The Waterford Mail.

Vol. X. No. 986. | WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30, 1833. | Price Sixpence.

FOUND STRAYING,

A POINTER DOG. The owner by giving a description, and paying Charges, can have him. Apply at the Office of this Paper.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned hereby acknowledges the receipt of Five Hundred and Sixty-nine Pounds Six Shillings and six pence, from the NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF IRELAND, by Mr. JOSHUA MASON, jun., their agent for Waterford, being the full amount, without any deduction, of his claim upon that Establishment, for loss sustained by FIRE in his premises, on the morning of the 30th of December, 1832. And begs to return thanks for the promptitude with which his demand was liquidated.

DANIEL DENNY.

Waterford, 28th Jan., 1833.

CORK DISTILLERY STORES.

MATTHEW CARROLL has just received, and is this day landing, ex *Edward*, DENIS KIRBY, master,

FIFTY PUNCHEONS SUPERIOR CORK WHISKEY,

And daily expects the arrival of the *Townsend*, with a further supply of

SIXTY PUNCHEONS.

He can now offer to the Trade, a selection from upwards of

ONE HUNDRED PUNCHEONS OF CORK WHISKEY,

which for strength and superiority of flavour, he can particularly recommend, as being fully equal to any ever landed in Waterford, and which he will dispose of on such encouraging terms, as will, he trusts, secure him a preference.

M. CARROLL is constantly supplied with a large and well-assorted Stock of WINES, in Wood and Bottle, RECTIFIED SPIRITS, &c.

*** About FIFTY DOZEN of Superior FRENCH BRANDY, warranted Eight Years old.

Waterford, Custom-house Quay,
Jan. 27, 1833.

ON SALE;
POSITIVELY FOR ONE WEEK ONLY.

SELLING 30 PER CENT. UNDER FIRST COST, AT THE WATERFORD AUCTION HALL, AND LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR, CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY,

AN Extensive, well-assorted, and great Variety of West of England WOOLLEN CLOTHS of every description; a splendid double barrel GUN, by Hinks of Bristol; a FIRE SCREEN beautifully decorated; MAHOGANY CHAIRS, covered in Hair-Cloth; CARPETING; LEATHER PORTMANTEAU; London Built HARNESS; some VIEWS of MILFORD, &c.

In the Cloths will be found, several Pieces of Superior Blacks, Blues, Olives, Greens, Oxford Greys, Drabs, Petershams, Knaps, Rugs, Lambskins, Fur Tippets, and Pellerines, Diaper Table Cloths, Linens, Scarlet and Green Table Covers, Worsted Plaids, Black Lace Veils, Silk Pocket and Neck Handkerchiefs, Thibet Wool Shawls, Silks, Ribbons, and Calicoes, Silk and Velvet Waistcoating, Barragons, Ivory balance handle Knives and Forks, a splendid Double Barrel Gun, Fire Screen tastefully decorated; Six Mahogany Chairs, covered in Hair-Cloth, Drawing Room and Stair Carpeting, a Capital Leather Portmanteau with Patent Lock, a Set of London Built Harness, some Lithographic Views of Milford, a Capital Camlet Travelling Cloak, with Sleeves and Cape, Rosewood Cabinets, Writing Desks, Work Boxes, Writing, Dressing, and Travelling Cases, Musical Boxes, Time Pieces, Backgammon Boxes, Watch and Ink Stands, Head Shell Combs, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers, Swan and other Quills, Sealing Wax, Pocket Books, Blotters, Fancy Reticules, Ledgers, a Reflecting Telescope, Watch Guards, Cloak Clasps, Toilet Bottles, Cigars, and Cigar Cases, Fire Boxes, a Spanish Guitar, in case, Violin, Clarionet, Bazoon, and other Musical Instruments, superior Cedar Pencils, several Japan articles, &c. &c.

PRIVATE SALE every Day, from 10 to 5 o'Clock—AUCTIONS on Monday and following Evenings, at 7 o'Clock.

GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.

This Establishment is open for effecting Sales of every description of property upon better terms than any other House.

CASH advanced upon all property sent in for immediate Sale.

☞ The RAFFLE for the ROSEWOOD CABINET takes place on 1st February.

Out Auctions, Valuations, promptly attended.

ROOMS TO LET for Auctions, Private Sales, &c.

Waterford, Jan. 26, 1833.

CHANCERY.

Henry Bowles, and Anne Andrews, a Minor, by the said Henry Bowles, her uncle and next friend, Plaintiffs; The Rev. John Lymberry, Mary Andrews, widow, and Henry Andrews, Defendants.

PURSUANT to a Decree made in this Cause, bearing date the 12th Day of May last, I hereby require all persons claiming to be Creditors and Legatees of the Testator, EDWARD ANDREWS, late of Youghal, in the County of Cork, deceased, in the Pleadings mentioned, who have Debts, Charges, or Incumbrances, affecting his Estate, to come in before me, at my Chambers on the INN'S QUAY, in the City of DUBLIN, on or before MONDAY, the 18th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, for the purpose of proving and ascertaining the same, otherwise they will be precluded from the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 18th day of January, 1833.

RODERICK CONNOR.

John Pollock, Solicitor for the Plaintiffs, 90, Capel-street, Dublin.

EQUITY EXCHEQUER.

Benjamin Whitney, administrator of Mary Allen, widow, deceased, Plaintiff; John Waters, Sarah, his wife, and several others, Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree of his Majesty's Court of Exchequer in Ireland, bearing date the 22d day of June, 1832, and made in a Cause of which this is a Revival, I hereby require all persons having Charges or Incumbrances, affecting the Lands and Premises in the Pleadings in this cause mentioned, prior to, or cotemporaneous with, the marriage settlement of the 9th day of November, 1793, in the Pleadings mentioned; and also, all Persons having specific Charges or Incumbrances affecting the said Lands and Premises, to come in before me at my Chambers, INN'S QUAY, DUBLIN, on or before the 20th day of FEBRUARY NEXT, and prove their respective demands, otherwise they will be precluded the benefit of said Decree.

Dated this 19th day of January, 1833.

A. R. BLAKE, C.R.

Nicholas Whitney, Plaintiff's Attorney, 6, Chatham-street, Dublin.

LAW KALENDAR.

HILARY TERM.—Began Jan. 11; Ends 31.
WATERFORD CITY SESSIONS.—Feb. 18.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

The steward acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful the Mayor, three quarters of veal, seized by the market jury, the 26th inst, and five shillings, being a fine on a person for allowing rubbish to remain on the Quay.

IRISH BANKRUPTS.

John Walsh and Robert Walsh, of South Cope-street, in the city of Dublin, general merchants, dealers, and chapmen, and co-partners in trade, trading under the name and style of John and Robert Walsh, to surrender on the 7th and 8th days of February next, and on the 9th day of March following, at the Royal Exchange.

MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JAN. 30.—The prices of grain and flour remain without alteration. Butter, 76s to 80s per cwt.; weighed on yesterday 172 firkins. Bacon pigs, 34s 6d to 35s per cwt; scalded ditto, 28s to 30s.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter,	76 0 @	80 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	34 0 @	35 0
Wheat, ℘ br.	23 0 @	26 0	Pork, scalded,	28 0 @	30 0
Oats, old	8 0 @	9 0	Heads, ditto,	23 0 @	24 0
Barley, old	10 0 @	13 0	Offal, ditto,	18 0 @	20 0
Oatmeal, ℘ cwt.	11 0 @	12 0	Whiskey, ℘ gl.	7 8 @	7 1
Flour, ℘ bag,			Beef, ℘ lb.	0 3 @	0 4
2ds,	32 0 @	34 0	Mutton, do.	0 4 @	0 6
3ds,	22 0 @	28 0	Veal, do.	0 4 @	0 5
4ths,	14 0 @	16 0	Potatoes, ℘ 14lb	0 2½ @	0 3
Indian Corn,	15 0 @	18 0	Coals, Newport,	2 10 @	0 0
Meal,	15 0 @	18 0	Swansea,	2 8 @	0 0

CORK, JAN. 29.—BUTTER:—To the merchants, first quality 78s; second 74s; third 64s; fourth 54s; fifth 48s; sixth 36s. To the country, first quality 69s; second 65s; third 55s; fourth 45s; fifth 39s; sixth 27s.

WEXFORD, JAN. 26.—Wheat, 24s 6d to 25s 0d; barley, 12s to 14s 6d; oats, 6s 0d to 8s; beans, 14s to 15s 0d. Butter, 75s to 76s; seconds, 65s to 66s; thirds, 55s to 56s per cwt.; flour, fine, 33s 0d to —s; seconds, per ditto, 30s 0d to —s.

CLONMEL, JAN. 26.—Butter, 75s to 0s 0d; oatmeal, 11s to 11s 6d; 2d flour, 34s to —s; households, 32s to —s; thirds, 26s; fourths, 15s ℘ bag. Bere, 11s 6d to 12s 0d; barley, 12s 0d to 14s 6d. Wheat, 1s 1¼d to 1s 1½d per stone; oats, 7d to 7¾d ℘ ditto. Bacon pigs, 34s 0d to 35s 0d per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 25.—The supply of all kinds of grain at this day's market was rather more plentiful than for some time past, and met a ready sale at our former quotation. Flour is in fair request without any alteration in price. Wheat (red) 24s to 27s 6d, ditto white 28s to 30s, oats 8s to 9s 6d, barley 13s to 15s, bere 11s to 12s, oatmeal 9s to 10s.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, for the week ending Jan. 25:—

		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
2584 Wheat, ℘ barrel,	20 stone	22	0	30	0	26	2
99 Bere	16 stone	12	6	00	0	00	0
1518 Barley	16 stone	12	6	14	6	18	10
5688 Oats	14 stone	7	9	12	6	8	6
13647 Cwt. Flour	9 stone	5	0	20	0	0	0
608 Oatmeal	8 stone	8	6	13	0	10	8
10648 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only		15	0	20	0	16	7½

Receipts of Flour 12,993; Sales 13,647 — 1st from 18s 0d to 20s; 2d from 15s 6d to 17s; 3d from 5s 0d to 10s.

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 43s 4d per sack.
Price of Bread—Quartern Loaf, 8½d | Half ditto, 4¼d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 25.—There has been but a very short supply of corn and flour up this week, and the factors are asking more money for wheat, but the demand being slack, very little business was done. Barley still remains excessively dull, and none but the finest malting keeps up in price; other sorts nearly unsaleable. Oats and other articles as last noticed.

Arrivals—Flour, 4,340 sacks. English wheat, 3,570 qrs.; barley, 5,150 qrs.; oats, 6,090 qrs. Irish oats, 3,310 qrs.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

26th—John, Queripel, Cadiz and Cork, wines—Vale of Clwyd (steamer), Thomas, Liverpool, ballast, to tow the Calcutta to Liverpool—Industry, Daly, Cork, whiskey—Edward, Kirby, ditto, ditto—Catherine, Whelan, do. do.

27th—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol—H. M. revenue cutter Shamrock, from a cruise—Mary Ann, Donald, Galway, kelp—Herefordshire, Lowday, Glasgow, coals.

28th—St. Catherine, Hume, St. John's N. B., deals—Margaret, Evans, Bury, coals, for Ross—Recovery, Murphy, Liverpool, salt and coals.

SAILED.

25th—William Penn, Hughes, London, grain—Venus, Carthew, Liverpool, china—Ellen, Marshall, ditto, grain—Rescue, Rowe, do. do.—Phillipa, Billing, Glasgow, manganese—Diamond, Kehoe, Wexford, coals—O'Connell, Warren, Bristol, grain—Friends, Jones, Swansea, flour.

26th—Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, flour, from Ross—Friends, Cornforth, London, grain, &c., from Westport—Findlay, Gray, Liverpool, ditto—Calstock, Lewis, Newport, ballast—Nora Creina, Stacey, Bristol—Speculator, Chandler, Bristol, in goods—Auspicious, Duncan, Cardiff, ballast, from Wexford—Two Friends, Burke, Liverpool, oats—Royal Eagle, Allen and Harmony, Angel, London, provisions—Robert Henry, Davis, Bristol, grain—Three Sisters, Grandy, Liverpool, ditto—Peace, Merritt, Milford, flour, &c.—Three Sisters, Pavey, Swansea, ditto—Hannah, Bowen, Liverpool, grain—Pheasant, Browning, Milford, flour—Hibernia, Lewis, Liverpool, flour and grain—Charlotte, Hughes, Swansea, ballast—Cornwallis, Reed, Newport, ditto—Brighton, Giles, Shoreham, bacon, butter, &c.—Gratitude, Jenkins, Swansea, flour—Lord Ebrington, Day, ditto, ballast—Cambria, Luby, Gloucester, grain and butter.

27th—Emerald, Owen—and Heart of Oak, Evans, Bristol, grain—Amity, Jones—and Wexford, Quinn, Liverpool, ditto and flour—Indefatigable, Roose, ditto, ditto—Erin, Allen, London, grain—Faith, Sexton, Gloster, ditto, and butter—Prosperous, Mitchell, Newhaven, grain and bacon—Lion, Griffiths, Glasgow, barley, from Ross—Mary, Bond, Newhaven, provisions—Æolus, Walsh, Cardiff, flour.

28th—None.—Wind W. N. W. to S. W.

SHIP NEWS.

The *Nymph*, Hay, from Waterford to London, struck a sunken rock in Mount's Bay, on Wednesday night, and went down—crew saved.

The *Susanna*, Garwood, from Yarmouth, to Bristol, was run down off Scilly on the 17th instant, by the *Providentia*, Bince, from Liverpool to Dartmouth—the mate and two of the crew saved.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Royal Eagle, London, 400 cwt flour, 30 puncheons whiskey, 3 boxes calico, 1066 frks butter, 2295 fls bacon, 175 cwt lard.

William Penn, London, 1090 brls oats, 9 pipes 8 hhds wine.

Isabella, Liverpool, 665 brls wheat, 862 cwt oatmeal, 2102 cwt flour, 200 frks butter, 142 cwt lard.

City of Waterford, Bristol, 262 cwt flour, 478 pigs.

Emerald, Bristol, 400 brls wheat, 240 brls barley.

Harmony, London, 1750 frks butter, 724 fls bacon, 32 cwt lard, 50 cwt flour.

Three Sisters, Liverpool, 1278 brls wheat, 183 cwt flour, 200 frks butter, 3 casks grease butter.

Hibernia, Liverpool, 500 brls wheat, 460 cwt flour.

Hannah, Liverpool, 360 brls wheat.

Amity, Gloucester, 550 brls wheat, 250 barrels Indian corn.

Brighton, Shoreham, 240 fls bacon, 180 frks butter, 8 cwt lard, 468 brls oats, 1 puncheon whiskey.

Robert Henry, Bristol, 130 brls oats, 100 cwt oatmeal, 750 brls wheat.

Prosperous, Newhaven, 753 brls oats, 100 fls bacon.

Menapia, London, 4175 fls bacon, 286 frks butter, 140 cwt lard, 100 trs 56 brls pork, 15 brls guts, 20 cwt hams, 4 packs feathers, 2 boxes 3 bales calico, 15 cases 11 casks wine.

George the Fourth, Portsmouth, 1200 fls bacon, 288 frks butter, 70 cwt lard, 2 cwt 3 frks 16 half brls tongues, 1 quarter cask Port wine.

Mary, Newhaven, &c., 700 brls oats, 250 cwt flour, 120 frks butter, 152 fls bacon, 10 cwt lard.

Nora Creina, Bristol, 30 frks butter, 302 cwt flour, 288 fls bacon, 15 casks greaves, 2 bales calico, 576 pigs.

Gipsy, Liverpool, 2676 cwt flour, 250 brls wheat, 1165 frks butter, 3 brls grease butter, 10 bales hair, 3 casks glue, 111 pigs, 12 cows.

Friends, Gloucester, 680 brls wheat, 310 brls barley.

