to prevent it (hear, hear). A citizen of France, a contemporary of the age, enlightened, but not blinded by power as to the reality, I constantly saw the abyss open at the feet of the late dynasty, and used every effort to prevent it from falling in. These efforts were unavailing, and notwithstanding the brightness of the day, that which was as clear as light could not be seen. The throne fell, the dynasty disappeared; another forehead is encircled by the crown, awarded if not by the people, at least in its name, and by those who derived their authority from it. As long as the agitation, inseparable from a catastrophe so stupendous, continued, I bowed my head in silence. When it subsided, I looked around me, I observed what was left. I saw a throne in the dust,—a monarchy that had existed for eight centuries destroyed in less than three days,—and I experienced a sensation of grief which I could not conceal, for I can no more smother my genuine feelings than I can feign a sentiment I do not entertain (hear, hear.) But under these ruins I still recognised the soil of France, my native land, of that country to which I have ever been devoted, of that country whose interests will ever be dear, be precious, be sacred to my heart. It is to these interests that I thenceforth again devoted my whole mind, but, I will add, with a free and voluntary devotion, without restriction, without any posterior object (cheers). Whatever may have been, whatever continues to be, my opinion upon the order of things which now no longer exists, however great may have been my regret at its destruction, I never can sacrifice to those opinions, or to that regret, the welfare, the independence, or the repose of my country. Those who sent me here are the friends of order and legitimate freedom and public prosperity. I fully comprehend my commission, and having accepted it, am resolved to execute it with fidelity. I have only to consider the duty of a citizen, the obligation of a deputy." The honourable deputy then proceeded to examine the proposition before the chamber. He expatiated on the nature of the penalty of banishment, representing it as a punishment only inflicted on the most infamous criminals after the most mature examination of their guilt, and asked the Chamber how it could reconcile itself to pronounce it against generations yet unborn—against a family whose name is associated with all the glorious recollections of France during more than half of its historical existence? He then demonstrated the futility of supposing that perpetual banishment could be pronounced with any effect; he reminded the Chamber of the *perpetual* abolition of monarchy by the Convention, the *perpetual* proscription of the dynasty of Napoleon, the *perpetual* establishment of the Emperor in 1814, and the *perpetual* banishment of the Bourbons in 1815. "Of what avail," he asked, "have been these various enactments? History laughs them to scorn. It has been well said that, in France, proscription annihilates guilt; even a pretender to the crown, whom every one would be eager to oppose in his claims, would be safe if previously proscribed, because no Frenchman would be base enough to hand him as a devoted victim to the axe of the executioner!" The honourable deputy then illustrated his argument, by relating the manner in which he had himself, even while minister, relieved, and supplied with the means to quit the country, a member of the Convention, whom, if he had attended to the law of proscription in force against him, he ought to have sent to the scaffold (hear, hear). "Let this proscription be adopted," continued he, "let one of the exiles affected by it come into France and seek an asylum, let him knock at the door of the very author of the proposition, and throw himself on his generosity and honour, and I will guarantee his perfect safety. What then are laws of proscription, which their very authors will shrink from executing? But it is said that government must be supplied with the means of defending itself against the criminal attacks and plots of conspirators. There can be no doubt that we ought to enable the government to preserve that peace of which we stand so much in need. But, gentlemen, is justice then disarmed? Are the laws divested of their force? Open the criminal code, that code which was formed under the inspiration of a man who was as well calculated to preserve the safety of a state as to gain victories. Read—read there the provisions which are applicable to the present question, and you will find many means of ensuring the repose of the state—but an omission you will seek in vain to discover. This law provides a punishment for "attempt"—"plotting"—"subornation"—"proposal accepted"—"proposal not accepted"—and even "silence"—and yet the law is insufficient—you think even this arsenal inadequate to arm a government against its enemies. Recall to mind that he who provided this store well knew how to chuse his arms. Do not, then, pass a law of proscription, when you have already more than is necessary for your defence in the ordinary weapons of justice. I would urge considerations of another description. The fame of your revolution—which you wish to preserve from every re-action, from every arbitrary measure, from all those excesses which are deplored when the moment of excitement and exasperation is passed. Gentlemen, I have endeavoured to fulfil my task—I know not how far I may have succeeded. It has not been my wish to address myself to the passions, or to party feelings—that is a language I would seek to forget, had I ever been master of it. Having been a witness of those violent contests, which have torn my country, and planted hostile camps on the soil common to both, I invoke with heartfelt prayers a termination to these disastrous dissensions. I cannot hope my feeble voice will be heard in the uproar of the storm; but I would have my conscience relieved from the imputation of acquiescing in the evils I am unable to prevent." [This speech, delivered with the most evident emotion, was listened to with the profoundest marks of attention, and at its conclusion loud and continued applause greeted the orator from every part of the chamber.]

LONDON.

MONDAY, NOV. 21.

MEETING OF PARLIAMENT.

(From a Second Edition of the *Courier*.)

Courier Office, Five o'Clock.

It appears from the following proclamation, which appears in an *Extraordinary Gazette*, just issued, that parliament is to meet for the despatch of business on Tuesday, the 6th December next:—

BY THE KING—A PROCLAMATION.

WILLIAM R.

Whereas our Parliament stands prorogued to Tuesday, the 22d day of this instant November, We, with the advice of our Privy Council, do hereby publish and declare that the said Parliament shall be further prorogued on the said twenty-second day of this instant November to Tuesday the 6th day of December next; and We have given an order to our Chancellor of that part of the United Kingdom called Great Britain, to prepare a Commission for proroguing the same accordingly; and We do hereby, with the advice aforesaid, declare our Royal will and pleasure that the said Parliament shall on the said 6th day of December next, assemble and be held for the despatch of divers urgent and important affairs; and the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Boroughs, of the House of Commons, are hereby required and commanded to give their attendance accordingly at Westminster on the 6th day of December next.

Given at our Court at St. James's, the 21st day of November, one thousand eight hundred and thirty one, and in the second year of our reign.

God save the King.

We copy the following important intelligence from the *Standard*:—

"By Special Express from Paris in Twenty-seven Hours.

"NOMINATION OF THIRTY-SIX PEERS FOR LIFE.

"By an extraordinary special express we have received this day all the French papers of yesterday. They communicate the fact that the French government has been compelled to yield. Thirty-six new peers have been announced in the official part of yesterday's *Moniteur*. They have been created to destroy the peerage, and the doom of the present royal family may be now said to be sealed."

