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. X. No. 947. WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1832. Price Sixpence.

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
NEW FURS,
(*Warranted this Year's Manufacture.*)
CARROLL, GREAVES, and Co.,
QUAY,

RESPECTFULLY announce the arrival of the undermentioned FUR GOODS, which in point of richness and extent of variety cannot be equalled by any house in Ireland, the skins having been purchased at the last LEIPSIC FAIR, and made up by one of the most eminent manufacturers in London; they consist of

Real Sable,	White and Blue Fox,
Ermine, Lynx,	Variegated ditto,
Chincilla, Bahama,	French Sable,
Mink, Fitch,	Sable Gill,
Squirrel Back,	Sable Tail,
——— Tail,	in Boas, Tippets, Muffs, &c.

Furs dressed and re-lined.

Ladies will find it more to their advantage to purchase their Furs this month, as they will be found cheaper than when the season is more advanced.

Their remaining Stock of Spring, Canton Crape Shawls, Silks, Muslins, Ginghams, Gloves, Hosiery, &c. they will dispose of at a considerable reduction in price, previous to their laying in their Winter Assortment of Goods.

Remnants of Ginghams at 6d. per yard.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Session for the purpose of Registering the Names of Persons entitled to vote at the Election of Members to serve in Parliament for the County of the City of Waterford, pursuant to an act passed in the Second and Third Year of the Reign of King William the Fourth, will be holden at NEW GUILD-HALL, in the County of the said City, on WEDNESDAY, the TENTH Day of OCTOBER next, by and before the Assistant Barrister of the County of Waterford, at which time and place applications of persons claiming to be entitled to vote at such Elections will be received and taken into consideration.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1832.

RICHARD COOKE,
Clerk of the Peace for the City of Waterford.

N.B.—Necessary forms of Notice to be had of the Clerk of the Peace.

SPIRIT LICENSES.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SPECIAL SESSIONS for issuing CERTIFICATES to entitle persons to LICENSES for the Sale of Spirituous Liquors, Wine, Beer, Ale and Porter, Cider and Perry, Metheglin and Mead, by Retail, for the ensuing year, will be held on the days and at the places following, instead of the days as formerly advertised: the Registry under the Reform Bill rendering this postponement necessary.

For the Barony of MIDDLETHIRD—At TRAMORE, on Thursday, the 27th day of Sept., 1832.

For the Barony of GAULTIER—At CALLAHANE, on Friday, the 28th day of September, 1832.

For the Baronies of COSHMORE and COSHBRIDE, and GLANAHEIRY—At LISMORE, on Monday, the 1st day of October, 1832.

For the Baronies of DECIES WITHOUT DRUM and DECIES WITHIN DRUM—At DUNGARVAN, on Wednesday, the 3d day of October, 1832.

For the Barony of UPPERTHIRD—At KILMACTHOMAS, on Friday, the 5th day of October, 1832.

All persons requiring Certificates must personally attend at the Sessions held for their respective Baronies, to entitle them to Licenses for the ensuing year, and such persons as may apply and who have not been heretofore Licensed, must produce Certificates from the two Magistrates residing nearest to them, of their being fit persons to obtain such Licenses.

Forms of Notices to be served on the Churchwardens and Clerk of the Peace will be supplied on application at the Peace Office, Waterford.

By Order,
BAT. DELANDRE,
Clerk of the Peace.

Waterford, 4th September, 1832.

BIRTHS.

On Thursday last, at Taghmon, county Wexford, the wife of Mr. Nicholas White, inn-holder, of two sons and a daughter. The children are all alive, and are, together with the mother, doing well.

On the 5th inst., at Moat Park, county Wexford, the lady of Nicholas Goodall, Esq. of a son.

Sept. 3, at Overton House, county Cork, the lady of Lieut.-Col. St. John Clerke, K. B., of a son.

Extraordinary Birth of Six Children.—In the village of Dropii, in Bessarabia, the wife of a man named Demian Piosin was lately delivered in one day of *six* daughters, one of whom lived more than a few hours. The mother suffered for some time afterwards, but is now perfectly recovered.—*French Paper.*

MARRIED,

On Saturday morning, at Grantstown church, by the Rev. John Lymbery, Monsieur Jules Didot, of Paris, to Maria, fourth daughter of Thomas Scott, of this city, Esq.

At Kilrossenty church, on Thursday last, by the Rev. G. Lymbery, Lewis Fitzmaurice, Esq., of Dungarvan, to Miss Mary Sherin, daughter of the late Mr. John Sherin, of Dungarvan, formerly coroner of this county.

By special license, at Kilmaganny church, on Tuesday the 4th inst., by the Hon. and Very Rev. Dean of Ossory, John Armstrong, of Mountjoy-square, Dublin, Esq., to Letitia, second daughter of Harvey Pratt de Montmorency, of Castlemorres, Esq.

Sept. 6, in St. Mary's church, Dublin, the Rev. Matthew Maine Fox, eldest son of James Fox, Esq., of Galtrim, county of Meath, to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late William Boyce, Esq., of Moyallan, county Down.

At St. Peter's church, Dublin, by the Hon. and Rev. Wm. Wingfield, the Rev. Thomas Webber, of Castle M'Adam, county Wicklow, to Frances, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Kelly, of Rathmines Castle.

DIED,

Saturday night, Mr. Thomas O'Brien, Patrick-street.

Friday, of cholera, after twelve hours' illness, Mr. Luke Wall, the wealthy pawnbroker, Marlborough-street, Dublin.

On Thursday, in George's-street, Mrs. Fitzgerald, relict of the late John Magrath Fitzgerald, of Redmondstown, county Tipperary, Esq.

In Kilkenny, of cholera, William Cormick, Esq., Solicitor.

At Edinburgh, of cholera, the Rev. Dr. Robertson.

At Maryborough, at a very advanced age, of cholera, Mr. John Carroll.

Sept. 6, at his house in Harley-street, Dublin, the Hon. Sir Albert Pell, Knight.

At her residence, in Carlow, on Thursday morning, Mrs. Mary Haughton, relict of the late Samuel Haughton, Esq., in the 70th year of her age.

On the 1st of September, Mr. Patrick Nowlan, of Bagenalstown.

At Kilmeena, near Newport, of cholera, at a very advanced age, the Rev. Thomas Keane, for many years parish priest of that district.

Robert Pentland, Esq., Recorder of Drogheda.

At Carlisle, on his way to Edinburgh, Robert Spottiswood, Esq. King's Printer.

On the 7th inst., at Kinsale, in the 76th year of his age, universally regretted, Henry Massey, Esq., late of the Customs Department in that town.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Gipsy, Liverpool, 995 cwt. flour, 811 barrels wheat, 50 frks. butter, 30 kegs 26 frks. lard, 32 cwt. oatmeal, 120 pigs, 66 head of cattle.

Nora Creina, Bristol, 180 frks. butter, 236 brls. wheat, 1 puncheon whiskey, 564 pigs, 10 cows.

Two Brothers, Portsmouth, &c., 810 frks. butter, 748 fls. bacon, 45 cwt. lard, 5 half brls. tongues, 2hhds. port wine.

Star, Liverpool, 490 brls. wheat, 1442 cwt. flour.

Charlotte, Liverpool, 650 brls. wheat, 1495 cwt. flour.

Rose, Liverpool, 420 brls. wheat, 250 cwt. flour.

Jane, Falmouth, 670 cwt. flour.

Cambria, Milford, 590 cwt. flour, 10 casks tallow.

We who Sell Ale.—Hops are only one-half of their last year's price, and malt has fallen a quarter since that period; how is it, then, that beer is neither cheaper nor better?

GAME.

IT is requested that no person will SPORT upon his Grace the Duke of DEVONSHIRE'S Estates in the Counties of CORK and WATERFORD, without permission in writing.

Lismore Castle, Aug. 18.

GAME NOTICE.

THE ESTATES of GEORGE LANE FOX, Esq., in the neighbourhood of Waterford, are strictly PRESERVED. It is requested that no Person will sport on them without a written permission.

September 10th, 1832.

PROFIT RENT TO BE SOLD.

A PROFIT RENT of £16 per Annum, to be SOLD, for the life of a person about twenty-five years old, arising out of Lands adjoining the Church of Kilmeaden, within five miles of this City. The head rent is only one pound per year.

For particulars apply to J. Fanning, Solicitor, George's-street.

September 11, 1832.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE,
AT THE HOUSE OF
JOHN MORTIMER, Esq.,
In Catherine-street, off the Mall,
On THURSDAY next, Sept. 13th, at 12 o'Clock.

THE Furniture consists of Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, and other Tables; Drawing Room and Parlour Chairs, Chimney and Dressing Glasses, Fenders and Fire Irons, Bedsteads and Feather Beds, Small Sofa and Window Curtains, Room and Stair Carpeting, Glass, Delft, and Kitchen Furniture, Dwarf Wardrobe and Presses, Flower Pots and Stands, a good Water Barrel, a very fine Eight-day Clock. A Tool Chest and Bench with a set of Carpenter's Tools. A variety of framed Prints, an excellent Thermometer, and several other articles.

To commence at 12 precisely, as all will be sold on the day above mentioned.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioner.

Waterford, Sept. 8, 1832.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and GARDEN in WILLIAM-STREET, erected by the late Mr. Carigan, consisting of Five Bed-rooms, a Drawing-room, Parlour, and Dining-room, with excellent ground-flour apartments.

The Garden is stocked with choice and various Fruit Trees, &c. &c.

Application to be made to Anastatia Carigan, Administratrix.

Waterford, Sept. 7.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, September 12.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter,	77 0 @ 79 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	36 0 @ 36 6
Wheat, ꝑ br.	23 0 @ 25 0	Pork, scalded,	00 0 @ 00 0
Oats, old	7 6 @ 9 0	Heads, ditto,	26 0 @ 27 0
Barley, old	12 0 @ 14 0	Offal, ditto,	23 0 @ 24 0
Oatmeal, ꝑ cwt.	11 0 @ 12 0	Whiskey, ꝑ gl.	7 2 @ 7 8
Flour, ꝑ bag,		Beef, ꝑ lb.	0 3 @ 0 4
2ds,	36 0 @ 38 0	Mutton, do.	0 4 @ 0 6
3ds,	25 0 @ 30 0	Veal, do.	0 4 @ 0 5
4ths,	18 0 @ 20 0	Potatoes, ꝑ 14lb	0 5 @ 0 6
Indian Corn,	15 0 @ 18 0	Coals, Newport,	2 8 @ 2 10
Meal,	15 0 @ 18 0	Swansea,	2 6 @ 2 8

For the last few days the farmers are supplying our markets abundantly with new grain, which is in good demand at the following prices:—Wheat, 21s to 24s per barrel, and for millers' prime quality, 6d to 1s higher. Barley, 12s to 14s per ditto; oats, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per do.; other descriptions rated as in our market table. Butter on Monday was 76s to 78s per cwt.; on yesterday it advanced to 79s, and for one prime lot, 81s were given. Weighed on Monday 109, and yesterday 309 firkins.

Cork, Sept. 11.—Butter—To the merchants, first quality 79s; second 76s; third 68s; fourth 62s; fifth 54s; sixth 44s. To the country, first quality 70s; second 67s; third 59s; fourth 53s; fifth 45s; sixth 34s.

Wexford, Sept. 7.—Wheat, 24s 6d to 26s 6d; barley, 11s 6d to 13s; oats, 7s to 8s; beans, 00s 0d; oatmeal, 14s Butter, 70s; seconds, 64s; thirds, 54s ꝑ cwt. Flour, fine, 38s 6d to 39s ꝑ bag.

Clonmel, Sept. 7.—Butter, 74s to 00s 0d; oatmeal, 12s 0d to 00s 0d; 2d flour, 36s to 00s; households, 34s to 00s; thirds, 28s; fourths, 16s ꝑ bag. Bere, 10s 0d to 0s 0d; barley, 14s 6d; Wheat, 1s 3d to 1s 3½d; oats, 7½d to 0d ꝑ stone.

Dublin Market Note, for the week ending Sept. 7:—

	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
2148 wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	26 0	36 0	25 8
109 Bere........16 stone	12 6	13 0	00 0
00 Barley........16 stone	00 0	00 0	00 0
1791 Oats........14 stone	9 0	11 6	10 6
10119 Cwt. Flour......9 stone	7 0	23 0	00 0
628 Oatmeal........8 stone	9 0	14 0	10 6
8684 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only	18 0	23 0	19 9

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 50s 0d per sack.

Receipts of Flour 8,101 { 1st from 21s to 22s 0d
Sales..........10,354. { 2d from 17s 0d to 20s
{ 3d from 9s to 12s 0d

Price of Bread—Quartern Loaf, 9½d | Half ditto, 4¾d.

London Corn Exchange, Sept. 7.—The supply of wheat being small this morning, and the return of unsettled weather, with the prospect of rain, caused a tolerably brisk demand, and the little that appeared was fairly sold, at an advance of 1s for prime samples. A few sales of fine old wheat were made on full as good terms as on Monday. New barley is 1s per quarter dearer. The oat trade was heavy, in consequence of the large arrivals from Ireland. In beans and peas no alteration. The supply is 5354 sacks of flour, 5,666 qrs. of wheat, 292 of barley, 6,135 of oats, 12,614 of Irish oats, 8,770 of foreign wheat, and 760 of oats.

Smithfield, Sept. 7.—Beef, for the finest quality, may be quoted at 3s 10d to 4s per stone, prime Lincolns and Durhams at 3s 6d to 3s 10d, and coarse and inferior meat at 2s 4d to 2s 10d. In mutton, very fine young Downs are as high as 4s 4d to 4s 6d, and the prime Kentish and Leicester wethers at 4s 2d to 4s 4d; coarse and inferior meat sold at 3s 4d to 4s. Dairy fed porkers fetch 5s to 5s 4d, and the primest lamb is worth 4s 10d. Veal, for superior calves, is 4s to 4s 4d, and large calves are 3s to 3s 8d. Cattle at market—beasts 477, sheep 7,290, pigs 110, calves 260.

Corn Averages.—The following are the returns made up in London to Saturday last:—

Imperial Weekly Average—Wheat, 59s 7d; barley, 32s; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 36s 7d; beans, 36s 8d; peas, 38s 2d.

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks, which regulates Duty—Wheat, 62s 5d; barley, 33s 1d; oats, 21s 2d; rye, 36s 4d; beans, 36s 5d; peas, 38s.

Duty on Foreign Corn—Wheat, 24s 8d; barley, 13s 4d; oats, 1[illegible]s 3d; rye, 15s 6d; beans, 15s 6d; peas, 12s 6d.

The monthly fair of Clonmel on Wednesday was a dull one; fat cows sold from £7 to £9; springers £10 to £12; fat sheep 30s. to 40s. The horse fair was well attended, however, and some good cattle being there, encouraging prices were obtained.

At the fair of Fethard, County Tipperary, on Friday, there was a good attendance. Fat cows bought from £10 to £12 6s. milch £12 to £13, sheep were not so high—35s. to 38s. for best. Tent-keepers, hawkers, &c., were *driven* from the fair by the Police and Military, and took their station in a field on Market Hill, where they sold nothing.

Tullow September Fair took place on Saturday, and though not a good one, cattle brought a pound a beast more than at Carlow fair, (26th August.) Good store bullocks (two years old) sold at £7 10s. Milch cows and springers, rather dear. Hoggets sold at £40 per score. Lambs, from £18 to £21 per score. Wool, 15s 6d per stone; horses in no demand. Fat pigs, at about 44s per cwt.; stores very dear.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford.—14, Stradbally; 20, Cappoquin.

County Tipperary.—14, Mullinabone; 18, Cahir, Castleotway, Grangemockler.

County Kilkenny.—13, Urlingford; 15, Thomastown; 17, Listerling.

County Wexford.—14, Newtownbarry; 17, Scarnagh.

County Limerick.—13, Tullow; 14, Brury; 15, Adare; 18, Rathkeale.

County Carlow.—14, Myshall; 18 Hacketstown.

Desperate Attempt at Suicide.—A widow lady of fortune, residing at Clifton near Bristol, made an attempt on her life last week, by shooting herself with a pistol; the ball entered below the right ear, and lodged below the left eye, where it still remains, and but faint hopes are entertained of her life. The lady is the daughter of a wealthy Dublin merchant, and the widow of a Colonel.

EXPLOSION OF GUNPOWDER.