Cambria, Gloucester, 320 brls oats, 160 brls wheat, 300 frks butter, 100 sacks malt.

Indefatigable, Liverpool, 3292 cwt flour, 300 brls wheat, 16 cwt lard.

Venus, Liverpool, 2662 cwt flour.

THE FUNDS—LONDON, THURSDAY.

The Consol Market opened this morning at 86⅞ 87, a shade higher than the closing price of yesterday, but has since experienced an advance of upwards of ⅛ per cent., the present quotation being 87⅛¼.

HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK.—Consols remain at 87⅛¼. Exchequer Bills 46 8; and India Bonds 34 35 pm.

In the Foreign market Dutch Stock is 44⅛¼, Belgian 77½¾; Russian, 102½ 103; Spanish, 16⅛¼; and Brazilian, 50⅞ 51.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS, JAN. 28.

3 per cent. Consols	86¾	Bank Stock	197½
3½ per cent. stock	93⅛¼	G. Canal Debs. ℘ 6 c.	85⅛
Reduced ditto	—	Ditto 4 per cent.	57⅛
Ditto, new, 1830	93¾	Hibernian Bank	22
3½ per cent. Debs.	87 ⅛ 7	Royal Canal Stock	—

LONDON—SATURDAY, JAN. 26.

Since our last publication we have received more circumstantial accounts of the victory of Ibrahim Pacha. The battle took place on the 21st of December, in the plain behind Koniah, and the defeat of the Turkish troops was decisive. The Grand Vizier was wounded, and made prisoner, as also were other officers. Ibrahim, it would appear, is not advancing, but waits for reinforcements from Egypt; and, in the mean time, some of the Pachas are endeavouring to collect the remnant of the scattered army, and the Seraskier is to be sent from Constantinople with fresh troops.

It is said that the envoy extraordinary despatched last week to Constantinople by our government is specially charged to attempt a pacific arrangement of the affairs of the Turkish empire.

We have accounts of the arrival of the new King of Greece at Naples, on his way to his kingdom, on the 3d instant. There are considerable troubles in Greece. Colocotroni, it seems, is determined not to submit to any royal authority. It remains to be seen how the young King will deal with him.

It is said that the Marquis of Palmella is about to reside permanently in France. This renders the report of his disagreement with Don Pedro not improbable.

In the German mail, we have an article dated Constantinople, Dec. 24, at which time it would seem as if the victory of Ibrahim was not known in that city. They had only heard of preparations being made for a battle. According to these accounts, the progress of the Egyptian army is highly satisfactory to all true Mussulmans—that is, we suppose, to the Janissary party. A letter from Belgrade, of the 8th instant, quoted in an article, dated Vienna, January 14, announces the defeat of the Turks, but is silent as to the fact of the Grand Vizier having been made prisoner. The accounts in the Parisian papers are rather contradictory on this point, but that cannot be an affair of much importance.

Launceston papers to the 17th July, and Hobart Town papers to the 31st, have been received at Lloyd's this morning. A meeting of the inhabitants of Sydney had been called by the Sheriff for the 13th August, with a view of obtaining a legislative assembly, instead of the system of representation conferred on the colony by the last act of parliament.

Thirty lots of crown lands, averaging about 750 acres each, had been sold at Hobart Town on the 30th of July, at from 5s. 6d. to 11s. per acre, which was considered a good price. Great embarrassment existed in Van Dieman's Land, from want of money, which was exceedingly scarce. A long continuance of wet weather had rendered the roads of the colony impassable.

A letter from Berlin mentions that although the King, by an Order in Council, has instituted the return of the Prussian Corps of Observation on the Maese, yet as the French troops remain on a footing to be re-assembled, the Prussians are also taking such measures, that in case of need they may resume their position with a force even more numerous. The new proposals made to Holland by France and England have created universal astonishment in Berlin, and nobody believe that they would have been thus framed if an adjustment had been seriously desired. If the public papers speak of any place in which the negociations are to be renewed by the Powers that constituted the Conference in London, this is premature, as nothing has transpired as yet that Prussia, Austria, and Russia, would take part in them. The foregoing is from a source worthy of credit. From Paris, a letter mentions that from Vienna it is stated that the principle is established of a formidable alliance between Russia, Prussia, and Austria, and that these Powers appear to be inseparable. The Turkish affairs bring new combinations, but it appears that Russia and Austria, who are more interested in that question, are perfectly *d'accord*. All minor points of difference will be sacrificed by them in order to support the great principle of legitimacy in Europe. The talked of Congress of the Powers *will not take place*, for it is perfectly understood that the allied monarchs will never meet under the same roof with Louis Philippe.

It appears by the advices from Batavia that, by a recent agreement between the government and the Dutch company, the latter had advanced five millions of guilders to the former by bills, on the direction at home, and had received as security for the advance all the coffee, sugar, spices, and indigo, which the government could deliver over to them in ten months, besides Banca tin and Japan copper to make up the difference. These commodities would be sold for the account of the Dutch government, on a commission by the company at home, and the balance, if any, paid over to his Majesty. The most gloomy anticipatians prevailed as to the results of this monopoly to the European merchants, the distresses of the Java government placing them much at the mercy of the company.

The *Ottoman Moniteur* announces the arrival at Constantinople of a Russian vessel with a cargo of 60 beautiful slaves; all of whom were eagerly bought by the Turkish lords at an average price of 7,000 piasters each. This journal adds that this was a most agreeable surprise to the faithful believers, who had begun to be alarmed lest the loss of Anapa, which was the great market for Circassian and Georgian slaves, should have deprived them of the means of furnishing their harems with these beauties, so celebrated throughout the east.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

We find by the accounts from Boston that, in the endeavour of the United States to conclude a commercial treaty with Naples, Mr. Neilson, the American envoy, had had an interview, prior to his leaving Naples, with the Prince Cosmo, when the latter stated that, owing to the articles of the treaties with England and Spain, the Neapolitan government could not conclude such an arrangement upon the liberal terms desired at the present time, but hoped, in a few months, to be enabled to remove all prevailing difficulties, and enter into such a treaty as would be beneficial to both countries. Sicily wine is said to be of late in considerable request in the United States.

Some alarm has been produced among the monied interests by its being stated, with much confidence, that an arrangement has been entered into between ministers and the Bank of England, by which a new charter of the short duration of five years only is to be given to the latter, with only one material deviation from that at present in existence, to the effect that £200,000 per annum is to be deducted from the charge made for the management of the public debt.—*Times*.

The news from Madrid is up to the 16th. The mission of Sir S. Canning is considered as a complete failure. Ferdinand was for supporting Don Miguel; the Queen, who is a liberal-minded woman, and much beloved by the nation and the troops, was for remaining neutral in the contest between the two brothers of the House of Braganza, and leaving the matter to the Cabinets of St. James and the Tuilleries. Private communications from Spain state that considerable anxiety prevails there, in the anticipation of great events. These indications are bad omens for the Ministry, who, at no remote period, however well intentioned, will meet with an unfortunate end, and which some say they will have but too well deserved, through weakness or selfishness. If we believe the Ministerial *Nouvelliste*, the Apostolical party do not consider themselves defeated. The night of the 8th to the 9th inst. was one of great alarm at Madrid. The Life Guards, with some officers of the Guards and the Royalist Volunteers, had planned a decisive blow on the Queen's new arrangements. They were to have attacked the palace, and massacred its inmates. This plot was fortunately discovered, and severe measures were to be adopted to prevent such an attempt being renewed. A letter from Bayonne states that Spanish political emigrants continued to arrive in that town in great numbers, on their way homewards, to avail themselves of the amnesty. The King has appointed several extraordinary envoys. M. Vial is to proceed to England in that character, M. Cordova to Lisbon, and M. Gutierrez de los Rios goes to Prussia.

The military staff of Spain, according to the Royal Almanack, just published, consists of six Captains-General, or Marshals; 72 Lieutenant-Generals, 132 Major-Generals, and 364 Generals of Brigade—in all 574 General Officers. On the other hand, there are but 41 Admirals. In this almanack the infant Don Carlos is mentioned with all his titles, offices, and prerogatives; Don Miguel is called his Very Faithful Majesty, and Don Pedro is introduced as late Emperor of Brazils, having willingly resigned the throne of that empire, to which the official editor of that almanack alludes for the first time.

The steamboat which arrived on Thursday from Holland brought over as passenger the Dutch Colonel Schenk, who quitted London in the month of November, to serve as a volunteer against the attack of the French upon the citadel of Antwerp. He brings information that one-third of the army has obtained leave of absence. The shippers and owners of dock yards experience the ill effects of the present state of things, but the merchants have already made arrangements to carry on their commerce under a neutral flag.

The *Echo de Vaucluse* says—"The St. Simonians who made their appearance at Avignon were insulted and pelted with stones from the Porte de l'Oulte to the Porte du Rhone. Men, women, and children attacked them, with a sanguinary violence worthy only of the most barbarous age, and that out of a spirit of religion. But for the interference of the police, they would have been most cruelly treated."

The *Lord of the Isles* steamer left the river on Thursday with 200 men for Oporto. Obstacles have arisen to prevent the departure of Generals Stubbs and Saldanha, who are now in town, and it is impossible to say when those impediments will be removed. A regiment of 550 men has been raised in Ireland under the direction of Col. Cotter, and this corps is to be shipped off to Portugal in transports, unless the emergency should be pressing, in which case steam vessels will be taken up to convey them to the Douro. Many of the men composing this corps have been old campaigners, and Col. Cotter is at present in town, making final arrangements for supplying them with accoutrements. The owner of the vessels which are proposed to be taken up as transports is said to be one of the most extensive ship owners in the city, who has not hesitated to lend the ships for the undertaking.—*Globe*.

PRUSSIA.

Berlin, Jan. 10.

The retiring of the French army from Belgium is a new pledge for the continuance of peace, and it does honour to the French ministry that its promise has been so quickly fulfilled. It cannot, however, be dissembled, that the case with which the French undertake foreign expeditions affords grounds for uneasiness, and may one day lead to unpleasant consequences. All Europe is interested in seeing this state of things changed. So long as the French government is able to restrain the revolutionary movements in the interior, and to prevent the principles on which the present system of government rests from exerting a dangerous influence abroad, so long will the possibility remain of pacific, sincere and friendly relations between France and other powers.

M. Bresson, hitherto French Chargé d'Affaires, now appointed ambassador at this court, is much respected, both in his official and private character. The situation of French ministers at foreign courts is certainly surrounded with many difficulties, both from the fluctuating change of the ministers in France, who have to manage the power of the Chambers, and from the circumstance that it is not easy in foreign countries to evade or to throw into the back-ground so important a principle as that of legitimacy, which has been universally recognised in Europe for these eighteen years. It is even said that some words dropped on the subject lately occasioned a difference between persons belonging to the French and to another foreign legation, which have not led to any thing further.

The Belgian ambassador, General Merxé, lives very retired, especially since the events at Antwerp.

FERNANDO PO.

A memorial to the Colonial-office is handing round for signatures in the city, against the propsed abandonment of the settlement of Fernando Po. The aim of the memorialists is to show that the retention of the island, combined with a plan which has been suggested for ascending the rivers on the African coast by means of steam vessels is indispensable for the effectual suppression of the slave trade, and also that the relinquishment of it will be injurious, or even fatal, to the trade now carried on with the interior of Africa. Many of the leading men in the city have signed this memorial, and in some instances, as in those of Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Grote, and Mr. Hume, have accompanied their signature with special reasons of their own for pressing the subject on the immediate attention of the government.—*Times*.

THE ARMY.

War-Office, Jan. 25.

MEMORANDA.

His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the 13th Regiment of Light Dragoons being permitted to retain on the chacos and appointments the motto "Viret in æternum," which is stated to have been borne by the Regiment for many years.

His Majesty has been pleased to permit the 91st Regiment to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or distinctions which may have been heretofore authorised to be borne by the Regiment, the words "Roleia," "Vimiera," and "Corunna," in commemoration of the gallantry and good conduct of the regiment in action with the enemy at Roleia, on the 17th August, 1808; at Vimiera, on 21st August, 1808; and before Corunna, on 16th January, 1809.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

War-Office, Jan. 25.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. H. H. Frace to be Captain, by purchase, vice Heathcote, who retires; Cornet C. T. Trueman to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Frace; J. A. Cruikshank, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Trueman.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet H. Garrett to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pitman, who retires; W. S. O'Grady, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Garrett.

31st Foot—Ensign B. T. Eagar to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Durnford, who retires; A. Du Bourdieu, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Eagar.

42d ditto—Ensign C. G. Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Inglis, who retires; J. W. Murray, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell.

Rifle Brigade—To be Second Lieutenants, by purchase—W. L. Mellish, gent., vice Fitzherbert, promoted; W. H. Beresford, gent., vice Cavendish, promoted.

UNATTACHED.—Second Lieut. Hon. G. H. Cavendish, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieutenant of Infantry, by purchase.

MEMORANDUM.—Lieut. R. M'Donald, of the late 7th Royal Veteran Battalion, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an unattached commission.

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

Whitehall, Jan. 23, 1833.

The King has been pleased to direct letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom, granting unto Admiral Sir George Martin, K.C.B., the office or place of Rear-Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland; and of the Admiralty thereof, and also of Rear-Admiral of the Navies and Seas of the said United Kingdom, in the room of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, deceased.

Downing-street, 24, 1833.

The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Grand Cross of the said Order, in the room of Admiral Sir Thomas Foley, deceased.

AMERICAN PAPERS.

Treasury Department, Dec. 1, 1832.

Sir,—I have the honour to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, an estimate of the appropriation proposed to be made for the service of the year 1833, amounting to 12,731,581 dollars, 17 cents, viz.:—

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	2,685,361 70
Military service, including fortifications, armouries, arsenals, ordnance, Indian Affairs, revolutionary and military pensions, and internal improvement	6,668,790 09
Naval service, including the marine corps	3,377,429 38

To the estimates are added statements showing—

1. The appropriations for the service of the year 1833, made by former acts, including public debt, revolutionary pensions under the act of the 7th of June, 1832, arming and equipping the militia, revolutionary claims, Indian affairs, claims of the state of Virginia, and claims under convention with Denmark, amounting to	12,563,656 00
2. The existing appropriation which will not be required for the service of the year 1832, and which it is proposed to apply in aid of the service of the year 1833, amounting to	652,198 27
3. The existing appropriations which will be required to complete the service of 1832 and former years, but which will be expended in 1833, amounting to	5,475,202 25

These three last mentioned amounts, together with so much as may remain unexpended of the sum stated in the report on the finances presented by this department on the 5th inst., as the estimated expenditure in the 4th quarter of the present year, and with such sums as may be appropriated by Congress for the year 1833, will complete the whole amount, subject to the disposition of the executive government in that year.

There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which will probably be carried to the surplus fund at the close of the present year, either because the objects for which they were made are completed, or because the sums will not be required for, or will be no longer applicable to, them, amounting to 181,020 dollars 72 cents.

I have the honour to be, very respectively, your obedient servant,

LOUIS M'LEAN.

To the Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On the motion of Mr. Ingersoll, it was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

After some discussion on various of the resolutions, the House adjourned at three o'clock.

On Friday, Dec. 14, 1832, the Senate did not sit.

The President's proclamation goes through the Southern States like the fiery cross through the Highlands. The party feeling and principles of 1798 99 are every where aroused and exhibited in hostile and formidable array. From Virginia we have a rumour that the committee of twenty-one have, by a majority of one, reported resolutions, sustaining, to their full extent, the doctrines set forth in the Virginia resolutions of 1798 99. From North Carolina we learn that a resolution offered in the legislature, to print the proclamation for the use of the members, was received with marked disapprobation. An amendment was moved for printing, at the same time, copies of the alien and sedition laws, and the resolution was negatived by a large majority.

BANK ROBBERY.—On the night of the 14th of December, the Bank of South Carolina was robbed of notes to the amount of 156,000 dollars.