The proposition relative to the expatriation of the elder branch of the Bourbon family has been carried by a considerable majority, but with the exclusion of the harsh penal enactment of death. The family of Napoleon, on the contrary, seems to be treated with additional indulgence. The arrest of Madame La Roche Jacqueline seems to have led to that of other partizans of the same description, who appear to us to resemble those of the house of Stuart in this country as much as possible—that is to say, they are for the most part people of small sense but great sincerity, who are totally blind to the real foundation of power at all times, and still more to the nature of the progression which is so rapidly taking communities out of leading strings and pupilage, and making them efficient agents in their own affairs. It will be seen that the best informed French journals joke at the importance attached to the movements of the Duchess of Berri in Rome. We dare say the end of all this fanfarronade will be that the Duke of Bourdeaux will some day or other be allowed a pension from France, as Cardinal York had one from England, and, like Cardinal York, will receive it with gratitude.—*Globe.*

The French papers are much occupied with the subject of Portugal. Belgium being now settled, it is certainly the next point for European adjustment; and we apprehend it must at no distant period produce direct interference of some kind or other.—*Ibid.*

Accounts from Berlin to the 11th instant state that Poland is in all respects to be considered as a Russian province. Three thousand Poles have been sent to Siberia, among whom are a number of the Diet who remained at Warsaw, with several of the principal generals.

We have received Montreal papers to the 21st of October. They contain a long presentment of the Grand Jury for the district, relative to the distressed state of the emigrants arrived this season. The number to the 15th of that month was 49,811.

Cape of Good Hope papers to the 25th of August have been received this morning; they contain an account of a massacre of some of the colonists, 20 women and 15 children, at the English settlement at Port Natal, by the chief of the Goolahs. The remainder of the colony escaped to the Missionary stations.

Accounts from Madrid state that a carriage laden with money had been sent from that capital to Don Miguel, to assist him against the expedition of his brother Don Pedro.

The private accounts by the Gothenburg mail state the continuance of the strictest quarantine, to prevent the cholera from entering that country. A vessel had been wrecked near Wisby, Gothland; she was from Petersburg, and the ship and cargo were immediately burnt. There has been no instance of cholera in Sweden.

THE CHOLERA.

This disease continues to commit great ravages at Sunderland, but has not as yet made its appearance in any other part of England. The following are the last accounts:—

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM NEWCASTLE.

"The account received to day from Dr. Daun is very unfavourable; six deaths, with the addition of seven new cases, under the head 'malignant!' We had a considerable fall of snow last night, and it remains to be seen whether the disease is affected by ordinary atmospheric changes. Still no cases out of Sunderland."

The following is an extract of a letter received this morning by Sir William Pym from Dr. Daun:—

"Sunderland, Nov. 19.

"It is now nearly four o'clock, and the medical gentlemen have not yet sent me their daily returns, though they are requested to do so on each day as soon as possible after ten o'clock p.m.

"I attended a meeting of the Board of Health to-day, and I stated that if the professional men who have hitherto denied the existence of malignant cholera in this town, would now candidly allow that they had seen reason to change their opinion, and that they would not, as had been done in more instances than one, return as cases of diarrhœa and common cholera what were strictly cases of malignant cholera, I would wish to strike out the diarrhœa and common cholera out of my return, but that otherwise I could not do it. I have just heard of a case which was returned yesterday as diarrhœa, but which is one of decided cholera; and I believe has been fatal. I must continue the return in its present form, if such methods of concealment are resorted to. Indeed, I am told by an eminent physician of the town that he firmly believes that more than one half of the cases which have occurred have not been reported to me; but I can hardly believe that it is so bad."

CHOLERA AT SUNDERLAND.

(From the *Medical Gazette*).

The disease at Sunderland seemed for a few days to have been checked, and the fears which its announcement excited were quickly subsiding—indeed many expressed their conviction that *the* cholera had not been there at all. When, however, we call to mind the capricious and insidious manner in which the pestilence has repeatedly behaved abroad, we fear that the confidence with which its immediate disappearance is inferred is at least premature. In a place so dependent upon its trade, and with so many interested in concealment, from the noble correspondent of the *Standard* downwards*, the difficulty of getting at the truth becomes prodigious. Indeed the most contradictory statements have been put forth, on the authority of the medical men at Sunderland, with regard to the disease and its origion. They are very anxious to prove that it was not imported, and that it is not of a contagious nature. They add further, that the town is more healthy than it usually has been at this season of the year. However, it remains undisputed (only because it is indisputable) that suspected vessels were suffered to come up the river, through the shipping to the Wear, to perform quarantine; and that at least one such vessel had left Hamburg after the disease was acknowledged to be there. It farther appears, that in Sunderland the disease first broke out among persons connected with the shipping, and spread to several members of the same family; while a nurse, who assisted to remove the body of the first patient who died in the hospital, became affected with the malady in a few hours after. Now, without going farther, we crave leave to ask, how the sudden appearance of disease which carries off, within a few hours, more than one-half of those attacked with it, is in their opinion to be accounted for, in a town *unusually healthy*? and by what train of reasoning they have been able to come to the positive conclusion that the vessels from the infected place did not bring it? One question more, and we have done. What kind of *diarrhœa* may that be to which several sudden deaths are set down, at a time when the town is "unusually healthy?" Dr. Daun complained, in his reports, of want of co-operation, and it is quite evident that concealment to a considerable extent was, and probably still is, adopted. Meantime he has positively declared the disease to be *the* cholera, whatever its origin may have been, and whatever its future course; an opinion in which the Central Board in London fully concur. Although held at Sunderland, as at almost every other place when actually present, not to be communicable from man to man, the utmost precautions are taken to prevent the operation of the contagious principle. This is all we want; be practically contagionists, and we care not a rush for theoretical difference of opinion.

* See the Marquis of Londonderry's letter in the newspapers.

CURES FOR THE CHOLERA.

(From the *Court Journal*.)

Phlogistic—Drink lots of brandy—always take care to have the bottle within reach—be sure to keep a kettle in constant requisition, boiling hot, ready for an immediate manufactory of punch—the instant you are attacked take to it—do not delay a moment. Use the remedy without procrastination—apply it hot.

Anti Phlogistic—Use no spirits in any shape—they are mortal poison. Taken plain, immediate poison: taken diluted, slow poison. Drink coffee, and go to bed.

Phlogistic—Eat a mutton chop, or a dozen of them if you can. Get through five meals a day. Be carnivorous in all. Victual the garrison, and defy the foreign invader.

Anti Phlogistic—Avoid the immediate use of animal food. Eat sparingly and temperately. If you can subsist upon a single meal, do so. Observe, that in all the countries where cholera has appeared, the Jews have escaped, solely on account of their temperance.

Phlogistic—You might as well say it was solely because they dealt in old clothes. Look to India, there first died the rice-eating kindred, then the better fed, but not full fed, mussulman: then, last of all, the beef-eating generations of Old England.

Anti Phlogistic—But it was the beef-eating men who carried the disorder into Europe. Be cleanly in your person, in your house, and in your streets.

Phlogistic—Be, therefore, much unlike the Jews who have, you say, escaped the cholera. I do not prescribe for people who are to be warned against the impropriety of wearing a dirty shirt, and I leave the care of the streets to the scavengers. Use water by all means, externally, as copiously as you like. Beware only of the introduction of that insidious fluid into your stomach.

Anti Phlogistic—Carefully avoid all places and persons where contagion may be supposed to exist. Keep an anxious watch to guard against the approach of the disease. Remember that prevention is better than remedy.