Wednesday evening the inhabitants of Furnival's Inn were thrown into the most indescribable alarm, by a sudden explosion, which shook the houses almost to their foundations. It was soon discovered that the chambers of a law student, named A. Barry, on the first floor of the building No. 7, were on fire, and the window frames and part of the wall of the back room were carried into Furnival's Inn passage, immediately in the rear. The doors of the chambers were locked on the inside, and although repeated knocks and kicks were resorted to, no answer could be obtained from any person within. In a few seconds, however, the front door was forced open, when the groans of some person, apparently in the greatest agony, could be distinctly heard in the bed-room, but nothing could be observed, owing to the smoke, for some moments.—Lights were procured, and on going into the bed-room a most awful spectacle presented itself—the unfortunate Mr. Barry was observed lying on the floor weltering in his blood, with scarcely a rag on his back but what was scorched. Every article of furniture in the room was completely demolished. Mr. Barry's eyes were nearly blown out of their sockets, his right cheek laid bare to the bone, his nose shattered to pieces, his left hand nearly divided, and several ribs on the left side fractured. Surgical aid was immediately procured, and the wounds were partially dressed, the unfortunate gentleman writhing with agony: he was carried to the hospital, without the slightest hope of recovery. It is conjectured that at the time the explosion took place Mr. Barry was making some experiment in the use of gunpowder, which it is well known he frequently amused himself with.—*London Paper.*

LATER PARTICULARS.

Mr. Barry is not, as stated, a law student, but a professor of chymistry, and was considered to be one of the most experienced men in that art. He frequently gave lectures at Guy's Hospital, which were always sought after with much interest and anxiety. Just before the accident occurred, he desired his valet to fetch him a cup of coffee, at which time he was making some preparation, upon which it is said he was about to lecture yesterday (Thursday). The servant took up the coffee to his master, when he desired him to procure a light, which had no sooner been given him, and the valet had left the room, than the explosion took place, and the dreadful consequences already detailed ensued On inquiry, we ascertained that the unfortunate gentleman, who is under the care of Mr. Vincent, of Lincoln's-inn-fields, was still remaining in a very dangerous state. The sight of his eyes is, it is feared, completely gone, and should he recover, which is extremely doubtful, he will be most horribly disfigured.—*Ibid.*

THE ARMY.

52d Foot—Ensign G. T. C. Napier, from the 28th, to be Ensign, vice Kempt, promoted to an unattached Lieutenancy.—*London Gazette of Friday.*

The 34th Regiment left Halifax for St. John's, New Brunswick.

The 9th Regt. at Cork expect to embark every day for Gibraltar.

Col. Sir Howard Elphinstone is appointed to command the Royal Engineers at Malta, in place of the late Col. Morshead, who only survived the marriage of his daughter with the young Earl of Rothes, 7th Fusileers, three months.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, Sept. 7.

4th Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Cornet A. B. E. Holdsworth, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Chawner, promoted.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. G. H. Lockwood, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Baker, who retires; Cornet W. J. Downes, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Lockwood; Cornet and Adjut. F. Jackson, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

17th Light Dragoons—E. Croker, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase.

7th Regiment of Foot—Major F. Farquharson, to be Lieut.-Colonel, by purchase, vice Elphinstone, who retires; Capt. J. Hutchinson, to be Major, by purchase, vice Farquharson; Lieut. H. B. Hall, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Hutchinson; Lieut. C. S. Bunyon, from the 90th Foot, to be Lieut., vice Hall

22d Foot—Lieut. J. Anthony, from the half-pay of the 40th Foot, to be Lieut. repaying the difference received, vice M. Carey, who exchanges.

27th Foot—Ensign H. Butler, to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Nelson, deceased; Gent. Cadet G. M'Call, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Butler.

28th Foot—W. Everard, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Napier, appointed to the 52d Regiment.

37th Foot—Capt. J. Burrell, from the half-pay, to be Capt. vice A. C. Skynner, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

50th Foot—Ensign and Adjut. W. White, to have the rank of Lieutenant.

52d Foot—Ensign G.T.C. Napier, from the 28th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Kempt, promoted.

59th Foot—Lieut. R. B. Yates, to be Capt., by purchase, vice Jones, who retires; Ensign H. H. Graham, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Yates; E. H. Poyntz, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Graham.

65th Foot—Capt. G. Smith, from the half-pay, to be Captain vice Farquharson, promoted.

90th Foot—Ensign G. D. Bowyer, to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Bunyon, appointed to the 7th Foot; J.H. Bringhurst, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bowyer.

91st Foot—Capt. G. F. Greaves, from the half-pay, to be Capt., vice F. A. Gould, who exchanges.

Unattached—Lieut. E. H. Chawner, from the 4th Dragoon Guards, to be Capt., by purchase; Ensign T. N. Kemp, from the 52d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase.

Staff—J. Macdonald, Esq. to be Paymaster of the Depots of Regiments of Cavalry and Infantry on the East India Establishment, and of Detachments of Cavalry and Infantry Regiments on the British Establishment.

Memoranda—Lieut. B. C. A. Gugy, half-pay Canadian Fencibles, has been allowed to retire from the service by the sale of an Unattached Commission.

The appointment of Assistant-Surgeon Charles Foote, from half pay of the 26th Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon of the Forces, as stated in the Gazette of 20th July last, has not taken place.

Napoleon and the Twelve Apostles.—The *Cabinet de Lecture* gives the following anecdote of Napoleon, without pledging itself for its authenticity—if not so, it is at all events very characteristic:—"Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the churchwardens recommended to him the reliques of their church. 'Sire, will you deign to take our Apostles under your protection?' 'Your Apostles! are they of wood?' 'No, Sire.' 'Of what are they, then?' 'Of silver, Sire—of solid silver.' 'Solid silver!' replied Napoleon, quickly. 'Yes, I shall help them to fulfil their mission; it has been ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they shall.' Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve Apostles to the Mint at Paris."

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

7th—Brighton, Giles, Shoreham, ballast—Commerce, M'Donough, Newport, kelp—Brothers, Evans, Liverpool, salt.

8th—Mary, Bond, Newhaven, ballast—Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, coals, for Ross.

9th—Liverpool, Scallan, Liverpool, m. g.—William, Morgan, Liverpool, salt—Clonmel, Davis, London, ballast—Henry Brougham, Connolly, Quebec, timber, for Ross—Edward, Curran, Cardiff, coals, for Dungarvan—Murre, Roche, Neath, culm—Charlotte, Williams, Newport, coals, for Cork.

10th—Bolivar, Bellord, Quebec, timber, deals, and staves.

SAILED,

7th—Cornwallis, Reed, London, grain—Mary, Wiseman, Liverpool, ditto—Two Brothers, Florence, Portsmouth, provisions—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, ditto—Albion, Walling, Gloucester, grain.

8th—Jane, Harris, Falmouth, flour—Star, Bishop, Liverpool, flour and grain—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol—Constantia, Moyse, Swansea, flour—Hope, Beer, ditto, ballast.

9th—None.

10th—Cambria, Garrett, Milford, bacon and flour—Expedition, Griffiths—and Diligence, Rochester, ditto, ballast—Liberty, Blanchard, Swansea, ditto.

11th—Edward, Curran—and Charlotte, Williams, above-mentioned.—Wind, N.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Youghal, at London, *Rachael*, Fenn.

Arrived from Waterford—At Ramsgate, 5th, *Clonmel*, Davis. At Llanelly, *Hope*, Llewellyn.

MANCHESTER BOARD OF HEALTH.

Town Hall, Manchester, Sept. 3.—It is with the deepest and most heartfelt regret that the Board of Health feel it their duty to lay before the inhabitants of Manchester the following painful circumstances:—

On Friday the 31st of August, a child, afflicted with cholera, of the name of John Brogen, was admitted into the Swan-street hospital. He died in the same afternoon, four hours after admission. His grandfather, John Hayes, saw him on the following morning after he was dead, as will be seen by the affidavit subjoined. A coffin was ordered for him in the usual manner; but being found not to fit the body, another was ordered, which was delivered at the hospital during the Saturday evening. On Sunday morning, when the corpse was about to be interred, a suspicion, owing to the omission of the child's name on the coffin, entered the mind of the grandfather, that the coffin might not contain the body of his grandchild; and on the coffin being opened it was found that the head of the child was wanting.

The Board lost no time in making the strict investigation into this matter, so justly painful to the feelings of surviving relatives; and from their inquiries they have to report the following result:—

On the night before the intended interment it came to the turn of Robert Oldham (a young man who was appointed to the office of compounder of medicines at the Swan-street hospital, only on the 21st of August) to sit up for the purpose of watching the patients; and the Board have ascertained that during the night he secretly mutilated the body of the deceased infant; and they are fully satisfied that he was the only person who had the slightest knowledge of this disgraceful outrage, until it was discovered at the grave.

It is scarcely necessary to inform the public that, on learning these lamentable occurrences, the Board and Medical Staff were unanimous in their indignant reprobation of the conduct of the offender, whom they instantly discharged. The Board also immediately obtained a warrant for his apprehension, in order that he might be prosecuted for the outrage. The Board have, however, been informed that he has absconded from the town; but they are determined to proceed against him with the utmost rigour of the law.

The Board cannot express in terms sufficiently strong the deep mortification and regret with which they regard the infamous conduct of the Swan-street hospital, as they fear it may improperly diminish the just confidence which from the careful and unremitting endeavours of the Medical Staff of the hospitals, had gradually been inspired into the minds of their fellow townsmen.

The measures adopted for preventing the spread of the disease have hitherto produced the most satisfactory results, as appears from a comparison of its progress in this town with that which it has made in other towns, in which such means have not been efficiently applied. But the Board regard, with extreme apprehension, the probability of an alarming increase of the malady, and of its mortality, should misrepresentations and prejudices consequent on this event, produce such an effect on the public mind as to prevent the inhabitants from having recourse to the only means by which the disease can be prevented from spreading.

The following is the report of cases for Sept. 3.—Remaining at last report, 153; new cases, 24; died, 15; recovered, 16.

2d and 3d.—Remaining at last report, 146; new cases, 9; died, 9; recoveries, 6. Total from the commencement of the disease, on the 18th May, 1832—Cases, 855; died, 426; recovered, 289.

Hoarding Money.—There can be no doubt that "hoarding" coin goes on to a considerable extent, and greatly augments the scarcity, and consequently the value of the precious metals. Even the old practice of "making a stocking" is by no means given up in rural districts. We ourselves, but a few days back, personally witnessed an old crone, the wife of a small, and apparently poor farmer, in a wild pastoral district, bring no less than 300 sovereigns in a bag to a neighbouring attorney, to be placed by him in security: her treasure having accumulated till she was afraid to keep it longer at home. Such examples are by no means so rare as may be imagined. The failures of so many country banks in 1825 destroyed the confidence of country people in the bank-notes of the present banks, and causes their preference of gold. The failure of many attorneys, as well as of those country banks which received and gave interest on deposits, and (with the exception of the savings banks, which are very limited in the amount of the deposits they allow) the total absence, in the rural districts of England, of any safe and accessible depositaries for the savings of the economical, such as the invaluable Scotch banks, have tended most injuriously to discourage economy; and where that principle was strongly ingrafted, have converted it into a practice of hoarding,—have caused that to stagnate in unprofitable masses which, spread through proper channels, would have stimulated new industry and new accumulations, and added both to the wealth of the owner, and to the general stock.—*Quarterly Review.*

Malt Liquors.—It is a singular fact, that, so far as we know, not one of the men employed in the breweries in this city and neighbourhood have been attacked with cholera. These men it is well known get a daily allowance of the best. There is more malt liquor consumed in India by the British residents of late years, in proportion to their number, than any part of the world, which must arise from its being considered favourable to health, and probably in some measure an antidote to cholera. We have no doubt but a deal of the trash sold under the name of porter (which is just coloured small beer) is most injurious to the stomach and bowels. Let, therefore, only the best wine, the best spirits, and the best porter and ale, be used in moderation, and we have no doubt but cholera will disappear from among us.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

A novel scene was witnessed on Tuesday morning in Charles-street, Soho-square. It seems that a lady of fortune had advertised for two footmen, directing them to apply at the house of Mr. Bill, a respectable oilman in the above street. So numerous were the applicants, as to attract the attention of the passers-by, and in a short time an immense assemblage of persons was collected round the door, all eager to ascertain the meaning of the strange hubbub. Rumour, with her hundred tongues, was as usual very busy upon this occasion, and various were the reports as to what could have produced such a commotion. One report attributed it all to a handsome lady residing in the house having advertised for a husband; a second to the lady having experienced a sudden and alarming attack of the cholera; a third report, which was very prevalent, was, that some part of the premises was on fire. These rumours flew rapidly through the neighbourhood, and in a twinkling the parish fire-engine arrived, which was followed soon afterwards by two grave physicians. So great was the crowd, that Mr. Bill was obliged to send for the aid of the police; the matter was then explained to the gaping and wondering multitude, who quietly dispersed.—*London Paper.*

Some days ago a most melancholy accident took place at Tamny. A boy named Brian Gibbins, about twelve and-a-half years old, was tending a young horse on the road side, an old man foolishly took it into his head to banter him; and, at his suggestion, the boy suffered his horse's collar to be tied about his middle. Another boy, coming past with an oar on his shoulder, startled the horse, which ran off, and dragged Gibbins over a very rugged road, nearly a quarter of a mile, when the rope caught the corner of a house and broke. The hinder part of the boy's skull and his brains were found to have been scattered along the road, from which they were gathered; but what is most extraordinary, the poor fellow lived upwards of two hours.—*Derry Journal.*

LONDON—Thursday, Sept. 6.

The Duchess de Berri is still in La Vendee, and it is believed that the peasants are again acting under her immediate orders.

Letters from Algiers of the 30th state that the Arabs had not made their threatened attack, and that negociations had been opened with the chiefs which promised to lead to an amicable settlement.

Don Pedro and his Armament.—On Tuesday morning the *Jubilee* smack left Wapping with 150 recruits for the service of Don Pedro, amongst whom were a number of able seaman, who will join the squadron of Admiral Sartorius. The men were in high spirits. On arriving at Gravesend they embarked in a steamer, which contained other recruits raised for the constitutional service, and she immediately left the river for Portugal. Last week two sailing vessels, each containing 120 men, a majority of whom were fine healthy fellows, who formerly served in cavalry regiments, together with several farriers, sailed from the river Thames for Oporto.—*Morning Herald.*

Saturday, Sept. 8.

Don Pedro's Armament.—Yesterday several cannon and 24 and 34 pounders, and a quantity of shot, gunpowder, and other warlike stores, were despatched from a respectable founder's in Shadwell to Oporto, for the use of Don Pedro's forces and squadron. The ammunition was conveyed down the river in barges, and put on board a ship near Gravesend, which sailed immediately for Oporto. Another vessel with a similar freight left the river for Portugal on Thursday. The greatest activity prevails among Don Pedro's agents in sending out stores for the use of the constitutional forces.

A fact is known to have taken place in the beginning of this month which deserves notice, as illustrating the spirit of the Prussian Rhenane provinces. On the 3d instant, the birth-day of the King of Prussia was celebrated here by the students from his dominions, of whom a considerable number frequent this university. The fete took place soon after the publication of the resolutions of the Diet. The students from North Prussia joined in the festivity; but their fellow-subjects from the Rhine refused, and in the course of their procession in a public place, while the former, in university language, shouted "Vivat Rex," the latter cried, "Pereat,"—that is, in plain English "Long life to the King," echoed to by "He be d—d."—*Times.*

The report in some of the foreign journals of an application having been made to the King of Belgium by the French government, to dismiss the Poles who have entered into his service, is destitute of foundation. We are also enabled to add, that the report of M. Van der Weyer having been applied to by Lord Palmerston to represent to his court the propriety of dismissing the Poles, lest their retention in the service of Belgium should give offence to Russia, and the states with which he has a direct alliance, is equally unfounded. Lord Palmerston has never, verbally or otherwise, made the slightest representation to M. Van der Weyer on the subject.

His Majesty attended by Colonel Bowater, left St. James's Palace about ten minutes past five o'clock on Wednesday afternoon for Windsor Castle in a carriage and four, escorted by a party of Light Dragoons.

We understand that their Majesties will arrive here at the usual period, and continue to reside at Brighton during the whole of the winter season.—*Brighton Gazette.*

The Duke of Cumberland returned to his residence at Kew on Wednesday evening.