CANADA.

(From the *Montreal Papers*.)

At the moment when England is called upon to sacrifice her colonies, and to sanction the massacre of her subjects, both white and black, the slave trade is raging more fiercely than ever in Sierra Leone, Liberia, and all along the coast of Western Africa, especially from Cape St. Pont to Cape Lopez; and the traffic in human beings is frightfully prevalent.

(From the *Quebec Papers*.)

MONTREAL, DEC. 8.—We learn that the ice has formed between Cuscades and the Isle of Perrot, which is now crossed by winter carriages.

QUEBEC.—The season continues mild along the coast of the United States—250 vessels of all descriptions entered Boston on the 30th of November. The arrivals at New York were 539.

The Governor-in-Chief transmitted to the House of Assembly the annual account of the revenue and expenditure of the province for the year 1832. The amount of the expenses of the civil government is £1,504 6s.

The following is an account of some of the missing ships:—

Captain Yanden, of the brig *James*, thence for Newfoundland, had arrived from Condre Island; the cargo of the *James* had been landed at Condre, except the beef and pork, which remained on board the vessel in safety.

The *Sir John Beresford* and *Rosalind* were at Condre (the latter distant about two miles from the *James*, on the south-east end), and were discharging night and day. Captain Yanden left them on the previous Monday, at two p.m. and crossed to St. Paul's Bay, at the imminent risk of his life, where he safely arrived at twelve o'clock at night. Captain Yanden brought letters from Captain Collins, which report favourably of the situation of the *Sir John Beresford*; and the *Rosalind* was supposed to lie in a safe place."

EFFECTS OF THE UNION.

An account of cattle, &c. imported from Ireland *into Liverpool*, from the 1st January to the 31st Dec. 1832, viz.:—

8,728 cows	at £16 0	£1,099,648	0
73,622 sheep	1 16	132,519	12
145,917 pigs	2 0	291,834	0
609 horses	25 0	15,725	0
38 mules	8 0	304	0
1,755 calves	3 0	5,265	0
12,856 lambs	1 0	12,854	0
		£1,556,109	12

In the year 1782 the total amount of the value and duty of the imports *into all England from Ireland*, ending at Christmas in that year, was

In value	£1,248,568
Duty	7,083
	£1,255,601

If either country has suffered injury by the Union, it is England.

THE PRESS—LIBEL.

Bills of indictment were on Saturday sent up to the Term Grand Jury of the city of Dublin, at the prosecution of Colonel Bruen, against the Proprietor and Printer of the *Carlow Morning Post*, for a libel. The jury, after the examination of witnesses, returned—"a true bill."

DEPUTY LIEUTENANTS OF THE COUNTY OF THE CITY OF CORK.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the Lord Lieutenant:—Sir William Chatterton, Bart., Sir George Goold, Bart., John Moore Travers, Esq., Matthew Leslie, Esq., Sir William Clarke, Bart., John Newenham, Esq., and Daniel Leahy, Esq.

CASHEL SESSIONS.

On Wednesday last the Assistant Barrister gave his decision on the first tithe case heard the day before—which was against the defendants—consequently this judgment will decide the rest of the 40,000 tithe cases at the suit of the crown.—*Clonmel Advertiser*.

Incendiarism still prevails in many parts of England and Scotland.

…E PRIGIONI: MEMOIRE DI SILVIO PELLICO DA SALUZZO.—NARRATIVE OF MY IMPRISONMENTS, &c. By SILVIO PELLICO. Turin.

It is upon the absence of all political discussion that this admirable piece of autobiography depends for the interest it excites. It exhibits, in detail, the workings of the spirit of a man subjected to the most fearful of human punishments, which destroys alike his sensibility and his intellect, and most frequently ends with insanity or suicide; we mean the infliction of long-continued solitary confinement. Pellico was condemned for his political sentiments, to a captivity of fifteen years, and is almost the single one of that forlorn hope of Italian *patriots*, who survived those dungeon horrors, compared with which the infliction of immediate death may be truly considered an act of mercy. The authors of his calamity, struck at length, we presume, by his heroic and uncomplaining spirit, respited the weary prisoner ere the completion of his full sentence, and restored him to the bosom of his sorrowing family and his friends. To this recent event we are indebted for the work now in our hands. Having, as briefly as we could, alluded to the character of the writer and of his work—quite necessary to a fair appreciation of its merits—we may safely leave him to tell his own story. After remaining some time in solitary confinement at Milan, during which he made a singular acquaintance, by signs, with a little boy, deaf and dumb, about six years old, which served to beguile the weary hour as the prisoner stood at the window, he was removed to Venice. Here he was incarcerated in those terrible receptacles of sorrow, called "*I Piombi*," lead-roofed dungeons, which attract the sun's heat with intense power, and in these he was nearly devoured by myriads of gnats. A number of his fellow countrymen were confined in different cells contiguous to his own, and he gives a fearful description of the gradual but sure results of utter solitude in variously constituted minds—some lingered and died of atrophy, others of slow or acute fevers, and more were seized with raving and delirium, from which last only very few recovered, of whom the author himself was one. Previously to being consigned to an Austrian dungeon, he relates a curious meeting with the self-called Duke of Normandy, the pretended son of Louis XVI., with whom he conversed through their prison bars, when unobserved by the jailers. Though Pellico admits that the man was the very picture of a Bourbon, he refuses to give credit to his story; at the same time he had the humanity not to contradict his solemn assurances that he was the unfortunate Dauphin, then Louis XVII., King of France. He complained bitterly that his throne had been unjustly usurped by his uncle:—

"'But why,' said the author, 'did you not prefer your claims at the period of the restoration?'—'I was unable from extreme illness to quit the city of Bologna. The moment I was better, I hastened to Paris; I presented myself to the allied monarchs—but the work was done. The good Prince of Condé knew, and received me with open arms, but his friendship availed me not. One evening passing through a lonely street, I was suddenly attacked by assassins, and escaped with difficulty. After wandering through Normandy, I returned into Italy, and stopped some time at Modena. Thence I wrote to the allied powers, in particular to the Emperor Alexander, who replied to my letter with expressions of the greatest kindness. I did not then despair of obtaining justice, or, at all events if my rights were to be sacrificed, of being allowed a decent provision, becoming a Prince. But I was arrested, and handed over to the Austrian Government. During eight months I have been here buried alive, and God knows when I shall regain my freedom.' I begged him to give me a brief sketch of his life. He told me very minutely what I already knew relating to Louis XVII., and the cruel Simon, and of the infamous calumnies he was induced to utter respecting the unfortunate Queen, &c. Finally, he said that while in prison, some persons came with an idiot boy of the name of Mathurin, who was substituted for him, and he himself took to flight. A coach and four was in readiness: one of the horses was merely a wooden machine, in the interior of which he was concealed. Fortunately, they reached the confines, and the General (he gave me the name which has escaped me) who effected his release, educated him for some time with the attention of a father; and subsequently sent or accompanied him to America. There the young King, without a sceptre, had room to indulge his wandering disposition; he was half famished in the forest; became at length a soldier, and resided some time, in good credit, at the court of Brazils.—There, too, he was pursued and persecuted, till compelled to make his escape. He returned to Europe towards the close of Napoleon's career, was kept a close prisoner at Naples by Murat, and, at last, when he was liberated, and in full preparation to reclaim the throne of France, he was seized with that unlucky illness at Bologna, during which Louis XVIII. was permitted to assume his nephew's crown.

"All this he related with an air of frankness and truth. Although not justified in believing him, I nevertheless was astonished at his knowledge of the most minute facts connected with the revolution. He spoke with much natural fluency, and his conversation abounded with a variety of curious anecdotes. There was something also of the soldier in his expression, without showing any want of that sort of elegance resulting from an intercourse with the best society."

In one of his prisons the author contrived to keep his mind from sinking into that dangerous apathy which besets the solitary prisoner, by contracting acquaintance with a spider and some ants, inmates of this cell, and still better, with two boys and a daughter of his immediate jailer, who occasionally brought him his food. He becomes the instructor of the boys, and the confidant of the daughter's sorrows; but even these stolen minutes of relief are soon snatched from him. But what must have been his feelings, when, at the dead of the night, he is roused by the fearful cry of fire! the whole prison resounds with cries, and the clank of chains, the maledictions, and the hurrying to and fro of the jailers, distracted between their duty of holding fast their prisoners, and the crime of suffering them to be burnt alive. The fire was at length got under; and soon after orders arrived for his removal into more severe custody at San Michele, where hundreds of unfortunate Carbonari were lingering in torment. The discipline of San Michele proves more fatal than that of the previous prisons. It was here his friend Maroncelli and himself first received tidings of their respective sentences; the former being condemned to the *Carcere duro*, for a space of twenty, the latter for fifteen years. Maroncelli was in dreadful torment, owing to swelled legs, and the only means of saving his life was to have one of them at least, amputated. This could not be done without a special ordinance from Vienna, and poor Maroncelli was nearly *in extremis* before it arrived. Being a hero, he resolved to submit with a good grace, and to support his spirits for the time, he was permitted to have the society and sympathy of our author.

"'My sick friend,' says he, 'was carried from his dungeon into a larger room, for permission to have his leg cut off had just arrived.' 'Did it require permission, then?' asked my poor friend. 'Assuredly,' was the reply. He begged me to follow him. 'I may die under the knife, and I should wish in that case to expire in your arms.' I promised, and was permitted to accompany him. The sacrament was first administered to the unhappy prisoner, and we then quietly awaited the arrival of the surgeons. Maroncelli filled up the interval by singing a hymn. At length they came; one was an able surgeon to superintend the operation; but it was the privilege of our ordinary prison *barbiere*, and he would not yield to the man of science who must be contented to look on. The patient was placed on the side of a couch, with his leg down, while I supported him in my arms. It was cut above the knee; first, the depth of an inch—then through the muscles—and the blood flowed in torrents; the arteries were next taken up with ligatures, one by one. Next came the saw. This lasted some time, but Maroncelli never uttered a cry. When he saw them carrying his leg away, he cast at it one melancholy look; then turning towards the surgeon, he said, 'You have freed me from an enemy, and I have no money to give you.' He saw a rose, in a glass, placed in the window—'May I beg of you to bring me hither that flower!' I brought it to him; and he then offered it to the surgeon with an indescribable air of good-nature: "See, I have nothing else to give you in token of my gratitude. He took it as it was meant, and even wiped away a tear."

THREE YEARS IN NORTH AMERICA.

BY JAMES STUART, ESQ.

In originally dispossessing the forest, and clearing the ground, the American has great advantages over the European emigrant. He understands the use of the axe from his infancy, and much more rapidly brings the tree to the ground. His house and fences are far more economically erected. His employment in these operations is that to which he has been all his life accustomed. His health does not suffer, as a stranger's does, from the hardships to which he is in the meantime exposed, nor from the exhalations which always accompany the clearing of woodland, and which are so apt in this country to produce fever and ague. My present impression is, that it is far more advisable for an emigrant to pay a little for land *lately* cleared, though at a price exceeding the sum actually expended, than to risk his own health and that of his family; but let him be well advised, and not acquire land already impoverished by cropping, and which has become foul and lost the vegetable mould—the efficacy of which renders the use of manure for a time unnecessary. Let him, above all, be satisfied, before he fixes on a situation, that there is good wholesome water near the spot where his house is to be placed; and that the district of country, generally speaking, is healthy. Water is very frequently bad in this country; and often impregnated with lime to so great an extent that it cannot be used with safety. One of the first questions that a traveller on arriving at a hotel puts, is whether the water is good? and it is extremely difficult to get information that can be depended on, either as to the quality of the water, or the comparative healthiness of the place. The inhabitants already settled and possessed of property have an obvious interest to make favourable representations. In many cases, where emigrants do not show due caution, they not only expose themselves and their families to disease, but to that sinking and depression of spirits which frequently result from discouragements and difficulties, so likely to incapacitate for the necessary exertions, especially in a country to many of the customs of which they are strangers.

After a portion of the ground is cleared, and the necessary accommodation for the family of the new settler obtained on the spot, the maize of the first crop, which is generally abundant in consequence of the effect of the vegetable mould, the accumulation of ages, gives a sure supply for the family and the necessary horses and cattle; and a regular arrangement, according to the settler's means, is fixed for proceeding in clearing and increasing the ploughable land, either by girdling the trees, or taking them out altogether. A tree is said to be girdled when the bark is cut round, so as completely to destroy the vessels by which the process of circulation is conducted. Part of the foliage generally remains for the first year.

The general practice is to cut down and remove such trees as are best suited for the houses to be built, and for fencing, and to set fire to the remainder and to the rubbish on the field; the fire of course consumes a considerable part of the girdled trees, and until they decay it has a melancholy desolate appearance, even though covered with luxuriant crops, which it at first bears. Many of the trees are black from top to bottom, and all going fast to decay, and tumbling with a crash as you pass them. This method of bringing land into cultivation is not, however, by any means universal. In many cases the whole wood is cut down, and the land at once cleared; and a fine crop of maize, perhaps forty or fifty bushels per acre, raised, with very little exertion on the part of the cultivator, from the rich virgin soil.

It is not unusual for the neighbouring farmers to assist in conveying the wood, and in the other operations for putting up the first log-house for the settler's family, which is quickly completed. When neighbours in this or other similar works lend their assistance for a day they call it a frolic, and all work with alacrity. This house, though rudely constructed, is, so far as I have seen, far better in point of accommodation than cottages for farm overseers in Britain; and it is only meant as a temporary dwelling-house, until other matters are so far arranged as to give leisure to the settler to erect a comfortable abode. The permanent dwelling houses are fully equal in extent and appearance to the average farm houses of Britain. There is no want of comfort. The house is always placed near a spring, from which the farmer has his supply of water; and over the spring he frequently places his milk-house, which also is constructed for keeping meat. An ice-house, too, is now very generally reckoned necessary for the accommodation of the family. About the house there are usually a few weeping willows and locust trees, both fine trees in this country, the latter, too, most useful. The garden, though close to the house, is, as already mentioned, apparently in bad order, and frequently not enclosed; but the soil and climate are such, that with very little labour, abundance of vegetables are raised.

An apple orchard, with some peach and plum trees, is almost always to be found within a few hundred yards of the house; and at about the same distance, if the farm is not near a village, is a small bit of ground enclosed as the burying ground—the grave yard, as it is here called, of the family.

The various crops raised in that part of the state of New York, which I have seen, are very much the same as in Britain, with the addition of maize, for which the climate of Britain is not well adapted. Wheat, however, is the most valuable crop. A considerable quantity of buck wheat and rye is grown. The greater degree of heat is not favourable for oats and barley, potatoes, turnips, and other green crops, are not at all generally cultivated in large fields. Rotations of crops are far too little attended to. I observe in the magazines and almanacks that in the rotations a crop of turnips, ruta baga, or other green plants, is generally put down as one part of the course; but I have no-where seen more than the margins or edges of the maize, or other grain, devoted to green crop, properly so called. The attention of the farmers seems chiefly directed to the raising enough of maize for home consumption, and of wheat for sale; and when you talk to them of the necessity of manuring, with a view to preserve the fertility of the soil, they almost uniformly tell you that the expense of labour, about a dollar a day, for labourers during the summer, renders it far more expedient for them, as soon as their repeated cropping very much diminishes the quantity of the grain, to lay down their land in grass, and make a purchase of new land in the neighbourhood, or even to sell their cleared land and proceed in quest of a new settlement, than to adopt a system of rotation of crops assisted by manure.—There is great inconvenience, according to the notions of the British, in removing from one farm to another, but they make very light work of it here, and consider it to be merely a question of finance whether they shall remain on their improved land, after they have considerably exhausted its fertilizing power. In a great part of the northern district of the state of New York there is still a great deal of land to be cleared; and a farmer may, in many cases, acquire additions to his farm so near his residence, that his houses may suit the purpose of his new acquisition; but he is more frequently tempted to sell at a price from fifteen to thirty dollars an acre, supposing the land not to be contiguous to any village. If he obtain land near his first farm, after he has worn it out, he lays down the first farm in grass, allows it to be pastured for some years, and breaks it up again with oats.