Phlogistic—Take no thought about it at all. Set down what you read in the newspapers as three-fourth lies, and one-fourth exaggeration. Go about in all directions with a jolly heart, knowing that cowardice is the ally of all disease, and that courage is its sworn foe.

Anti Phlogistic—Immediately send for a doctor, and be careful to follow his remedies.

Phlogistic—Avoid a doctor as you would avoid the plague itself—throw his bottles out of the window, and follow them then if you please. Take for granted, that humbug is the basis of medicine, and that its practice consists in throwing substances of which you know little into a body of which you know less. Is it Boerhave, or Celsus, or Hippocrates, who says,

"Punch cures the gout, the *cholic*, and the phthisic!"

Anti Phlogistic—Whoever says it, ought to be set down as one of the prime poisoners of mankind. I say, be wise in time.

Phlogistic—I say be merry at all times.

* * * * * *

Such is the substance of a conversation which I lately overheard. I had not time to remain any longer: but I believe that the whole matter of the controversy now going forward in the medical world, respecting the fit treatment of cholera, is summed up pretty accurately in the opinions delivered above.

THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Nov. 18.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—L Bowen, Gent, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Miles, who resigns.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut G A F Heathcote to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hollingworth, who retires; Cornet W I Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heathcote; Cornet W Scott, from the 6th Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Campbell.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Lieut C B Codrington, from half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice N H J Westby, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—E R Read, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Nesbitt, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

6th Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet P B Nesbitt, from the 4th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Scott, appointed to the 6th Dragoon Guards.

12th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut E Pole to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stuart, who retires; Cornet J J Calley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pole; Cornet J E Bradshaw, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Calley.

13th Light Dragoons—C J Stock, gent to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Bradshaw, appointed to the 12th Light Dragoons.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign A H S Young to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Neville, who retires; F G Urquhart, gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Young.

4th ditto—Lieut H R Clarke, from half pay Unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice Court, appointed to the 81st Foot.

9th ditto—Capt H Evans, from half pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice T H Grubbe, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut G A Creagh, from the 81st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice J A Woole, who retires upon half pay Unattached.

15th ditto—Capt C Shirley, from half pay Coldstream Foot Guards, to be Captain, vice J Humphreys, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

37th ditto—Capt E F Fitzgerald, from half pay 52d Foot, to be Captain, vice J Molyneux, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

44th ditto—Assistant Surgeon J Ferguson, from half pay 30th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice A M'Isaac, who exchanges.

48th ditto—Assistant Surgeon J Mitchell, from half pay of the regiment, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Eason, deceased.

54th ditto—Assistant Surgeon F Moran, M D, from half pay Royal Staff Corps, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice P Stewart, who exchanges.

60th ditto—R W Macdonald, Gent to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Plumer, who retires.

81st ditto—Lieut J Court, from the 4th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G A Creagh, appointed to the 9th Foot.

94th ditto—Ensign R Stiel to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Havelock, who retires; W H M Ogilvie, Gent to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Shiel.

98th do.—To be Captains: Brevet Major W T Boyce, from half pay 60th Foot, vice H Edmonds, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Capt P Tripp, from half pay 74th Foot, vice H L Daniell, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

2d West India Regiment—Ensign James Findlay to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Spence, deceased; G C M Wilson, Gent to be Ensign, vice Findlay.

MEMORANDUM.—The appointment of Mr. Campbell to an Ensigncy in the 74th Foot, by purchase, as stated in the Gazette of the 28th ultimo, has not taken place.

The half pay of the undermentioned Officer has been cancelled from the 28th ultimo, inclusive, he having received a commuted allowance for his commission:—Lieut E R Hicks, half pay 12th Foot.

The half pay of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled from the 18th of November 1831, inclusive, they having received a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Lieut John Grantham, half pay 11th Light Dragoons; Ensign Herbert Lloyd Potenger, half pay 96th Foot; Ensign Alexander Gedds (2d), half pay 103d Foot; Assistant Surg William Stevenson, half pay 21st Foot; Lieut Charles Rumley, half pay 22d Foot; Lieut Alexander Maclean, half pay 58th Foot: Lieut Norman John Moore, Retired List 10th Royal Veteran Battalion: Lieut George Illingworth, half pay 15th Foot: Ensign Adam Durnford Gordon, half pay, 47th Foot: Ensign Henry Browne, half pay, 29th Foot: Lieut Robert Gill, half pay, 1st Light Infantry Battalion, King's German Legion: Ensign George James, half pay 71st Foot. Lieut William Russell, half pay 6th Foot: Ensign William Tomlinson, half pay Nova Scotia Fencibles: Lieut Wm Herschel Griesbach, half pay De Meuron's Regiment: Lieut Robert Rickart Hepburn, half pay Unattached: Ensign John Macdonell, half pay Royal Newfoundland Fencibles; Staff Ass-Surg H Cunningham, half pay Hospital Staff; Surgeon C Cook, half pay 45th Foot; Lieut G Pilkington, half pay 8th West India Regt.

Black Lead Mines of Scatter Fell.—About seventy years ago, a person who possessed a part of the mountain contiguous to the mines determined to obtain a share of this rich mineral. Here, with great labour, he sunk a shaft, which he carried diagonally till he entered the mines, and with secret joy he continued his depredations for some time undiscovered. At length his fraud was detected, and he was tried at Carlisle. The peculiarity of his case had no precedent. He saved his life: but an act of parliament was passed in 1752 to secure the valuable property, by which the stealer and receiver are both subjected to the same punishment as for felony. Wad, or as it is improperly called, black lead, is not found in regular veins, but in lumps and irregular masses, several of which weigh four or five pounds. Some of these pieces are hard and gritty, and of little value: others are soft, and of a fine texture, and worth four guineas a pound. It is described as lying in the mine in the form of a tree, having a body or root, from which proceed veins or branches in all directions: the body is the finest wad, and the branches are of an inferior quality. Such is the richness of the mines, that in the space of half an hour, a single workman can obtain as much of the mineral as will sell for one thousand pounds. When the mines are opened, a sufficient quantity is procured to answer the demand. The wad of the best quality is packed up in barrels, and conveyed, under a strong guard to Kendal, whence it is sent to London by waggons, the proprietors of which give a bond for its safe delivery. The inferior sort is conveyed by land to Ulverstone, whence it is shipped for the metropolis. Of late years apprehensions have been entertained that the supply of this useful article would fail; but larger supplies have since been procured, and the mines have proved more productive. Dr. Merret and some others have supposed that these are the only wad mines in the world—but that is not the case. A mineral of a similar nature, though of inferior quality, and obtained only in small quantities, has been discovered in Scotland, Spain, Germany, and the East Indies. The principal consumption of the mineral consists in what are called black lead pencils, which have acquired so much reputation abroad under the title of *Crayons d'Angleterre*. It is bought by the pencil makers in London, who attend a sale of it in Essex street, on the first Monday in every month.—*Guide to the Lakes.*

OUTRAGES.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator* of Wednesday.)

