The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XI. No. 1049. | SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1833. | Price Sixpence.

TO BE LET,
FROM THE 29TH OF NEXT MONTH,

THE COMMODIOUS STORE in QUEEN-STREET, now occupied by JOHN COOMBE; has Five Lofts, a Corn Kiln, and a large Ground Store.

Apply to JOSEPH STRANGMAN.
Waterford, 8th month, 23d.

EMPORIUM FOR THE VARIOUS ARTICLES
Manufactured in
PARIS, GERMANY, HOLLAND AND ENGLAND.

FRESH ARRIVALS
AT THE
LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,
Custom-House Quay, Waterford.

GEORGE CLARKE,

IN expressing sincere obligations for the kind and flattering patronage extended to him by the Nobility, Gentry, and Citizens of Waterford and its Vicinity since the opening of this Establishment—takes leave most respectfully to notify that, the better to enable him to cater for their superior taste and judgment, he has been induced to visit London and the Manufacturing Districts, where he has personally selected a choice, well-assorted, and extensive STOCK of GOODS—which, for superior Manufacture and new designs, stands unrivalled; amongst which may be enumerated the following—

Splendid Musical Clocks,	Silk Stocks,
Alabaster Ditto,	Silk Waistcoating,
Office or Hall Spring Ditto,	India Rubber Braces, and Riding Straps,
Dutch Ditto,	Kid Gloves,
Marble Time Pieces,	Feather Brooms,
Superb China Vases, with shades,	Card Racks, and Watch Stands,
Chimney Ornaments,	Pocket Books, Souvenirs, and Card Cases,
Writing Desks,	Italian and Pastile Figures,
Dressing Cases,	Lucifer Matches,
Work Boxes,	Pocket Mirrors,
Tea Caddies,	Egg Boilers,
Neplus Cases,	Kaleidoscopes,
Souflet,	German Puzzles,
Portmanteaus,	Sealing Wax,
Carpet Bags,	Walking Canes,
Backgammon Boxes,	Percussion Caps,
Chess Men,	Glass, Salts, Ink, and Toilet Bottles,
Portfolios and Blotters,	Paintings in handsome Frames,
Clothes, Hat, and Hair Brushes,	Bird Organ, playing 10 Tunes.
Scotch, Paper, Root, and other Snuff Boxes,	China Tea Services, &c.,
Cigars and Cigar Cases,	Double and Single Barrel Guns,
China and Ebony Ink Stands,	House and Pocket Pistols,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Slippers,	Saddles, new and second hand,
Fancy Reticules and Baskets,	
Plated and Guilt Watch Guards,	
Silk Pocket Handkerchiefs,	

Which are now on view and will be Sold at London Prices, for Cash.

G. C. takes this opportunity of cautioning his Fellow-Citizens from throwing away their money to ITINERANT DEALERS for Spurious Articles, which are merely glossed up to please the Eye, whilst intrinsically they are of NO VALUE; whereas, at this Establishment, GENUINE ARTICLES may be procured at similar or less Prices, with ostensible security for their warranty.

An Excellent, Modern PIANOFORTE, and a Large TURNING LATHE, for Sale.

An extensive variety of Plated, Bronze, Britannia, and Japan WARES, Brass and Wrought Iron GOODS, CUTLERY, &c., will be on view in a few days. Particulars in future Advertisement.

WANTED, a respectable, intelligent LAD, who can write a good hand, and find Security, if required.

Aug. 30th, 1833.

TO COACH MANUFACTURERS, &c., &c.

GEORGE CLARKE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
Is instructed by the Proprietor to submit to
PUBLIC AUCTION,
AT HIS ROOMS, CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUAY,
On MONDAY, the 23d Day of September, 1833, at TWO o'Clock,

ALL the RIGHT, TITLE, and INTEREST in, and to all That and Those the Extensive Premises, now held by Miss C. GRANT, situate on the MALL, in the City of Waterford, where the Business of COACH-BUILDING has been very successfully carried on for the last Twenty-Five Years.

The above Premises are held under the representatives of the late Mr. Hardy for the unexpired term of Seventy-Three Years, at the Yearly Rent of £63; and now held by the representatives of the late Mr. Wm. Grant, at the Rent of £125, which term will expire on the 29th Day of September next, ensuing.

The Premises consist of a Capital Dwelling House, and Spacious Yard adjoining, with several Out Offices for Smiths, Carpenters, Painters, and every other convenience for carrying on that or any other business in an extensive line—the late Mr. Francis Abbott having expended a considerable sum of money thereon.

Tickets of admission to view the Premises, and every particular as to Title and Conditions of Sale, may be had of the Auctioneer, at his Rooms, Quay, Waterford.

If not Sold on the Day advertised, a Tenant will be treated with.

August 26, 1833.

TO BE SOLD,
AT GRANT'S COACH FACTORY,

A GREAT variety of Articles in the COACH MAKING LINE, consisting of a Chariot, London Built; Swiss Carriages, Phætons, Inside and Outside Cars, Gigs, Dog Carts, &c., all finished in the most Modern and Superior Manner. The Proprietors of the above Establishment, take this opportunity of announcing to their numerous Friends and the Public, that they have REMOVED a little lower down than their former Establishment—where every attention shall be paid to all Orders received; and trust that by a Continued Observance of the System they have hitherto pursued, (of keeping Superior Workmen and Material,) to merit a continuation of that flattering and distinguished preference which their Establishment has received for a number of years, and for which they return their most grateful thanks.

Mall, Waterford, Aug. 31st, 1833.

WATCH AND CLOCK ESTABLISHMENT,
(WITHIN ONE DOOR OF THE POST-OFFICE,)
KING-STREET, WATERFORD.

JAMES MORRISON,

THANKFUL to his Friends and the Public for the decided preference shewn him since he commenced Business, begs most respectfully to inform them he has just augmented his continually well-assorted Stock, with some choice selections, comprising Patent Lever, Capped, Jewelled, and Good Plain Watches,

WARRANTED HOME MANUFACTURE,
AND
CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

He expects from London, (per order), in a few Days, a supply of excellent ALARM CLOCKS on the most improved principles, which will be found worthy of inspection and trial. JEWELLERY at unprecedented Low Prices. REPAIRING, in all its Branches, Neatly and Expeditiously executed.

*** AN APPRENTICE WANTED.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS IN THE DUNGARVAN SAVINGS BANK.

THE TRUSTEES of said BANK, have determined to withdraw from the Management thereof, have come to the resolution of not receiving any more Money, and hereby require the Depositors to withdraw the sums respectively due to them, giving the usual Notice. The Bank will be kept open for ONE MONTH, on the usual Days, from the date hereof—June 27, 1833.

By order,
WILLIAM LONERGAN, C.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING.—Mr. W. Noble, of Cleadon, shot on Tuesday last, on the Moors near Eldon, six brace of grouse at two shots.—*Tyne Mercury.*

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

(FROM THE KILKENNY MODERATOR.)