The ship *Strathfieldsay*, Captain Harrison, arrived from New South Wales on Thursday, the 30th ult., bringing home from thence part of the discharged veterans whose corps have been lately disbanded; also invalids from the 39th and 17th regiments, as well as detachments of several regiments that have been sent home from India. The *Strathfieldsay* left Sydney on the 30th March, and on the 27th April, in lat. between 54 and 55 deg. south, and long. between 129 and 130 deg. west, she fell in with six large islands of ice, besides a great number of detached pieces of various sizes. On the 16th of May she passed in sight of the Falkland Islands, and on the 15th June she arrived at Bahia for refreshments, where she found his Majesty's ship *Samarang*, Captain Paget, who was to sail on the 23d of that month for Rio de Janeiro. On the 6th August the *Strathfieldsay* arrived off the Island of Flores, where she remained two days, during which time five very fine American whalers touched there on their way to their respective stations. Thirty whalers of the same nation had also touched there within as many days, previous to that time, all outward bound. The *Strathfieldsay* also brought home a number of passengers, amongst whom were Capt. Saumarez, invalided from his Majesty's sloop *Zebra*, Capt. Sturt, of the 39th regiment, and Lieut. Holman, the celebrated blind traveller, who has been more than five years absent from England, during which time he has circumnavigated the globe, and travelled in Africa, Asia, Australia, and America; but what is very remarkable, we learn that Mr. Holman first went to Sierra Leone from England for his health.

Beet-Root Paper.—It is well known that Paper may be manufactured from a great variety of articles besides those generally in use for the purpose. At one time it appeared probable that the making of paper from straw would become a considerable branch of industry—and among the numerous advantages of Cobbett's Indian corn was enumerated the capability of its husks for being manufactured into paper; the experiment was actually tried, and the title page of Cobbett's book on the subject was printed on paper the result of that experiment. He was outdone, however, by a Swedish gentleman named Sinisen, who recommended beet-root for the purpose, and crowned a long series of experiments by publishing an account of them in a book *composed entirely of beet root paper* of a superior quality.

Auricular Confession; or, Change for a Sovereign.—(A true story.)—Larry Scully, recently hanged *on suspicion* of murder, told me he owed all his misfortunes in after life to the confession of his first crime. I shall give the statement in his own words:—"My first crime," said he, "was stealing a pig from the parson of the parish, which having been early taught to exercise all my wit and ingenuity in defrauding him) I imagined could be no great sin; however, as it did not sit light upon my conscience, I thought it better to ease myself of it by confession.—I went, therefore, to Father Mulcahy, and *tould* him all about it. Pooh, said he. You rogue, is that all? Faith, then it's myself that will absolve you in a jiffey—but, by my *sowl*, you must give me ten hogs for that one pig. O, murther! Father, says I, but that's mortal dear, considering it belonged to the parson! Why, you fool, says the priest, if he belonged to one of *our own*, I would not let you off under a pound—and pray how much did you sell the pig for? Forty shillings, and please your Reverence, and since I must pay ten, take your change out of this, handing him a sovereign. I have no change, Larry, says he, (putting my sovereign into his pocket,) but you will soon be here again, and we can settle the balance. Faith, then says I, please your Reverence, since it comes to that he has just the *ditto* of the pig I stole—I will take him to-night, and then we can be quits. By my sowl, Larry, says he (laughing heartily,) you will be hanged—and sure it was true enough for him."—*Cork Constitution.*

Novel Duty of a Governor.—In the Van Diemen's Land papers we have a very flattering account of the first lady speculation of England to this colony; the ships sent out freighted with young females on a matrimonial adventure from the mother country. Governor Arthur had personally examined the condition and treatment of "these children of the state;" and twenty-five, who had received offers of marriage, were ordered by his excellency to enter into the holy estate.

Waterford Mail.

FRANCE.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, Sept. 4.

We learn frome Berne, in Switzerland that the aristocracy of that canton has organised a plan for the overthrow of the government of liberals which now exists there, and which supplanted those who had for many years conducted with honour and advantage the affairs of the state. It would appear that the plan has been discovered, and the overthrow averted—but still, from even the statements of the liberals themselves, it is quite clear that the conspiracy was not limited to the aristocracy, but that persons of all classes were willing to enter into it.

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day announces that the King of Holland has returned, unopened, the letter addressed to him by Louis Phil.p, communicating the fact of the marriage of the Princess Louisa to the King of the Belgians. The *Constitutionnel* does not entertain any doubt as to the fact—and it sums up a bitter and disappointed article with a list of the grievances of which France has to complain, and of the indignities to which she has had to submit from other powers in the person of her King. It says, 1. The Emperor of Russia refused to reply to the letter which notified to him the election of Louis Philip, as King of the French by the French people. 2. The refusal of the Duke of Modena to acknowledge Louis Philip. 3. The demand made by the Pope, and obtained by him, of an apology from the French Ambassador, for the landing of the French troops at Ancona. 4. The conduct of the King of Sardinia, in not acknowledging the tricoloured flag, and in sending a cargo of conspirators to La Crota. 5. The refusal of the captain of a Russian vessel of war to salute the French marine according to custom. 6. The refusal of the Archbishop of Paris to bless, or allow to be blessed, the marriage of the King's daughter. 7. The refusal of the Duke of Mortemart to assist at the marriage of the Princess Louisa. And, 8. The refus l of the King of Holland to receive the letter of Louis Philip, communicating that marriage. If the *Constitutionnel* had been disposed so to do, it might have considerably added to this list.

From Belgium we learn that the Belgian officers who had received leave of absence from their different corps, have been ordered to join them without delay. It is said, that although England will not consent to take any coercive measures against the King of Holland—and although France will not any longer think of re-entering Belgium with an army—and although the French court has counselled King Leopold to postpone all attacks on the Dutch, at least till next spring, and to endeavour in the mean time to settle all matters in dispute by arbitration, or by mutual concession—that King Leopold has decided on not following such advice, but on acting against the counsels of his father-in-law, and attacking the citadel of Antwerp. It is said that the young Queen as well as himself are satisfied that they will be unable to maintain their ground in Belgium, unless the Dutch shall withdraw, and unless the Scheldt and Dutch waters shall be exempt from all *peage*. It is, therefore, with them a choice of evils; between on the one hand a war against Holland with the chance of victory—or submission to Holland with the certainty in that case of a restoration of the House of Nassau. From henceforth then the Belgian question must be considered as one in which Holland and Belgium are alone interested, and in which neither England nor France will interfere by arms.

It is said that Prince Talleyrand is extremely dissatisfied with the present appearance of Belgian affairs; and that unless a very different line of policy be adopted in a month or six weeks, he will decline returning to London. This is openly discussed in all the salons, where no secrets are kept, and where every thing is published to the Paris loungers and Paris patriots.

The news from Germany becomes daily more interesting and important. The Frankfort Diet has suppressed the future publication of the "Annales Politiques" of M. Rotteck, and has issued orders for his suspension for several years from the office or duties of the editor of any work in Germany. This is a strong and arbitrary measure, and will do no good to the cause of the Diet. In Electoral Hesse and Hesse Darmstadt, multitudes of copies of a lithographic address are in circulation from the private citizens to the German deputies of all the states, praying them to take the necessary measures for securing the constitutional rights of each state against the operation of the measures of the Diet. These addresses are being signed by vast numbers. At Freideberg, in Electoral Hesse, where an election for a deputy has taken place, the government candidate has failed, and the opposition candidate, a Dr Jaup, has been elected by a large majority.

The news from the West of France is all of an insurrectionary character. The *Temps* of to-day has a terrible article on the state of La Vendee, and it promises the minister a severe castigation in the Chambers.

PORTUGAL.

A Swiss officer, who had been induced to attach himself to the cause of Don Pedro, has just published at Amsterdam, where he has arrived with some of the companions of his adventures, a pamphlet, entitled "The Truth as to the Expedition of Don Pedro," from which we give the following extracts:—

"At the Azores I saw Don Pedro, the constitutional reformer, attend hypocritically, with a taper in his hand, and his staff, some of whom had put a gown over their uniforms, as at penitent processions. I saw on every side ambition, selfishness, pride, and all the other petty human passions, at constant war. I saw that personal interest had put arms into the hands of the greater part of these persons, who, under the mask of a constitution and false legitimacy, were endeavouring to stir up a civil war in the heart of their country. The Council, presided over by the Marquis de Palmella, a wily and dissembling individual, was composed of men in whom nobody has any confidence. One would have said that Don Pedro, in forming his cabinet, had rather made choice of favourites than men likely to ensure success to the expedition. There might be seen in the Emperor's court a crowd of worthless persons, fresh arrived from Lisbon, men who had betrayed every party, and were always ready to profit by favourable chances, or to run away on the approach of danger. A Baron de Renduff, and a Conde de Taipa, the former once the head of Don Miguel's police, the latter his chamberlain, were among the most assiduous of his courtiers. On the 6th the battalions of volunteers and cacadores No. 3, received orders to embark for St. Michael's, where the whole army was to assemble, on account of the resources of that island in regard to provisions. I at the same time received orders from the Minister at War, to quit the volunteer corps, on pretence that no foreigners could be admitted into it, and to choose any other that suited me. I complained to the Emperor, but in vain; the minister Freyro, had more power than his master; I was therefore placed by express orders in a battalion of cacadores, which I joined in a few days after at Ponto Delgado. In fine, on May 17, the famous reinforcement of French and *soi-distant* Polish troops arrived in the roadsted of Angra, on board three merchant vessels, but their numbers were far different from what the credulity of the public has been taught to believe. I was no sooner informed of the ships with the troops on board being in the roads, than I repaired on board, and acquired the certainty that the whole were composed of a battalion of French sharpshooters, officers and soldiers amounting only to 559 men. The rest of the transports arrived about the end of May; they were French vessels freighted at Bordeaux. Far from bringing any more troops, they had not sufficient provisions on board for themselves. After their arrival we had a month of bad weather, so that no ship could keep at anchor in the roads at Ponto Delgado. One would have said the very elements had declared themselves against us. At last fine weather returned, and the embarkation of the troops was talked off, after being reviewed, to the number of 7775 men, by the Emperor, on the 20th June."—Here the author gives an account of the landing and other subsequent operations. He states, among other circumstances, that, in the town of Oporto, where there is a population of 100,000 souls, and who were represented as being altogether constitutional, not a single individual was willing to fight under the colours of Don Pedro. He then continues:—"But what was the liberating government doing during these days? Endless decrees, perfectly useless, were published—proclamations, every word of which was false;—in short, complete incompetency presided over all its acts. The most devoted partizans of the constitutional cause clearly saw that egotism, intrigue, bad faith, and all the vile flattery attendant on despotism, were nestling under the imperial cloak;—that, on pretence of establishing a constitution, those who surrounded the regent had only their own interest in view, aiming at power if the cause were successful, at plunder if it failed. The inhabitants of Oporto were soon disabused; the bombastic proclamations could neither convince them, nor efface the barefaced falsehoods the government had circulated either to exaggerate its strength, or to have it believed, that all the continental powers approved the expedition. One day it was said that the English and French troops were entering the river to join us, or ships with Poles on board; another, it was steam boats from England with horses; then news had arrived that Don Miguel's troops had revolted, proclaimed the constitution, and that Donna Maria's colours were waving on the forts of Belem and St. Julian. All these rumours, invented and spread about by the police in the pay of Villa Flor, only seemed to convince the people of Oporto that the expedition was directed by reckless adventurers without talent, founded on falsehood, and could never succeed. They recollected 1828, when they paid dear for the discomfiture of the constitutionalists; nearly all of them closed their shops and warehouses, and seemed to wait for the conclusion of the drama. No respect was shown to the foreigners who had come to lend their aid, without pay, or any interest but the success of the constitutional cause. They were to all appearance looked upon as intruders; their disinterestedness was not credited, and their talents seemed beforehand likely to be their accusers with a hypocritical, proud, stupid, and ill-disposed minister, whose every action was a fresh fault. At the time he was most in want of forces he dismissed 80 old soldiers from the French corps on the most ridiculous pretences, and displeased all the officers of that body by forcing some who had given proofs of energy to re ign, and substituting for them ignorant and conceited Portuguese officers, hated by the soldiers. In short, all who have any French feeling are abandoning a perjured cause and returning home. I only waited to take part in some battle to withdraw from such a pitiful business, persuaded that all who remained would be the victims of incapable commanders, who on the first check, would know better than we how to avail themselves of the vessels in waiting for them!" After giving an account of the affairs of Penafiel and Vallongo, where the company in which he served, which mustered 80 men under arms in the morning, were reduced to fifteen when they were called over in the evening, the author thus concludes his narration:—"It is my duty to acquaint the public with the true situation of Don Pedro and his exhibition, which I will do in a few words. On the 31st of July, the day on which I left Oporto, the army of Don Pedro was at most 5000 strong, and was hemmed in, by land, at two leagues distance, by more than 20,000 royalist troops, who showed no inclination to embrace the constitutional cause. The party called constitutional is almost wholly composed of a knot of adventurers, whose only aim is to secure plunder, and afterwards to fly to the continent. All the foreigners, who, like me, went at their own expense, are awakened from the flattering dreams with which they set out. All the foreign officers in the service of this self-styled liberating government are eager to return, and would do so immediately if they had the means. In short there is a government in existence as infamous as that of Don Miguel—it is Don Pedro's."

PUBLIC CREDIT.—It is physically impossible to carry on the commerce of the civilized world by the aid of a purely metallic currency—no, not though our gold and silver coins were every tenth year debased to a tenth! Why, in London alone, five millions of money are daily exchanged at the Clearing-house, in the course of a few hours. We should like to see the attempt made to bring this infinity of transactions to a settlement in coined money. Credit money, in some shape or other, always has, and must have, performed the part of a circulating medium to a very considerable extent. And (by one of those wonderful compensatory promises which so frequently claim the admiration of every investigator of civil, as well as of physical economy) there is in the nature of credit an elasticity which causes it, when left unshackled by law, to adapt itself to the necessity of commerce, and the legitimate demands of the market. Well may the productive classes exclaim to those who persist in legislating on the subject, and are not content without determining who may, and who may not, give credit to another, what kind of monied obligations shall, or shall not, be allowed to circulate—that is, to be taken in exchange for goods at the option of the parties—well might they exclaim, as the merchants of Paris did to the minister of Louis, when he asked what his master could do for them—"*Laissez nous faire*,"—"Leave us alone, to surround ourselves with those precautions which experience will suggest, and the instinct of self-preservation put in execution."—*Quarterly Review.*

REVERSE OF FORTUNE.—Amongst the recent victims to the prevailing epidemic is a person named William Wellbery, who had formerly kept a most extensive lace ware-house in the city, but who like many others in the trade, was reduced during the panic of 1825 and 1826, to a state of comparative beggary. On Thursday morning the deceased was seized with violent illness at his house in Plumber's-row, Whitechapel, and his family being without the means of affording him any relief, sent for Breeman, one of the beadles of the parish. Breeman lost no time in visiting the unfortunate man, and, on entering his dwelling, he found it in a wretched condition, with scarcely any furniture, food, fire, or even a candle. The man, who was writhing in great pain at the time, informed the beadle that he had resided for many years in Wood-street, Cheapside, where he kept an extensive lace warehouse, and in the early part of the year 1824 could command at least ten thousand pounds of his own; but, owing to the repeated changes in business in the years 25 and 26, and the great depreciation in the value of goods, and other unfortunate circumstances over which he had no control, he was reduced to a state of bankruptcy. Getting from bad to worse, he was at length obliged to earn a scanty subsistence for himself, his wife, and nine children, by hawking and selling caps which his family made. In March last he buried his wife and one child, and had then eight to maintain. The unhappy sufferer added that on the day before he had travelled upwards of thirty miles without receiving a single shilling, and to his anxiety of mind occasioned by this circumstance, together with an apprehension that he and his children would be compelled to go to a parish workhouse, he attributed his illness. Breeman at once relieved the present and pressing wants of the family, and sent the parochial surgeon to see the sick man. The symptoms of the disease soon assumed those of most malignant cholera, and in a few hours he was a corpse, leaving eight orphan children, the oldest of whom is not more than 17, and the youngest two years of age, utterly destitute.—*London Paper.*

A statue of the celebrated Jane Watts, from the studio of Mr. Chantrey, is about to be placed in Westminster Abbey, by the side of other British worthies.