An attempt was made to murder a person of the name of James Delany, of Knockaroge, in the Queen's County, on the evening of Wednesday last. Two fellows lay in wait for him behind a ditch not far from his own house, one of whom snapped a gun at him as he passed, which, owing to the dampness of the night fortunately missed fire, and Delany reached his own house in safety. Our informant states that this attempt was made on Delany's life in consequence of two men having been lately transported who had been concerned in an affray in which a brother of Delany's was killed: and the brother of one of the men has since repeatedly threatened to be revenged on James Delany.

Scarcely a night passes that the "White Feet" and "Black Feet" are not engaged in searching for arms in and about the neighbourhood of Castlecomer. Persons residing in the country and having arms, and who are not determined to make use of them when attacked, are extremely culpable in keeping them in their houses—they should deposit them in a place of safety.

An affray took place at the fair of Templemartin in the liberties of this city, yesterday evening, between the country people and a party of police. Two shots, we understand, were fired, and a man from the neighbourhood of Outrath was wounded in the thigh by a ball. We shall give the entire particulars in our next.

WEXFORD BRIDGE.

Nothing would so materially serve the town of Wexford as making its bridge *free*. At the present low rate of interest on money in general, and on bridge debentures in particular, the matter could be accomplished in the most advantageous manner for all parties. The most favourable time that could have been expected has arrived for effecting it, and we therefore earnestly entreat those gentlemen who are likely to be on our next Grand Inquest to give it their best attention. Any measures calculated to increase the facility of communication between Wexford and the surrounding country must be a measure of great public importance. A populous district would be brought into close contact with, we are happy to say, the flourishing port of Wexford, and mutual advantage could not fail to be the result. Half the sum that is annually expended on roads in this county would purchase the interest of the shareholders, and of this we feel confident, that twenty times the amount, expended on the said roads, would not be attended with so much benefit to the public. —*Wexford Herald.*

A WEXFORD SPREE.

An act, which we are convinced proceeded more from what is usualiy designated a *Spree* than any malicious intention, occurred at the Paul Quay on Saturday night. The sternfasts of three vessels were cast off, from the posts on the Quay; swinging by their anchors and bow fastings, they came in collision, so that the boltsprit and gib boom of one, was carried away a few feet outside the stem. No further damage appears to have been done, but had it blown as hard as on Sunday night, it would be impossible to say what might have been the extent of damage.—*Wexford Paper.* [What a "spree" this was!]

The town of Wexford was splendidly illuminated on Tuesday night, to celebrate the return of C. A. Walker, Esq. M.P. from London.

It is stated that the rules of the Birmingham Political Union were submitted to Sir Charles Wetherell before their adoption, and received the sanction of his opinion as to their legality.

If the cholera should prevail to any extent in this country, and sanitary regulations be strictly enforced, it is scarcely possible to enumerate all the evils which may flow from it in the interruption of commerce and of internal trade, and in the consequent misery and deprivation of the working classes. There are many indeed, who say with some reason, that all the desolation the disease itself could produce would be a trifle compared with the effects which must result from the attempt to stay its progress. Among the points of commercial embarrassment which the visitation of the pestilence is likely to produce, we may mention that there is not one Life Insurance Establishment in the empire which has taken into its calculations even the possibility of such a disease appearing in this country.—*Observer.*

A Frenchman having a violent pain in his breast and stomach, went to a physician for relief. The doctor inquiring where his trouble lay, the Frenchman, with a dolorous accent, laying his hand on his breast, said, "Vy, sare, I have a very bad pain in my *portmanteau*." (meaning his *chest*).

The late Louis XVIII., who examined his accounts with a rigid eye, was obliged, nine years ago, to clear his household of a whole fry of peculating vermin; for they had managed it on so princely a scale, that he estimated every fresh laid egg on his breakfast table to have cost him upwards of *five and twenty shillings!*

Touching the Pocket.—At a late meeting for the purpose of forming a political union, at a town in the West of England, every thing was going on swimmingly, till it occurred to the promoters to hand round a box for the purpose of obtaining contributions towards paying the expenses, when, at the sight of the begging box, all the *unity* of the parties slunk away, leaving the chairman and a few others to pay the piper.—*London Paper.*

A bricklayer, named Harris, residing in the neighbourhood of Lardport, lately employed in the erection of Castlehouse, at the end of Elm-grove, Southsea, has had the sum of £15,000 bequeathed to him by a wealthy brother, late a resident in one of the West India islands.—*Portsmouth Herald.*

Extract of a letter from Cagliari (Sardinia:)—"Near Alghero, on Cape della Caccia, 600 feet above the surface of the sea to the east, a grotto has lately been discovered, similar to that called Neptune's Grotto, which is visited on the opposite side by all travellers. At the entrance are seen eleven very high pillars of stalactites of different colours, which seem to have been placed there to support the majestic vault. The various colours on these pillars are produced by the immediate action of the light, which only penetrates by that opening, and diminishes as it extends towards the innermost part of the cavern. The bottom of this grotto forms a small lake. It is presumed that it was once the habitation of a hermit, as there is still vestiges of an ancient wall, and the fragments of an oratory."—*French Paper.*

At Bow-street, on Saturday, a gentleman named Bowyer came came before G. R. Minshull, Esq., and made the following singular statement:—Mr. Bowyer said he had ascertained that a large quantity of tri-coloured flags were in the possession of a man (whose name and address he handed to the Magistrate, at his earnest request) for the purpose of being distributed among the mob. Mr. Bowyer was requested to have what he had stated put in writing, and he accordingly retired to the private room, where the whole of his statement was taken down, and Mr. Bowyer's address was taken, in case his presence should be required.—*London Paper.*

At the National School in Sunderland, of which Mr. Clayton is the master, and has 487 boys under his care, only one has been ill with in the last two months, and his illness not at all connected with the cholera.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26.

The London journals of Wednesday have reached us in course, but add nothing of any importance to the interesting intelligence contained in those of the two preceding days.

The last day's official account from Sunderland (dated November 21), shows no material alteration in the state of the disorder prevalent in that town. The number of patients reported are—diarrhœa 30. Common cholera 15. Malignant 7. The deaths of the first, none; of the second, two; and of the last, four. These accounts altogether must tend to lessen the alarm which has been excited.

The following paragraph is extracted from the city article of the *Times*:—

"A meeting was yesterday held at the city of London Tavern, which was strictly private, of merchants and bankers, who have hitherto been opposed to each other on the reform measure, for the purpose of attaching their names to a joint declaration, admitting the chief principles of the bill, and embracing qualifications calculated to bring about a conciliation between the adverse parties. Mr. Pascoe Grenfell was the chief actor in the affair; and Mr. Horsley Palmer, the governor of the Bank, it is said gave it as his opinion that such a step, if properly supported, and the policy of ministers guided by the tenour of it, would make converts of 60 more members of the House of Lords. Mr. John Smith and Mr. Lewis Lloyd, two of the leading city reformers, were present. The meeting consisted of about 40 gentlemen, but as it was strictly private, nothing transpired but the mere fact of their not being able to come to any satisfactory agreement on the matter, the proposition not going far enough for one side and too far for the other.