The number of outrages officially reported for the month of July was sixteen; those of August amount to 26, shewing an increase of 10 during the past month.—On Friday last a number of men went into a field belonging to a person of the name of Tobin, on the lands of Ballyspellan, near Johnstown and commenced cutting down his oats for the purpose of carrying it away. Tobin was from home, but his wife ran to the police of Johnstown and informed them of the transaction. A party of the constabulary instantly returned with her and succeeded in arresting six of the fellows, whom they brought before the nearest magistrate, Robert Neville, Esq. Two of the prisoners are brothers to Tobin's wife.—The right ear was cut off of a horse belonging to a farmer named Walshe, on the lands of Ballycuddihy, (barony of Galmoy) on the night of the 22d ult. Several young trees were maliciously cut down and others pulled up by the roots on Saturday night by some evil-disposed persons, who also threw down a number of stooks of Barley and scattered the sheafs about the field, all belonging to Mr. William Magrath, a respectable farmer residing near Rosbercon, in the barony of Ida. The only cause assigned for the destruction of Mr. Magrath's property is his having refused to permit his son to marry a servant maid.—On Tuesday se'nnight two acres of Wheat, which had been seized for rent in the neighbourhood of Kells, were cut down and carried off in the course of the night, during the absence of the keepers. Two persons, charged with being concerned in this offence, have been since arrested and committed to prison.

(FROM THE DESPATCH.)

HORRIBLE MURDER AT BIRR.—There was a brutal murder committed on the bridge of Birr on Saturday night last. A respectable farmer named Moylan, who lived near Birrview, a short distance from the town, when returning home, was attacked, and a sharp instrument driven through his head. He was killed upon the spot. Two men have been taken up on suspicion of the murder. A person in a very respectable situation in life has been arrested near Eyrecourt, supposed to be concerned in some whiteboy transactions. We have been furnished with the name of the individual, but refrain from publishing it for the present.

(FROM THE LIMERICK HERALD.)

FURTHER PARTICULARS RELATIVE TO THE BALLYNAGRENA AFFAIR.—Mr. Brady, the Chief Constable having learned that after the day (Friday last) had cleared up from rain, upwards of 300 people collected on the lands, and commenced cutting down, and carrying off the corn of a field of oats, he moved his party in three divisions, the first under the orders of three steady constables, and nine subs, in an eastern direction to the corn-fields, while the second division moved in a steady northern point, and Mr. Brady and dragoons, by Carrigkettle. The second division and the Chief Constable were unperceived by the fellows on the lands, from whom about thirty men, armed, rushed on the Constable's party and commenced shouting and throwing up their hats in the air, thinking to induce the groups of men who coursed the hills to surround and destroy this division, but from the steady conduct and discipline both of constables and men, they, in turned wheeled their forage caps, and replied to the yells of hundreds, giving three cheers, and rushed forward on the depredators, who fled in all directions as soon as fired upon. The whole police force sooned joined and scoured the country round, until six o'clock, p.m. when they took five men into custody. About half an acre of corn had been removed before Mr. Brady could get up to the spot. There was cut in all an acre and a half of corn, and bound in sheafs. Mr. Brady, fearing that he would be attacked and fired upon from ambuscade, on the road to Nicker, (as he was obliged to go there each night for accommodation), lodged his men in the four public houses at Kilteely, and kept up a guard the whole of the night—in the meantime, he and Mr. Fitzpatrick patrolled until day-light.

About nine o'clock on Tuesday evening last, as the herdsman of the Rev. Wm. Scott was putting out a horse for the night, at the rectory at Pallasgrene, a shot was fired quite close to him, in front, and instantly a second, when he turned the horse round—and whilst in the act of doing so, a third shot was fired, when a ball or slug passed and whizzed by his head. The young man fled, in great trepidation, to the house, a distance of only a few yards, and alarmed the family. Mr. Scott instantly armed himself, his two sons (boys), his tutor, and his steward, who proceeded in the direction from which the herdsman described the shots to have been fired. Upon entering a field beyond that from which the shots came, Mr. Scott and his party were fired upon; they returned the fire and advanced in pursuit of their assailants, until stopped by some growing corn, which concealed their antagonists. Mr. Scott's party then repaired to the police at Nicker, and promptly returned, reinforced by five of them. They commenced a search and soon found two men, armed, whom they made prisoners and disarmed. The fellows admitted that they had fired the shots. Mr. Scott continued his search and soon after found in a house immediately adjoining his bounds, a man in bed, who had with him two guns and a blunderbuss. This man and the arms he also took. The three prisoners are, we understand, men of very bad character; two of them are charged with murder, and besides the arms which we have already mentioned, there were found in their possession, and taken from them by Mr. Scott, sixty rounds of ammunition, some powder horns, a quantity of cut lead, &c. This plain statement of facts, which we have very good authority for believing to be correct, speaks more than anything which we could add to it, to the credit of Mr. Scott's conduct on the occasion.

(FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.)

We are informed that a wide district of country, in and about Maiden-hall, on the borders of this county, and convenient to Charleville, is in a state of alarming disturbance, large parties of men being assembled in arms, traversing the roads and fields and firing shots. They are composed of two adverse factions, enlisted to support the relative claims of two gentlemen of that neighbourhood, Mr. Maxwell and Mr. Holmes, to the chattel property of the late Major Samuel Maxwell, of Charleville. On Monday the adverse parties met in deadly conflict, and two men are reported killed and several wounded. Mr. Clanchy and Mr. Russell, magistrates of the district, have taken every precaution with the small police force at their disposal to preserve the peace and counteract this dangerous assemblage. Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., has since ordered all the disposable police force of the county to the scene of outrage, in order to restore tranquillity. One man, we have just learned, was shot dead, and his body lies in the Bridewell of Charleville for an inquest.

We regret to learn that on Wednesday night last, or early on Thursday morning, the handsome rustic cottage, in which the Rev. William Waller and family resided, at Pallis Kenry, in this county, was totally destroyed by fire, through the carelessness of a servant, who placed a candle near the bed to read a book after retiring to rest. The flame communicated with the bed furniture and thatched roof, and the conflagration spread so fast, that the rev. gentleman and his family escaped with some difficulty from the burning tenement. On the first alarm of fire, the neighbouring peasantry hastened to the spot, with the greatest alacrity to suppress the flames, and every exertion that human ingenuity could devise, under such painful circumstances, was employed by every class of persons, but without success, and the building was soon reduced to a mere shell, several articles of furniture having been consumed, in the fire.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR THE COUNTY KILKENNY.