CANNON CLOCK.—In the gardens of the Palais Royal and the Luxembourg, at Paris, is a specimen of this contrivance invented by one Rousseau. A burning glass is fixed over the vent of a cannon, so that the the sun's rays, at the moment of its passing the meridian, are concentrated by the glass, on the priming, and the piece is fired. The burning-glass is regulated, for this purpose, every month.

DUBLIN POLITICAL UNION.

On Friday the Union met at the Corn Exchange, Mr. Ruthven, M.P. in the Chair.

Mr. C. O'Dwyer acted as secretary.

A letter from Mr. O'Connell was read:—

With respect to the registration Mr. O'Connell complains thus:—"First, the expedition with which the registry is passed on before it is possible for the people to make their arrangements, or to be sufficiently instructed in the modes of proceeding; and secondly, the fixing on the same day throughout Ireland, rendering it next to impossible for any person to avail himself of his right to vote in two different places. I want to register in Kerry. I also want to register in Dublin. There are hundreds of others similarly circumstanced. The mode said to be adopted by Stanley will render this impossible. But if he is determined on it, no process of reasoning will induce him to change; his mind is altogether impervious to argument. You might as well reason with a block of granite as with Stanley."

He farther says—"Let every other topic, I should implore, cease in the Political Union, save the registry. Let a parochial committee start up in every parish. I now regret that the Political Union did not condescend to listen to me and devote its energies for the last three weeks to the parochial organization.

"I again press respectfully on the Political Union to attend to business—that is, to a parochial organization all over Ireland—for tithe extinction by statute—for the Repeal of the Union—for the registry—and for the national rent.

"The registry is the first. Every parish in Ireland should at once start into life by a parochial committee, to register every practicable vote. There only remains that I should notice the proceedings of the Political Union of Thursday last. I should not presume to do so but that they relate in part to myself personally, and I am therefore bound to say something. I will speak with the utmost candour, without forgetting the respect I owe to the body to which I am proud to belong.

"I may premise by saying—that as far as Mr. Ruthven is concerned, I am delighted that he should be a candidate for Dublin. I will vote for him myself—I will canvass every voter whom I can in any respect influence—I will stimulate as well as make every possible exertion in his favour—and I call on every man who values Ireland, or the repeal, to join me in those exertions. You could not possibly have made a better choice."

Mr. O'Connell declares his intention not to abandon his native county, Kerry, and he tells the Union to look out for a Corporation Repealer, to combine with Mr. Ruthven—a Protestant Repealer, and make a junction on the basis of Repeal. He concludes thus—

"Recollect your great object is the Repeal. Let all minor topics shrink into insignificance and oblivion. Hurrah for the Repeal.

"Believe me to be,
"Most faithfully Yours,
"DANIEL O'CONNELL"

This letter was received with loud cheers.

Mr. C. O'DWYER moved its insertion on the minutes, and congratulated the meeting and the country on the certain prospect of returning such a liberal and patriotic candidate as the chairman. There was an unaccountable apathy amongst the citizens at present respecting the registry. The Conservatives were in the field, secretly but actively at work, and yet the liberal interests seemed lulled into a most dangerous security. He was fully convinced that if they acted in a sincere spirit of co-operation they would be able to put in both the city members.

Mr. BARRETT seconded the motion. He could not, however, agree with Mr. O'Connell on the point of a coalition with the Conservative party—however generous such a proposition was on Mr. O Connell's part.—He had looked into the constituency of the city, and was fully assured they could return two repealers. If their choice was only between an Angleseyite and a Conservative, he would take the latter to his heart in preference. He had heard objections urged to the declaration of the Unions in favour of pledges, but this was bnt the utterance of a sentiment on their part, and if their enemies did not object to the pledges, they would have found some other frivolous objection. It was impossible to please them.

Mr. RONAYNE urged the necessity of utterly rejecting the Government partisans. He would prefer the rankest Conservative that entered Tims's back parlour to represent them; and where he found individuals coming forward to propose candidates in the Anglesey Government, he could not help having the strongest suspicion of their treachery (hear). He reviewed the conduct of Whig Government for the last few months; the prosecution of the press, under what Mr. O'Connell aptly termed "judge-made law," and asked what man would risk his property in a newspaper, if such a practice was permitted, of making a crime, and of punishing the publication of truth under the specious name of contempt of court.—Did Mr. Blackburne apply for a judgment against *The Evening Mail*, when it called aloud for a prosecution of Mr. O'Connell and his friends? No. With respect to the elections he fully agreed, that if the citizens of Dublin could not effect their registry, and act on it effectually, it would be idle to expect that the country could act on the measure, or gain any benefit by attempting its adoption. He thought the citizens of Dublin could only blame themselves if they did not now secure the privileges it bestowed, for the bill gave every man in the city who held or rented a shop of £10 yearly value a right to vote. He highly eulogised Mr. Ruthven, who had arrived at the conviction of the necessity of repeal, by experience, in his place in the Imperial Parliament, and had not started at first professing himself a repealer on the conviction of others. He declared that he felt convinced that the reform bill was drawn up with a very dangerous suppression of an important step, which was, it appears, imperative for the voter to take, viz., the registry of notice, and concluded by eulogising the Unions, who had proved themselves the true friends of Ireland, by taking every pains to undeceive the people, and explain their true interests to all (hear).

Mr. M. COSTELLO thought that it should now be well and widely understood, that no man was the enemy of Ireland, at the present moment, but a member of the Anglesey government (hear). He agreed with Mr. O'Connell, that if a fair and honest junction could be effected with the Conservative or Corporate party, it would be for the true interest of the city, and of all Ireland. However, he much doubted the possibility of such a union, and as a security he would accept of nothing short of the most sincere and honorable co-operation for obtaining the repeal of the union (hear, hear). He went into a calculation of the number of voters in the city, which he estimated at *thirty thousand*, under the new extension of privileges; while for the corporate interest under the strongest excitement, at the last struggle between Shaw and Harty, only *one thousand six hundred* votes could be mustered. He estimated at least nine-tenths of the entire constituency as repealers.

The question was then put and carried.

Mr. J. A. CURRAN suggested that the Union should appoint a committee, to prepare a registry for the county of Dublin, as well as the city.

Mr. J. J. MURPHY moved the appointment of a committee of thirty one, to act for the city, according to Mr. O'Connell's suggestion.—Adjourned.

At a little village called Annamoe, in the romantic region of the county Wicklow, a few of "the ould people," as they are called, still show the site of an ancient mill, in the race of which Sterne had a narrow escape from drowning while on a visit to the rector of the parish. The mill itself, to the great regret of the antiquarian, is gone.

The Rajah of Tanjore, Maharjah Rajah Sree Sirfogee, died on the 8th of March. He was in his 54th year, and has left an only son, who succeeds to his titles and possessions.

ATTACK ON THE MILITARY AND POLICE AT CASTLETOWNROCHE.

(From the *Cork Constitution* of Saturday.)

In a supplementary bulletin to our publication of Thursday, we communicated the painful intelligence of one of those affrays between the country people and the military, headed by the magistrates, which are among the deplorable consequences that follow from anti-tithe combinations, from seditious public meetings, incendiary harangues, and the insurrectionary diatribes in which those transactions are related by the revolutionary press. The scene of the calamity alluded to was Castletownroche—a place little notorious for habits of observance of the laws, or respect for persons. It is but a few weeks since an armed multitude assembled at this place while the magistrates were holding their petty sessions, to demand that one of their body should be delivered up to them for immediate destruction—while six persons armed with scythes presented themselves in the van of the crowd as the executioners of the intended victim. The respected magistrate for whose blood the villains panted so eagerly, owed his safety to his own presence of mind and fortitude. In such a disposition of the populace one is not surprised at any thing merely because of its atrocious character—and the less, when the abominable harangues delivered at the anti-tithe assemblages, in that, as well as in other places, are taken into account. No other consequences could in the nature of things result, than those sanguinary occurrences which bring down upon the land so much scandal as well as calamity. There have been various statements of the assault upon the magistrates and the small force which was placed under their command, in the instance before us. We shall endeavour to lay the substance of those before our readers—with such adventure to the cause out of which this transaction arose, as may be necessary to a clear conception of it. The Rev. Mr. Gavin was obliged, in compliance with the law, to proceed to the valuation of a small district, out of which tithes had been paid time out of mind. We understand that the name of the place is Wallstown, in the neighbourhood of Castletownroche. As no doubt could be entertained of the intention to prevent by force the valuation from taking place, General Barry, General Annesley, Admiral Evans, Garrett Nagle, Brazier Creagh, and George B. Low, Esqrs., as magistrates, appeared with a small party of police, and soldiers of the 92d Highland and 14th regiments, to protect the valuators, and to preserve the peace—supposing that so many magistrates, with the influence ordinarily belonging to men of their station and weight in the country, would render any appeal to force altogether unnecessary. In this humane supposition they were mistaken—resistance to the law, to the magistrates' authority, and to the force ready to sustain both, was determined on, and it was persevered in, in contempt of reiterated remonstrances. As soon as the magistrates appeared, a farmer of the name of Doyle, one of those who do not live to repent of their temerity, according to some accounts, assured them in coarse and strong terms, that he would oppose any attempt to enter on his farm with open force, and upon the magistrates proceeding to cover with their authority the proceedings of the valuators, the signal was given by Doyle, and, with a surprising celerity, crowds showed themselves upon the adjacent high grounds and proceeded to approach the position which was occupied by the Magistrates and the military. When they had reached to within a short distance of this spot they were warned against any attempt to close upon the troops—but to this admonition they appeared to pay no other regard than to cast stones, which they did with some effect. The Riot Act was then read by Gen. Barry—and during the reading of it, as well as during the time allowed by law for the dispersion of the crowd—the throwing of stones did not cease; until at length the crowd, though continuing the assault as described, made a movement in advance, evidently with the intention of disarming the small body opposed to them. At this critical moment, the alternative was plain—and accordingly the order was given to repel the assailants,—twenty men fired, and nineteen shots took effect. Four fell dead, among whom was Doyle already mentioned—fifteen were wounded, of which one died in a short time. After this the crowd, which consisted of many thousands, gave way, and such severe wounds and bruises had been inflicted upon the soldiers, that they were well disposed to take some summary, and it must be allowed under the circumstances, excusable satisfaction—but the Magistrates interposed their authority—and the men, who had behaved with such unrivalled coolness and courage, were ready at once to comply with a command of mercy. So close did the assailants approach to the troops, that one of them seized the musket of a Highlander who was prostrated by a blow of a stone and carried it off—though he received a bayonet wound—into the mass of the crowd, where he was lost sight of. Another fellow, who had his reaping hook round the neck of the Rev. Mr. Gavin, was intercepted in the execution of his intended murder, only by a blow from the butt end of a soldier's musket. Such are the particulars which have reached us—and, take it for all in all, they afford a melancholy illustration of the sort of *passive resistance* which the Government of the country have to deal with. It is a sad feature in what has occurred, that the rustic population of the country has been inflamed into a lust for crime, by the profligate industry of faction, united with the abuse of a bad influence over their prejudices and feelings. We see daily instances of the unhappy success with which the minds of the multitude have been debauched out of all respect for the laws, all submission to authority, all compunction to break through the most essential obligations, and every thing like hesitation to imbrue their hands in the blood of their neighbours—while this ruinous depravation of all moral feeling becoming human creatures, has not been produced by any wrong, or any oppression, by injurious changes, or novel exactions—but is the nefarious produce of concert and combination, for the destruction of property in defiance of the laws, and of the power of the State to enforce them. The roots of this atrocious insurgency are planted in religious rancour and bigotry, and all its fruit is crime. No temperance in the conduct of the Magistrates, no forbearance in the employment of the force required to repress rebellious tumults, no patience in the conduct of the troops and armed police, have been able to rebuke the headlong audacity with which the aggression against property has been persevered in—and unavailing remonstrance, though urged with humanity and compassion, has been of necessity changed into the appeal to open power and force. The consequence in all such cases, when the Magistrates have been at their posts, is, that the public peace has been asserted—sometimes at the expense of human life—and in every tragical issue to those conflicts between an infatuated and misled populace and the strong hand of the state, every drop of blood which has been or which may be shed, is truly and justly chargeable upon those, who have goaded that populace to madness and rebellion, by their writings and speeches—and their various devices to delude and deceive the besotted and ignorant multitude into political schemes. Not a human being that has fallen in the unprecedented rebellion of the day, whose death is not morally imputable to the fomenters of the crusade against the properties of the Protestant Clergy—and upon their heads rest the terrible responsibility of such deeds. They may, "in the corrupted current of the world, shove by justice"—but it is not so above—*there*, is no shuffling—there, the offence lies in its true nature—and so the authors and acessaries of the passing enormities will surely discover, when too late.

So far we have followed one of the most circumstantial of the statements transmitted by our Correspondents—another mentions that the number of the military employed on this occasion amounted to forty-five; that thirty shots only were fired in the whole—and that the Highlanders charged with the bayonet, which threw the crowd into a complete flight. The following day the farmers and others of a still superior class of the inhabitants of the place, came forward to express their warm commendations of the surprising patience evinced by the Magistrates, and the soldiers, and to testify fully of the state of their danger, had they not appealed to force in the last necessity.—Mr. George B. Low was struck with a stone in the back, which had it hit him on the head would have killed him on the spot in all human probability, and others received severe contusions. The country people were exasperated to excess at not finding any of those come forward, whom they were led to consider as chieftains and leaders ready to lead them. Many of them are said to have been very bitter and personal on some of the *Orators*.

Yesterday the few troops that were at Castletownroche, and the neighbourhood received considerable reinforcements. As soon as intelligence had reached Fermoy of what had taken place, the commanding officer of the 92d sent a detachment forward without loss of time.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We have been favoured with the following statement of this unpleasant occurrence, which we believe will be found substantially correct. The Rev. Mr. Gavin, Rector of Wallstown, in the Diocese of Cloyne, having had reason to apprehend some danger to his Valuators, applied to the Magistrates at the Petty Sessions of Castletownroche, acquainted them of that fact, and requiring the protection of the Police. The Magistrates aware of the disposition of the peasantry of that part of the country, and of their hostility to the police, decided on procuring the aid of the military also, and accordingly on Wednesday, the valuators proceeded to discharge their duty, under the protection of a small party of the Police and parties of the 14th Regt. and 92d Highlanders, and to avoid the possibility of a collision as they thought, the entire Bench of Magistrates, consisting of the Hon. General Annesley, Admiral Evans, George Bond Low, Brazier Creagh, and Garret Nagle, Esqrs., with General Barry, of the Fermoy Bench of Magistrates—determined on being present. As soon as the valuators appeared on the ground, the peasantry began to assemble in crowds, evidently with a hostile intention, which induced the Magistrates individually to go amongst them and to remonstrate with them on the folly and absurdity of offering resistance to the laws, which they were bound to enforce.—These wholesome suggestions were all fruitless, for the infatuated people were momentarily becoming more determined, and continued to press closely on the military, so much so that one of the fellows, more reckless than the rest, seized the musket of a soldier, which he attempted to wrest from him—another nearly succeeded in knocking Admiral Evans off his horse—and at the same time an officer was very near being killed with a blow of a stone! Notwithstanding all this provocation the magistrates and military manifested the greatest forbearance, and did not read the riot act, until the people pressed on them so hard as to leave them no other alternative but to protect themselves. The remonstrances were then renewed with increased earnestness, but all to no purpose, the Riot Act was read and the usual time for dispersion allowed; the misguised people, however, nothing daunted, did not abate a jot of their opposition, and when all failed the magistrates gave the word to fire, on which two men were shot dead, and several were wounded—two of the latter only survived a few hours. The people then dispersed in all directions, and several of them having been taken into custody, the valuators were allowed to discharge their duty without further opposition or molestation.

We have been informed that three men were subsequently discovered dead in a ditch, and that fourteen of the prisoners were committed to the Bridewell of Mallow on Thursday; and it is stated that several others have been apprehended since. Those are the particulars as they have reached us, and we question if any impartial person will say, that every thing was not done that could in safety be done to save the effusion of blood.