TWO YEARS AND A HALF IN THE AMERICAN NAVY. By E. C. WINES.

These pages contain an amusing and interesting *exposé* of the state of the American navy, written in a bold and vigorous style. "*The Constellation*," United States frigate, made a voyage during the last three years to England, where she remained some time, whence she went on a cruise to the Mediterranean and the Levant, visiting all the celebrated ports, of which we are furnished with a description, interspersed with several naval anecdotes. The American service seems to have acquired the follies of our own. The practice of duelling among some of the Mids is carried on after a most abominable fashion:—

"The midshipmen are fond of distinguishing themselves on the field of honour. Many duels were fought by them while the *Constellation* was up the Straits.—They were generally without any disastrous consequences; but, when we were at Smyrna, one of the most desperate and shocking affairs of this kind took place, of which I have ever heard. The parties fought with ship's pistols, at the distance of only five paces from each other, under the engagement that, if the first fire missed, they should advance to a second, and place their pistols breast to breast. The pistol of only one of the combatants went off, and its ball passed through the thigh of the other, mangling the flesh and shattering the bone in a most dreadful manner. Five months afterwards, when we left the Mediterranean, the poor sufferer was still on his back, and if he ever recovers, will be a cripple for life."

We turn to a more agreeable picture—a scene of festive hospitality:—

"On the night of the 30th of June, the quarter-deck of our ship exhibited such a scene as I had never before witnessed on board. She might then have been appropriately styled the 'brilliant *Constellation*,' for

'Belgium's capital had gathered there
Her beauty and her chivalry.'

A grand ball was given by the captain and ward-room officers, and more than five hundred persons, the flower of Marseilles, were present on the occasion. The quarter-deck was fitted up as a hall. A splendid canopy was formed of the colours of all nations, tastefully arranged, and hung with large and beautiful festoons of natural flowers. The capstern and mizen mast were also covered with ensigns, so as to destroy their otherwise heavy appearance; the carronades were run out, and seats formed on both sides of the ship; the deck was painted with various fanciful figures; the illuminations were brilliant; every thing, in short, was made to wear an air of lightness and elegance, which I would not have believed it possible to impart to a man-of-war. Every part of the ship was in excellent order. She had received a double scouring in the morning, and the bright work had all been polished to such a degree that its reflection was like that of a mirror.

"About two hundred ladies were present, all splendidly dressed, and many of them very beautiful. I am not about to give a particular description of the entertainment. Suffice it to say, that it was one of the most brillant of the kind ever given to the good people of Marseilles, and all who were present spoke of it in rapture. Supper was served on the gun-deck about one o'clock in morning. There were three tables. At two o'clock, the company began to disperse, but it was broad day-light before they had all left the ship.

"In taking the company ashore, a gentleman on leaving the boat offered the midshipman who went in it as officer, a dollar for his trouble. Glancing a stern look upon him, he said, 'Sir, are you aware that I am an American officer?' He made some apology by saying that he thought such things customary; and concluded by asking if he might give it to the boat's crew? 'Ho, Sir,' replied the young officer promptly and sternly, 'our sailors are paid by Government for their services.'"

In a book published in 1641, entitled, "the use, privileges, proceedings, and punishments of the Commons House of Parliament in England," it is said in chap. 5, p. 8, "If any speak too long, and speak *within the matter*, he may not be cut off; but if he be long and *out of the matter*, then the Speaker may gently admonish of the shortness of the time, or the business of the House, and pray him to make as short as he may."—*Hatsell's Precedents of Parliament*.

Quin told Lady Berkeley, who was a beautiful woman, that she looked blooming as the spring; but, recollecting that the season was not very promising, he added—"I wish the spring would look like your ladyship."

A notorious bag fox, generally to be found on Windsor Hill, left cover a few nights since, and was seen prowling about the town in search of prey; at last he took to the Ship Inn, where he met with some most unwelcome acquaintance; for there were a pack of the King's own hounds regaling themselves after their day's work. On the appearance of Reynard, it was natural to suppose that they would have flown at him and demolished him; but, no—they allowed him to come amongst them, but his breath and company were so offensive, that those noble animals actually declined remaining with him, and voluntarily left him in possession of their own kennel.—*Berkshire Chronicle*.

A British officer, writing to a friend, thus speaks of the island of Ceylon:—"I am dying with impatience to return to the only country I am fully persuaded is worth living in. The heat of the climate is insufferable: it positively annihilates a man. It is true we have a magnificent country, richly wooded and watered; enamelled with a thousand flowers, abounding in all the necessaries of life—a brilliant sun, a sweet moon (as a lady said to me the other night); but then we have elephants, tigers, serpents, scorpions, alligators, leeches, tarantulas—and the heat! my dear—nothing out of the infernal regions can equal it; and yet there are people here, and elsewhere, who talk in raptures of Ceylon, and who would not return to London on any account. The only wish I have here is to be iced, and to have every tooth in my head loosened by a sow-wester. Sometimes, by the by, I have a longing for a mouthful of London fog, and to be up to my neck in the Thames. I would give sun, moon, the seven stars, and the southern crop to boot, for a beef steak and oyster sauce in —— place. After all, what the devil is there in a tropical climate so very attractive? Brilliant nights! I have not slept for hours together since I have been in Ceylon, from the heat and musquitoes."—*Sherborne Journal*.

The following is in the Valparaiso newspaper *Mercurio* of the 6th of August last:—By the brig *Jansen* we are informed that the British brig *Tiber* anchored at Point Arenas, near Valparaiso, blew up, and Captain Gibson, the mate, and part of the crew, in all 12 persons, perished in the explosion, caused by 30 barrels of powder; only five seamen were saved; they were occupied on the foremast, and were precipitated by the shock into the water, together with part of the deck. No one knows what gave rise to this melancholy accident.

LETTER FROM THE DUCHESS OF BERRI TO THE DUCHESS OF ANGOULEME.

"The report of my misfortunes will probably have reached you before my letter. The loyalty and devotion of our faithful Vendeans and Bretons were unable to save me. A man, a stranger, who owed to me more than life, has sold my liberty. A conscience without reproach, and my submission to the decrees of Providence, will give me the strength necessary to support my reverses. I shall think of you, my sister—of the barbarous treatment you have endured—of the horrible sufferings to which you were subjected in your tender years. I shall think of you, and your example will teach me to suffer with patience. The blood of Maria Theresa flows also in my veins. I shall not disgrace so noble an origin.

"As for you, my son, take care that you do not make France responsible for our misfortunes. If she were allowed freely to express her wishes, we should not be, you in exile, and your mother in chains. Prepare yourself for the great destinies which are reserved for you, neglect no opportunity of obtaining knowledge; to govern men, it is not enough to possess the advantages of birth. You must, above all, surpass them in information, in wisdom, goodness, and courage. Redouble your efforts, and work without ceasing, to make yourself worthy of your lineage in France.

"I conclude with you, my Louise; your tender heart will be torn at the recital of the sufferings of your mother. How happy I feel in my misfortune, when I think that your excellent aunt supplies my place, and that the cares of her tenderness soften your griefs! You are French; one day thou wilt be a mother; you will then understand all that I should have done for my son and for France."

The coffin in which the remains of the late Admiral Sir Thomas Foley were deposited, at Portsmouth, was constructed of British oak, having a single row of rosettes, made from a part of a transom knee of his Majesty's ship *Elephant*, which was commanded by (then) Capt. Thomas Foley, when it bore the flag of Lord Nelson, in the attack on Copenhagen, in 1801. The number of rosettes on each side of the coffin were made to correspond with the number of guns borne by the *Elephant*, viz. 28. The slab which bore the brass plate with the inscription was also of British oak from the same ship.

THE GENTLEMEN BEGGARS.—The *Gentlemen Beggars*, who so kindly undertook the unpleasant task of soliciting alms to defray a bet by which the *poor Irish* were to receive £13,500, besides the sums collected, as noticed in our paper of Saturday, have placed themselves in rather an awkward predicament, and have been unexpectedly cut short in their philanthropic career by the official intermeddling of our active chief magistrate. It is a melancholy but well authenticated fact that these benevolent characters now occupy apartments in our county jail. On Saturday evening whilst these *gentlemen* were vigorously pursuing their vocation, and just after they had succeeded in obtaining £2 10s. from three individuals at one of the first and most spirited establishments in the town, the mayor sent to request an interview with them in the Tholsel; they attended and told his worship the story of the bet, &c. but declined giving their own names or the names of the *colonels* for whom they were acting, as they were *sworn* to secrecy. The mayor then proposed that they should lodge the money they had collected with him for safe keeping; but this they likewise objected to as they were *sworn* not to part with the cash. They gave up their subscription book, the perusal of which excited no small merriment. Notwithstanding their oath of secrecy the gentlemen were at length induced to give their names and some account of themselves. The wooden-legged *gentleman* gave his name James Patterson—that he was a man of property—was last in the 89th regiment; did not retire in that regiment; enlisted in the 42d; did not remain with the regiment four days; was never attested; was in America, but not with any regiment; it was not in *foreign* America, but a place so called in Scotland. His residence is at Kilrea in the county of Derry, is married and has a family there; thinks it is about six months since he saw his wife; he would refer to the Rev. Mr. Dixon, of the county of Antrim. Got acquainted with his comrade about five years ago; he went by the name of Alexander M'Donald; they were in business together; the business they commenced with was lifting money; they had been in Edinburgh, London, and Plymouth; his companion passed as a medical man, and he (Patterson) as a compounder of medicine: they practised in many towns in England; went by the name of Richardson, his mother's name. They came from Plymouth to Dublin, where they stopped two nights. They left Dublin on Monday and stopped in Swords that night; they were in Rush and Skerries, and slept in Balbriggan on Wednesday night; they came to Drogheda on Thursday. Alexander M'Donald appeared greatly affected by his situation; he said he belonged to a respectable family, but declined giving any account of himself; upon his person was found a case of surgical instruments; also some duplicates which he attempted to swallow, but was prevented by Mr. M'Cartney. On Patterson was found a silver watch, gold chain and seals, and £8 10s. in money. They have been committed for further examination. At Balbriggan the *gentlemen* were entertained at dinner by a hospitable lady; they afterwards (as the wooden-legged hero expressed it) *tea'd* with a magistrate there. —*Drogheda Journal*.

We learn, with much regret that the system of Terry Alt notices and combinations, amongst the labouring classes, is going on to such an alarming extent, in many parts of the country, that it has already led to the suspension of several valuable intended improvements on the river Shannon, and the canals in conjunction with it. In some parts of this line of navigation, the threatening and beating of workmen and boatmen, has become so prevalent, that we hear the Steam Company (who have already done so much in improving and extending the navigation, and in increasing the facilities of intercourse), have abandoned for the present, some extensive works they had in contemplation; amongst other valuable improvements that were immediately to be undertaken was, the canal to Birr from the Shannon, which would have given employment to thousands of the labouring class.—*Limerick Herald*.

We perceive, from the Paris correspondence of the *Morning Herald*, that a young man, named Bergeron, aged 21 years, a native of Chatny, a small town of Picardy, of respectable family, although ruined in commerce, has been arrested at Chalons-sur-Marne, on suspicion of being the individual who shot at the King of the French. The most circumstantial information relative to the attempt yet obtained was from the brother of one of the members of the Society of the Rights of Man, who was induced to reveal what he knew of their proceedings by his mistress, a woman of ill fame, on whom the police had lavished large sums of money. The inquiries instituted by the Chamber of Accusation have satisfied the judges that the anecdote of Mademoiselle Boury, which succeeded so well at the moment, was a mere fable, invented by that woman, who was on the bridge at the time the King was passing, but not on the spot whence the shot was really fired. This *demoiselle*, who had come to Paris to solicit from the King or his Ministers a sum of money to enable her to marry her lover, a M. Masse, immediately determined to turn the event to account, and pass herself as the preserver of his Majesty's life, by pretending to have warded off the blow. Bergeron, on being examined, denied having fired the shot; but replied with much firmness, on being questioned as to his political sentiments, that "though conscious of his danger, he was not a man to disguise his political opinions; that his friends and he considered Louis Philip to be a traitor to the Revolution of July, and as such deserved to suffer death; that independently (like all Kings) he was an obstacle to the liberty and happiness of the people." Persons who saw the man fire, and fired the shot cannot declare positively that Bergeron is the individual. The latter does not deny having been present on the spot and at the time

EIGHTEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTY-FIVE.

(From the *Evening Packet*).

We have just received a file of Newspapers for the year 1835, from various parts of the world. The following extracts may be useful as well as amusing:—

CONSTANTINOPLE.—Prince Pozzo de Borgho had an interview this morning with the Reis Effendi, at which he delivered the Ultimatum of the Emperor, his master, peremptorily demanding the dismissal of the British Embassy, and the rigid exclusion of vessels belonging to that country from all the ports and markets over which the crescent glitters.

His Majesty King Otho has intimated to the Court of St. James's, that the cession of the Ionian Islands to their legitimate Sovereign would be graciously received. We understand his application is supported with energy and decision by the Minister of the United States; and that Admiral de Rigny has taken the command of the squadron now fitting out at Brest, for the purpose of seeing this equitable proposal effected in the most amicable manner possible.

BRUSSELS.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Orange entertained the Grand Duke Michael, with most of the foreign Ambassadors, and the Belgian Nobility, at a sumptuous entertainment in his Palace at Lacken. Marshal Chasse, covered with orders, looked remarkably well, and received marked attention from the Russian Prince.

PARIS.—The ex-Queen of Belgium had the honour of dining with their Majesties on Sunday. She occupies apartments in the Palace of St. Cloud, and passes her time in rigid seclusion during the absence of her Royal consort. That august child of fortune has been for some time superintending the agricultural and horticultural concerns of his estate at Claremont, in the improvement and productiveness of which he takes a lively interest.

Countess Flahaut has been given to understand that if she again appears at Court in an English dress, the Queen will turn her back on her.

The Deputies from the Irish Convention were introduced by Mons. O'Dillon Barrot at the Levee on Sunday, and attracted considerable notice. One of the gentlemen, Mr. O'Connor, is a nephew to General Arthur O'Connor, whom an early resistance of British domination has made immortal in the annals of his country.

LONDON.—Never since the days of *The Tudors* has the loaf been so cheap, or the number of starving mechanics in our streets so appalling. This apparent contradiction is easily accounted for. The farmers and country gentlemen have been completely ruined by the free importation of foreign grain; and as all the Continental ports are still closed, and likely so to continue, against the introduction of English goods, the loom is idle and the unfortunate artisans without employment. *They would have it so!* In the country riots are frequent, and especially about Manchester and other manufacturing towns, where the people go out in organised bands to plunder in the noonday, and seldom meet with opposition. In what all this must end, we shudder to think.

The Earl of Munster is spoken of as likely to succeed Lord Hill at the Horse Guards. His *Memoirs of the Peninsular War* have long stamped his reputation for skill and talent, and, in fact, marked him out for the first military post in the empire.

It is seriously rumoured in the West End, that Lord Stanley, who is better known in the sister kingdom by the name of "Arms-bill Stanley," has been pressed by the highest personage in England to accept the Lieutenancy of Ireland. This will be great news for the O'Connell's.

It is not true that Cobbett has refused a clerkship in the Treasury. The fact of his *not having the berth* ought to be considered a sufficient proof that it never was offered to him.

IRELAND.—The Duke of Sutherland has subscribed £1,000 to the fund for the relief of the distressed Irish landlords, many of whom are living upon potatoes and salt. The elections are proceeding in the most satisfactory manner. The ballot is working wonders: two hundred of Lord Fitzwilliam's tenants voted in his teeth on Monday last; but, unfortunately, as no other person polled in the same barony, the object of secrecy was defeated.