AUGUST.—In our report for July we were induced (under the then most favourable appearances), to state in general terms as well as on the separate state of our crops. Viewing them at that time in the most favourable light and with corresponding sentiments of gratitude, we did report the propitious, tender, and luxuriant appearances they then made, as promising even a redundancy. *Wheats* have prematurely ripened; this is occasioned by the continued drought, accompanied by North winds, and very frequently biting frosts, appearing as a dew, but leaving behind them a scalding decay of the grain; a decline that bids hard against the produce, and even in some of our deep soils the grain is imperfect. The sharp thin soils and late sowings are still worse, the grain in such being smaller. Many farmers complain of smut. We have not seen it to any great extent, but such as we have seen were in sheltered lands. The breadth of wheat is large, and we trust will make up for any other deficiency. *Barleys* are good; in some particular places they are light and deficient in produce; but we think the latter number are few. We think there is a full average crop of excellent quality. *Oats* are an excellent crop, more particularly our mountain district—the drought has not injured, but rather materially served them. They are, however, yet, unfit for the sickle, and should a serious continuance of wet interrupt their saving, they may not answer our hopes. The breadth is rather limited. *Hay* must be both abundant and good; every thing in the meadow way (with the exception of very early first crop) has been well got up: the breadth is large, and every headland and redundant pasture has been cleared off and well saved. We have seen several plantations turned to a similar profitable account. *Potatoes*—would to God we could report more favourably of them, but with regret and sorrow we confess their appearance alarms us. They languish, and in many dry soils look sickly, the stalk yellowed, and the potato underneath dwarfish and in size resembling marbles. They have a flavour from the sun and frost that is quite disagreeable. The mountain districts, notwithstanding, are good, and covered with a fine wholesome stalk to the covering up of the trenches. This may counterbalance those inferior appearances in the thinner lands. We have heard opinions given (and many of them we highly estimate) as to the probable effect a mild and moist change of weather would (under Providence) have now on the potato crop, and those opinions are favourable to the expectation of a happy result, should we not be visited by an early Michaelmas frost. How delightful *now*, while we write, the soft rain falls in torrents, and looks as if the Lord were not angry, and may farther add his blessing by keeping off the early frost. *Pastures*, where the lands are dry, are totally burned up, and if a deficiency of water is felt, it is still worse. *Stock* offered for sale (as stores), in consequence of those deficiencies, appear in bad condition; and the buyer turns his back upon them, which is a disappointment to the seller as well as buyer, meaning such as are in the habit of feeding second sets of cattle.

On the whole we see but little for alarm, and very much to be satisfied with, and thankful for.—*Moderator.*

VICTORIA WHEAT.

Our readers will no doubt learn with satisfaction that a small supply of this wheat, so much extolled by Humboldt, for its great productiveness, and for the short interval required for its growth and maturation, has been recently received from Sir Robert Ker Porter, H.B.M., Consul at Caraccas, by the Secretary of the Royal Devon and Cornwall Botanical and Horticultural Society, who has already distributed above two thousand grains to various members of the society and others. Some notice of this wheat will be found at the seventeenth page of the "Third Annual Report of the Society;" to those, however, who do not possess that work, the following particulars, extracted from "Humboldt's Personal Narrative," vol. iv., pp. 104, 105, 106, and 107, may it not prove uninteresting:—

"The environs of La Victoria present a very remarkable aspect with regard to agriculture. The height of the cultivated ground is from 270 to 300 toises (from 1726.51 to 1918.35 English feet) above the level of the ocean, and yet we there find fields of corn mingled with plantations of sugar canes, coffee, and plantains. Excepting the interior of the island of Cuba, we scarcely find any where else in the equinoctial regions European corn cultivated in large quantities in so low a region. The fine fields of Wheat in Mexico are between 600 and 700 toises (3836.7 to 4476.14 English feet) of absolute elevation; and it is rare to see them descend to 400 toises (2557.8 English feet).

"It is a striking spectacle to see the grain of Europe cultivated from the Equator as far as Lapland, in the latitude of 69 deg., in regions where the mean heat is from 22.10 deg. to —2 deg. (71.04 deg. to 28.40. deg. Fahr.) We know the minimum of heat requisite to ripen wheat, barley, and oats; we are less certain in respect to the maximum. We are even ignorant of all the circumstances which favour the culture of corn between the Tropics, at very small heights. La Victoria and the neighbouring village of San Matheo yield an annual produce of 4,000 quintals of wheat. It is sown in December, and the harvest reaped on the seventieth or seventy-fifth day. The grain is large, white, and abounding in gluten; its pellicle is thinner and not so hard as that of the wheat of the very cold table lands of Mexico. An acre near Victoria generally yields from 3,000 to 3,200lbs. weight of wheat. The average produce is consequently here, as at Buenos Ayres, three or four times as much as that of the northern countries. Nearly sixteen times the quantity of seed is reaped; while, according to Lavoisier, the surface of France yields on a mean only five or six for one; or from 1,000 to 1,200lb. per acre."

The acre here spoken of is the *Arpent des eaux et forets,* or legal acre of France, of which 1.95 equal 1 hectare; it is about 1¼ acre English—hence the produce is from 2,160 to 2,560lbs. from an English acre at Victoria, while in France the produce from an equal space would not exceed from 800 to 960lbs.

We have seen some of this wheat, which appears to us smaller and of a darker colour than our own. Should it retain its habit of coming to maturity in the singularly short space spoken of by Humboldt, it will prove a most important acquisition to the British farmer, as a crop sown on the 15th of February would be ready for cutting on the 1st of May, and if threshed and re-sown on the 15th of May, a second crop might be reaped on the 29th of July, or if the second crop be deferred till the 1st of July, it might be reaped on the 14th of September. This advantage of ripening in time to yield a second crop in the same season, if retained in this climate, will give the wheat of La Victoria a decided superiority over the Himalaya wheat, lately introduced into Scotland, which does not yield its harvest under four months, or 120 days. We trust the horticultural societies will encourage experiments on its culture by rewards proportionate to its importance.

NEW CHANNEL IN THE MERSEY.

Lieutenants Denham and Robinson, deputed by the Board of Admiralty to make a survey of the river Mersey, have ascertained the existence of a new half-tide channel, at once affording invaluable and increased facility of navigation in the approach to Liverpool. The advantages of this discovery are these: that a maritime intercourse may be pursued at all hours, and that a channel to seaward is progressively forming, which affords, at present, twelve feet water at two hours' flood, and seventeen at half-tide; and that a ship coming in with an easterly wind can stand up the Crosby channel, approaching from the northward, at as early a period of the tide as the Rock channel affords.

Monday, a complaint was laid before Mr. Hitchcock, of Arran-quay police-office, by an attorney, against a brother of the profession, respecting a deed conveying valuable property, said to be abstracted from the office of complainant, at the instigation and subornation of the accused. From a review of all the circumstances, Mr. Hitchcock thought the case was one involving considerations of property rather than of criminality, and refused to take the informations, as not properly falling within his official duties.

THE KNAVE OF CLUBS.—A hitherto "Honourable Gentleman," having this season feathered his nest by what has been deemed "unfair play," has acquired the above very flattering designation.

LANDER'S SECOND VOYAGE UP THE NIGER.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of the Expedition:—

"Fernando Po, his Majesty's ship *Curlew*, May 12.

"Mr. Lander arrived here some days ago from the Nun or Niger. I had been there in the *Curlew* only a week before, when they had received no intelligence of the expedition for five months.