A sale of hay and other produce, distrained for tithe due to the Rev. Arthur Preston, took place Monday week at Kilmeague, in the county Kildare. Opposition had been attempted, but the parishioners purchased the stock themselves, and paid the minister the amount of his demand. The expenses incurred by the original refusal to pay were enormous; one man, whose tithe amounted to 3s 4d, was obliged to pay £4 18s keeper's fees. Sixty policemen were encamped at Kilmeague, and are to remain there until Mr. Preston has got in all his tithe. He also got all his Protestant parishioners, amounting to seventy, sworn in petty constables, and government has supplied them with arms, and promise to afford them every support. A landlord in that county has written to request the names of the tithe defaulters on his estate, in order that he may serve them with notice to quit immediately, and declares that he never will make a lease to any man who shall not have paid his May tithe before the first of November next.

MAGNIFICENT FOX HUNT.—In the last week of meeting, the Kildare club, which was perhaps never exceeded, met in a large field on the border of the county of Kildare, and found almost immediately, in a new gorse, and went away at a tremendous pace, skirting the Wicklow hills, till the fox reached the banks of the Slaney, which he crossed; he then went at a racing pace to Belam Park, crossing the county of Carlow. Leaving the park, out of which only about half-a-dozen horsemen made their way, he crossed the river Greece, and was within a field of his point, when he was raced into and killed, after a run which lasted four hours, the most part of it at a distressing pace, during which he crossed three counties, and went over more than 30 miles of country. Amongst the few who were in at the death was Sir Henry Parnell, who, in the absence of his brother-in-law, Lord Portarlington, acted as master of the pack.

A POLICE OFFICER AND A KING.—During the Corn Law riots, Townsend was selected by Lord Eldon, then Lord Chancellor, as the guardian of his premises in Bedford-square. He remained there the whole night, and in the morning was presented with a forty pound note—a token, from such a quarter, more than liberal. In this way his rewards were numerous and munificent, and he was thus enabled to accumulate a comfortable competence. For fifty years he never missed attending Ascot Heath Races. He was there on the recent occasion when the stone was thrown at his Majesty. He was also present at the Montem in the preceding week, and on the King reaching the spot where he has a duty to perform, Townsend was close to his carriage. His Majesty, putting his head out of the window, exclaimed, "Townsend, am I right?" "You are, your Majesty," "In the same spot where my father used to stop?" "The same spot, your Majesty, on which I placed your father's carriage for many years in succession." "May I get out, Townsend?" "No, you may not, it is raining, and I think you had better stop where you are."

BYRON'S OPINION OF BEAUTY.—I do not talk of mere beauty (continued Byron) of feature or complexion, but of expression, that looking out of the soul through the eyes, which in my opinion, constitutes true beauty. Women have been pointed out to me as beautiful who never could have interested my feelings, from their want of countenance or expression, which means countenance; and others, who were little remarked, have struck me as being captivating, from the force of countenance. A woman's face ought to be like an April day—susceptible of change and variety; but sunshine should often gleam over it, to replace the clouds and showers that may obscure its lustre—which poetical description apart (said Byron,) in sober prose means, that good humoured smiles ought to be ready to chase away the expression of pensiveness or care that sentiment or earthly ills call forth. Women were meant to be the exciters of what is finest in our natures, and the soothers of all that is turbulent and harsh. Of what use, then, can a handsome automaton be, a ter one has got acquainted with a face th t knows no change, though it causes many? This is a style of looks I could not bear the sight of for a week; and yet such are the looks that pass in society for p etty, handsome and beautiful.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

TOBACCO.—In the Sandwich islands, says Kotzebue, tobacco is now so generally used, that young children learn to smoke before they walk, and grown-up people carry the practice to such an extent, that they have fallen down senseless, and often die in consequence.

Waterford Mail.

PROSPECTS OF BRITAIN UNDER THE NEW CONSTITUTION.

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

[EXTRACTS.]

It is too late now to inquire whether it was wise, in a country such as this, to have made such prodigious efforts to force on the education of the people; whether all the anticipated benefits have flowed from it; whether the spread of moral and religious information, or of infidel sophistry and jacobinical passions, has been promoted by the change; whether crime has diminished with the multiplication of newspapers, or virtue increased with the march of intellect; whether, in a word, New England, with its journals, its reading rooms, its mechanics' institutions, its reform processions and public meetings, is better than Old England, with its loyalty, its devotion, its charity, and its unobtrusive industry. These matters form the subjects of consideration to the philosopher and the historian, and a great and interesting field they offer to the Tacitus who is to poortray the vices, whether popular, aristocratic, or regal, of the British empire. But the statesman has a very different task to perform; he must take mankind as they are, and has no instrument to act with but those which human passion, or interest, or reflexion, puts into his hand. In these circumstances, the important and the interesting topic for consideration is—do the means exist of stemming the torrent of revolution; can the boasted education of the people be made the means of effecting, in spite of their passions, their salvation; and is it possible, with the democratic electors and new constitution of Britain, to give to our children any thing approaching to the freedom and security which existed under the balanced powers and stable institutions of the old?

We still indulge a hope that it is possible to do this, notwithstanding the immense addition to the public danger which the reform bill has occasioned. But of this we are well assured, that the peril will not be removed by the securities which the Whigs look to for protection, nor the means to which till very lately the Conservatives have had recourse to avert it—and this much is clear, that of all men in the world, the leading reformers are those who are most interested in arresting the progress of revolution; for if they cannot do it, and the institutions of society are in consequence destroyed in Britain as they have been in France, they will, considering how clearly they were warned of their danger, and what a political fabric they have overturned, be overwhelmed by posterity with a load of odium to which the infamy of Cataline and Nero will be light in comparison.

The great danger to Britain, as to every other old state which engages in the career of innovation, arises from the state of *the finances*. It is their embarrassment which always precipitates the march of revolution, because it occasions a difficulty from which there is no means of immediate escape, but by revolutionary confiscation; and that again, by striking an universal panic through the holders of property, speedily occasions a still greater loss to the revenue than the amount of the property so unjustly acquired, and renders still more violent measures of spoliation a matter of unavoidable necessity. This is the constant and never-failing danger; this, and this alone, forced on the calamities of the French revolution, and converted the brilliant reforms of the constituent assembly into the sanguinary excesses of the convention; this, and this alone, blasted the dawn of liberty in Spain, and drove the liberal party there into excesses, which speedily overturned their constitution; and this progress is already appearing in such vivid colours in this country, that, unless we are as blind as the reformers tell us we are enlightened, every man capable of reasoning must become sensible of the danger.

The way in which the progress goes on is perfectly obvious. Every old state is more or less burdened with debt contracted from the wars, the follies, or the necessities of past times. The revenue raised is generally equal, and barely equal, to the public expenses; and therefore, when a popular administration are brought to the helm of affairs, and the work of innovation begins, there is no way of repairing the chasms thereby occasioned in the revenue, but by seizing upon the property of the most obnoxions, or least powerful class in the community. Political agitation, and anticipated changes, invariably make the produce of the taxes deficient, because they check the activity of capital, and occasion a contraction of expenditure among the opulent. The monied man is proverbially the most timid animal in the creation; and however much tradesmen and manufacturers may support political changes, they feel their consequences too clearly not to regulate their *private* conduct by entirely different principles from those which govern their *public* measures. Enter the warehouse or the shop of the most decided reformer, the most violent political innovator in the kingdom, and propose to him that, in these halcyon days of political improvement, he should embark his capital in some new undertaking, or augment his orders from the anticipated increase of his sales, and he will tell you that times are unfavourable, that every thing is at a stand, that his purchasers are every day declining, and that he must postpone the adventure to some more favourable period. The reason of this is contained in one word, *the dread of revolutionary confiscation;* an unerring instinct tells the holders of property, that they are likely to be the sufferers in the strife; that they will be the victims, not the gainers, by spoliation; and hence the general mistrust, apprehension, and hoarding disposition, which, by checking the purchase of every species of luxury, paralyses commerce, extinguishes industry, and produces that universal sense of suffering, sickness, and disquietude through the state, which speedily reduces the revenue, and is at once the effect and the cause of extensive political change.

It is this universal and inevitable fall of the revenue, from the terror inspired by political innovation, which converts the unanimous passion for change in the commencement of revolution, into bitter feelings of discord in its progress, and changes the warm aspirations of philanthropy in the youth of reform, into the angry strife and bloody contention which in general signalizes its close. That most pressing and inexorable of all wants, *want of money*, does all these things. Till the finances fail, all to appearance goes on well; general joy, save among the holders of property, is expressed, and the people expect a deliverance from all their grievances, from the vast political innovations which are set on foot. But when amidst processions, illuminations, public dinners, laudatory speeches, presenting of snuff-boxes, popular meetings, and all the other ebullitions of reform transports, *the revenue is found to be steadily going down*, it becomes absolutely indispensable to adopt some measures to preserve the solvency of government. Fresh taxes, in such periods of popular ascendancy and anticipated relief, are of course out of the question; the leaders of the people can never so completely give the lie to all their predictions as to signalize the commencement of their liberating labours by an addition to those burdens which they have so often pronounced their ability to diminish, and they are expressly chosen to remove, and therefore the only resource is *revolutionary confiscation*. This is done either by an issue of paper bearing a forced circulation, the debasing of the coin by authority of government, or the spoliation of the church, as the most defenceless and obnoxious body in the state, and to one or other, or all of these measures, all innovating governments that ever existed have sooner or later been driven. * * * * *

The angry passions which desolated France, and are still, after the lapse of forty years, and the shedding of the blood of millions, so fiery and intractable in that country, all arose from the embarrassment of the finances, consequent on the innovations of the constituent assembly. Never was a country so unanimous in favour of the revolution as the French were in 1789; never was the march of improvement, as they esteemed it, so rapid; never were such brilliant anticipations so generally indulged in regard to the future destiny of the empire from the regeneration of its social condition; and never was there a government which, during the two years of its administration, was actuated by so sincere a desire, in professions at least of beneficence, or evinced by its conduct so superstitious a horror for the shedding of blood. Only one man, during all its rule, was sent to the scaffold;* and even Robespierre proposed, in those halcyon days of philanthropy, the total abolition of the punishment of death. What then so totally changed the character of the revolution, caused all the benevolent chimeras of its early leaders to be followed by the relentless despotism of its ultimate rulers, and instead of the philanthropists of 1789, brought to the head of affairs the tigers of the convention? The answer is obvious. The *embarrassment of finance*, consequent on extensive political change, did all these things. The revenue in the first year of the revolution fell from £24,000,000 to £17,000,000; national bankruptcy stared government in the face; the capitalists of the Bourse, notwithstanding their ardent support of the revolution, would advance nothing to the public service, and government were driven to confiscation, to avoid immediate insolvency. The church, as being the most defenceless body in the state, was selected as the victim, and, by a solemn act of the national assembly, its property, producing above £6,000,000 a-year of rent, was devoted to the public service. This instantly roused the animosity of the clergy and the rural parishes, who still, in many provinces, were sincerely attached both to their pastors and the faith of their fathers; the unanimity in favour of the revolution was speedily dissolved; the flames of war in La Vendee, at Lyons, Marseilles, and Toulon, were lighted up; and government, falling from one embarrassment into another, was soon reduced to the issue of assignats, which, by receiving creditors of every description, and producing a total change of property, filled France with swarms of needy adventurers, whom even the conscription, and the sword of the allies, could not cut down with sufficient rapidity to preserve the state from the internal horrors of the reign of terror. * * * * *

We have uniformly asserted, since the reform bill was brought forward by government, that it was embarrassment of finance which would render revolutionary confiscation unavoidable, and of course make any pause in the downward career impossible; and how completely has the progress of events verified our predictions! Lord Althorp's speech on the late budget is all that requires to be referred to on this subject. He admits that the Duke of Wellington left him *a clear surplus* of £2,900,000 a-year; and this is now reduced to a *deficit*, at the end of the year ending 5th January, 1832, of £700,000 a-year, and at the end of the year ending 5th April, 1832, of £1,200,000! This is not owing to a repeal of taxes, for the taxes remitted by the Whigs were only, on his own statement, £1,564,000 a-year; whereas the diminution of the revenue is—

Surplus of the Duke lost.....	£2,900,000
Deficit of the Whigs incurred..	1,200,000
	£4,100,000

This immense deficiency has arisen in *fifteen months*, from the dread of revolutionary confiscation which has seized the holders of property, and it is going on continually *increasing* with the triumph of reform; for the deficiency on the year ending 5th January, 1832, was only £700,000; whereas it had swelled to £1,200,000 at the end of the next quarter, and it must be still greater at the end of the July quarter, because that quarter exhibited a fall of £284,000, compared with the corresponding quarter last year; whereas, by extraordinary arts, the revenue in the quarter ending 5th April, was made to show a rise of £64,000. The facts therefore cannot be concealed; the national revenue is *rapidly and steadily falling;* while the national expenditure *is rapidly and steadily rising;* the expenditure on the army, navy, and miscellaneous service, being £700,000 a-year greater, in Lord Althorp's last budget than it was under the Duke of Wellington's administration.† The sinking fund is annihilated, and it is only by a fresh issue of exchequer bills, in other words, by borrowing money in time of peace, that the national expenditure for the last year has been provided for.

* * * * * * * * * *

We do not bring forward these facts in order to increase the alarm which is now so generally felt as to the stability of our finances, nor from the remotest wish to add to the already overwhelming embarrassments of administration. We refer to them solely in order to demonstrate the necessary tendency of excessive political innovation upon public finance, and the solvency of the state; and to impress upon our readers that unless a *stop is put to the farther progress of change*, and the fears of the holders of *property are dispelled by perceiving that the censervatives* have regained their ascendancy over the innovating party, government will inevitably be driven into revolutionary confiscation, how little soever they may be disposed to adopt such a course. The first steps in the revolutionary progress, like the first advances in crime by the individual, are alone voluntary; the subsequent and terrible excesses are occasioned by an irresistible necessity, which the advocates of such changes call fatality, but which the slightest acquaintance with history shows is the inflexible law of Providence, for the extirpation of passion from an infatuated people. * * * * *

Among the numerous changes which the radicals have promulgated as necessary for the regeneration of the empire, one of the greatest is not here mentioned; but it is the taking of pledges from members of parliament at all; which is at once the basis and the most dangerous part of their system. With truth does the liberal historian Salvandy assert, from the experience of France, that this single change at one blow destroys the whole benefit of the representative system, and renders the European governments at once subject to the evils and the ruin of the Grecian democracies.

The representative system, the glory of modern civilisation, the bulwark of European freedom, the distinguishing mark of Christian society, is threatened with immediate and irrevocable ruin. Instead of parliaments being intrusted with the destinies of the empire, they are, by this system, reduced to a mere set of delegates, assembled in St. Stephen's, to register the edicts and give a legislative form to the mandates of the Sovereign People. Instead of public questions, unconnected with party, being calmly discussed, investigated in committee, and deliberately considered, as befits the senate of a mighty empire, they are all to be disposed of according to the preconceived opinions of an immense body of electors, not one in a hundred of whom knows any thing whatever of the subjects on which he thus irrevocably decides. The most weighty and intricate subjects of human thought—those on which the greatest extent of information is required, in which the most conflicting interests are to be reconciled, on the just decision of which the fate of the mother-country and the existence of our colonies depends—are to be disposed of by peremptory pledges, just as summarily as the member gives his support to a turnpike act, or his opposition to a railway bill. The system of pledges on a few questions of party politics, always existed under the old constitution with those who sat for the nomination boroughs; and it was the constant theme of complaint with the popular orators at that time, that these members were not free agents, and that representation so fettered was a perfect mockery; and now, with the usual inconstancy of democratic bodies, they have adopted the same evils, multiplied them a hundred-fold, and carried them from a few questions of party into all the great and varied concerns of this immense empire. As well could we expect Poland to be well governed by its Diet of 80,000 horsemen, each armed with his sabre and his *liberum veto*, and discussing the affairs of the state while riding at full gallop on the shores of the Vistula, as the British empire to hold together under a legislative body elected by such passions, and fettered by such restraints. * * * *

Is then the cause of order and of the country utterly hopeless? Is a reaction in the popular mind in vain to be looked for, and must the patriot in mournful silence await the occurrence of those evils which are successively to assail every class in society, and sweep away all the present generation in their progress, before he can hope to see the deadly poison of democratic ambition expelled from the state? We will not indulge so gloomy a prospect; we have our fears, and most serious fears they are. But there does appear a possibility of arresting the course of those evils, and the great question which every patriot now asks himself is, what are the means by which this can be effected?