A curious occurrence took place on the last day of polling at Galway; when only twelve voters came forward—nine of whom voted for Mr. Martin, and the rest for Mr. Bodkin. The numbers having been at the close of the preceding day within five of each other, these nine voters decided the fate of the contest on the unpopular side, which so irritated the moboeracy that in their eagerness not to suffer the real offenders to escape, they took the whole twelve (*every one of* whom by the way, swore by the Cross of St. Patrick that he had ballotted for Mr. Bodkin), and gave them a most unmerciful drubbing.

Marcus Costello is returned by a splendid majority for Clonmel. Dominick, the placeman, had to escape by night from the fury of his former admirers in the disguise of a gentleman.

The pledges, as explained in the letter of Mr. O'Connell to his new constituents at Belfast are six, viz.:—

1. To make the Peerage elective by the House of Commons.
2. To vote for a committee to investigate the claims of Saxons to hold property in Ireland.
3. To vote for the total extinction of the commutation agreed upon in 1833, for securing a decent maintenance for the Protestant Clergy.
4. To vote for the abolition of the present police system, and the arming of the Irish Volunteers as a national guard.
5. To give the Jury a power of mitigating the sentence of the Judge in all criminal cases.
6. To vote for Repeal, Repeal, Repeal!

Mr. Lalor Sheil had a kettle tied to his tail, and in that condition was hunted through the fair of Thurles, during his canvass last Saturday.

The election of O'Gorman Mahon for Ennis is one of the proudest events we have ever had to record. To the exertions of the Liberator, who has long known him as a consistent and dauntless patriot, is this triumph of honesty and independence to be mainly attributed. Nothing can exceed the contempt with which that furious and disappointed bedlamite, Steele, is every where regarded.—*Pilot*.

RENT SLAUGHTER.—The Duke of Devonshire's agent, with a strong force of lancers, and two companies of the rifle brigade, marched into the neighbourhood of Lismore last week, to levy rent for an absentee, who has taken hundreds of thousands of pounds from the oppressed people of Ireland, without giving ing any, the slightest, value in return. They proceeded to a village called *Kilna-murthera*, near the mountains, where the people, apprised of their intention, had, with "that love of justice which is as lasting as their hatred of shelling out," taken care to lock up and otherwise conceal the most valuable portion of their stock. The party captured an old horse and two dry cows, the only sustenance of a poor widow woman, whose husband died many years ago, leaving her a family of eight living children, and a ninth of which she expects daily to be confined. The indignation of 3 virtuous people at this cruel spoliation was excited, and they expressed it in language at once firm but legal, refusing as they had an undoubted right, to stand out of a gap through which the cattle were to pass. Upon this, Mr. ——, a Magistrate, read the Riot Act, and immediately ordered the troops to fire. Two unhappy men were shot dead, and several wounded. The unremiting crowd fled in all directions. The Coroner was on the spot in a few hours, and impanelled a jury, on which we understand there were no less than three landlords and an agent. Verdict accordingly.

General M'Donnell, commanding at Armagh, whilst on a shooting excursion last week, was slightly wounded.

The immense property of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Greswolde, 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, reverts to his uncle, who resides near Leamington.

Mr. Trail has been re-elected by a majority of eleven votes, for Orkney and Zetland.—*London Patriot*.

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATIONS IN ENGLAND.

The spread of Conservative Associations is proceeding with a rapidity which is truly encouraging. Had these societies been set on foot before the last election we should have had a very different set of members returned to the present Parliament. We alluded last week to the association formed in Bath; others are springing up in Warwick and Warwickshire, in Gloucester and Gloucestershire. In Suffolk, Essex, Hampshire, Yorkshire, Cumberland, &c., &c., their advantages have long been known. In Worcester and Worcestershire there is a movement; and we have little doubt that in a very few months scarcely a large city or county in the kingdom will be without one. In our own city the promoters of the numerous and extensive societies formed amongst us, by means of which Radicalism lately received so signal a defeat, are weekly adding to their numbers, and gaining converts to their principles.—*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal.*

The "County of Durham Conservative Association" has been formed, and many gentlemen of weight and influence in the county are already enrolled on the list of its members.—*Durham Advertiser.*

Measures are in train for the speedy establishment of the "County Conservative Club." In the mean time, our Conservative friends will rejoice to learn that the good work has commenced briskly in our town of Bury St. Edmund's. Already upwards of one hundred and twenty names are enrolled; and we are happy to find that the club will not lack patrons among the higher order of inhabitants. Late events have taught our Conservative gentry a lesson.—*Suffolk Herald.*

THE TRADE OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

We should very much doubt whether the commerce of London, though it must always be very great, has materially advanced lately, and whether it is likely to advance much in future. The manufactures which were formerly carried on in the metropolis, especially the silk trade, have either been declining or stationary for some time; whilst the population of London and its vicinity, although increasing, is not increasing with any thing like the rapidity of that of the great northern counties, to and from which Liverpool is the inlet and the outlet. In a few years, also, London will lose its monopoly of the China trade, and this port will come in for a considerable share of what the capital is deprived of. To the prosperity of Liverpool there seems to be no limit. The increase of the cotton trade of Lancashire, the silk trade of Cheshire, the woollen trade of Yorkshire, of the iron and pottery trades of Staffordshire, as well as the vast increase which is every year taking place in the population of those crowded districts, will in a few years make this port the Tyre or Carthage of modern Europe. One thing only is wanting, namely, the destruction of the prohibitive system, in this and in other countries, to render Liverpool the artery through which will flow the wealth and commerce of the whole world. The abolition of the East India monopoly will, in a very short time, open to us the commerce of the eastern world; the Repeal of the American Tariff will greatly extend our commerce with the western; and it is an agreeable reflection, now that the prohibitive system is falling in pieces, that not a single prohibitory or restrictive law can be repealed in any part of the globe without adding, directly or indirectly, to the wealth and prosperity of Liverpool.—*Liverpool Times.*

We find by accounts from Boston that a very numerous meeting of the citizens of that place was held on the 17th ult., at which a series of resolutions supporting the conduct of the President were entered into.

An anti-slavery association is formed in Londonderry.

Le Phare (of Antwerp) says, "We are informed that an American ship, bound to Antwerp, is now detained at Flushing by the Dutch. The Captain has repeatedly demanded to be allowed to proceed to Antwerp; but it seems he has been told that could not yet be, but he might go to Ostend or any other port. He has refused, and is said to have protested against the illegality of the measure."—*Brussels Papers, Jan.* 21.

Night and Day Telegraphs in France.—A project has been laid before the Government by a company (Messrs. Ferrier and Co.) for improving telegraphic communications to such an extent that they will be able to transmit intelligence an immense distance at any moment of the night or day. This plan is especially calculated for the conveyance of commercial intelligence. A million of francs would be sufficient, according to the company's calculation, to establish a full complement of telegraphs between Paris and the following places:—Havre, Calis, Lille, Maubeuge, Marseilles, Toulouse, Bourdeaux, and Nantes. The yearly expense they calculate at 900,000 francs, but the produce per annum would be 2,803,203 francs.

Moral Effects of the Stage.—It is remarkable how various and generously disposed every one is at a play. We uniformly applaud what is right, and condemn what is wrong, when it costs nothing but the sentiment.—*Hazlitt.*

Newly invented Sheathing for Ships.—A Metallic Alloy has lately been invented by the Baron Wetterstedt, for the sheathing of ships, under the name of Patent Marine Metal which promises to supersede copper, and to render unnecessary the protecting zinc of Sir Humphrey Davy. It preserves its brightness and cleanness unimpaired in the longest voyages. There are fourteen vessels of the port of Liverpool already sheathed with it, and its use is rapidly extending; being almost as cheap as wood for the purpose, and equally applicable to iron fastened vessels as to copper fastened. The difference of expense between a ship's sheathing (say 400 sheets) of copper, and of the Patent Marine Metal, amounts to £95 in favour of the new invention. From the result of chemical examination, it is evident that it is an alloy in which lead bears a considerable proportion. Sea water, or dilute acids, appear to have scarcely any effect on it.

Emigrant Society.—A Society was formed last week in Limerick, called "The Emigrant's Friend Society." The objects of this Society are to disseminate, throughout that district of Ireland, correct information upon the actual state of the colonies, for the benefit of such persons as are desirous to emigrate, by the sale of cheap works upon emigration. To collect by correspondence with the colonies, the colonial office, and the great colonial companies, the most recent intelligence as to their condition and resources, and publish, in a cheap form, the result of such correspondence. To procure for emigrants from the port of Limerick the advantage of whatever assistance the Government may, from time to time, be disposed to afford; and, in general, to use every means to obviate the misery and disappointment which are frequently experienced by persons emigrating in total ignorance of the countries to which they may direct their enterprise.

The collector of the port of Liverpool, Mr. Arnaud, who held that important office for twenty years, is now about to be placed on the retired list, on a pension, which is likely to be considerable, from the magnitude of the income which he had whilst in office; his salary was £2,500 ℔ annum, and his commission on light duties was nearly equivalent to that sum. He was considered the most efficient and attentive officer in the revenue department.

Captain Dickinson disputes the claim of £15,000, salvage money on the *Thetis* frigate with the Board of Admiralty.

Lines by Cobbett, on his becoming one of the *Representatives of Oldham*:—

"How often I've said, and as oft been mistaken,
How a member I'd be, like Burdett and bold Cam;
So to prove I was right; and at last save my bacon,
I've nicely come in for a slice of Old-ham.

SOUTH DURHAM ELECTION.

(Abridged from the *Durham Chronicle.*)

A public breakfast was given by Mr. Pease to the members of his different committees, in the long room of the Sun Inn, Darlington, on Tuesday last, which was attended by about 300 of the most substantial yeomen and respectable individuals connected with the trade and commerce of the district, who all appeared to be animated by the best possible spirit in the cause of independence.

Mr. Pease, in addressing the company, said he thought it right to say something on his own prospects. As the question connected with him had assumed some political notoriety, he was anxious to state to them the situation in which he apprehended he was placed, under the peculiar circumstances of his case. Having declined, on pure and constitutional grounds, to be sworn on any occasion whatsoever, he should present himself to the Lord High Steward, as the first officer in the King's authority, and there tender, not his oath, but the pledge that the act of parliament required, that he would be faithful to his King and country (loud cheers). In the words of the pledge so required by that act of parliament, he would, without any equivocation or mental reservation whatever, solemnly and sincerely declare that he would perform all the duties required of him as a representative of the people, and as a British subject—(loud cheers). His hearers were aware of the manner in which the question had been noticed in the public prints—that already the lawyers had been at work upon it (a laugh). There appeared to be great confidence on both sides. Those who took the view adverse to his own were confident on their part; and on the other hand, he felt confident also (laughter and cheers). But he had something more than an act of parliament to rely upon. He rested his confidence upon the electors of South Durham—on the present enlightened state of public feeling—and still more strongly on the voices and feelings of those who had been sent to the reformed House of Commons, since, having been sent there by the people, they must be guided by the wishes, and must pronounce the will of the people (loud cheers). He should, he repeated, present himself to the Lord High Steward, or to his commissioner; and if that functionary should say he could not go into the house to plead his own cause, he knew there would be plenty to take it up (cheers). If the High Steward, having the instruction of ministers, or relying upon his own construction of the law, should consider his affirmation sufficient, he should then advance to the table of the house. If his affirmation should there be objected to, and ministers, in the exercise of a wise discretion, should throw the matter on the consideration of the house, he should have an opportunity of being heard for himself; and his broadest, strongest, and firmest ground of defence would be, that 2273 honest, intelligent, unbiassed, and incorruptible electors had sent him there (loud cheers). In the event of the house deciding that he was unfit to represent them, and to take part in its proceedings and deliberations, because he refused to bind his conscience in the manner it required, he should then come back to his constituents; and he trusted he would never suffer in their hands (immense cheering, and cries of "We'll return you again and again!") That, however, was a result which he did not anticipate; for he could not believe that, in the present enlightened state of public feeling in this country, it was possible that the first act of the reformed parliament should be one of intolerance (loud cheers). After some observations on church reform, and other questions which might be expected to come before parliament, he returned again to the subject. A paragraph had appeared in the public journals, stating that he had written to Lord Brougham on the subject of taking his seat; but the statement that he, or any of his friends, had done so, was utterly void of foundation (cheers, and laughter). He would never for a moment do Government the injustice of supposing that it was prepared to fly in the face of his constituency and the country, or to recommend that the first act of the reformed parliament should be, as he had before remarked, an act of intolerance (cheers). He believed, however, the fact of his return had been mentioned to Lord Brougham by a member of the Society of Friends, who had asked his lordship, what they would do with him—to whom his lordship replied, "Oh, I know all about it; let him come, he's a right one" (loud cheers, and laughter). Whether he meant by "a right one," that he would bear all the jeers, and buffets, and scoffs, and ridicule, which the late Speaker of the House of Commons had said, in passing through the town of Darlington, he must be prepared to expect; or if he were sent back, that he would bear his rejection with patience and resignation, he knew not, but of this at least he could assure his constituents, that he hoped he should never be found to abandon his duty to them (loud cheers). It was, however, somewhat curious, that he had only yesterday received an invitation from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, under his lordship's own hand, requesting him to be there on the 29th (cheers). That might be only a compliment, but he thought it threw some light on the case; for it would be something new, to say the least of it, to invite a man, who had been returned by some thousands of his countrymen to the House of Commons, and then, when he reached it, to tell him he had no business there (loud cheers).

Renewal of the East India Company's Charter.—We understand that Mr. Paton has a letter from an East India friend in London, which mentions that reports are at present in circulation there, that Government intends to defer the discussion of the Charter, and to give the Company a renewal for three years in the mean time.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Singular Fact.—It is not generally known that Mr. Courtenay owes his right to the succession to the Earldom of Devon to the peculiar working of the title. Sir Harris Nicolas happened, whilst making inquiries into this peerage case, to discover that in the patent of 1553, the words "*heirs male for ever*" were substituted for "*heirs male of his body,*" the customary manner of wording titles. Thus it reverts to the collateral heirs, and to this perhaps may be eventually owing the preservation not only of one of the most illustrious titles in the kingdom, but also the preservation entire of one of the finest domains in England, which pride of ancestry will, no doubt, now cause to be continued to the Earldom of Devon.—*Western Times.*

Mr. Commissioner Lloyd has remanded Thomas Duigan, a young medical student, to prison for two years. His discharge, under the Insolvent Debtors' Act, was opposed by Miss Maria Manning, a young female whom he seduced and robbed of her last shilling under promise of marriage.

Northern Expedition.—The expeditions which have of late years been so numerous to the northern seas, for the purpose of establishing the fact of a northern west passage by sea, were suggested partly by the circumstance that a whale was once caught in the sea of Tartary, with a Dutch harpoon sticking in its back. The weapon proved, on inquiry, to have been plunged into the animal in the Spitzbergen sea, so that there must have been a communication from one sea to the other by which the whale passed.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

(From the *Kilkenny Moderator* of Saturday.)

Attempt at Murder.—About the hour of three o'clock on Wednesday last, as Denis Ryan, a man who has been for some time back acting as overseer on the Mail Coach road between Ballyhale and Lukeswell, was passing along the road towards some of the workmen, he was met at a place called Castlegannon, about two miles from Lukeswell, by two fellows, one of whom fired a blunderbuss at Ryan, which fortunately missed him, the contents having struck the ground close to his feet. Ryan then endeavoured to escape but was pursued by the two blood-thirsty villains who soon overtook him, and by repeated blows knocked him down, and afterwards inflicted several severe wounds on his face and head, swearing "they would kill him or any other person who dared to work on that road." The inhuman wretches then deliberately walked away through the fields, having been seen by a number of persons who were employed contiguous to the scene of outrage, but not one of whom attempted to interfere. The blunderbuss was broken with the force of the blows dealt to the unfortunate Ryan, who is still alive and likely to recover.—Mr. Wilder, C. C. visited him uyon hearing of the occurrence, but was unable to procure any information from him or any person in the neighbourhood, respecting the perpetrators of this ferocious act.—[Ryan was in the employment of Mr. Fleming, of this city, road contractor, as overseer of the workmen employed on that road, when the murderous attack related above was made on him. He is now in the Leper Hospital, and some hopes are entertained of his recovery. The only cause assigned by the "Gentlemen Regulators" of Kilkenny, for this ferocious outrage on poor Ryan, is, that he was a stranger and consequently had no right to intrude himself in that county to exercise his industry for the support of his family.—Ed. Waterford Mail.]