"It appears the large steam-boat, the *Quorra*, after a passage of three months, only reached the river Shadda, or rather within six miles of it, when she was thrown by the strength of the stream (or by bad steerage) upon a bank, where she remained for three months with about three fathoms water close to her. This delayed the expedition, for the little steamer, the *Alburka*, was obliged to attend her consort for fear of accidents. Mr. Lander left them about three or four weeks ago, in order to get a supply of medicines, tea, &c. Curious enough, the medical man who went up the river was quite an inexperienced practitioner, and neglected to take up a proper quantity of stores; the consequence has been, that after getting into the Nun, (having lost about six men before), twenty white men died of fever and dysentry, and amongst the number the Doctor himself (Doctor Briggs), and all the officers, excepting Mr. Laird, Mr. Lander, Lieutenant Allen, and the Captain of the little steamer. There are now living on board the two boats only fourteen whites. They luckily took plenty of blacks with them (Kroomen), twenty in one boat and fifteen in the other, who are all alive. The success of a future expedition is now certain, if properly conducted; for the only opposition Lander has met with was between the mouth of the river and a place about half way to Eboe, and three and a half days from the sea. At this place the boats, on going ashore to wood, were fired upon by the natives; and although every means were used for conciliation, the steamers were obliged to fire their guns, and eventually set fire to the town. This happened on their way up. The Chief of the place has now joined nine others, and they have determined upon preventing the return of the expedition, which is, of course, all nonsense. These chiefs all live within ten miles of each other, and although they have large canoes they can do nothing against a steamer; they have been urged on by the English palm-oil captains and captains of slavers, who have been doing every thing to thwart the views of the expedition. Lander met King Boy at Eboe, (who, on a former occasion, ransomed the two brothers and brought them down to Brass,) and his Majesty gave him a passage down in his war canoe, and has promised to take him up again. I mentioned the extreme mortality that has occurred. Lander thinks it was caused by the imprudence of Captain Harris, a master in the navy, who made a coasting voyage of it from Sierra Leone, and took the boats (he commanded the large one) up one or two of the rivers in order to pass away the time, as he conceived the season not far advanced enough to enter the Nun. The consequence was, fever broke out, and six persons, including Harris himself, died before entering the river, and great sickness continued up to the moment of Lander's quitting them the other day. Mr. Allan had been attacked, but was quite well again, and left in charge of the boats, while Mr. Laird had gone up the river Shadda in the long-boat, partly for his health and partly to trade. The country was quite healthy where the steam-boats were lying, and they had plenty of provisions. Bullocks cost only eight shillings, and weighing two cwt., and fowls about a penny. Lander says the victualling of about thirty persons, amounted to only about one shilling and sixpence a-day, including yams, rice, &c. They have not succeeded well in trade, having procured only about five tons of ivory: this was owing to their not having good interpreters, and to their not being far enough up the river. Had the large steamer not grounded they would have been up to Boosa. Owing to the strong current against them their fuel only lasted two days, and it took them ten to complete it again. Lander's complaint is dysentery, which is now nearly subdued; he came down here from the mouth of the Nun in an open boat (for change of climate), and luckily had not a drop of rain the whole passage for three days. One tornado must have killed him, and we had a severe one the day before he arrived and the day after. He has obtained several good interpreters here, good disciplined lads, who have been well drilled by Colonel Nicolls. Want of discipline appears to have had a sad effect on the expedition. On Captain Harris's death Mr. Laird appears to have behaved in a most mutinous manner towards Lander, and only gave in when seized by illness; want of harmony appears to have been the chief cause of these misfortunes. As to the opposition on the part of the natives, there may be said to have been none; for if the ten chiefs continue hostile we can convey him up so far under the guns of the *Pluto*, with the *Curlew* in tow, if requisite. There is plenty of water over the bar of the Nun. Mr. Allan is getting on well with his observations; he has been of great service to Lander in supporting him against Mr. Laird."

(FROM THE LITERARY GAZETTE.)

We lament to have to confirm the reports of the grievous mortality which had prevailed: the number of deaths on board the vessels of which the expedition is composed had been, indeed, frightfully great. No fewer than twenty-five had perished before Mr. Lander undertook his journey to the coast, including, we regret to add, most of the officers and engineers.

When Mr. Lander left the *Quorra*, they might be said to have only begun to trade with the natives; and as there was unquestionably an abundance of ivory in the country, we have reason to hope, even yet, that the adventure will be as prosperous in this point of view, as its spirited and enterprising proprietors can reasonably desire.

On the 18th of May, Mr. Lander left Fernando Po, in a native canoe, as before, in order to rejoin his companions; no doubt anxiously awaiting his return.

Earnestly do we pray that the next accounts may be of a more favourable character; and above all, that this brave and interesting individual may bring home his remaining fellow-travellers in safety, to enjoy their reward in an approving country.

EXPLOSION OF A FIREWORK MANUFACTORY IN MANCHESTER.

On Saturday last the neighbourhood of Salford (the adjoining borough to Manchester) was thrown into a state of much consternation and alarm in consequence of the sudden explosion of Mr. George Williamson's firework manufactory, situate in Collier-street, Salford. It appears that Mr. Williamson, who has just succeeded to the business of his father, who died a few weeks ago, was employed to produce a grand display of fireworks, to be exhibited at the "Griffin" gardens, Broughton, near Manchester, on the following Monday, and being pressed for time he incautiously continued his labours until night, and, when engaged in hammering the combustible matter into the rockets, the force used shook a snuff from the candle on to some loose gunpowder which lay scattered upon the table. Perceiving the consequences most likely to ensue, and not having the power to check the ignition, Mr. Williamson immediately rushed out of the workshop, intending to leave the result to chance; but recollecting that there was a quantity of books and papers of some importance connected with others as well as himself deposited in the workshop, he foolishly returned to secure them; but had no sooner re-entered than a terrific explosion of the various pieces of pyrotechnic art prepared for the occasion above alluded to took place, the force of which shivered every particle of the building to atoms; the roof was blown to a thousand pieces, completely shifted from the walls, as though it had never been. The unfortunate Mr. Williamson, who had just seized hold of the papers and money, and endeavouring to escape, was by the shock propelled forward and thrown back into his house, immediately adjoining the workshop, the wall of which and the windows were also blown away. After the explosion had subsided the unfortunate man was found upon the floor of the parlour, into which he was thrown, lying upon his back, presenting a shocking spectacle. About the face he was dreadfully injured, scarcely the vestige of a human countenance being perceptible, the flesh having so much swollen that not a feature was visible. He was conveyed from his own residence to the British Rolla public-house, where he now lies in a most precarious state. He remained in a state of insensibility for the first two days after the accident; subsequently, however, he has been able to speak and relate the circumstances which led to the unfortunate affair. It seems that, in addition to the large wheels and *petit* exploding mines which went off, one hundred and nine rockets, many of which were three-pounders, ignited, and it is supposed that the great force and velocity of their ascent was principally the cause of the roof being carried away. The manufactory was not a very extensive one, and only one story high; but the noise and concussion shook the houses in the street to their foundation, and completely destroyed the whole of the furniture, &c., in the parlour of Mr. Williamson's house adjoining the workshop. Those who know the nature of fireworks and the character of the explosion consider it almost a miracle that the unfortunate artist was not killed on the spot. The premises were not insured, but if they had been the owners of the property could not have claimed compensation for injury sustained under such circumstances.