Two important proclamations have been issued this week, the one to convene parliament for the 6th of December; the other, against 'political unions,' or at least certain descriptions of them, which had gone a wee bit too far in the organization of a 'reformed' constitution. With respect to the early meeting of Parliament, different views are taken of that measure. The reformers say it is to bring the reform bills to an issue at once, and that it bespeaks the confidence of ministers in being able to carry them. The Tory prints aver that reform is by no means the primary object of this hasty reassembling of the Houses—that it is caused by the political clubs, the riots, and threatened evils much more serious and more pressing than decayed boroughs, and the non-qualification of ten pound householders. We shall not enter into this dispute, but shall dismiss the subject with a very obvious and rather safe observation, namely, that this early meeting of parliament is at all events calculated to bring the existing unsettled state of political parties to a *crisis*. A crisis! yes, and a most awful crisis it surely does appear to be!

With respect to the political 'unions'—it is not unfair to suppose that the proclamation will not extend in its operation much beyond the particular description of union therein referred to, and it was at Birmingham alone, as far as we are aware, that such a description existed.

BOARD OF HEALTH—CHOLERA.

Yesterday a meeting of the managing committee was convened at the Council Chamber by his worship the Mayor, for the purpose of laying before them for consideration a letter which he and Doctor Poole had received from the law officers of the crown in reply to the application for the Lord Lieutenant's warrant to authorise the formation of a Board of Health, under the 58th of Geo. 3. The law officers in their letter stated, that as cholera did not exist in this city, they would recommend the magistrates to appoint officers of Health, under the 59th of Geo. 3. The Mayor and the committee of management, having discussed the question at great length, came to a resolution that, as contagious fever now exists in the City, they would again apply to government for a warrant under the 58th of Geo. 3, for the immediate appointment of a Board of Health, as they consider such a body, from the powers they will be necessarily invested with, will exercise the necessary means for the prevention both of fever and cholera, more efficiently than Officers of Health could.

SHOP LIFTING—NOVEL EXCUSE.

Yesterday a young fellow, who has contrived for some time past to live on the industry of others, went into the shop of Carroll and Greaves, on the Quay, and while the attendants in the shop were engaged he contrived to steal a piece of Welsh flannel, and was deliberately walking away with it under his arm, when a lady, on horseback, who was at the door and watched the manœuvres of the youth, apprized Mr. Carroll of the robbery. He was instantly arrested by Mr. Carroll, and conveyed to the Tower. He excused himself by saying that he heard flannel was an excellent preservative from cholera morbus, and not having sufficient funds to furnish himself with an anti choleric suit, he was obliged, in self-defence, to have recourse to this mode of procuring it. He was afterwards fully committed for trial.

QUARANTINE REGULATIONS AT CORK.

The Officers of Customs at this port have received orders to require the masters of all vessels arriving from Newcastle, North and South Shields and Stockton, to produce a certificate from the collector at these places, that there is not the slightest suspicion of the existence of cholera at their respective ports: and the Superintendent of Quarantine is to examine such vessels on their arrival, accompanied by a properly qualified medical person, and in his presence to put the quarantine questions, and if the replies be satisfactory, and all persons on board in good health, and have been so during the voyage, the vessels are to be immediately admitted to entry.

The Irish distillers have requested Mr. O'Connell to name a day of which he could receive at their hands a public dinner, in acknowledgment of his patriotic attention and invaluable services to the interests of the trade during the investigation before the Commons' committee: and Mr. O'Connell has fixed the 30th instant for the purpose. The dinner will be given at Morris-on's, and the members of the trade as well as their parliamentary friends, to whom invitations will be addressed, are expected to muster strongly on the occasion.—*Pilot.*

NATIONAL EDUCATION—LORD ANGLESEY.

The *Dublin Evening Post* thus announces the appointment of a temporary Board of Education by his Excellency:—

The Commissioners appointed by the Lord Lieutenant as a Board of Education, are—

His Grace the Archbishop of Dublin.
His Grace the Duke of Leinster.
The Most Rev. Dr. Murray, Roman Catholic Archbishop of Dublin.
The Reverend Doctor Sadlier, Senior Fellow Trinity College, Dublin.
The Rev. Dr. Carlisle, Presbyterian Minister, Scots Church, Mary's Abbey, Dublin.
A. R. Blake, Esq., Chief Remembrancer.
Robert Holmes, Esq., Barrister at Law.

This is the way to put down agitation in Ireland.

JAMES HENRY KEARNEY, Esq., son to the late James Kearney, Esq., and to the present widow Kearney, of South Parade, in this city, has passed the Hall with the greatest credit to himself, and is entitled to practise as a Licentiate Apothecary.

Distressing Accident.—About two o'clock yesterday whilst the mate of the *Gleaner*, Griffiths, master, of Cardiff, was shoving off a coal barrel which had been just raised, he lost his equilibrium, and was precipitated into the hold. He received a most dangerous wound in the side of the head and several severe contusions on various parts of the body. He was immediately taken up in a state of insensibility and conveyed on a board to the Leper Hospital, where surgical assistance was promptly administered, but we regret to add little hopes are entertained of his recovery, as it is apprehended there is a compound fracture of the scull.

Edward Hunter, a private of the 77th depot, was committed to the city gaol yesterday by the mayor for passing a base half crown on a publican on the Quay. He will be tried for the offence at the next quarter sessions.

Nuisances.—The quantity of half rotten apples hawking about during the last week has been prodigiously great. They are bought with avidity by working people and children, on account of their cheapness. What can be worse than putrid fruit at a time like the present? We hope this subject will obtain the early attention of the Magistrates and Board of Health.

The receipts at the Wexford bridge are at a very low ebb. £50 debentures have been recently sold for £10. The *Wexford Herald* says that making the bridge free would materially serve the trade of the town.

One of Cobbett's sons has been called to the English bar.

On the evening of the 6th inst., Patrick Murphy, son to the Right Hon. Lord Dunally's game keeper, was beset on the mountains near Barnagora, county Tipperary, by three men, who beat him so desperately, that he died next day.

The 9th inst., a boy of the name of Ryan was fired at, and received the shot, which was fired from the gate of Burnchurch, county Tipperary—the shot was intended for persons in the house next to the one at which the boy was standing.

Mr. Holmes has been offered by the Government, a Patent of Precedence, which the learned gentleman has declined.

A beautiful steam packet named the *St. George*, was launched on Monday, at Liverpool; it is to ply between that town and Dublin.

The man who set Nottingham Castle on fire has been apprehended near Matlock. The reward offered induced a fellow rioter, now in the gaol of Nottingham, to inform against him.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

News for the Ladies.—A correspondent informs us that the best preventive of cholera is the eating of onions raw before breakfast, with a due proportion of pepper and salt.