The first and most pressing necessity is to provide against the danger in the *next election*. This is a matter which will admit of no delay; because the evils to be dreaded will *instantly* be brought on the state, if the progress of the movement is not there arrested. The radicals openly boast that they will not, in a reformed parliament, "leave one rag or shred of the constitution standing;" and if the pledges above quoted are carried into effect, there is too much reason to fear that their boasts will speedily be realized. The only way to meet this danger, which faces every patriot in the threshold is, for the whole conservative party, for all who would preserve their country from ruin, slavery, and subjugation, for every man who has a shilling to lose, or an acre to be divided, to exert himself to the utmost in his own sphere to procure the return of conservative members. Conservative members are now the guardians of the state, of the rights *conferred by the reform bill;* and unless its supporters are as benighted as its advocates trusted they are enlightened, they must see that their part *now* is, having gained for themselves political power, to prevent it from being wrested from them by others; having acquired what they deem political improvement, to avoid what all must admit will be political ruin.

It is of the utmost moment, too, that it should be distinctly and generally known how important the return even of single members may become, and by what *small majorities* those fatal measures of spoliation which precipitate a nation at once into the torrent of revolution, are at first carried. It was by a majority of 30 that the Long Parliament resolved to declare war against Charles I.; and the confiscation of the church in France, that fatal measure, which generated all the injustice and horrors of the revolution, was only carried by a majority of three hundred and seventy-six to three hundred and forty-six. We all recollect the majority of *one* by which the first reform bill was carried, and the immense impulse which that victory gave to the power of the reforming party. Let the electors, therefore, in every city, county, and borough, recollect that the fate of the empire may come to hang on the vote of their representative, and that any remissness of their efforts may have the terrible effect of precipitating this immense empire into the abyss of anarchy.

It is of the last importance, too, that it should be generally understood how great is the peril arising even from a comparatively small body of radical members in the House of Commons. If 100 members of that character are found in the reformed parliament, the empire is gone, and no man's fortune in it is worth three years' purchase. The reason is not that 100 will give a majority in the house, but that 100 members, sticking together for radical objects, can overawe and concuss any popular administration into a concession of any measures, however violent. The simple mode of doing this, is to threaten to go over to the opposition on some trial of strength, if their demands are not acceded to; and the Whigs and Conservatives are so nearly balanced, that it is soon felt that by this means the popular rulers would be driven from the helm. To avoid such a catastrophe, they will always accommodate matters, and if the extreme measures proposed by the revolutionists are not at once conceded, they will at every successive step gain so much as speedily to become irresistible. This species of tacties has been severely experienced since Catholic emancipation let O'Connell and his determined band of Irish innovators into the house; it was said that they would only be six or seven, and could in no degree influence the determinations of the legislature; but by sticking close together, making on every occasion, both in and out of parliament, a vehement outcry, and threatening repeatedly to vote against ministers, if their demands were not acceded to, they have gradually swelled to forty, acquired an absolute ascendancy in Irish, and a fatal preponderance in English legislation.

(To be concluded in our next.)

* The Marquis de Favras.

† Nor was this increase in the least degree blameable. When we reflect on the threatening aspect of European affairs, the natural effect of the three glorious days, the flames of Bristol, the conflagration of Jamaica, and the universal insurrection of Ireland, it must at once be seen, that the addition to the public expenditure was unavoidable. This is the natural progress of revolution; a declining revenue and increasing expenditure are its invariable attendants.

FINE ARTS.

The lovers of humour, and pictorial felicity in the display of it, have been just favoured with another number of Scraps and Sketches by that great master in the line, George Cruikshank. It exhibits his usual facility in the conveyance of all sorts of indescribable combinations, so managed as to elicit much arch equivoque, pun, or drollery, by seemingly light, unstudied, and *ad libitum* touches of the graver, which, however, are at once found to be affairs of the mind when compared with kindred efforts, or when artists with similar objects essay to follow him. Among the most happy efforts in the present number are the "Easy Place," in which a calm-looking matron is quizzing an over-dressed candidate for an *easy* place of all work, by informing her that the kitchen contains a nice *easy* chair, and that "all the beds are *put out* to make." "Practice" is that of an Exquisite practising quadrille steps before a large glass, as he supposes alone, but with two laughing girls peeping into the room; the attitude and expression are exceedingly ludicrious "The Last Fond Look," another of the same class, exhibits a finished dandy leaving his dressing-room and taking a last look as he retires from the mirror to meditated conquest. "The Cigar Divan" is a third dedicated to the same light task of impaling butterflies. "The Pleasure Boat"—the Lively in a rough sea, with the awkward distress of the pleasurables, is exquisitely ludicrous; while humour and melancholy combine in the illustration of an "Alehouse." An entire collection of squibs turn upon a punning application to the words *tail* and *tale;* we can only find room to allude to one of them:—A marine in a stiff military attitude, with his eyes nearly starting from their sockets, is submitting a complaint to the Admiral in the following words—"Please your honour, Tom Towzer has tied my hair so tight I can't shut my eyes." How very absurd! true, grave readers—but only look at the picture.—*London Paper.*

A MODERN MIRACLE.

(From the *New Gil Blas;* or, *Pedro of Penaflor.*—By Henry D. Inglis, Author of "Spain in 1830, &c."

"Thy name, I think, is Fernando," said one of the friars to me one day, leading me into the cloisters, as I was passing out from dinner. "Fernando is my name," said I, "and my name is all my inheritance." "Thou art poor, no doubt," rejoined he; "but I design that thou shalt soon be richer, if thou wilt consent to obey my instructions." "No one," said I, "can be readier to obey instructions that are to produce so agreeable a result;" and the friar then explained to me how that the finances of the convent were miserably low—that a new organ for the chapel and many ornaments for the major altar were wanted; and that on the occasion of the approaching festival, when it was always the custom for the devout to lay some little offering upon the altar of the saint, it was intended to warm devotion by some striking display of the saint's gratitude: and, finally, I was made to understand, that if I would consent to personate the saint, by wearing his garments and crown—to hold a silver salver in my hand to receive the offerings, and to bow my head whenever the donation exceeded a *duro*—I should be rewarded with a thousand reals; but upon condition that I should immediately afterwards quit Valencia and reside in some other town. * * * * Upon the day appointed for the celebration of the festival, I was received by the superior, whom I found to be the same individual who had formerly spoken with me, and who, with two or three others, was alone in the secret of the pious fraud in which I was to be an actor. "By this," said he, "we confirm the wavering and strengthen the faith of the true Catholic—and thus the end justifies the means. The habiliments of the saint were ample; and the image having been removed, I easily slipped into its place, divesting myself only of my cloak, and found room enough within the foldings of the cloth of gold that covered my tarnished dress; the crown was placed upon my head, a well-contrived mask upon my face, and a massive silver salver in my hand, which, some how or other, seemed to grow to my fingers. Thus prepared, the chapel railing was thrown open, and the matin-bell began to chime. And now the devout Valencians poured in, and crowded into the chapel, where I stood beneath a silver-gilded canopy. The wants of the convent had been industriously circulated by the friars; nor had less pains been taken to encourage a belief that some visible manifestation of the saint's good will and gratitude might be expected. The first that entered were some beggars, with little more than their tattered brown cloaks to cover them, and a few quartos dropped upon the salver; larger offerings succeeded—pesetas, half and whole duros; but no sign of gratitude or good will yet escaped from the saint. At length a gold piece rung upon the salver, and forthwith the saint bent his head. The miracle was seen by all: a thousand thumbs had in an instant performed the sign of the cross; a thousand knees were bent; a loud and earnest hum of prayer rose from a thousand kneelers; at the same instant the organ pealed forth its loud anthem, and 'Glory to God, glory in the highest,' was the universal song of praise. But the miracle operated in a more especial form; the prediction of an influential saint was well worth the sacrifice of a few duros—gold poured into the salver; and to such an extent that not only was the saints neck weary of the acknowledgment, and his arm of the weight with which devotion burdened it—but a new miracle became necessary; the salver was too small to contain its offerings, and the gold was beginning to slide off the heap: the saint, therefore, withdrawing the salver, deposited the contents somewhere within the folds of his under-garments and, again extended the vessel to the awe-struck devotees. The throng that had poured into the chapel at length began to lessen; and mass having began at the main altar, all hastened to place themselves before it; so that the chapel of the miraculous image was left for a time without a worshipper. Now, though I, in the moment: slipping my arms out of the wide sleeves of the saint, I disentangled myself from the cumbrous garments, which were stiff enough to stand erect without the help either of an image or its representative; the mask I left propped in its place, and the salver also I would have left in the hand of the saint, had this been possible; but I was compelled to dispose of it otherwise—it followed its contents within my girdle; and having stealthily descended from the canopy, I threw my old cloak which I had lain behind it, over my shoulders, and drawing my hat over my brows, I walked leisurely out of the chapel, and through the church, and soon found myself in the Calle de Alboraya, and crossing the bridge of the Holy Trinity. What took place in the convent when mass ended, at what time the discovery was made, or what steps were taken to trace the flight of the mock saint, I have no means of ascertaining, and never stopped to inquire; but satisfied that I had practised a less fraud upon the friars than they had practised upon the people, I continued my walk at no unusual pace; that I might avoid suspicion, along the avenue that leads to the port—engaged, like others, in leisurely cutting up a melon, and eating it by the way."

IRISH EFFRONTERY.—The crew of a man of war which had just returned from a long voyage, was one day busily employed in bringing up the hammocks on deck to air; and as each man appeared with his load, he reported the number to a young Lieutenant stationed on the poop. An Irishman named Murphy was near the last. As soon as he gained the deck the officer demanded "what number?" "12, your honour," was the immediate reply. "12! that can't be, look again." "It is, your honour." "I tell you, it cannot be; for the man who owned No. 12 died of a fever in the West Indies, and it has not been used since."—"It is, your honour," was the pertinacious reply. Down jumps the officer off the poop, struts up to the hammock, and turning suddenly round, with all the warmth of offended authority, exclaims, "Why, you rascal, what do you mean by telling me it's 12, when it's clearly 444?" "Lord love your honour," says Pat, scratching his head, and casting a comical leer at the officer, "I *big* your honour *tin* thousand pardons; but I always thought till now that 3 times 4 made 12."—*Comic Magazine.*

MR. BABBAGE'S CACULATING MACHINE.

(Described by Sir David Brewster in his *Natural Magic.*)

Of all the machines which have been constructed in modern times, the calculating machine is doubtless the most extraordinary. Pieces of mechanism for performing particular arithmetical operations have been long ago constructed, but these bear no comparison either in ingenuity or in magnitude to the grand design conceived, and nearly executed, by Mr. Babbage.—Great as the power of mechanism is known to be, yet we venture to say that many of the most intelligent of our readers will scarcely admit it to be possible that astronomical and navigation tables can be accurately computed by machinery; that the machine can itself correct the errors which it may commit; and that the results of its calculations, when absolutely free from error, can be printed off without the aid of human hands or the operation of human intelligence. All this, however, Mr. Babbage's machine can do; and as I have had the advantage of seeing it actually calculate and of studying its construction with Mr. Babbage himself, I am able to make the above statement on personal observation. The calculating machine, now constructing under the superintendence of the inventor, has been executed at the expense of the British government, and is, of course, their property. It consists essentially of two parts, a calculating part, and a printing part, both of which are necessary to the fulfilment of Mr. Babbage's views, for the whole advantage would be lost if the computations made by the machine were copied by human hands, and transferred to types by the common process. The greater part of the calculating machinery is already constructed, and exhibits workmanship of such extraordinary skill and beauty that nothing approaching to it has been witnessed. In order to execute it, particularly those parts of the apparatus which are dissimilar to any used in ordinary mechanical construction, tools and machinery of great expense and complexity have been invented and constructed; and in many instances contrivances of singular ingenuity have been resorted to, which cannot fail to prove extensively useful in various branches of the mechanical arts. The drawings of this machinery, which form a large part of the work, and on which all the contrivance has been bestowed, and all the alterations made, cover upwards of four hundred *square feet of surface*, and are executed with extraordinary care and precision. In so complex a piece of mechanism, in which interrupted motions are propagated, simultaneously, along a great variety of trains of mechanism, it might have been supposed that obstructions would arise, or even incompatibilities occur, from the impracticability of foreseeing all the possible combinations of the parts; but this doubt has been entirely removed by the constant employment of a system of mechanical notation, invented by Mr. Babbage, which places distinctly in view, at every instant, the progress of motion through all the parts of this or any other machine, and by writing down in tables the times required for all the movements, this method renders it easy to avoid all risk of two opposite actions arriving at the same instant at any part of the engine. In the printing part of the machine less progress has been made in the actual execution than in the calculating part. The cause of this is the greater difficulty of its contrivance, not for transferring the computations from the calculating part of the copper or other plate destined to receive it, but for giving to the plate itself that number and variety of movements which the forms adopted in printed tables may call for in practice. The practical object of the calculating engine is to compute and print a great variety and extent of astronomical and navigation tables which could not be done without enormous intellectual and manual labour, and which, even if executed by such labour, could not be calculated with the requisite accuracy.—Mathematicians, astronomers, and navigators do not require to be informed of the real value of such tables; but it may be proper to state, for the information of others, that *seventeen* large folio volumes of logarithmic tables alone were calculated at an enormous expense by the French government; and that the British government regarded these tables to be of such national value that they proposed to the French Board of Longtitude to print an *abridgment* of them at the joint expense of two nations, and offered to advance £5,000 for that purpose. Besides logarithmic tables, Mr. Babbage's machine will calculate tables of the powers and products of numbers, and all astronomical tables for determining the positions of the sun, moon, and planets; and the same mechanical principles have enabled him to integrate innumerable equations of finite differences; that is when the equation of difference is given, he can, by setting an engine, produce, at the end of a given time, any distant term which may be required, or any succession of terms commencing at a distant point. Besides the cheapness and celerity with which this machine will perform its work, the absolute accuracy of the printed results deserves especial notice. By peculiar contrivances, any small error produced by accidental dust, or by any slight inaccuracy in one of the wheels, is corrected as soon as it is transmitted to the next, and this is done in such a manner as effectually to prevent any accumulation of small errors from producing an erroneous figure in the result.

The Right Hon. Spring Rice arrived in Limerick on Saturday from Mount Trenchard.

A NEW DANCE.—At the festivities last week, at Guilton Park, the seat of Lord Suffield, a new dance was introduced, after quadrilles, waltzes, gallopades, and reels, and which far eclipsed them all. It bears the old name of cotillon, but is totally new and unequalled in spirit and effect. It begins by some six or eight couples waltzing; a chair is suddenly introduced into the centre, in which the first gentleman seats his partner. He then leads up and presents each of the other gentlemen in succession. If the lady rejects, the discarded retires behind the chair; but when "the right man," as the old saying goes, arrives, she springs up, the tone and accent of the music are accelerated, and off she waltzes with the elected—the rest seize their partners, and the circle is continued. All in turn go through the process. Three chairs are then placed. A lady (in succession) is seated between two bearers, who importunately solicit her reluctant regard, till at length she gives herself to one, and the waltzing is resumed. A gentleman is then seated in the centre chair, hoodwinked, and a lady takes the place on each side. In this perplexity of choice the Tantalus of the minute remains, till by a sudden resolution he decides for right or left, uncovers his eyes, and waltzes away with the chance directed partner, followed, as before, by the rest. The chairs are next placed triangularly *dos a dos*, and three ladies are thus seated. The youths pace round them in a circle, till each of the fair ones throws her handkerchief, and away they again whirl. The men then appear to deliver to each, but to one only is given, a ring; and the dance concludes by the ladies passing hand and hand through arches made by the extended arms of the gentlemen, till each seizes his partner, and once more swings round the circle.

Perhaps one of the greatest and most palpable disproofs of the old assertion made by the monied curmudgeons, that men of business ought to have neither education nor genius, is found in the fact that Wedgewood, before he commenced his career as a practical man of business—and to few is so much owing—feeling his wants in respect of early education an impediment in his trade avocations, set out by meeting his deficiencies, and educated himself. Wedgewood always refused to obtain patents for his inventions;—his usual answer to those who advised him to do so being, "the world is wide enough for us all."

King John had so great a regard for the town of Lynn (from him called Lynn Regis), in Norfolk, that he gave it a charter, and girded the first Mayor with his own sword, a relic still preserved in the town, at least it was so in the time of Matthew Paris. He also kept there his crown and other regalia, and it was in attempting to remove them to a stronger fortress that he met the misfortune of having them all swept away as he marched along the sands of Lincolnshire, which mainly contributed to break his heart.