MR. ST. JOHN LONG.

Mr. St. John Long, on his recent tour through Ireland, was visited by Dr. Townsend at Cove, where that gentleman, in the name of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Dublin, formally communicated to Mr. St. John Long a proposition, the result of which must be decisive of the success or failure of the latter gentleman's very novel and peculiar system of treating patients in consumption. The proposition is to place six patients under Mr. St. John Long's care, not in the incipient but in the reduced stage of consumption, in order to their recovery, so that he may now have a fair opportunity of convincing society at large, and the medical profession in particular, of the merits of his discovery. It must be satisfactory to learn that the offer, candid and creditable as it is to the Irish Physicians, was promptly accepted by Mr. St. John Long, and should he succeed in a matter so deeply interesting to humanity, the voice of the sceptic will be no longer heard, while mankind will derive the full benefit of the efficacy of his treatment, and gratefully recognise an universal benefactor.

MURDER BY A SOLDIER IN ATHLONE.

B private belonging to the 14th Foot, stationed in Athlone, deliberately discharged a loaded gun at a sergeant's wife, which instantly deprived her of life. The cause of this brutal act originated in some liberties which the fellow was taking with his unfortunate victim in the absence of her husband, who had gone that morning to Moate to escort the convicts from Sligo to Cork. The poor woman threatened to complain of him to the commanding officer, on which he levelled his piece and shot her through the head.—Another soldier, who was sitting convenient to the woman at the time, would also have been killed by the ball, had he not stooped his head.

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The following letter is in reply to a communication on the above subject:—

London, July 5, 1833.

Sir,—I have this day received your letter, which was lying at the House of Commons. I have read the petition, and if the assertions could be verified the statements would be unanswerable. But your own good sense will tell you that such is not the case. My father opposed the Union, and resisted every temptation which a corrupt ministry could offer, but it becomes a very different question to attempt to break asunder bonds which have united the countries so long. I consider the agitation consequent on such an attempt injurious, and the attainment impracticable. Let me request of you, as a sincere friend to our common country, to confine your exertions to what may be practically useful. Much has already been done for Ireland even in the first session of a reformed parliament, and with other important questions all pressing upon consideration, the extinction of church cess, abolition of the tithe system, church reform, &c., all prove the wishes of his Majesty's ministers and the Commons to reform and improve our system; and the mild manner in which the late bill has been enforced, confirms the arguments that it was to be considered as a protective and not a coercive measure.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
R. SHAPLAND CAREW.

To Mr. Martin Nowlan, New Ross.

IMPORTANT FOR THE SOLDIER.—The following is the mode in which a fair-haired hussar officer dyes his moustachios black:—He gets a piece of silk varnished with a shining varnish on one side and plain on the other. This is bought at the umbrella shops, and is called umbrella oiled silk. A piece of this is cut about 5 inches long and 3 inches wide, and four sprigs of tape are then attached to it, one at each corner. A hole is then cut through the middle of the silk to correspond with the mouth of the patient. On that portion of the plain side of the silk which is to go immediately over the moustachios is spread a small quantity of cream-coloured powder, and the patient, before he goes to bed, ties on this silk, with the plain side towards his face, and the varnished side outwards. He wears it all night like a mask over the lower part of his face, and in the morning, when it is taken off, the moustachios are of a black colour. This operation requires to be repeated once a month. But the moustachios should be brushed several times a day with a small brush made on purpose. The common soldier uses a cheaper sort of dye, and, instead of silk, each has a cabbage leaf tied over his mouth all night.—*Morning Herald.*

On Saturday last, an inquest was held in Clogheen, by Mr. Thompson, coroner, on the body of Mary Gorman. It appeared in the course of the investigation that the deceased lived in the capacity of a servant with Mr. Edward Rice, a respectable shopkeeper. She being about to leave his service, a dispute took place between them—the deceased seized a boot of her master's and slapt him on the face with it—he forced the boot from her, and put her outside the back door—she took a broom which was near the door and struck him a second blow on the face with it—Mr. Rice then beat her with the heel of the boot, and fractured her skull in three places. This unfortunate occurrence happened on Monday, the 8th of July last, since which time she languished until Saturday, the 30th of August, and died. The jury found that the deceased came by her death from the effects of wounds inflicted by Mr. Rice, with a boot, he being provoked by her.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The *Gazette de France* gives the following extract of a letter from Naples, dated 10th ult.:—"Madame is not received here as the Countess de Sagana, the rank and title she bore on her last visit, but as the Duchess of Berry. The King, who never visits any but crowned heads, went in person to her residence immediately on her arrival, and desired that the Queen should pay her this mark of respect. All the Princes and Princesses afterwards visited her in succession. This morning her Royal Highness returned the visits she had received: the King met her at the foot of the staircase, and attended her to her carriage on leaving him,—thus treating her as the widow of a Prince of the elder branch of the House of Bourbon. This evening she will receive the Ministers and the Ambassadors, who will wait upon her in a body."

THE SPEAKER'S SPEECH TO THE KING ON THE PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker, with about 60 or 70 members, appeared at the bar, and delivered the following speech:

"*May it please your Majesty*,

"We, your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with our last bill of supply.

"And, Sire, in reviewing our labours of the last seven months, it may, I think, be truly said that the history of parliament will not furnish a session so wholly engrossed and overwhelmed with matters so various and so difficult in their character, and so deeply important to the vital interests of the empire, as this session, which, with your Majesty's permission, is now about to close.

"Sire, we have applied our most anxious attention to the completing new arrangements with the Bank of England—to the renewal of the charter of the East India Company—to the opening of the trade and commerce of this country with China—to the abolition of slavery in the West India Colonies—to the revisal and alteration of the temporalities of that part of our established church in Ireland—to the making good the payment to the tithe owners of Ireland of those arrears to which they were legally entitled, but which, from the disturbed state of some parts of the country, they have been illegally deprived—and to the endeavour (and, I hope, experience already authorises me to add, the successful endeavour) to restore the public peace, and the security of life and property, in that part of the United Kingdom, by the adoption of such measures of strength and severity as seemed alone to be adequate under such pressing circumstances.

"Indeed, Sire, I may say that matters as important as numerous, involving the greatness, the stability, and the welfare of this country, in its credit, in its colonial prosperity, in its trading and commercial interests, in the internal tranquillity of a portion of the empire, and in some of its great and ancient institutions, have altogether most fearfully pressed upon us during the present session.

"And, Sire, if length of time, and intensity of labour, and anxious deliberation, with a full consciousness of the magnitude of the concerns with which we were dealing, are favourable and sure presages of what may be anticipated as the results of our measures, we shall, indeed, be amply compensated for all our unwearied exertions, and shall have the satisfaction to feel that we have discharged faithfully to our constituents, and to your Majesty, those duties which your Majesty was graciously pleased to point out to us in your Majesty's speech at the opening of this Parliament."