The holders of ginger and Cayenne pepper complain of the faculty for not giving them a lift upon the present occasion. They contend that those commodities will warm the intestines quite as efficaciously, and do less permanent injury to the constitution than so much brandy.

The officers of health in Cork have elected a person to superintend the removal of all nuisances, at a stated salary. Manure depots are established in convenient parts of the city.

In consequence of some observations made by the King against the system of corporeal punishment in the army, it is said to be the intention of the government to abolish it.

The Right Hon. William Vesey Fitzgerald is so perfectly recovered from his late indisposition (which, it will be recollected, was so severe as to compel him to resign the office of President of the Board of Trade in 1828) as to enable him to enter upon the functions of his new appointment of Lord Lieutenant of Clare.

The beneficed clergy of the diocese of Leighlin and Ferns, at a meeting in Carlow, have resolved to send four of their members as a deputation to the Castle, to acquaint the Lord Lieutenant with the distressed condition to which they are reduced by the almost universal opposition to the payment of tithes.

Mr. Handcock, High Sheriff of the county Galway, will be again High Sheriff next year, having only served part of the present, when called upon to succeed Mr. Donelan, who died in office. Mr. Handcock has obtained a conditional order against the Hon. Thomas French, for sending him a challenge, because the High Sheriff omitted putting him on the Grand Jury.

The *Henrietta* sloop of Ballylongford, was boarded last Friday morning on her passage home from this port, by six men armed and with their faces painted, who ordered all the passengers up on deck and rifled the persons of every one of them, carrying off a booty of several pounds. While engaged in this daring outrage, near the mouth of Adare river, the ruffians presented fire arms at the heads of their victims, threatening instant death in the event of resistance. They also went underneath and searched the cargo, consisting of groceries, woollen, and mercery. They plundered a bale of silk handkerchiefs, muslins, laces, and shawls, consigned to country shopkeepers, and after this gross act of piracy the marauders left the sloop, and pulled off in the darkness unmolested. On the same night, a sail boat belonging to Knock, county Clare, was also plundered by a party of ruffians, who boarded her in the Shannon. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

On Thursday night a party of fellows attempted to board a sail boat belonging to Edmond Griffin, of Carrigaholt, for the sake of plunder; but the master and hands spiritedly beat them off with stones. This band of river pirates were also armed. —*Ibid.*

It appears from documents quoted in a pamphlet on the Progress of the Periodical Press in France, recently published, that since the revolution of July, the journals of the departments have been more than doubled. There are now more than 300.

Spurzheim is now lecturing in Paris, and his classes are well attended.

INVESTITURE OF THE KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

On Thursday, an investiture of the Most Illustrious Order of St. Patrick was held at the Castle. His Excellency the Marquis of Anglesey, as Grand Master, presiding. Previous to the inauguration his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin (Dr. Whately) was sworn in Chancellor of the Order, and invested with the badge accordingly. The Marquis of Downshire, and the Earls of Llandaff and Roden, were then introduced in succession, sworn in and knighted, and respectively invested with collars and badges. Sir Wm. Betham, Knight Attandant on the Order, superintended the ceremonial of introduction and investiture. His Excellency appeared in good health and spirits.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY REFORM MEETING.

This election farce was held, according to requisition, on Tuesday, at Cashel. Although the day was fine, yet a more miserable meeting for such a county was never held. The *dramatis personæ* consisted of the High Sheriff, supported by his father, Lord Lismore; Captain Hutchinson and Mr. Wyse, the members for the county, could not, with any propriety, be absent, they accordingly attended; Mr. Moore, of Barn, as having an eye on the representation, was, of course, in attendance. There were perhaps a dozen more persons, but of minor importance, who came to show themselves. We need not say that a large rabble attended. When it is considered that only one nobleman, having in view the representation of the county by one of his family, and about seven or eight magistrates, the reform members for the county, and about a dozen respectable persons attended this meeting, we may safely assert that reform has made very little progress in this county. The rank and respectability of the county are not in favour of the revolutionary bill lately rejected in the House of Lords.—*Clonmel Herald.*

THEATRE ROYAL, DUBLIN.

On Wednesday evening a new tragedy, entitled *The Warden of Galway*, was successfully performed at this theatre. Its plot is founded on a well known historical incident, and is simple and interesting, and its dialogue very beautiful. It was most enthusiastically received.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

A meeting took place upon Tuesday last near Kingstown, between Wm. Gregg, Esq. of Londonderry, and Capt. Sykes, of the United States Navy; Mr. G. attended by Lieutenant Jones R. N., and Captain S. by Mr. Marsden, of New York. After exchanging two shots each, the parties left the ground without reconciliation.

The cause of quarrel originated in some expressions made use of by Captain Sykes, reflecting upon the conduct of the Marquis of Londonderry in Mr. Battier's business, as well as upon the reform question, which Mr. Gregg took up.

The Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park.—A great number of workmen of all descriptions are busily engaged in erecting numerous buildings in these gardens, for the reception of the present which his Majesty has been pleased to present to the members of the Society, consisting of various animals belonging to the Royal Menagerie in the Tower of London. During the last week, from the severity of the weather, the principal part of the birds and beasts were removed for the winter season into the large menageries, which have been built purposely for them, on the north bank of the Regent's Canal (and which are heated by large iron pipes which surround the buildings) where they are exhibited to visiters. The stupendous elephant and Wapiti deer are locked up in their own habitations, but are not allowed to come into the open air. The person who is permitted to sell cakes, buns, &c. within the gardens, sold to various visiters, one day last week, cakes and buns which amounted to 36s. all which the elephant devoured. The members of the society have erected a row of cottages on the banks of the canal, for the keepers to reside in, adjoining which is an extensive carpenters' yard, for the workmen employed in the gardens to prepare their work in. It is in contemplation to make an application to the Commissioners of Woods and Forests for an increase of ground, which, if granted, will be immediately added to the gardens. The airy situation, and extremely cleanly manner in which every animal is kept, has been the means of preserving the health of them in a surprising manner, the Society not having lost one of any particular value, by death, for nearly these two years. On the removal of his Majesty's collection from the Tower, which will be directly, a number of the animals will be sent to the Society's farm at Kingstown on Thames, until proper habitations are erected for them in the gardens, several of which will be ready in the course of the present week.

On Monday evening two gentlemen, who had been on the fields with the keeper of the toll at Inchinan bridge during the day shooting, after having amused themselves in his house for some time in the evening, with blowing out the candle by the breaking of caps on an unloaded percussion gun, retired; and the tollkeeper, after they had gone away, took up a gun, which, unknown to him, was loaded with small shot, to try the experiment, while his wife, with a suckling infant, was sitting on one side of the fire, and the servant on the other. The shot, as may be supposed, struck the candlestick, and broke it to pieces, and we are sorry to state, that either part of the shot or the candlestick struck his wife on the arm, above the elbow, and fractured it, while a part of it lodged in one of her breasts. A part of the shot also lodged in one of the thighs of the child, and a drop went fairly through one of its fingers at the nail. We have not heard of the servant having received any injury; but the back part of the fire-place, where the main part of the shot lodged, presented a most frightful appearance after the accident.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

POLONY HOUSES.