COUNTY CORK TITHE AFFAIR.

THE CORONER'S INQUEST AT CASTLETOWNROCHE.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 7.

(From a Correspondent of the *Cork Reporter.*)

An express policeman having reached here yesterday morning from Major Miller, of the police, requesting the immediate attendance of Richard Jones, Esq., our county coroner, that gentleman, accompanied by his brother, James Jones, Esq., instantly proceeded to Shanakilly. There were but six persons present, and they were, with one exception, women. At this moment a large military and police force appeared on the top of the next hill. With them were Admiral Evans, George B. Low, Esq., Garrett Nagle, Esq., ——— Smith, Esq., Castle Wildenham; with Major Miller, Inspector-General of Police from Fermoy.

After a good deal of conversation and challenging, a highly respectable jury was sworn.

The first witness examined was—

Lieutenant Alexander Wm. Grierson, of the 14th infantry. He stated that on the morning of Wednesday, the 5th inst., he was sent with a detachment of his regiment to assist the magistrates and the civil power in the valuation of the tithes of the parish of Wallstown. He was accompanied from the glebe-house by Admiral Evans, George Bond Low, and Garrett Nagle, Esqrs., magistrates of the county. On approaching the hill to the rere of the rector's house, where a crowd of people were collected, he heard Admiral Evans order them to disperse in the King's name. At that moment there were about 150 persons present. On descending the hill he saw a party of policemen charging the crowd, who were about thirty yards distant from their bayonets. The witness then received directions from the magistrates to follow the people, who repaired to the top of the adjoining hill. On the arrival of witness's party, Admiral Evans took off his hat, and addressing the multitude, said, "I am going to read the riot act." He (the Admiral) then took a paper out of his pocket, and read the contents of it to the people, "ordering them to disperse in the name of the king," which mandate was peremptorily refused to be complied with. The Admiral then assured them, that if they did not instantly disperse, the military would be brought to bear upon them, or words to that effect. At this moment there was a general cry amongst the people of "no tithes, no tithes," and they refused to stir an inch. At this time there were no stones thrown, or breach of the peace committed. The Admiral then ordered the party, consisting of 31, to load; they did so; and, in compliance with the order of the magistrate, he desired them, in a loud voice, to charge with ball cartridge, with a view of intimidating the people; he heard Admiral Evans say to the people—"I'll go on my knees to entreat of you to go home, and allow the persons to proceed in valuing the parish." On witness proceeding to the lower road, where the valuators were about estimating a field, he saw them checked by the people. Then it was he saw the police assume a charging position. The mob at this time had increased to about two hundred. Witness then entered the field with his men. The opposition now given was so great, that the valuators left the field; the mob was rapidly increasing, lining the sides of the road inside the ditches, hallooing, being generally armed with pitchforks, bludgeons, reaping hooks, and stones in their hands. The magistrates and police then approached, the former remonstrating with the people on their improper conduct. At this moment the magistrates present were—George Bond Low, Garrett Nagle, George W. B. Creagh, General Annesley, General Barry, and Admiral Evans. The violent and insulting language of the mob at this moment was such that the authorities halted. Here a boy from amongst the people neared the military, when a policeman told him to keep off; on which three or four of the most determined of the peasantry presented themselves with pitchforks, in a charging position, and said—"Strike him, strike him (the boy,) if you dare—if you do by G—d we'll run you through." The people pressed on the three men—the magistrates expostulated, but ineffectually—the mob increased in daring, and Admiral Evans ordered the soldiers to present their guns to be "ready." Again they were warned to disperse in the name of the king. At this time 16 men of the 92d joined witness's party. Gen. Annesley called witness and Lieutenant Ormsby, of the 92d, aside, and told them to prepare to resist the mob, and ordered the latter officer to go to the bottom of the road and charge the people in the rere. Soon after witness saw the party of the 92d charging the people up the hill with fixed bayonets. The police were making prisoners; stones were thrown in the direction of the police magistrates. Then the police fired—the magistrates in the rere of witness's party called out, "fire, fire, fire." Witness never gave the word fire; but, in consequence of the general call of the magistrates, the party fired. As he believes, the 92d did not fire; his party did not fire in the air. When witness came to examine the muskets of his party, he found that nine or ten out of the thirty-one did not fire at all!! and there was but one discharge from the party. The lives of the magistrates, he thinks, were considerably endangered. Several of the people said to his party, we'll not harm you—but we will these d——d Peelers." The greatest number present were about 800.

The Rev. John Gavan, Rector of the parish of Wallstown, sworn and examined—He deposed that he was obliged to call on the government for protection to assist him in valuing the tithes of said parish, having previously failed in doing so himself, in consequence of his men having been prevented from making the valuation; that he left his own house on the morning of the 5th instant, in company with his valuators, his son, and a party of police and military, and three Magistrates, namely, Admiral Evans, Mr. Low, and Mr. Nagle; that on going into the field of one James Blake, he saw a great number of people assembled, about 50, one of whom took off his hat and shouted to the others to "hurry on, hurry on;" that the police thereupon formed themselves into squares, and after that proceeded into the public road, and advanced. The crowds increased in hundreds, and commenced shouting in a tumultuous manner—"No Tithes—No Church—No Minister." The magistrates addressed the people in the most forcible language that could be used, on the absurdity of their proceedings, and on going contrary to law. The people after that became more furious. About two hours were spent by the Magistrates in remonstrating with the people, but when such remonstrances had no effect, the riot act was read by General Barry, a magistrate of the county. He read it in a loud and audible voice, and accompanied it with observations—that if they did not disperse in a quarter of an hour the military should be obliged to do their duty. This had no effect but to increase their violence. He saw several persons arrested and hand-cuffed before the firing, and also several rescued, and heard a general order for firing by the magistrates; before that order was given he saw stones thrown in the direction of the magistrates and military, and in a few minutes after he heard a general order to fire, and saw one man dead afterwards.

Coroner—Could the military disperse the people without the effusion of human blood?

Witness—I don't think they could. He considered his own life to be in imminent danger, as also the lives of the magistrates, and that the magistrates acted in the most humane and kind manner to the people; did not see any of the magistrates struck or knocked down.

This witness was cross-examined on the part of the people, and also by the Rev. Mr Toomey, P.P.

Henry Gavan, son to the Rev. John Gavan, accompanied his father about the hour of ten o'clock in the morning of the 5th inst., with the valuators and a party of police; witness went into a field of Mr. Stawell's to value tithes; after valuing Mr. Stawell's they proceeded to James Blake's fields; witness had valued about three fields, and was in the last field, when about twenty or thirty persons at different points surrounded Blake's ground; the military at this time were coming on; he heard one man in particular, armed with a reaping hook, say, "Now, boys, is your time;" the people closed on the police; the magistrates came into the field, after witness privately completed the valuation; he was returning, and on leaving the field the people cried out "no proctors—no tithes," and used very opprobrious epithets to his father; on proceeding further, the people's demonstration of resistance became more violent, some of them being armed with reaping hooks, pikes, pitchforks, and stones, and long heavy wattles; the valuators were going into a field belonging to a man named Ryan, when the people came before them and said they would not allow the valuation to go on, and sooner than permit it they would spill the last drop of their blood; they then cried out, "Hurrah for O'Connell—if we had him here we would chair him." The magistrates again entreated of the people to desist, and Mr. Creagh Brazier, one of the magistrates, entreated of them for God's sake to retire, for that, if the military should act, they would be the sufferers. A detachment of the 92d regiment shortly after came up, and witness was directed by Mr. Low to go on with the valuation; when in the act of doing so, one of the people made an attempt to strike witness with a stick; the magistrate then called on the police to seize the man, but witness himself did so, when he was immediately rescued by a number of men armed with pitchforks and reaping-hooks, and another body of people made an attack at the same time upon the police, who then put themselves into a charging position, when witness saw Mr. Low ride up, and cried out "police, police," whereupon witness saw a stone thrown, which struck Mr. Low on the right shoulder. Deponent heard General Barry read the riot act; one of the police had a man in custody then; at the same time one of the 92d soldiers brought another prisoner, saying he was near stabbing his officer with a pitchfork. He (deponent) saw several stones thrown at the magistrates and police, and the firing commenced immediately after. Witness saw one man dead on the road; he considered his own life and the lives of the magistrates and police in imminent peril.

This witness was cross-examined by the Rev. Mr. Toomey, but nothing different from the direct examination was elicted.

It was now six o'clock, and the Coroner declared the inquiry adjourned to the following day.

According to adjournment, the court re-assembled on Saturday, and proceeded with the investigation. Several witnesses were examined, but nothing to extenuate the illegal conduct of the country people was produced. The evidence of the three first witnesses having been corroborated by others the jury returned a verdict of "*Justifiable Homicide.*"

Sixteen persons have been arrestsd at Wallstown, and committed to the Cork county jail, charged with having opposed themselves to the laws after the riot act had been read by the magistrates.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, Wednesday, September 12.

THE REGISTRY.

Protestant Electors, serve your notices. If you let *next Wednesday* pass without serving them, you will have no votes at the next election. Take notice, all former registries are useless for this purpose, without a re-registry under the Reform Act, and that this applies to all classes and description of voters, whether in town or country. The only expense attending the registry, is a fee of one shilling to the Clerk of the Peace, which he is not entitled to receive, until the Barrister at Sessions declares you duly entitled to register, and you apply to the Clerk of the Peace or his Deputy for a certificate thereof. We mention this circumstance, because we understand that this fee has been demanded in some instances—we do not say by the Clerks of the Peace, but certainly by some persons in their employment—on the filling and serving of the notices. Now there is no necessity to have the notices filled by any public officer. The parties serving may do so much for themselves, or under the advice of a professional friend, and there is no fee whatever demandable on lodging that notice with the Clerk of the Peace. We address ourselves to the Conservative Electors both of the County and City, and trust that if they have still neglected this indispensable preliminary, they will hasten to avail themselves of the short period still allowed them, namely, to the 19th instant inclusive.

TO THE CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

Many applications have been made to us by Protestant Freemen of the city, to learn if the Conservative Society would pay the expense of their taking out their freedom from the Corporation, in order to enable them to serve their notices forthwith, and register at the approaching Sessions. We are unable to answer the question; but we consider the proposition well worthy the attention of the Society, and we think a formal application ought to be made to them upon it without delay. The case we understand is this. There are many persons—protestants—clearly entitled to their freedom by right, but who are unable to take out their municipal certificate (or cocket as it is called) from the Corporation—as that document would cost them about £2 5s. Such persons would, to a man, prove supporters of a Protestant candidate; but it is plain that unless the Conservative Society interfere, their votes will be lost to the cause. If there were any alternative between the total and absolute loss of their votes for the next election, and the interference of the Society, there would be the less reason to press the case on the attention of the latter; *but there is not.* These men cannot register without their municipal certificate (the cost of which by the by is enormous and disgraceful), and they cannot afford to take it out—unless assisted by the Society. We feel anxious therefore that our Dublin friends should come forward, and preserve for the coming contest, a body of voters on whom, we think, the utmost reliance might be placed. If due means be taken, we have not a doubt that the City of Waterford would add one Conservative at least to our supporters in parliament, and we call earnestly upon the Society to assist our humble endeavours in forwarding so good a work. We feel strongly that such aid is required; but we have no fear that, if it be given liberally and zealously, the Protestants of Waterford will be any longer misrepresented in St. Stephen's chapel. If the Society would send down, or appoint a professional gentleman to act for them, it would be the means of commencing an organisation of the Protestant Electors, which would soon gain strength, and, as we think, render the success of a Conservative Candidate in the City of Waterford, certain, both at the next and future elections. We could say much more to urge the Society upon the point, and to convince them of its importance; but what we have said, will perhaps suffice, and we are unwilling to be importunate unnecessarily.

A word now to those of our Protestant fellow-citizens who are situated as described above. The time is short, and you may not be enabled to take out your freedom from the Corporation by the 19th inst.—the last day for serving notices; but understand this—your not having taken out your cockets, does not—*should* not prevent you *serving your notices the same as if you had.* If you take out your cockets any day before the 10th of October, you will be in time for registry; but if you omit to *serve your notices* by *this day week*, you will be too late. Serve your notices therefore at all events. This will place you on the safe side, and if you obtain your freedoms from the corporation *before the 10th of October*, you will be entitled to register and support a Conservative Candidate—a staunch Protestant—at the next election. The Reform Act, fortunately, does not meddle with freemen, or claimants of municipal freedom by birth, servitude, or marriage, at whatever time the right devolve, or be claimed by the individuals so entitled.

DONKEY RACES AND REGATTAS!

A correspondent of the *Chronicle* writes from Dunmore, apparently under great excitation, to give the Editor an early account of some boat races, that were had there some day last week, and concludes his epistle as follows:—

"When all the aquatic amusements had ceased, eight *donkeys* were raced through the fields, to the great amusement of the vast multitudes that were on the cliffs and the pier. *I never spent such a pleasant day*: the weather was extremely fine, and every one appeared gratified. *Only for those damned tithes how happy this country would be! We are to have another* Ass-race *next week. I'll send you an account of it.*

"I remain, dear, Sir, your's faithfully always,

"Dunmore East, Sept. 7, 1832. "J. M."

We really condole with this poor fellow on the marring effects of those intrusive Tithes. Only think how happy we should all be, with Regattas and Donkey-races, if the hookers were unhooked of declination, and the asses were allowed to kick up their heels in a titheless world! Merciful Heaven! nothing but regattas, and asses running before the wind, lashing their tails at Stanley and all his bills! What a golden age do we miss by the perverseness of our rulers!—but we shall write to Lord Grey about it—and meanwhile we are promised another race this week—and an account of it from *J. M.* We make no doubt he will win the cup himself—and leave all other asses behind—*longo intervallo.*

THE INSURRECTION AT WALLSTOWN.

(From the *Cork Constitution* of yesterday).

The Coroner's Inquest held upon the bodies of those who fell in the Insurrection at Wallstown, after long and earnest investigation returned a verdict of "Justifiable Homicide." Let those who have been encouraging the populace to systematic disobedience to the laws, look upon this transaction, with the seriousness which it is to be hoped they are not altogether incapable of employing. Here they may read an awful lesson, and penitently touched in their hearts, may reap from it instruction of great value. They have sadly erred, and grievously strayed from those ways, wherein alone the quiet and happiness of christian society can be found—they have led the multitude astray—they have taught them to raise their voices and their hands against the settled and solemn ordinances of their country—and their own souls are stained with the blood, which their evil incitements, and their desperate and maddening provocatives, have caused to be shed. Moreover there is another piece of instruction to be derived from the mournful event alluded to, even by those, "the stout-hearted who are far from righteousness." They must see how little real controul they have, or ever can have, over the madness of the people, that although they may raise the hurricane which rolls the deep waves into mountains, they cannot command the waters to be at rest when they please—that the influence of which they vaunt so much, weakens and becomes feeble, just in proportion to the violence of the emergency which requires the strictest exertion. God send they may see things the clearer for what has happened, and abstain from their unhappy projects! It will be seen by the report of the Inquest, that never men exerted themselves with more strenuous humanity to advert any calamity—or any sort of injury from occurring—than the magistrates who had assembled at Wallstown. For four hours, they remonstrated with the populace, supplicated, entreated—explained, and threatened—but all in vain, before the necessity for self-defence dictated an appeal to force. When all other efforts failed the order to fire was given. After that the multitude immediately disappeared, and the valuation was effected on that and each succeeding day, without the slightest opposition. Had this been brought about on the first day—had it not been prevented by those nefarious instigations which are plunging the country people into crimes and calamities, many lives would have been saved—much pain, anguish, and misery, avoided. How the authors of those things may feel it is impossible to say—but what honest mind will envy them their feelings?

The Priests belonging to the chapels of Newmarket, Kanturk, Kilbrin, and Ballyclough, respectively, on Sunday last directed *the people* to pay the tithe of this year—and that by the next, the *abolition* would save them, from paying any in future.—*Ib.*

CHOLERA.

HOSPITAL REPORTS.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 8.—Remaining last report 4; new cases 2; died 2; remaining 4. On Sunday there were 2 new cases, and no deaths. On Monday there was one new case and one death. Yesterday there were two new cases and no deaths. Remaining in hospital 4, one of whom only is in cholera, the others are convalescent.