THE SPEAKER.—We understand that his Majesty, with that gracious attention which characterises all his personal acts, has conferred on the Speaker of the House of Commons the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath; and that the investiture will take place on Wednesday next. If our memory serves us right, this is, with one exception, the only instance of this distinction having been conferred on a Speaker of the House of Commons. There can be only one opinion, however, as to the just claim of the Speaker to any distinction which it may be in the power of his Sovereign to confer on him for that impartial administration of his laborious duties, for so many years, which has procured for him the general esteem and personal regard of Members of the House of Commons of all parties.—*Courier*.

NEXT SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

As one of the last curiosities we are for the present to be favoured with from the House of Commons, we have had sent to us a list of the notices of motions which now stand on the order book of the House for the next Session of Parliament. They occupy no less than nine folio pages, and consist of *a hundred and thirty-four* notices, long and short. Upon an average, each of these must be worth one night's discussion; but the greater part of them, if worth bringing forward at all, ought to result in the passing of bills, an operation which would take up broken time, amounting in the whole to three days for each. Now, as Parliament had not more than a hundred and forty-two sitting nights, even during the late toilsome and protracted Session, it is evident that, to accomplish only the half of the projects here set down, and considered by their several proposers as of paramount importance, would require our legislators to manufacture every hour at their disposal into a week. Conceit, selfishness, bigotry, faction, have all helped to make up the long list before us, and will all help, when the Session comes round, to waste the public time, to fill the papers with vapouring speeches, and to delay or evade the settlement of questions vitally important to the national welfare. The evil has for some years been growing to a head, and our only consolation is that it will at length work its own cure by compelling the House of Commons to subdivide itself into regular departments, which shall each have in charge the perfecting of certain sets of measures. The business of the House would thus not only be better, but more quickly done. There is one check which it would perhaps be necessary to impose on the ignorant part of the House, viz.—when prepared measures came to be submitted to the whole body of the members, none should be allowed to vote who were not present at the opening of a measure by the Committee which had charge of it. But whatever principle of change be adopted, it is quite clear that the present system cannot go on, and due consideration be, at the same time, given to important public business.—*Sun*.

ANNUITY TAX IN SCOTLAND.

The Edinburgh parsons are proceeding with undiminished vigour in their contest with the people. We subjoin the latest account, furnished by the *Scotsman* of Saturday:—

We understand that Mr. Ewart, an old man of 65 years of age, who was lately imprisoned for non-payment of the stipend tax, has sworn before a magistrate that he is not only unable to pay the sum claimed, but destitute of the means of subsistence, and he is now alimented in jail upon 1s. a day!!! This is a case of peculiar hardship, and shows a spirit of relentless persecution in those whom very different feelings ought to animate. If the income of the clergy is already grievously deficient from the lukewarm support which the present generation have vouchsafed to unjust taxation, why squander even the pittance that has been realised, in oppressing an old man for no apparent purpose, but to license the lips of the scorner and make Christianity blush for shame! We have just received notice that Dr. Walker, George's-street, visited Mr. Ewart today, and found him so much indisposed, that he granted a certificate on oath, that Mr. Ewart's life is in imminent danger. We should suppose his liberation cannot be longer delayed.

The brig *Isabella* arrived at Dundee on Friday night from America. She brought with her twenty passengers, old and young, who have returned foom the old world after twelve months' residence, finding the hardships of a transatlantic less endurable than those of a cisatlantic life.—*Dundee Constitutional*.

POLICEMAN DISMISSED.—A charge was preferred by a publican on Saturday against Sub-constable Thomas Ennis, of the City Peace Preservation Police, for improper conduct in the house of the complainant. The matter was immediately inquired into by Joseph Greene, Esq., R.M., who, finding the charge fully substantiated, very properly and at once dismissed the policeman.—*Kilkenny Moderator*.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—On Thursday last, the 29th ult. a man named Walsh, a resident of Coalbrook in this county, unfortunately lost his life under the following circumstances:—He took an old barrel of a gun, and supplied the place of a breech with a piece of wood—he loaded it with powder and small leaden balls, placed it to his breast, and applied a match to the touch-hole—an explosion ensued, the breech retrograded, and killed the unfortunate man almost instantly. Thus this foolish and unreflecting man fell a victim to his own temerity and want of precaution.—*Clonmel Advertiser*.

The Freemason's Journal of Tuesday contradicts the report of Count Czapski's death.

REFORM IN THE ARMY.

(FROM THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.)

We must not be mistaken for those projectors who take it for granted that every institution in its present state is necessarily bad, because we may happen occasionally to point out defects that may be capable of remedies. On the contrary we are fully disposed to admit that the general system of our army is not only good in itself, but that it contains the element of its constant improvement. The attention of our army is constantly directed to the condition of foreign services, and it is very rarely that any other country adopts any change affecting the *morale* or the *materiel* of its force, without an attempt on our part to copy or adapt it to our own use. This disposition to imitation, if its results be sometimes ridiculous, is in itself good; because it insures us against being left behind in the science of arms, and secures us against the risk of being met in the field by unexpected tactics. We try, and adopt or reject a thousand innovations, and thus we arrive in the end at something near if not altogether at the perfection of military management, and we have little hesitation in attributing much of the superiority of our army to this very custom of *copying foreigners*, which it was so much the fashion of the old school to decry.

Still there are some portions of the constitution of our army which, being peculiar to ourselves, and connected with our prejudices and habits, we have not thought of altering, although in their present condition they are either absurd or inconvenient, and it is to these that we seek to direct the attention of our military readers. We do so the more willingly because the existence of these defects is not attributable to any individual—because they may be corrected without even an implied injury or hardship—and because we think it hardly possible to bring them into public notice without securing a remedy for them. At present we shall content ourselves with observing, that in our army no security whatsoever exists that officers upon their first appointment to the service shall be qualified, either morally or physically, for their duties. A young man, through the interest of his friends with a minister or a military officer of rank, may lodge his money for purchase—may be placed on the list, and may in due time find himself gazetted as an Ensign or a Cornet without having been seen by any one of the military authorities. Nothing in short is known of him by any body but his parents, until the day when, in all the dignity of a new uniform, his Majesty's "trusty and well-beloved" *John Smith* or *Donald M'Bane* or *Timothy Donohoe* appears to the astonishing officer commanding the regiment, in the guise of a raw, useless youth—perhaps under the military standard of stature—perhaps deformed or unhealthy—perhaps altogether unfit for his business! We neither mistake nor exaggerate the case, for we have seen during the late war, amongst other instances, young men joining regiments—

1. Not more than five feet one inch in height.
2. With only one eye.
3. With scrofulous disease.
4. With defective intellect.
5. With ordinary education, and
6. Of habits and rank that rendered them unfit for command.