"Polony"—*quasi Bologna.* This is a beautiful and euphonius term lately rendered familiar in our vernacular by the introduction of certain establishments amongst us, in which the *envelope* of a Bologna sausage is extracted from its dark abode, prepared for the reception of its new and delicious tenants, and becomes a valuable article of foreign export. Till some late inquiries respecting the various provocatives of Asiatic cholera in our town, we were not aware of the existence of these precious save-all manufactories—which, with bone-grubbing and some other valuable and truly fragrant trades, shews that we have made a decided improvement in commercial ingenuity and speculation—we are serious. What though some fastidious persons may turn up their noses—we can reply—*odor lucri bonus est.* However, there is a general cry that the *Polony*-men must move a little further off. This is reasonable, and we add our voice to the swelling peal with all our heart.

MEXICAN BEES.—Henry Perrine, Consul for the United States at Campeachy, has sent to New York a hive of stingless bees, from Yucatan, in Mexico, to ascertain if these useful insects can be 'acclimated,'—a new and not a bad word, for which we are indebted to brother Jonathan.—*Athenæum.*

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF SOMNOLENCY.

One of the most extraordinary cases of somnolency we recollect to have heard of, indeed, if we were not aware of the veracity and respectability of our informant, we would almost say amounting to incredibility, has occurred at Cove. On Sunday night last a man named Lyons, in the employment of Mr. Fitzpatrick, Ship Agent, went home at nine o'clock to his residence near the Barracks in that town, in a perfect state of sobriety, and shortly after retired to bed. About two o'clock in the morning the watchmen on the Revenue quay were much surprised at descrying a man disporting himself in the water about one hundred yards from the shore. Intimation having been given to the Revenue Boat's crew, they pushed off, and succeeded in picking him up, but strange to say, he had no idea whatever of his perilous situation, and it was with the utmost difficulty they could persuade him that he was not still in bed! But the most singular part of this novel adventure, and which has since been ascertained, was that the man had left his house at twelve o'clock that night, and walked through a most difficult, and to him dangerous passage, to the Lime Kiln of Henry Hewitt O'Bryen, Esq., at Whitepoint, a distance of nearly two miles, and there it was he went into the water: and had actually swam *one mile and half* when he was fortunately discovered and picked up, and in all probability rescued from a watery grave. We have read of many instances of somnambulism, but none of them come up to the adventure we have now been detailing.—*Cork Constitution of Thursday.*

Isle of Man.—The Duke of Athol is no longer sovereign of Man; the long pending negociation between his Grace and Government was completed by arbitration a few months ago; even his private property has been sold, and so late as the 29th ult., the ancient furniture in the Castle of Mona was disposed of on the spot by public auction. The Castle itself, with about 180 acres of land, has been bought by four private individuals for £16,000, who intend to convert it into the commercial vulgarity yclept a hotel. The north wing of the building, which was left unfinished, is destined for a reading room, so that where Lords and Ladies "held their banquet high," or trode a measure on chalked floors, we will have nothing in future but quidnuncs, travellers, dandies, loungers, *et hoc genus omne*.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Junction between the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, through France.—The French ministry have nominated a committee to examine a project of law relative to the opening and establishment of a canal to join the ocean and the Mediterranean, by continuing the *Canal Royal du Midi* from Tolouse to Bayonne.

Hurricane.—Thornden, Yorkshire, Oct. 26.—Perhaps you have heard of the awful hurricane which took place at Thornden, a few nights ago. It covered the space of 130 yards, but fortunately did not include the house, though very near. It lasted only three minutes, and during that space tore up 200 magnificent trees, between the Wailey Lodges and the Mansion. Some were torn up, and remain with their roots upwards of thirty feet in the air, others were split in twain. The noise could only be compared to the carriages of large trains of artillery. It is the only thing of the kind I ever heard of in England, and I hope such a calamity will not again visit our fortunate island.—*Scotsman.*

Belgic Army.—On the first of the present month the Belgic army consisted of 85,000 men, of whom 18,000 were of the civic guards. At Liege 9,000 fusils per month are now manufactured, and they have at present a park of artillery consisting of 92 well-mounted cannon; in the short campaign of September they had only 48.

Brussels papers of Saturday state that Leopold has just appointed a commission of industry and commerce, who are to report to the Minister of the Interior their views as to the best means of insuring the commercial and trading prosperity of Belgium. He is also to coin money bearing his own effigies and designation.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 12th instant contains the following letter from Leipzic, dated November 7:—"Our last fair has been more favourable than was expected. Towards the end many purchasers arrived, among whom were Jews from Warsaw, who not only made considerable purchases, but also left large orders. During the last three weeks, the commerce in colonial produce, especially in coffee, has been very brisk. Many houses have speculated very largely on those articles, and gained at least fifty per cent. The extraordinary rise in the price of these goods is owing to the impediments occasioned by the sanitary measures in Saxony in forwarding merchandise from Hamburg. It is asserted that Austria is negotiating a new loan of fifty millions of florins with the house of Rothschild."

We have heard of a titled widow, residing not many miles to the west of Oxford-street, who is so alarmed at the approach of the cholera, that, her premises being surrounded by a high wall, she is determined to place herself in the state of a garrison about to sustain a siege, and is laying in stores of provision, &c. preparatory to forming a complete self blockade.—*London Paper.*

The singular phenomenon has been exhibited to us of a newspaper published at Swan River—a testimony of the great advancement of this age in cultivation of intellect beyond those which preceded it, since there perhaps never existed a colony where an attempt at the communication or even the most ordinary intelligence through the medium of a periodical press was ever before made at so early a period after the first formation of the society, as in this instance of Swan River. The journal is entitled the *Freemantle Gazette and Western Australian Journal.* The first number bears date March, 1831. The preliminary article is very fairly written.—*Times.*

It is not generally known, except to those who have resided within the territories of the "Celestial Empire," that a prophecy is extant, upon which the Chinese rely with "faithful credulity,"—that in the eleventh month of Kangyin, 71st cycle, which period corresponds with our year 1831, the Celestial Empire will be conquered by treachery, and reduced to slavery by the English, under the command of a *Woman!* And for this very reason no English female is permitted, under any pretence whatever, entering within the walls of the city of Canton. The law which is put in force to punish offenders of this description is instant death. The existence of this prophecy cause the severe measures lately resorted to against the English.

The French Chamber of Deputies have decreed that "the property of every description, acquired by the ex-King Charles the Tenth during his reign, or possessed by him, shall be continued to be managed by the administration of the property of the crown, under the direction of the Minister of Finance, until the mode of liquidation and settlement of the old civil list shall be arranged." The rights of the creditors are reserved to take such measures as they might be entitled to adopt.