The residence of the Rev. Archdeacon Irwin, Kilfane Glebe, near Thomastown, was attacked by an armed party of Whitefeet on the night of the 22d instant. They broke a door, fired a shot, and demanded admittance. On being informed that they would not be permitted to enter the house, they asked for money, and obtained, £5. They then threatened to pay the family another visit and departed.

The subjoined is a literal copy of a notice which was served on the night of Tuesday last, at the cottage of the late Terence Brenan, on the lands of Boolivanon, belonging to George Cronyn, Esq., of Hebron:—

"To Mr. Stephan Write
Notice Mr. S. - . Right I caution you to give Mr. Finn the land that James Brenan swore in or if not think of the death of pots and James Brenan I caution you to swear back again that land never belonged to that farm strive to save your sowl and also your life and the work that you have don (meaning planting) on that land never should be, only to let the poor people earn something. If not mark what will follow. The death of pots
Noble Captain Rock."

On Tuesday night an armed party of Whitefeet entered the house of a man named Brenan, the keeper of the Ballyrafter turnpike gate, in the parish of Dunmore, and within about a mile of this City, and beat him, his brother, and other members of his family, in the most shocking manner, and destroyed several articles of furniture. They also broke open a large box in search of fire-arms and money. Mr. White, C.C., and a party of Police who were out patrolling, arrived at Brenan's house about 10 minutes after the Whitefeet left it. It is supposed Brenan knows the names of the fellows who attacked him, but he refuses to give any information on the subject.

A soldier of the 81st regiment on his way from Johnstown to Castlecomer, on Tuesday, lost 20 rounds of ammunition. While taking refreshment in a public house on the road he gave his pouch in charge to the publican, who, he supposes, must have taken out the cartridges.

A notice was posted on the night of the 21st instant, on a house in Stoneyford, of which the following is a copy:—

"There will be a Hurling match between the boys of Stoneyford and the boys of Inistioge on Sunday next."

A large party of Whitefeet, amounting to about 90 persons, assembled on Monday last at Kiljames, near Thomastown, and posted up two notices, ordering no person on pain of death, to work for "Murphy or any of his family." They fired a number of shots in the neighbourhood. The Murphy here alluded to is the unfortunate man who was lately fired at by two assassins and badly wounded in the thigh and leg. The particulars of this savage attack appeared in a former number of our paper.

On the night of Monday the mill of Mr. Nicholas Gaffney, at Glenmore, in the barony of Ida, was maliciously set fire to by some incendiaries; but owing to the prompt exertions of the police party stationed there the flames were extinguished before much damage had been sustained.

A threatening notice was served by four armed men on the same night, on John and Andrew Gallovan, of Rappo, ordering them, on pain of death, to give up Donelly's pound.

About the middle of the day on Monday last, and while a party of Police were within a few hundred yards of them, four or five fellows went to Richard Gregg, of Esker, a workman or steward belonging to George Bryan, jun., Esq., and swore him to take a man whom they named into employment. These daring ruffians must have been aware that the police (who were searching in the neighbourhood for stolen timber) were close to them at the time, being only hidden from their view by the brow of a small hill.

On Saturday night a party of Whitefeet forcibly entered the dwelling-house of a farmer named John Creegan, residing at Hugginstown, near Ballyhale.—They put Creegan on his knees, and presenting a gun at him demanded a horse-pistol which they said was in the house; he assured them he had no fire-arms of any description, upon which they permitted him to rise from his knees, telling him they would call again, and that if they found any arms in his possession they would certainly shoot him for "telling a lie." They then departed, after firing a shot in the house, and several along the road. They afterwards proceeded to the house of John Brennan, in the above neighbourhood, which they searched for arms, but did not obtain any.

On the night of Wednesday, the 17th instant, three men, armed with pistols, entered the house of Mr. J. Cormick, at Coolagh, and took therefrom a gun.

A well-armed party of Whitefeet attacked the dwelling-house of James Loughlin, at Shamboe, near Rosbercon, on the night of the 19th. On obtaining admittance they swore him to pay a sum of £70, which they alleged was due by Loughlin's father previous to his death; one half of this sum they ordered him to pay by the following Wednesday, and the remainder within twelve months. They then demanded £1 to defray "the heavy expences which they were at, in travelling through the country regulating different matters," but on receiving 6s they went off.

The younger of the two Brennans who were waylaid and dreadfully beaten near Bonnetstown, when returning from this city on Saturday evening (as stated in our last) is, we regret to hear, dying from the effects of the inhuman treatment he then received at the hands of his merciless assailants. The only cause we have heard assigned for this barbarous act, is, that Brennan had a brother in the police!

GREAT NATIONAL COUNCIL.

As some mistake seems to prevail respecting the meeting of this *great and influential* portion of the Irish Representatives, we think it may be useful to inform the PEOPLE, that their chief object in assembling last week in College Green was to drill the "awkward squad" in some of the necessary forms of making their entree into genteel society. We understand that the Great Drill Serjeant had something to do on the occasion, and that he makes heavy complaints of the intractable disposition of some of his "Johnny-raws."—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

COUNTY WEXFORD.

On Thursday last a meeting of the magistrates of the county Wexford was held at Enniscorthy.

The chair was taken by R. S. Carew, Esq., M.P., the Lord Lieutenant of the County, who stated at considerable length the objects for which the present meeting was convened. He had delayed calling the magistrates together in the expectation that such a proceeding would be unnecessary; but the system of insubordination had lately so much increased that he could not with safety to the tranquillity of the county, postpone any longer taking the sense of the magistrates on the subject. It was in May last that the terrific system commenced, and it was progressing from that time to the present period. The Chairman, in continuation, adverted to the murder of Roche, and particularly censured the conduct of the coroner, Captain Huson, by whose negligence the body of the unfortunate man was disinterred in order to hold an inquest. The Chairman stated that he had received complaints from different magistrates against this gentleman, and he was determined to make a statement of the matter to the Judge at the ensuing Assizes. He had done every thing in his power to preserve the peace of the county. It was through his instrumentality that an armed ship was lately stationed at Ross. Her presence had a very salutary effect. She had, however, recently been removed, but he should apply to have her sent back to her former station. The murder at Ross of a man named Kelly, which took place about three weeks ago, was owing solely to the apprehensions entertained by his murderers that he might give information concerning the confederacy that had lately made its appearance. He had convened them together in order to submit for their approval a measure which he had in contemplation, that of forming a chain of military stations from Newtownbarry along the mountain to Ross. He had, with the concurrence of Lord Courtown, contemplated the propriety of arming the respectable farmers for their mutual protection, but this met with such opposition in Enniscorthy that he despaired of its adoption. He had also contemplated the propriety of calling out the pensioners.

It was here observed that though there were a great many of this body, yet as they lived at inconvenient distances from each other, and as many of them were men of bad character, it would not be a judicious proceeding.

The Chairman said he also intended to concentrate the police, by withdrawing them from some places, and putting them in greater force in others.

It was finally resolved that the allocation of the Police force should be left entirely to Captain Hamilton, in whose judgment and ability the magistrates expressed their entire confidence.

The following stations were then decided upon for the occupation of the military:—Wexford, (head-quarters) Enniscorthy, Templeodigan, New Ross (Infantry and Cavalry), Duncannon fort, Newtownbarry and the Mountain. The military officer in command to hold the Commission of the Peace. A gun brig to be stationed in Ross river.

The Chairman was happy to say that no outrages had occured within the last three weeks.

Sir Wm. Cox or Mr. Goff.—A house was burned in Tullacannon, a few days ago.

The Chairman heard that the Whitefeet were in the habit of crossing the bridge of Ross in great numbers from the county of Kilkenny. On inquiry, he found that they crossed the river in boats. Sir Wm. Cox here read a long string of resolutions, and proposed them for adoption. The first stated generally that the spirit of resistance to the laws which had disgraced other counties, had crept into this county.

Mr. Walker warmly advocated the necessity of confining the term of the resolution to the word Whiteboyism.

A division ensued when the original resolution was carried. The second resolution was for the appointment of a Stipendiary Magistrate. Here a great deal of conversation took place, as to the necessity of such an appointment.

Mr. Goff argued strongly in its favor, stating that he could not get the magistrates to act with him at his Petty Sessions.

On the question however being put to many, "If they would attend with the Military in enforcing the tithes?" They replied *that they would not*, which was subsequently used as an argument in favour of such an appointment, as it would be an obligation on such Magistrates to assist in enforcing their payment. Mr. Talbot jocosely remarked that if a stipendiary Magistrate was only wanting for the recovery of tithes, they should appoint one to each of the eight baronies (laughter). This resolution was strongly opposed, and ultimately negatived, by the liberal Magistrates (who formed the Minority on the first resolution,) assisted by such of the Conservative magistrates as have always been known to act on the conviction being right.

The third resolution was, whether there should be an increase in the Constabulary, and to what amount? It was decided on the question being put to the vote, that there should be an increase of one hundred. There were other Resolutions passed, but of minor consequence.—*Wexford Conservative.*

Pacification of the Country.—Mr. Steele.—It is understood that Mr. O'Connell will send Mr. Steele into Kilkenny, before his going to Louth, to get up arms from the hurlers and other insurgents of that county.—*Pilot.*

The *Gazette* of Friday night contains two proclamations. The first offers a reward of £100 for the apprehension of the murderers of John Flood, who was killed at Baltinglass on the 22d of November; the second offers a reward of £200 for the persons who fired at Major Austin, near Duncannon fort, on the 16th inst.

Thursday a funeral service was performed in the Eglise Catholique Française, rue Faubourg St. Martin, Paris, in honour of Moliere, Rancourt, Talma, Philippe, and all other actors to whom the Roman Church refused ecclesiastical burial. Mass was executed in music, and the Abbe Chatel delivered a sermon on excommunication.

Large Supply of Females for New South Wales.—The Refuge for the Destitute in the Hackney-road, have, it is said, announced that it is their intention to send out a ship to New South Wales, in the ensuing spring, with 500 unmarried women or widows, between the age of 18 and 30 years, as emigrants; it is intended to place them in divers situations, and leave them free and not bound to any employer.

On Sunday last, the anniversary sermon of the opening of the chapel of the Wesleyan Protestant Methodists, in Chadwick's Orchard, was peached by Miss Ann Brady.—*Preston Pilot.*

Skating in London—Regent's-Park.—On Wednesday last, owing to the severity of the frost on the preceding night, the ice on the serpentine lake was admirable. Many of the members of the club were there, among whom Captain Trotter took the lead in all the many rounds of figure movements.

COURT of KING'S BENCH.—London, Jan. 24.

LIBEL ON THE DUCHESS OF RICHMOND—COURT JOURNAL—JUDGMENT.

The Solicitor-General moved that Henry Colburn, late of New Burlington-street, but now of Great Marlborough-street the proprietor; and Thomas Sargeant, Thomas Savill, and William Thomas, the printers and publisher of the *Court Journal*, be brought up to receive the judgment of the Court, for a gross and malicious libel published in that Journal on the 27th of Jan., 1832, and which was in these words:—

"Rumours of a very painful nature, and it is to be feared they are too well founded, are in circulation, relative to an alleged elopement of a lady of high rank and distinguished beauty, the wife of an eminent Cabinet Minister, with a Captain in the army."

The affidavit of Mr. Colburn was read. It stated that he was proprietor of the Paper in which the paragraph appeared, but that the libel was inserted entirely without his knowledge. That on the following day of publication, a paragraph was inserted contradicting the previous one, and expressing unfeigned regret that it had appeared; and that the Editor, under whose superintendence the same had appeared, had been discharged, and another appointed in his place.

The Court sentenced Mr. Colburn to pay a fine of £100 to the King, and to remain in the custody of the Marshal to the Marshalsea till that fine be paid; and the other defendants were ordered to pay a fine of £5 each.

THE JOHN BULL.

Edward Shackell and others, proprietor and publishers of the *John Bull* Newspaper, were also brought before the Court to receive judgment for a libel of a similar description of the above on the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, published in that Paper of the 29th of January, 1832.

The Court, in passing judgment, said, that, as the parties in this case had merely copied the libel, a less fine would be imposed on them.

Mr. Shackell and Mr. Arrowsmith, the proprietors, were then ordered to pay a fine of £50 each to the King; and Edward Shackell, the printer and publisher, a fine of £5.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR THE WEEK.

The female costume of the present day is closely approximating to that of the reign of Louis XIV. Waists appear to be increasing in length, and frequently form a point in front, after the fashion of our grandmothers. The jupe, which is somewhat longer than heretofore, is exceedingly full, and plaited all round. Sometimes a bow of ribbon is placed at the point of the corsage. Many ladies have adopted silk cords and tassels, instead of waist ribbons. Short sleeves are made exceedingly full, and are frequently ornamented with bows of ribbon, and a full trimming of blonde at the bottom. Mantillas are fastened on the shoulders by bows en cocardes.

Ball dresses of gauze or crape are usually trimmed at the top of the hem, with small light bouquets, which have a very pretty effect.

For demi-toilette, canezou pelerines are much worn, especially with robes of velvet or satin. They terminate in a point at the back of the waist, and have two long rounded ends in front, which cross on the bosom, and are fastened like a bow of ribbon. These pelerines do not rise higher than the corsage.

For dinner-dress, nothing is more fashionable than cashmere. They are particularly rich and elegant when ornamented with a broad bordering of palmleaves at the bottom of the jupe, and a narrow bordering of the same description on the body and sleeves.—*Court Journal.*

Complete Change in the Sugar Trade contemplated.—An ingenious plan, to alter the whole system of the sugar trade, has been submitted to Ministers and to the principal houses connected with the colonial trade in London; it has produced a great sensation. It is contemplated that only one process should take place in the West Indies; that after the boiling of the sugar cane, the proceeds in a fluid state should be shipped for England, to be manufactured here. By a patent taken out, the fluid, by one process, is to be manufactured into refined sugars. The process of making Muscovado sugar, and distilling rum, would all be in England. The person who has submitted this plan has taken a patent for the refining, by one process, the fluid into lump sugar, in most of the European countries, and, we believe, in America. The plan will create a complete revolution in the sugar trade. It is entertained by the Ministers, and approved of by the first houses in the West India trade.—*London New Price Current.*

It is understood that Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney will leave Dublin immediately for Kilkenny, to establish his head-quarters in that city, as the surrounding country is the scene of general outrage and insurrection.

Major-General Sir John Buchan arrived in Castlebar, from Athlone, on Tuesday, to attend the meeting of the Magistrates of Mayo, convened by the Marquis of Sligo, on the disturbed state of that county.

Captain Goldie, two Ensigns, and 40 rank and file of the 37th Reserve, marched from the Castle Barrack on Monday for the Cove of Cork, to embark in the *Romney* troop-ship, to join the Service Companies at Jamaica.

We have seen a letter from Bangalore, East Indies, to a gentleman in this city, which states that his Majesty's 13th Light Dragoons and 62d Regiment of Infantry, enjoyed good health to the 13th of September last; the latter had lost only two men by cholera. We regret to say, the same letter informs us of the death of Captain Pendarr, of the 62d Regiment, by a fall from his gig—his death is much regretted by the regiment.