If we were to go farther into the history of the time to which we allude, we could add to this list of defects a long catalogue of bankrupt tradesmen, and other persons equally unfit to serve the country in any public capacity. But our business is not with what *has been*—nor precisely with what *is*—for we neither know nor insinuate that Lord Hill has appointed any *unfit* person to a commission. We believe on the contrary that the Commander-in-Chief has the interests of the army sincerely at heart, and that Lord Hill dispenses his patronage to the best of his ability. But we cannot deny that there is, and always must be, whilst the present system of appointment shall be allowed to continue, a want of security against the admission of improper persons into the service. Neither in public offices nor in private life is any thing to be found like the method of military appointment. A young man is neither taken as a clerk, nor a shopman, nor a labourer, nor an apprentice, until his employers have at least seen that he is fit for his employment; or if in an extreme case, one may be taken "unsight, unseen," upon mere recommendation, and should he prove unfit, he can be sent about his business. This is by no means the case with a new Ensign, who must be received, for his commission is his warrant—must be employed, for it qualifies him for activity—and can only be got rid of by a long series of report and inquiry—in the result of which he is sent upon half-pay, and adds his specific gravity to the *dead weight*. In most cases nothing so energetic would be done; but his evil qualities would be patiently borne, and he would continue to burthen his regiment for years, until at length, being reported or found out to be unfit for promotion, he would drop off as in the most favourable instance into that general absorbent—the *half pay*. The system under which there is even a *possibility* of the occurrence of such absurdities as these must, of necessity, be vicious; and we feel that when we ask why it should be continued, we ask a question that nobody can answer. It cannot be defended on the old plea in favour of abuses—that it has "worked well," because it is most evident that it never could have been the public interest to have paid inefficient servants; nor can it be excused by the assertion that there is any dearth of well qualified persons, since the reverse is abundantly notorious.

To suggest other excuses would only be to multiply absurdities, and we prefer to inquire why military committees in each kingdom, and in the respective colonies, should not be instituted for the examination of all candidates for commissions in the British army? Why should not every young man who is recommended for the service appear before a General Officer, or a Board of Officers, and subject himself to such an examination as may satisfy the Commander-in-Chief that he gives the commission to a youth of ordinary education and abilities—of decent appearance and manners—and of reasonable size, health, and strength? Less than these qualifications it is surely unreasonable that the public should pay for; and we only ask *security* for these—a security which might be provided without any sort of expense, trouble, or inconvenience, that we by any exercise of our ingenuity can discover. We except of course those persons who have blockheads, scapegraces, and cripples to quarter on the public. To them we grant that examinations *might be a bore*.

THE ARMY.

FIELD DAY IN THE PHŒNIX PARK.—Monday all the troops in Garrison were out in the Phœnix Park for field drill. Four of the infantry, with three Cavalry Regiments, and two Brigades of Artillery, were on the ground so early as eleven o'clock, and formed, each Regiment in close columns, on and near the cricket ground, beyond the Wellington Testimonial. They were detained by one of the Regiments, which lies in Richmond Barracks, their bugle for march not having been sounded until the rest of the troops had formed. When all were in due order, the Lieutenant-General commanding, Sir H. Vivian, Bart., with a numerous staff rode up. He was received with a general salute, the Officers of each Regiment, 'Horse and Foot, in front, the bands playing simultaneously "God save the King." The Officers retired to their places—the bands to the rere—the Lieutenant-General and Staff then rode past, each band playing as they proceeded. The order for the suite of manœuvres were then given. The troops formed into three divisions, a party of the 60th Rifles to each division. The 10th Hussars and the Fusileer Guards, with a brigade of Artillery, moving off to the left by the road leading to the Zoological Gardens, and along the main road, at the rere of the Vice-regal Lodge. The 14th Light Dragoons with the 59th to the right, along the low road, near Island Bridge. The centre or main body, composed of the 74th, a portion of the Scots Fusileers and the 83d, supported by the 5th Dragoon Guards, along the high road, in front of the Vice-regal Lodge. Videttes were sent out from the Rifles and Cavalry, who fired as they advanced. The Artillery to the right and left fired also. At the Phœnix, the centre halted. At this time the rain came down heavily, but this did not retard the manœuvres—all the regiments concentrated in the Seven Acres, and fired in line; then deployed to the left, and fell back to the Fifteen Acres. The rain never ceased for a moment, but continued to fall with increased severity. The manœuvres ended about one o'clock, and the troops then withdrew. But for the unfavourable state of the weather, it would have been one of the most splendid military spectacles which has been seen for years in Dublin.

The yearly cost of the Kilmainham Hospital, for 257 men is, for diet, clothing, washing, servants, and incidental charges, £12,085.

It is said that Major-General Sir C. Dalbiac is to receive the vacant Colonelcy of the 16th Dragoons.

At a general Court-martial held at Bangalore, on the 13th of February last, Ensign Robinson, 24th Native Infantry, was brought to trial for writing an anonymous letter to the Commander-in-Chief, accusing a brother officer of absenting himself without leave, and for afterwards denying that the letter was in his hand writing. He has been cashiered.

The Irish Yeomanry consists of 1,137 officers, 30,285 serjeants and privates; yearly expense, £12,334.

The following general order relative to army agents has been issued from the Horse Guards in the course of the past month. The first bearing date the 13th of August, is as to the mode by which officers belonging to regiments on foreign stations should be permitted to draw their pay. It has been decided that every officer abroad who shall not draw his pay from the military chest on his station, is to be considered as recognizing and constituting the regimental agent as his private agent, and consequently as having no claims whatever to relief from the public or from the colonel of the regiment, in the event of the failure of such agent.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Gen. Sir J. Affleck, Bart., 16 Dr., Dalham, near Newmarket.
Lieut.-Col. Hon. Robert Clive, h.p., 110 F.
Major Otter, late of the R. Mill. Coll., Tours.
Captains—Frend, 55 F., Bellary, Madras; Harrison, h.p., 69 F.; Bell h.p., 84 F.; Carr, h.p., 7 W.I.R.; Alex. Stewart, h.p., Sheffield Regt.; J. C. Barrett, Unatt.; Carroll, ditto.
Lieutenants—May, 4 Dr.; Knight, Cape Mounted Riflemen; W. B. Bartlett, late 2 R. Vet. Bn. Guernsey; Falkiner, h.p., 1 Gr. Gds., Montfaggon, Ireland; Clarke, h.p., 6 F.; Binnatyne, h.p., 33 F., Bath; Robinson, h.p., 47 F.; E. U. Mason, h.p., 83 F., Ireland; Rutherford, h.p., 91 F.; James Stewart, h.p., 4 W.I.R., Halifax, N.S. Thomas Jones, h.p., 4 Garr. Bn; Salisbury.
Cornet, Ensign, and Second Lieutenant—Baker, 15 Dr., Maidstone; Rivers, late 7 R. Vet. Bat.; Wilkin, late R. Inv. Arc., Twyford Lodge, Middlesex.
Quarter-Masters—Whitty, 2 W.I.R.; Connor, h.p., 5 Dr. Gds.; Allen, h.p., 20 Dr.
Commissariat Department—Dep. As. Comm. Gen. Wm. Stanton.
Medical Department—Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hosp. Cole, h.p., Staff Surg.; As. Surg. Torrie, 1 F.; As. Surg. Johnson, 62 F. Chittoor, Madras; As. Surg. Burkitt, h. p. Staff.
Staff—M. Coulthurst, Dep. Judge Ad. Gen., Barbadoes.

WAR OFFICE—ARMY REGULATIONS, &c.