INQUESTS.

The body of John Edwards, an apprentice belonging to the schooner, *Reform*, of Aberystwith, who was unfortunately drowned on Friday, the 31st ult., opposite Strangman's wharf, was found on Monday morning. An inquest was held on view of the body, by Michael Evelyn, Esq., Coroner, and a jury of thirteen persons, on Monday, in the Town-hall. The master of the schooner, John Edwards, who was uncle to the deceased, deposed that the boy was sculling the small boat belonging to the vessel, when he fell over and was drowned before any assistance could be given to extricate him. A verdict of "Found drowned" was returned.

On the same day an inquest was also held on the body of John Taylor, who was drowned on Sunday, the 2d instant, by falling from a small boat which he was rowing at the time. A similar verdict was returned as in the case of Edwards. The deceased was the son of a ship carpenter, and was about twelve years of age.

The route is expected this morning for the 52d regt. to march hence for Dublin. The first division, it is expected, will march on Saturday morning; the other companies will follow on Monday. The 52d are to be replaced here by the 70th from Kilkenny.

Lord Viscount Gort has arrived in Dublin, from Harrowgate.

Sir Joseph De Courcy, Laffan, Bart arrived in Limerick on Friday from Cashel, where he had been to see his brother, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of that Diocese, and left next morning for Killarney.

Numerous arrests of different persons, some of them in the higher ranks of life, took place last week in the counties of Cork and Limerick, for presiding at and taking part in anti-tithe meetings.

In the last month the number of Barrackmasters on active service in Ireland has been reduced from 65 to 45, and in England, from 72 to 69.

Nancy Supple, the destroyer of her two children, whose frightful crime appeared in our last, has been taken by the police and fully committed to Limerick jail, on the verdict of an inquest before John Cox, Esq. coroner. It appears she committed the fatal deed with her husband's razor.

GENERAL ELECTION.

BOROUGH OF CLONMEL.—We have heard that it is the intention of some of the independent electors of this borough to call upon, and put in nomination for its representation, Thomas Moore, the "Bard of Erin." Rumour is also busy with the names of other individuals—Messrs. Bagwell, Moore, of Barn, and D. Ronayne, are spoken of as intending to sue for that honour.

TIPPERARY.—A close and active canvass is now being made to give to the great county of Tipperary not only ONE, but TWO CONSERVATIVE REPRESENTATIVES.

KING'S COUNTY.—A new candidate, in the person of *Lord Tullamore*, has, we understand, commenced an active canvass for the King's County.—*Louth Express.*

Mr. William S. O'Brien has changed his mind, and will not stand for the representation of Ennis.

Mr. Steele is now canvassing the county of Clare for the re-election of the present members.

FEMALE POLITICIANS.—An Armagh correspondent complains that certain ladies of a certain age are going through the shops, threatening to withdraw their custom from such of the electors as vote for Mr. Dobbin, in opposition to Mr. Kelly.—*Newry Examiner.*

Lord Kerry, eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdown, has been canvassing Calne during the last week, and from the result of it, he considers himself certain of his election.

Mr. Edward Spalding, late of the 1st Life Guards, son of Lady Brougham, has been invited by the reformers of Hertford, to come forward as a candidate for that borough, in conjunction with Mr. Thomas Duncombe.

SCOTLAND.—There are 108 candidates in the field for the 53 seats in Parliament belonging to Scotland. All the counties are contested except Banff, Bute, Dumfries, Forfar, Kirkcudbright, Orkney, and Peebles, and all the burghs except Ayr and Dysart.—*Greenock Advertiser.*

CHOLERA.

CENTRAL BOARD OF HEALTH FOR IRELAND.

Council Office, Dublin Castle, 9th Sept., 1832.

	New cases.	Died.	Recovered.
Dublin, Sept. 8	41	19	25
Ditto, 9	30	10	24
Howth and Beldoyle	2	1	0
Wexford	2	1	1
Kilkenny	9	8	2
Cashel	1	0	1
Youghal	4	0	1
Cork	11	9	10
Fermoy	0	3	2
Ennis	2	1	3
Limerick	14	4	8
Nenagh	2	0	0
Maryborough	12	7	0
Tuam	2	1	0
Sligo	4	5	3
Enniskillen	2	0	0
Coleraine	4	4	8
Donaghadee	0	0	2
Belfast	8	1	12
Bangor	2	0	5

(Signed) FRANCIS BARKER, M.D., Sec.

Extract of a letter from Wexford, dated Thursday, Sept. 6.—We have at length got the cholera here; 19 cases; 14 deaths; *no recoveries*; and to mend the matter, our doctors are fighting amongst themselves. A Captain Kinsellah, in perfect health, took ill about eleven in the morning; he was buried at five in the afternoon. The consternation here is dreadful.

It is generally believed that cholera has been much more fatal in Sligo than has been officially reported; it is supposed, and by persons who have been able to form a just conclusion, that the deaths in that town and neighbourhood have exceeded 1,400!!!—*Boyle Gazette.*

CHOLERA AMONG THE SWINISH MULTITUDE.—It is a fact, which we could not at first bring ourselves to credit, that in the commencement of this week, six pigs died in Kilkenny, under circumstances which make it be supposed they were attacked by cholera. The wife of a victualler was attacked with the disease, and, after her removal to hospital, some part of her bedding was thrown into a back-yard, till it could be destroyed. Six pigs were in the place, and were observed lying on, and rooting among those articles, some hours after which, three of them died, seemingly much convulsed, and the other three subsequently. We will leave it to medical gentlemen to decide whether there is such an analogy between swine and human beings, as to make them liable to the same diseases—certainly, were we to judge by the filthy state, more becoming a pig-stye than a human dwelling, in which, on inspection, we find several of the houses of the poor—we would say there is; but we regret that no examination took place in the present instance, which could throw any light on the vagaries of this seemingly not less whimsical than fatal disease.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

MELANCHOLY EFFECTS OF PREJUDICE.—An elderly woman from John's parish, was discharged cured from the cholera hospital on Tuesday last, but would not be allowed by her neighbours to re-occupy her own house. The consequence was, that she had to proceed a little way out of the city, and take up her lodging that night on the brow of a lime-kiln, where she was found suffocated in the morning. Silly prejudice! If this woman was infected after coming out of a well-aired house, and being newly clothed, how much more dangerous must the house from which she was originally removed to the hospital have been? Yet those who thus sacrificed her, are not afraid to live near—pass by—aye, and enter it.—*Ib.*

GREAT BRITAIN.

The following is the official return of the cholera for the country, issued on Saturday by the Board of Health:—Remaining at last report 2359, new cases 601, deaths 197, recoveries 460, remaining 2303. Total from the commencement of the disease: cases, 48,475; deaths, 17,881. The following are the places at which the disease is most prevalent:—Bilston, new cases 16, deaths 5, recoveries 15; Dartmouth, new cases 33, deaths 7, recoveries, 11; Dudley, new cases 20, deaths 8, recoveries 12; Leeds, new cases 16, deaths 5, recoveries 14; Liverpool, new cases 31, deaths 11, recoveries 41; Manchester, new cases 10, deaths, 11, recoveries 2; Newcastle, new cases 19, deaths 3, recoveries 29; Norwich, new cases, 19, deaths 7, recoveries 6; Nottingham, new cases 20, deaths 9, recoveries 4; Sheffield, new cases, 16, died 1, recoveries 14; West Bromwich, new cases 86, deaths 13, recoveries 45; Glasgow, new cases 21, deaths 5, recoveries 18; Inverness, new cases 15, deaths 5, recoveries 8.

Mr. Godwin, a gentleman connected with the *Morning Chronicle* as a reporter, returned home yesterday afternoon to his lodgings in perfect health; he was shortly after seized with violent spasms and cramps, medical assistance was instantly called in, and every means resorted to, but without effect. At seven this morning he expired. Mr. G. was a gentleman of abstemious habits, and highly esteemed by every one who knew him. He was son of the author of *Caleb Williams, Mandeville,* and other works.—*London Paper of Saturday.*

It is understood that the command of the constitutional army of Portugal was offered to Sir Robert Wilson, by whom it was declined; but the parties who were in negociation with the gallant General state that his conduct throughout has been highly honourable. His objection to accept the command of the army cannot, we imagine, have arisen from any doubt of the means of success—for he declared when Don Pedro attained possession of Oporto, that in a military point of view his position was secure; and nothing has subsequently occurred to warrant a change of opinion on the subject. It is said, however, that Sir Robt. Wilson cannot, with due regard to the interests of his family, make a sacrifice of the pecuniary advantages arising from his rank in the British army—and also that he has objections, on the score of delicacy, to take so leading a political part as that offered to him, after having been restored to his rank by the Duke of Wellington, who is an avowed enemy of the constitutional cause. Such are the motives of refusal mentioned by his friends. General Romarino, an officer of high merit, is now spoken of as likely to take the command of the constitutional army.—*Morning Herald.*

CURRAGH SEPTEMBER MEETING.

FRIDAY.

King's Plate of 100 guineas for mares; four miles: weight for age.

Mr. Beere's Ada, by Byron..... 1

Though five started, we can scarcely name a second, as this mare ran home the last mile and a half, and neatly distanced all the others.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovereigns, 25 added, for all ages; mile and half on Peel's Course; seven Subscribers.

Mr. Hines's c by Byron..... 1

Mr. Flood's ch c Paul Clifford..... 2

This was a good race, and the horses ran well to the distance, when the Byron colt and Clifford came out, and was won but by a head.

SATURDAY.

The attendance this day was very good, and had some new visitors; among whom we noticed Lord Downes and Major Warburton. The first race was

Lord Lieutenant's Plate of One Hundred Guineas for horses of all ages; four miles.

Mr. Disney's br h Skylark, 6 yrs old..... 1

Mr. Watt's ch c Cinnamon, 4 yrs old..... 2

Mr. Kelly's Silly Pat also started, but was not placed. Betting on this race—3 to 1 on Skylark, who won cleverly.

Sweepstakes for 2 year olds of 25 sovs., 20 ft; Anglesey Post; 11 Subscribers.

Mr. Kelly's f by Drone, out of York..... 1

Mr. Watt's c by Cameleopard, out of Kitten..... 2

This was a very well contested race, and won by a head.

The Paget Stakes (first class) of 10 sovs pp for two yrs old; colts, 8st 4lb; fillies, 8st; Anglesey's Post.

Mr. Sherlock's b f sister to Pioneer..... 1

Lord Sligo's b f Veneer..... 2

Mr. Mac Donnell paid forfeit.

Two others started, but the sister to Pioneer got well off, was never headed, and won by two lengths.

Sweepstakes of 20 sovs for all horses; two years old course; Six Subscribers.

Mr. A. Montgomery's gr c by Byron, out of Pysche.... 1

Mr. Battersby's Barebones..... 2

Match of 50 sovs.; won by

Lord Portarlington's Don Pedro, beating Lord Milltown's Tancredi, by Roller, out at Pasta.

Match of 100 sovs.; won by

Lord Clanmorris's Regulator, beating Lord Portarlington's Paddy Whack.

There was heavy betting on these matches, particularly the first, Tancredi being the favourite at three to two.

The Northumberland Handicap did not fill, but the 20 sovereign stakes was a pretty good substitute.

This Meeting was decidedly the best attended that has taken place perhaps since George the Fourth honoured the Curragh with his presence.

This being the last day for having produce for 1835, we were happy to find 72 nominations for the Anglesey Stakes (in September), nearly equalling the Derby or St. Legers, and 12 for the Napoleon Stakes in October Meeting 1835, thus showing the Turf is not on the decline, and that great emulation exists among the breeders of thorough bred horses.

THE BANK.—A morning contemporary asserts, with some positiveness, that the bank charter will certainly be renewed. Now we assert not less positively that the bank charter certainly will NOT be renewed. And we need ground our positiveness on nothing else, at present, than the evidence which has been adduced before the committee. Whether *a* bank charter of some sort or other shall or shall not be granted, will depend on the decision of the new Parliament. But without the slightest hesitation, we may affirm, that the *present* Bank Charter will not be renewed.—*Courier.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.—The bank has issued the following notices:—(1.) The Governor and Company of the Bank of England do hereby give notice that on and after the 7th instant they will be ready to receive applications for loans, upon the deposit of bills of exchange, Exchequer Bills, East India Bonds, or other approved securities; such loans to be repaid on or before the 15th of October next, with interest at the rate of £3 per cent. per annum, and to be for sums of not less than £2,000 each. "Bank of England, September 6, 1832"—(2.) The Court of Directors of the Governor and Company of the Bank of England give notice that they have made an agreement with the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury to circulate Exchequer Bills, made, or to be made forthwith, pursuant to an Act of Parliament for the purpose now in force, to end the 5th April, 1833.

THE REV. CHARLES BOYTON.—This distinguished patriot is now at Lord Mandeville's, Trandragee. In the course of next week he intends to visit Belfast.—*Belfast Guardian.*

The two men who committed the horrible murder at Ardmayle, in the county Tipperary, have both since been apprehended, fully identified, and committed to take their trials at the next Assizes of Clonmel.

The rapid decay of the trade and commerce of Bristol is said to be in a great measure owing to the increasing importance of Gloucester as a commercial port. As a proof of the extent of business now transacting at the latter place, a Gloucester paper gives a list of 21 vessels from different parts of the world, which were last week lying in the basin discharging their cargoes. The largest vessel registered 350 tons, and the smallest 31.

Wednesday some monster of the deep was espied in the offing, opposite to Carsethorne. Stake-nets and sand-banks formed no obstacle to its progress whatever; but, as sailors are always on the outlook, Captain Blair manned his pleasure-boat, immediately gave chase, and after a lengthened struggle, captured a whale of the bottle-nose tribe, which at present lies on the beach, an object of curiosity to the whole country round. In length it measures 19 feet, and in girth 13 feet.—*Dumfries Courier.*

Lord Belmore had left Jamaica, on his return to England, previous to the arrival of Lord Mulgrave. It was stated that previous to the departure of the ex-governor, a misunderstanding had arisen between him and the bishop of the diocess, relative to the description of persons who had received ordination in the island subsequent to the arrival of the bishop, who were generally complained of as ill-qualified for the sacred office, and in some instances the irregularity of their conduct had become matter of public notoriety. Lord Belmore, it is added, had suspended the functions of the bishop, and was supposed to entertain the intention of carrying the matter before the House of Lords on his arrival in England.

AMUSING INCIDENT.—In the course of an action tried before Mr. Justice Parke, at our late Assizes, the question turned altogether on a point of law. Mr. Wightman appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Pollock for the defendant. When the point was submitted to his lordship, Mr. Pollock, instead of addressing the Bench in a speech of his own, said he held in his hand a paper which would have more weight than any thing he could offer, and began "An eminent lawyer is of opinion," and so on, and then, to the amusement of all present, exhibited it with the name of Mr. Wightman at the foot, who was then advocating the other side of the question. Mr. Wightman said that was very bad law, and, whatever opinion he might once have entertained on the point, he was then of an entirely different opinion; but the learned Judge and Mr. Pollock agreed with the opinion formerly expressed by Mr. Wightman, and which most likely was correct.—*Lancaster Gazette.*

NAVAL STATION AT COVE.—Sir James Graham, Sir T. Hardy, and Admiral Dundas, Lords of the Admiralty, accompanied by Sir F. Maitland and Capt. Symonds, Surveyor of the navy, arrived here (Falmouth) on Saturday evening on board the *Lightning*, Admiralty yacht, and remained here until Monday morning, when they left for Milford and Cork. The Lords Commissioners did not muster the packets, nor did their visit appear to be official. It is in contemplation to establish a Naval arsenal at Haulbowline, Cork, and the visit of the Admiralty to the harbour is understood to be connected with this object.—*Cornubian.*

SWALLOWS.—Did swallows fail to make their appearance for a single summer, our houses and crops would be overrun with insects, and not merely annoyance but famine might ensue. Hence the impolicy, as well as cruelty, of destroying multitudes of these harmless birds, either for the table, or for improving the practical skill of the sportsman. Swallows have sometimes been employed, like carrier pigeons, to convey important intelligence.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION.

Country.....£2 8s. } *if paid in advance, 3s less.*
Town.....£2 5s. }

Printed for the Proprietor, by RICHARD HENDERSON, and published at the Waterford Mail Printing Office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, where all orders for Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.