Mr. Bredin, and twelve of the Castlebar revenue police, were attacked by a crowd of the peasantry last week, while making seizure of two illicit stills, near Turlough. Stones were thrown at the police, who fired and shot two of their assailants, and a third died of his wounds a few hours after. The coroner has, from the fury of the country people, been obliged to adjourn the inquest to Castlebar.

Hannah More.—We regret to hear that this excellent and distinguished lady is on her death-bed—as far as human calculations can estimate the result of her present illness—at Clifton. She is, we believe, in her 84th year.

Mr. Bagwell was near receiving a most dreadful injury on Friday last. While a gentleman named Adams, was examining a pistol in Mr. Bagwell's parlour, at Marlfield, near Clonmel, by some awkwardness the pistol went off, grazed Mr. B.'s temple, and broke a splendid mirror, which cost 300 guineas.

The Board of Ordnance have resolved to sell their concerns off in Merrion-square, Dublin, the late barrack office.

The bay of Cunnemara abounds with herrings just now, but there is no salt in that district to cure them, and the fishermen suffer a great loss in consequence.

The Kanturk Prisoners.—The three captive police are Roman Catholics—decent men, of excellent character. Two of them, Holmes and Britt, have wives and families—and the third, Donovan, is unmarried. Colonel Longfield has assisted the wives and children of Holmes and Britt, with a donation of five pounds, which was timely enough administered to save them from distress. Mr. Creedy was bailed before Major Freeman and Wm. Allen, Esq., Colonel Longfield and John Gardiner, Esq. of Mallow, being the sureties.

Some threatening notices were posted on Saturday night, on houses in the neighbourhood of [illegible], county Clare, threatening any person with death that became tenant to any part of the land, from which a former tenant had been dispossessed. The notices stated that if a policeman was in every house in the neighbourhood, they would not prevent the delinquents from being murdered.

STATE OF IRELAND—POOR LAWS.

(From the *Courier*).

Every day the Irish Parliament congregated by Mr. O'Connell assumes a firmer consistency and greater influence. Those who regard with anxiety the lamentable condition of Ireland—and what thinking man does not? view with pain, not unmixed with alarm, this new feature of embarrassment in the settlement of the religious and social grievances of this integral portion of the British empire. For our own parts, howsoever much we may lament its means of working present mischief, we have no fear of its power to produce that separation from England which is the covert object of its assemblage. Frightful as its object is—looking at it as the rallying point round which rebellion is to be legitimised—we consider this mushroom excrescence which has sprung from the hot-bed of Irish discontents, is utterly insignificant compared with the inward mischief which is at work throughout the mass of the population. It would avail little to put down Mr. O'Connell and his band of subordinate associates; reluctant as we are to deprive the exasperators of the popular disturbances of one atom of that merit which attaches to the origination of disorder—we must say, that they have not caused, howsoever much they may have aggravated, the distracted condition of their country. The insurrectionary disposition of Ireland arises from the wretched and destitute state of its inhabitants; if this evil be not remedied, it will be in vain for Ministers to attempt—though with all the power of the Government, with all the authority of the law, and with all the moral influence which an approving public opinion would lend to their endeavours—it would be idle for them to attempt to put an end to the present agitation! The agitators may be quelled; but their absence would but make room for fresh and fiercer demagogues, with not less ambition, nor less reckless in the pursuit of it—so long as the materials for insurrection abound there will be no want of Catilines.

It is, therefore, that all men must feel, that although the supremacy of the law must be maintained, and the outward tranquillity of Ireland preserved—although the whole power of the Government and the law must be exerted to counteract the mischievous machinations of designing and selfish agitators—although this must be done, and promptly too, with an unflinching hand—the main, the paramount, consideration is the means of putting an end to the CAUSE from which results the turbulent discontents of the Irish people—the want of regular employment and certain subsistence from labour. That the system of tithes in Ireland must be reformed is now no longer a question; that other grievances, vexatious in their operation, but of minor importance in their character, will be remedied, must be considered as certain. But when all this shall be done, the greatest evil of all will still remain—the evil of uncertain employment and precarious subsistence. To effect a remedy for this—a remedy that shall be certain in its application, and constant in its operation, there seems to be no other means than a system of Poor Laws.

Debate the matter as we may, to this we must come at last.

The principle of Poor Laws is simple enough; but the details, as applied to Ireland, present many difficulties. Here is the *pons asinorum* of Irish Problems. Great, however, as the difficulties of detail are, they are not insuperable. Like all other difficulties, when viewed in the mass, they affright; but singly, diligence and patience may overcome them.

The principal embarrassment to the application of the English system of poor laws to Ireland is the "Law of Compulsory Maintenance." To the principle itself there can be no objection. Society is bound to maintain all its members who are willing to earn their own subsistence. Practically such is the case in Ireland at this moment; by some means or other the inhabitants of Ireland do procure food; multitudes are supported by private charity; but in the obtainment of this precarious subsistence, the whole of the population is continually exposed to the most lamentable disorganization. But still—the population is, after all, fed; it would seem that the enactment of a law that should equalize the burthen of the poor in their respective parishes or districts, would meet with general consent. At present the charitable and the residents bear the whole of the burthen; the avaricious and the absentees escape from contributing their fair portion to the support of the aged, the infirm, and the destitute of a population from whose labours they derive their revenues. To legalise the operation of the principle, therefore, would be to take from those who possess property no more than is voluntarily given; it would be only spreading the amount of the contributions over a larger number. The sum total would be the same, but the individual items would be less burthensome. There would seem to be no rational objection to such a regulation.

Then as to the question of making the contribution compulsory; it is alleged by some that unless it be compulsory the regulation would be inoperative; and that if a compulsory law there exist in Ireland the strongest objections. It is asserted also, that a compulsory law would tend to deaden, and almost to extinguish the charitable spirit which at present prevails among the affluent in Ireland.

But is there any necessity, in the first instance, for making the support of the poor of Ireland compulsory; if there exists the charitable spirit which it is alleged there is in Ireland, why not take advantage of it, make the contribution of the *District* voluntary, according to the modified plan suggested by Mr. Stanley last year; let the rateable inhabitants of the district meet together, and decide whether they will support their poor or not; but let the votes of the majority be binding, in their assessment of themselves, on the minority; so that the hard-hearted shall not be able to refuse, the avaricious to skulk, nor the absentee to escape from the performance of a moral duty. At any rate, this plan might be tried; and if, as we have before observed, the charitable disposition exists, there seems to be no reason to suppose that its action would be impeded by the establishment of a legal protection against the abuse or its pressure on the voluntary contributors; if the charitable distribution do not exist, in such case, it would seem to be the duty of a provident Legislature to guard against the disorders which must naturally arise from a starving population, by making their support compulsory on those who profit by their labour.

There are other objections brought forward to the establishment of a system of Poor Laws in Ireland; but they are objections of detail, not of principle. The principle once admitted, the difficulties or detail must be met as they arise; and those that cannot be obviated must be endured, it being certain that to one objection no satisfactory answer can ever be found—the objection which all people have to paying money. But admitting that the difficulties of detail may be great, it is after all a choice of difficulties that we have to consider. If Ireland is to continue in its present state no one can doubt that the end will be, that the population of Ireland will enact a system of Poor Laws for themselves; they have already begun the experiment, and the *compulsory* system of support is acted on pretty extensively.

To conclude, it seems that as long as the population of Ireland shall remain in a state of rancorous discontent from the constant irritation of precarious employment and insufficiency of food, so long will there be agitators to take advantage of the insurrectionary spirit, for the selfish purposes of their own advancement—so long also will English capital be prevented from being employed in the improvment of Irish estates and the promotion of Irish industry. Where there is no security of property, there will be no advancement of money. Capital is sensitive and timid, quick to take alarm, and slow to be assured. A double reaction would be produced by the withdrawing of capital and the insecurity of the tenantry, and increases the necessity for withdrawing more. Nothing, in short, can be done in Ireland till its people are placed beyond the reach of agitation, and until there shall be security for the employment of capital. At present Ireland is in a state of political and social barbarism; from the destitution of the people springs the disease; only by a reform in the social condition of the Irish people can it be cured.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30.

PEACE-MAKING.

Mr. Tom Steele is to set out immediately on a pacific mission among the Whitefeet and other rebels, to exhort them to keep as quiet as they can, until Mr. O'Connell comes back to trouble Ireland at the end of the Session, with the Union unrepealed. Such a movement might be supposed to proceed from a sincere desire for the good of the deluded rioters, had it been advised six months ago; but now when the stimulus of O'Connell's incendiary harangues has been withdrawn, Mr. Steele's travels will produce no effect. The object is attained already. The troops which have arrived and the others which are under orders have inspired the people with the most admirable dispositions, which are not in danger of being counteracted in the absence of the agitators. But the restoration of quiet happening simultaneously with Steele's peregrinations will afford grounds for telling a *lie* in the House of Commons, and attributing the result to any cause but the right one.

THE CHRONICLE.

The wrath of the Chronicle has been pointed against us for presuming to notice the discussion upon Mr. Barron's *munificent* habits, at Carrick, but its dignity has happily preserved our paper from annihilation. It *despises* us, and will therefore suffer us to live. We are infinitely obliged. But why does the *Chronicle* despise us? What have we done to attract its contempt? That is a private matter, not to be divulged, but if any person will call upon the Editor he shall know all about it. Now dignity is a fine thing, but justice and truth are better; and if *we* wished to assail the character of a brother-journalist we would make the attack in public and on public grounds—not whisper it away in a secret chamber. For example—we despise the *Chronicle*, in common with all the lovers of truth, decency, and independence who have ever read it; and we do not hesitate to declare our reasons openly before the face of all men. We despise it then, because under the cloak of advocating the public cause, it is the wretched family tool of a paltry and insignificant pretender. We despise it, because affecting to defend liberty, it is endeavouring to excite a storm of persecution against every respectable person who assumes a right of acting for and from himself. We despise it, because it seeks to rekindle the torch of religious discord amongst us—and most of all, we despise and laugh it to scorn, because with the most fierce dispositions and eager desire to do injury, its malice is so apparent and its intellect so obtuse as to be altogether innocuous.

CHOLERA—CAUTION.

The directors of the Mendicant Asylum have given notice that they will accept donations of old clothes for the male and female paupers among the inmates. We trust they will be cautious from whom they receive such contributions. The following fact, which we have heard on the most undoubted authority, will show the necessity of this caution. A poor woman who lived near the town of Athy, in the county of Kildare, purchased a quantity of second-hand clothing from a broker in Dublin for her own use and that of her family. They had not worn them many days when the cholera made its appearance, and the whole family, including the woman, her husband, and seven children, were swept into the grave!

JOHN POWER O'SHEE, Esq.

A paragraph appeared in the *Tipperary Free Press* of Saturday, stating that John Power O'Shee, Esq. of Gardenmorris, the High Sheriff of this County, had been thrown from his horse on Thursday last, and mangled in such a frightful manner by the animal that he died in consequence of the injuries he sustained. We beg to inform our Tipperary contemporary that he has been hoaxed by the *veracious* correspondent who gave him the above information—we are happy to be able to give it the most unqualified contradiction, as Mr. O'Shee was never in the enjoyment of better health than he is at present.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A meeting was held on Saturday the 19th inst., at the Chamber of Commerce, for the purpose of establishing a Horticultural Society for Waterford and the adjoining counties. Thomas Wyse, Esq., was called to the chair. Several gentlemen and gardeners were present. Rules and regulations for the arrangement of shews of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, and the distribution of gold and silver medals were adopted after the plans of similar establishments in England and elsewhere. There are to be two grand shews annually for the exhibition of fruits, vegetables, and flowers, one in Spring, and one in August; which, we perceive by the rules, are to be advertised by the Secretary three weeks previously.

It was unanimously carried, that the Most Noble the Marquis of Waterford be respectfully solicited to become Patron—the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., President; and William Christmas, Esq., M.P., H. Winston Barron, Esq., M.P., Sir Richard Keane, Bart., M.P., Thos. Wyse, Esq., W. F. Tighe, Esq., and Robert S. Carew, Esq., M.P., Vice-Presidents.

On Sunday last two women (mother and daughter) were attacked with cholera in the village of The Mile Post, near the chapel of Slieverue, at the county Kilkenny side, of the Suir; they died the same night. On the same day in the same village a young lad was also attacked with the same disease, and only survived four hours after the first symptoms appeared. We are happy to inform the public that Waterford still continues free of the disease in any shape.

The cholera has advanced alarmingly at Rathkeale. There were 4 deaths by cholera, at Ahane, in the south liberties of Limerick, on Thursday, where several cases have occurred.

Cholera is still raging in Tipperary—120 deaths from beginning, 20 recoveries, and 10 patients remaining in hospital.

Cholera is still devastating the little hamlet of Duncormick, County Wexford.

There is not a single Roman Catholic High Sheriff appointed in Ireland this year.

The Court of Common Pleas has confirmed the verdict had for defendant at last Clonmel Assizes, in the case of the Rev. N. Vize, *v.* Rev. N. Herbert, an action of trespass, *vi et armis*, seizing a cow for tithe.

There is no truth in the report of the murder of a county Limerick Priest, near Middleton, as stated in the Dublin papers.

Several gentlemen of Clonmel have liberally subscribed to the fund now raising for the talented but unfortunate Mr. Banim.

Kean, junior, is engaged at Covent-garden Theatre, where he will shortly make his appearance. He was to sail from New York on the 16th instant, so that his arrival may be soon looked for. He is spoken of as having very greatly improved in his profession.

We understand that in the Egyptian fleet there are several ships of war under the command of French officers, and one commanded by an English officer.

The Bishop of Norwich has resigned the Living of Sapperton, in the diocese of Gloucester, which his Lordship had held *in commendam* with his Bishopric twenty-eight years.

A PEEP INTO THE NEW PARLIAMENT.

February 29th Mr. Cobbett took his seat with many oaths.

Mr. Ronayne presented a petition from certain butchers in Clonmel, setting forth the persecution they endure for having voted according to their conscience at the late election, and praying for the protection of the ballot. The petitioners charged the Quakers with being the ringleaders of a conspiracy to eat no meat killed in their shambles. The hon. member moved that the petition be printed.

Mr. Pease said he was instructed by the Friends meeting at Clonmel, to assure the house that the allegations set forth in this petition were untrue, that they used as much flesh meat in their families as they deemed convenient, and purchased it all in the town of Clonmel; that the great majority of the petitioners were venders of a description of food, both unnatural and unwholesome, called in the Irish language *Staggering Bob (a laugh)*, which they were endeavouring, with the aid of agitators and intimidators, to cram down the throats of the public, instead of veal. As to the reason alleged—that of having voted according to their conscience—it was absurd, for not one in five of the petitioners had a vote; and if the house would credit the statement he had just made, it was quite evident that conscience was as scarce a commodity as votes among them.

Mr. Sheil spoke a few words in support of the petition, and accused the Quakers of having *read him out* of their news-room.

Mr. O'Connell said if any proof were wanted of the real dispositions of the Quakers, their selection of an advocate in that house, which contained a hundred and five Irish members (in common justice it ought to contain 300)—proved them to be anti-Irish and bigoted in the last degree. They not only repudiated the patronage of his honourable relative the member for Clonmel, on that as well as on all other occasions, but passed by his eloquent and gifted friend the member for Tipperary, to go in search of a spokesman all the way to Durham. He wished some of them, who kept shops and dealt in small groceries, would only send so far for their *mustard*, instead of excoriating the throats of his honourable relative's constituents with cow-itch and ippecacuanha *(laughing)*. The Quakers were the most selfish and hypocritical set of knaves in existence—they had neither generosity nor liberality, but on all occasions calling for the exertion of public spirit, invariably skulked into their meeting-houses to snuffle and preach away any latent spark of good feeling which might threaten to inflame their breasts. Several public contributions had been made of late years in Ireland *for national purposes*, but he defied any one to show him the names of ten Quakers among the thousands of warm-hearted Irishmen who set down their guineas and their shillings to the cause of genuine patriotism and philanthropy.