Condescending Conspirators.—The Council of the Birmingham Political Union have declared that they have no intention to arm their members. [It is exceedingly gracious on the part of this illegal body to express their *intention* on such a point. But how if it should happen that the time for intention is past, and that they are already *armed*? The Portuguese proverb says, "Hell is paved with good intentions;" and we hold it to be equally certain that the Brummagem bludgeonmen are *armed* with good intentions!]—*Aye.*

The whole of the regular troops forming the garrison of Bristol were assembled on Tuesday morning in Queen-square, under Major General Sir Richard Jackson, K.C.B., to hear the orders of General Lord Hill, Commander in Chief, relating to their conduct during the late unhappy riots in this city. The Commander in Chief expressed his pleasure that it should have fallen to the lot of one of his own personal staff, Major Mackworth, to have materially assisted the magistrates of Bristol with his exertions and advice, and referred to the letter of thanks addressed by the magistrates of Bristol to that officer. His lordship then proceeded to remark on the admirable conduct of Captain Gage, of the 14th Light Dragoons, and Cornet Kelson, of the 3d Dragoon Guards, in the delicate and difficult duties assigned to them; and expressed himself highly satisfied with the steady and altogether excellent conduct of the non commissioned officers and privates of the two detachments of dragoons, in aid of the civil authorities. Lord Hill, in naming Major Beckwith, of the 14th Dragoons, last in point of time, as that officer only arrived in Bristol on the Monday morning, assured him that his services were by no means less important than those of the other officers named; but that, on the contrary, his Lordship had abundant evidence of Major Beckwith's promptitude and success in applying the military means entrusted to his care. In communicating Lord Hill's orders to the troops, the Major-General expressed himself peculiarly happy in being able to do so on the very ground where their services had been rendered.—*Bristol Journal.*

The following letter of acknowledgment from the Mayor and Magistrates of Bristol has been addressed to Major Beckwith, and the officers and soldiers of the 14th Dragoons:—

"Council House, Bristol, 8th Nov. 1831.

"Sir,—I am desired by my brother magistrates to offer you our sincere thanks for the prompt, decisive and effectual assistance which you afforded to the city immediately upon your arrival, and also to the officers and soldiers of the 14th Light Dragoons under your command. We feel that it is due to the officers and privates to express our sentiments that even before your arrival the fullest reliance might have been placed upon them, and we cannot but consider their removal from the city on Sunday morning as the unfortunate cause of the calamities which fell upon it that day, and the following night. We are fully assured that the order to withdraw was submitted to with great reluctance, and we hope that you and your officers and soldiers will do us the justice to believe that the order did not proceed from the Magistrates of Bristol. I have the honor to be, Sir, your very obliged and obedient servant,

"CHARLES PINNEY, Mayor.

"To Major Beckwith, Commanding
14th Light Dragoons, &c. &c."

Arrival of Troops in Liverpool.—On Saturday last a detachment of the 8th Regiment of Hussars marched into this town from Manchester. It was rumoured, immediately after their arrival, that they had been brought hither at the request of the Magistrates, to be readiness to act, should a popular movement, similar to the recent riots at Bristol, unfortunately break out in Liverpool. We can neither confirm nor contradict the rumour. We shall merely observe, that, if the Magistrates have solicited the Government to station troops in this town, under the apprehension of riots taking place, they have, by such a proceeding, evinced a suspicion of their fellow townsmen which the conduct of the inhabitants of Liverpool, even in times of the greatest political excitement, has never given them the slightest reason to cherish. An unnecessary parade of military force, in a town where the inhabitants are unused to the presence of troops, may give rise to the very disturbances which they are meant to prevent. If the troops in question are intended to remain here, and if they have been moved thither for the purpose stated, whilst we give to the justices the credit of having acted on the best views they are capable of taking of what is best for the preservation of the public peace, we are bound to say, that we cannot recognise the necessity for the stationing of an armed force in Liverpool. It ought to be borne in mind, in forming a judgment of the conduct of our Magistracy, that the members of it, with scarcely a single exception, are known to entertain sentiments hostile to the ministerial plan of reform; and that, therefore, they may have prudently solicited the presence of an armed force not to keep down the reformers, but to protect the anti-reformers. The old Lunatic Asylum, adjoining St. John's Church, is now occupied by troops. Let us hope, should the new reform bill pass, that there will not be any necessity for fitting it up once more as an asylum for the reception of any other class of his Majesty's subjects!—*Liverpool Paper.*

NEW IRISH SHERIFFS.

Antrim—Lord M. Kerr, A. M'Nevil, J. Owens.
Armagh—Hon. H. Caulfield, Sir F. W. M'Naghten, R. Hall.
Carlow—J. Whelan, N. A. Vigors, R. Doyne.
Cavan—W. Humphreys, jun., C. J. Adams, F. Hassard.
Clare—C. M. Vandeleur, L. O'Brien, H. D. Massy.
Cork—R. O. Aldworth, Hon. A. Annesley, W. Coppinger.
Donegal—Sir A. Stewart, T. Brooke, D. Chambers.
Down—M. E. Ward, A. Innes, R. Gordon.
Dublin—J. H. Hamilton, Colonel T. White, J. A. Hamilton.
Fermanagh—Viscount Corry, F. Barton, T. Richardson.
Galway—W. H. Handcock, Lord Dunlo, J. Martin.
Kerry—Hon. W. Browne, A. Slaughton, Hon. E. Mullins.
Kildare—J. J. Pomeroy, T. Fitzgerald, Baron Robeck.
Kilkenny—Hon. H. F. Walker, Sir R. St. George, J. Baker.
King's County—F. L. Dames, G. Tibeaudo, J. Smith.
Leitrim—Sir J. Rowley, P. Latouche, H. Waldron.
Limerick—Hon W. Massy, H. O'Grady, G. Maunsell.
Longford—R. G. Greville, W. Bond, J. Auchmuty.
Louth—Sir H. Goderickc, W. Filgate, G. Macartney.
Mayo—J. Browne, A. C. Lynch, T. V. Clendinning.
Meath—G. Lambert, Hon. R. Plunket, R. Bomford.
Monaghan—Sir T. B. Lennard, A. Montgomery, J. Ross
Queen's County—T. Kemmis, R. Hamilton, E. Wilmot.
Roscommon—St. George Caulfield, F. Lynch, T. M. French.
Sligo—Colonel Neyno, J. Dodwell, J. Ormsby.
Tipperary—Hon. J. D. Bloomfield, S. Moore, Sir W. P. Carroll.
Tyrone—T. R. Browne, R. M. Moore, S. Galbraith.
Waterford—J. P. O'Shee, R. Chearnley, G. P. Poer.
Westmeath—W. Pakenham, W. B. Smith, C. Fetherstone.
Wexford—J. Beauman, W. M. Glascott, J. Roe.
Wicklow—W. F. Hume, W. P. Hoy, C. D. Latouche.

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