Mr. Winston Barron could assure the honourable house, that the system of persecution was not confined to Clonmel. In the city which he had the honour to represent, a Colonel in his Majesty's service had held up the unpurchaseable friends of freedom as the "pestilent scum of society."

Mr. Christmas thought the honourable gentleman was under a slight mistake. His gallant friend had not applied that phrase to the electors of Waterford, but to a rabble who would disgrace any cause which they professed to support. For the honour of the Untouched City, he hoped the honourable gentleman did not mean to identify himself with the proceedings which had provoked that indignant, but just observation.

The petition was then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ronayne gave notice of a motion to bring up Jonathan Grubb, Ephraim Nobuckle, and Ebenezer Yeaforsooth, to the bar, to answer for a high contempt of the privilege of that house.

Sir Hugh Stuart presented a petition, in the prayer of which he fully concurred, from the grand master and members of the Orange lodge, No. 1798, assembled in Omagh, praying the house to take into its earliest consideration, the propriety of a Repeal (hear, hear, from Mr. O'Connell and Tail)—the honourable members should hear him out—of a Repeal of the Catholic Relief Bill *(a laugh)*.

Mr. O'Connell asked the honourable baronet whether he intended to bring forward a bill for abolishing the art of printing, or expunging the Habeas Corpus Act from the statute book?

Sir Hugh Stewart said he had no such intention at present.

"Then," said Mr. O'Connell—"The honourable baronet had better consult with his constituents as to the course he should pursue with respect to this petition, and to give him an opportunity of so doing, I move that it be now rejected."

Mr. Spencer Perceval spoke in favour of the petition.

Mr. Lalor could not agree with his hon. friend the member for Dublin, in rejecting it. He thought it should be printed with all the names in full, and a copy sent, by order of the house, to every parish priest in Ireland, in order to its being posted in some conspicuous place in each parish.

Mr. Stanley could not accede to this suggestion. He thought the better course would be to receive the petition, and not print it at all. The petitioners might as well propose to replace a full-grown and feathered eagle back into the egg-shell, as endeavour to force the common sense of the country to take such a retrograde movement *(hear, hear)*.

After some further discussion, Mr. Stanley's amendment was adopted.

Mr. Stanley begged to know from the honourable member for Dublin, when he intended to bring the question of a Repeal of the Union fairly before the house?

Mr. O'Connell said he was not bound to give the right hon. gentleman any satisfaction upon that point. The subject would be introduced when he thought it right, and sooner, probably, than the right honourable gentleman desired.

Mr. Stanley thought it was not using the country well, to keep such a disquieting topic suspended over it. The hon. and learned gentleman had repeatedly pledged himself in Ireland to bring the measure forward at once; and what he (Mr. S.) now wished to know, was—Does the hon. gentleman mean to act consistently with his professions, or *shirk* them altogether?

Mr. O'Connell would not be taunted from the course which he thought the most prudent. As to consistency, he cared not for it; and if the right hon. gentleman had understood his duty, he would not seek to constrain him by appealing to a principle which every man in Ireland knew he had long since cast off, as incompatible with perfect freedom of deliberation and action. The Repeal of the Union must happen sooner or later; and his countrymen were quite content to leave the time as well as the manner to the humble individual who had first roused them to demand it.

Mr. Stanley did not expect any consistency in the honourable and learned gentleman, who seemed to have registered a vow in Heaven upon that as well as another subject. But he desired to know what course other hon. members would adopt, who had distinctly pledged themselves to their constituents in Ireland, on this subject?

Mr. O'Connell—The right honourable gentleman need give himself no trouble about them. Those gentlemen will do *as I do*—and so doing, redeem all their pledges to Ireland and their constituents *(hear, from Mr. Ruthven)*.

Sir Richard Keane presented a petition from a congregation of Trappists at St. Meleray, in Ireland, praying for the abolition of the Protestant Church Establishment. The gallant member, in his own flowery style, defended the principle of spoliation by commutation for the contentation of the population. He should even respect vested rights, but not by perpetuating vested wrongs, the existence of which inflicted a brand upon the pellucid fountains of Christian charity, and overwhelmed the virtues of social blessedness with its subtle and insinuating poison.

Mr. Finn perfectly agreed with his gallant friend. The Christian faith called aloud for the downfall of the gorgeous establishment. He spoke in the house of the enemy and the stranger; but he would speak his sentiments freely. The church was odious in Ireland, for this among many other reasons, that it had a Saxon origin. This was the difference between the two—one came from Saxuin, the Rock; the other from Saxon, the Sassenagh. St. Paul, in his Catholic epistle to St. James, says—"Let him that has two coats give one to his neighbour." Has the church in Ireland done that?—No. Some of its clergy have five or six coats—he meant livings—while they grudge the poor curate so much as a jerkin. For all these reasons, he was for a total extinction of tithes, and every other description of church property.

Mr. Macauley said the hon. member for Kilkenny expressed so great a sympathy for the poor curates, that he expected he would have proposed some amelioration of their condition; instead of which, he merely proposed to reduce the rectors to the same condition, leaving scarcely a "jerkin" between them. The church was prepared for retrenchment, and would submit cheerfully to a friendly castigation and reform; but when such practitioners as the honourable gentleman undertook its cure, it naturally dreaded the knife, and shrank from the operator as one who designed not its improvement, but its total annihilation.

Mr. Lalor did not profess to understand what annihilation meant; but if it was to put down the parsons *in toto*, and establish the clergy of the people, he would go heart in hand with his friend the member for Kilkenny. He was not for tithes in any case—he held too large a tract of land for that;—

(Left speaking.)

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

On yesterday week a hostile meeting took place near Harold's cross, between —— Maher, of Kilmoyler, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., an officer in this garrison, and —— Colles, Esq., a gentleman of this city. Lieut. Maher was attended by —— Greene, Esq., and —— O'Grady, Esq., acted as the friend of Mr. Colles. After having exchanged two shots each, a reconciliation was effected, and the gentlemen were withdrawn from the ground. Both gentlemen acted with great determination, and, we are happy to say, escaped without injury. Messrs. Bennett and Pare attended on the ground as the surgical friends of the parties. The quarrel originated in some misunderstanding that took place at the ball at Morrisson's on Thursday night.—*Dublin Express.*

Mr. Steele, on behalf of Mr. Maurice O'Connell, has apologised to Colonel Dickson, for foul language, unjustly applied to Colonel Fitzgibbon.

A few nights since several trees in a young plantation at Creagh, near Skibbereen, county Cork, the property of Sir William Wrixon Becher, were maliciously destroyed. It has also been stated that tenants at Cape Clear have refused paying any arrears of rent, saying the old score should be wiped off in that way, and that they would accommodate their landlords by allowing them to open a new account.

A steam-boat is about to be established at Abbeville, on the Somme, by which means travellers will be enabled to reach Paris in thirty-two hours.

On Sunday the Recorder of Dublin left town for Liverpool on his way to London, for the purpose of attending his Parliamentary duties.

The Hon. H. Beresford arrived in Dublin, on Friday, from Longford. Same day Sir Charles Coote, Bart., M.P., left Dublin for London.

REPRESENTATIVE PEERAGE.—Government have avowedly started Lord Lismore for the Irish representative peerage, vacant by the death of the Marquis of CONYNGHAM. Lord DOWNES is a candidate on the Conservative interest.

At the Manchester Sessions last week a respectable man named Richard Harris was convicted of stealing a box, *his own property*, and sentenced to fourteen years' transportation. According to the evidence adduced it appeared that a box containing some property had been forwarded to him from Birmingham, and on calling at Pickford and Co.'s the well known carriers, for it, he was told it had arrived and by paying the carriage he might take it. He left the office without paying the charge, and came in a few days after to demand the box which was then missed from the office. Suspicion fell on the owner, a search warrant was obtained, and the identical box, emptied of its contents, was found in the prisoner's house.

A man named Patrick Chasty, 22 years of age, was murdered in January 1809 (twenty-four years ago) at which time he was a drummer in the 10th Regiment of foot, stationed at Sherborne in England. Two persons were taken up last week and committed to jail charged with the commission of this offence.

Accounts from Bermuda of the beginning of the last month mention that a severe gale of wind had been felt there which had done some damage to the shipping.

The key of the gates of Valenciennes, lately presented to the King on his entering the town, is gilt and bears the Lion and Swans, which form the arms of the town, with inscriptions recording that it was presented to the First Consul in 1802, to the Emperor in 1810, to Charles X. in 1829, and to Louis Philip in 1833.—*French Paper.*

A letter from Havre, dated the 19th inst., has the following:—Towards the middle of next month our port will receive the first packet boat of the vast line which is to connect the north and south of Europe. The steamboat the *Gironde*, of 600 tons burden, and 165 horse power, is now loading at Bordeaux for Havre.

Sir Wm. Gooch, when Governor of Virginia, being one day in conversation with a gentleman in the streets of Williamsburgh, he courteously returned the salute of a negro who was pasing on his master's business. "How (cried the gentleman) can a man of your consequence condescend to return the salute of a slave?" Sir William replied, "As I am determined to act in all respect conformably to the gentleman as well as the Governor, I cannot suffer a slave to exceed me in good manners."

On Sunday *James Mahony*, aged 34, *James Hurley*, aged 26, and *Pat. Desmond*, aged 25, were committed to the Cork county jail, charged with being concerned in the murder of the late Rev. Mr. Fergnson.—*Cork Constitution.*

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—JAN. 28.

THE COMET PROSECUTION.

At half-past ten this morning the Attorney-General moved, that the defendants, Messrs. Browne and Sheehan, should be brought up for judgment. They were accordingly called by the officer of the court, and not having appeared, the Attorney-General applied to the Court to estreat their recognizances, which was allowed.

Shortly after Mr. HUDSON mentioned to the court that Messrs. Browne and Sheehan were in attendance, and that it was not from neglect or contempt that their absence had occurred.

The counsel for the crown said that he was instructed by the Attorney-General to state that he had no objection to their then receiving sentence.

Judge JEBB then addressed the defendants. He said that they had been found guilty of the publication of a libel, reflecting upon the clergy of the Established Church, which tended, as was stated in the indictment, to bring that body into contempt and personal danger; that libels of the same nature had been so frequently animadverted upon by the Court, that he would not take up the public time with observations on the present case; that persecutions and murders of the clergy had taken place in the country, which might be traced to publications of this nature, and, perhaps, to this very publication. He then pronounced the sentence of the Court, which was, that the defendants should each be fined £100, and imprisoned for twelve months in Newgate, and further imprisoned until the fines should be paid; and that they should find security to keep the peace for seven years, the defendants in £500 each, and two sureties in £200 each.

Mr. Sheehan then applied to the court, and prayed that he might be permitted to go to Kilmainham, which was consented to.

THE NAVY.

DEAL, JAN. 25.—Arrived the *Creole* French corvette from a cruise in the North Sea.

Remain—The *Donegal* (Admiral Sir P. Malcolm,) *Talavera, Malabar, Conway*, and *Dee* steam-ship. French—*Sirene* (Rear-Admiral Villeneuve,) *Melpomene, Ariane* and *Creole*.

It has been announced, on the authority of some of our contemporaries, that Admiral Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of his Majesty's ships at Portsmouth, vice the late Admiral Sir Thomas Foley. This, we understand, is a mistake; and that the Portsmouth command has been conferred upon Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, G.C.B. We also understand that Admiral Sir Thos. Hargood, G.C.B., is to succeed, in the Plymouth command, Admiral Sir Manley Dixon, whose period of service will shortly expire. Our readers will observe by last night's *Gazette* that the appointment of Rear-Admiral of Great Britain, which was held by the late Sir Thomas Foley, has been conferred upon Admiral Sir George Martin, G.C.B., whose high professional character and services justly entitle him to this honourable distinction.—*Albion.*

LORD EXMOUTH.

We have to announce the death of Lord Exmouth, Vice-Admiral of England. He expired at half-past six o'clock on Wednesday morning, in the 67th year of his age, at his house, at Teignmouth, and surrounded by his family. He has left two sons, the present Lord Exmouth, a Captain in the Navy, and the Hon. Captain Fleetwood Pellew, and we believe one daughter, Lady Halstead.

MUTINY IN THE ARMY.

We learn with great regret that a disturbance has occurred in his Majesty's 44th Regiment. The troops are said to have been in a very mutinous condition for some time. General Carpenter, commanding the division, at length assembled them on parade, when every company presented him a petition. Until further particulars are afforded us, we refrain from publishing the nature of the complaints, or the name of the individual to whom all the petitions referred.—*India Gazette.*

EXTRAORDINARY INVESTIGATION.

Wednesday an inquest was held at the Coach and Horses, Flood-street, Westminster, on the body of a person known for years by the name of Eliza Edwards, about 24, who died under the following extraordinary circumstances: Deceased and a sister resided in Union-court, Orchard-street, and were supposed to be kept women. Last week deceased died, and there being no one to claim the body, it was sent to Guy's hospital for dissection, when it was discovered, to the surprise of every one, that deceased was a *perfect man*. This was communicated to the authorities of the parish, and, on a representation being made to Lord Melbourne, directions were given to the coroner to summon a jury. The jury-room was crowded to excess, and after the jury were sworn, they proceeded to view the body of the deceased. It was of very effeminate appearance. There was no beard beyond that of a boy of seventeen, and the whiskers seemed as if they had been plucked out with a pair of tweezers. The hair of the head was light brown, and upwards of two feet long behind, of a soft glossy texture, and the whole appearance of the countenance was like that of a female.

In the course of the proceedings, several letters and other documents were read, which were found on the deceased. It appeared from their contents, that the father of the deceased was a Lieutenant-Colonel in the East India service, and died when the deceased was young, who was brought up under the protection of his uncle, from whom he eloped at the age of fourteen, in December 1823. He first appeared in public at Norwich, in the character of "Isabella," in the "Fatal Marriage." The above is from one of his own letters addressed to a gentleman, and he signed himself "Lavinia Walstein." In others he is addressed by gentlemen as a female, and they forward him money for his support. They were in the most affectionate terms. One gentleman met the deceased in Regent-street, and was so enraptured, that he writes and implores another interview; but it does not appear that it was granted. It also appeared the deceased was introduced to the stage by the celebrated Talma. He must have carried his impositions to a great extent, but from his appearance no one could tell him from a female.

A person here stepped forward and said, that from what he had seen in the newspapers, and understanding that the deceased came from Dublin, he was satisfied that he knew the party. About twelve or thirteen years ago the deceased sometimes passed for a man, and sometimes a woman. He had lately performed on the stage in the country, in the principal tragic characters.

Juror—Did you know her sister? Witness—I never knew that the deceased had a sister.

Another gentleman stepped forward, and said that he believed he knew the party, and the father was a gunsmith in Dublin.

The room was ordered to be cleared of strangers; but from the great crowd this was found impossible, and the jury retired to an adjoining room, and after a few minutes' consultation, the following verdict was returned:—

"That the deceased died by the visitation of God; and in returning this verdict, the jury are compelled to express their horror at the unnatural propensities the deceased had indecently indulged in, and strongly recommended to the proper authorities that some means may be adopted in the disposal of the body which will mark the ignominy of the crime."

The Rev. J. T. Campbell, Rector of Tilston, in the diocese of Chester, has been suspended from his clerical functions for twelve months, with a sequestration of his benefice for that time, for preaching in a Methodist meeting-house at Nantwich, and in other similar places within the diocese.—*Birmingham Gazette.*

DIED,

On Saturday evening, at his father's house in Baily's New-street, in his 26th year, the Rev. William Ringwood, curate of Bantry.

On Sunday evening, Charles, second son of Lieutenant Shaw, R. N.

In Edinburgh, Mr. Ballantyne, proprietor and editor of the *Edinburgh Weekly Journal*. Mr. Ballantyne has long been celebrated for his improvements in the art of printing, and for the degree of perfection to which he attained in beautiful and correct typography.

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