COURTS MARTIAL.—The next order is dated 14th August, and is for the guidance of courts martial in passing sentences; apprising them that houses of correction (of which there is one at least in every county,) afford more adequate means than county jails of carrying into effect sentences of imprisonment and hard labour.

ACTING QUARTER-MASTERS TO RESERVE COMPANIES, &c.—The order under this head bears date 10th August, and in which the Commander-in-Chief directs that it may be understood that all duties, in the department of acting quarter-masters to reserve companies, which cannot be regularly discharged but by a commanding officer, are henceforth to be performed by the acting adjutant. All duties connected with this department, which are usually performed by a non-commissioned officer, will, as a matter of course, be done by the acting quartermaster-sergeant.

SALUTES.—An order, dated August 17th, states, the General Commanding-in-Chief having received his Majesty's command for the promulgation of the annexed regulations concerning salutes, for the information and guidance of all officers commanding forts and garrisons, &c.—"Wherever a ship, or other vessel bearing the royal standard, shall pass any fort or place whence royal salutes are usually fired, no salute shall be fired from such fort, or other place, unless such ship shall not only have the royal standard at the main top gallant mast-head, and the union-jack at the mizzen top gallant mast-head, nor in the case of a small vessel, unless such flags are hoisted in the most conspicuous parts."

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Commander Geo. R. Mundy and Lieut. R. F. King, to the *Favourite*; Commander G. A. Sainthill, to the *Donegal*, vice Shepherd; Lieut. Charles Henry Hamilton, to the *Cruiser*; Mr. A. Lethart, Midshipman, to be Lieutenant; Captains John Wilson (a) and George Price, to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital; Mr. George Grant, Second Master, to the *Sparrow* cutter; the Rev. G. R. Lewen, Chaplain, to the *Britannia*; Mr. Thomas Mitchell (a) is appointed Surgeon of the Establishment at the island of Ascension. Royal Marines—Brevet-Major White has been placed on the retirement, vice Captain Simpson, deceased; Captain J. Ashmore, from the unattached half pay, is appointed Captain of the Woolwich Division, vice White; Mr. James Piers, to be a Second Lieutenant of the Woolwich Division; First Lieutenant J. Fynmore, of the *Conway*, and Second Lieutenant C. Parker, of the *Asia*, have exchanged.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.

DUDLEY, SEPT. 1, 1833.—Yesterday an explosion of what is here called wildfire, took place in a pit near the Red Ball public house, on the road-side between this town and Oldbury; when, lamentable and awful to relate, 13 men became victims to the devouring element. The pits in this neighbourhood are very deep, but notwithstanding which, the flame issued out of the mouth of the one in which this dreadful accident happened as out of a chimney when on fire.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.

We have this day heard a rumour, which we fear is true, of the loss of the *Phœbe* yacht, of Dublin, off the coast of Wales, during the late gales, with her owner, Mr. Hargrave, his lady, and four children on board. The body of Mrs. Hargrave, it is said, has been washed on shore, near Abenathwith. These are the only particulars which have reached us.—*Evening Packet*.

SIR EDWARD PACKENHAM.—A document bearing the signatures Lieutenant-Generals Lambert and Kean Major-Generals Thornton and Blackeney, and Colonel Dickson, has been published, denying, in the most unequivocal terms, the truth of the statement in Stuart's America, that Sir Edward Packenham had promised the plunder of New Orleans, and the possession of its female inhabitants to the soldiers under his command.

Lady Henderson Durham (the wife of the gallant Admiral Sir P. C. Durham) succeeds to the property of Sir Robert Henderson, Bart., Sir Robert having died without issue. Sir Robert Henderson was one of the oldest and most determined of Scotch Whigs; and after spending thousands in support of the Fox interest in Scotland, died immensely rich.

"AN ODD FISH."—On Sunday morning, about nine o'clock, a young man named Pike, a resident of the west suburbs of this town, while under the influence of the "jolly god," being unable from the state of his finances, which he exhausted the previous night, in offering copious libations at the native shrine of his revelling patron, rushed almost in a state of nudity down the gravel walk and across Irishtown, into a passage adjacent to Mr. Wall's, tobacconist, leading to the Suir, and precipitated himself into the river. A young man of the name of Sheehan, suspecting his design, quickly followed, and courageously plunged after him—but in his efforts to save the Bacchanalian, he was forced under water, and would have been drowned, had not another young man from Newstreet, named Quirk, rescued both from "*Davy's locker*."—After having been conveyed to the bank he remained about half an hour without exhibiting any symptom of animation, but by the exertions of persons whom curiosity had led to the spot, in chafing his body, and using other such precautionary measures as they deemed necessary, he was restored to his proper senses. We trust that this aquatic frolic will convince the "*Pike*" that he is not of an amphibious nature.—*Clonmel Advertiser*.

On Tuesday evening, there was a great disturbance in Templemore, owing to the return of a certain official character to that neighbourhood; the persons who collected on the occasion were very anxious to show attachment to Sir H. Carden. Some enlistments took place; the official character took his departure next day.—*Clonmel Herald*.

The mail bags for Clonmel and the intermediate towns, are conveyed from Limerick every day at 12 o'clock.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—Mr. Grant, farmer, of Clapham, a village near Bedford, lost upwards of 20 sheep, some days since, by turning them into a corn field that had not been gleaned.—*Cambridge Chronicle*.

THE LATE GALE.

(FROM THE WEXFORD INDEPENDENT.)

On Friday it blew rather a stiff breeze from the N.W., but not so violent as to deter the steamers, which ply between this port and Liverpool, from proceeding to sea; accordingly the *Abbey*, (Marsh) and the *Harriet*, (Jones) laden with fat cattle, set sail about 4 o'clock p.m. Immediately after they cleared the banks off our harbour's mouth, the wind came full round to the northward, and assumed so threatening an aspect, as to induce the *Harriet*, which at this time was off Blackwater banks, to put about, and she accordingly got over our bar in safety. The *Abbey*, which is a tight, well built ship, of extraordinary power for her tonnage, kept out to sea; and unfortunately had to encounter one of the heaviest gales we recollect for some time. About seven o'clock, a sailor, who had been paid off, in the *Mentor*, a vessel lying at our quay, just returned from America, and had taken his passage on board the *Abbey*, to Liverpool, in order to see his wife and family, who went aloft—it blowing very fresh at the time—to reef the topsail, was flung by the violence of the gale, off the yard arm, and coming in contact with the paddle in his fall, was killed on the spot. At this time the vessel was about mid-channel—and every effort to save the stock on board was made, but proved ineffectual. A heavy sea struck her on the lee quarter, filling the long boat, which they were endeavouring to unship, when the head ropes of the cattle to windward gave way, and they falling to leeward threw the vessel on her beam ends; at this moment the situation of all on board became most alarming. Every effort which skill and exertion could make, was resorted to, in order to right the ship—but there was no alternative except throwing the fine stock with which she was laden overboard. This having been accomplished, she was fortunately got up, when she put about for our port, which she reached at six o'clock on Saturday evening, after encountering one of the most violent storms we have been visited with, since the memorable gale on Ash Wednesday last. We are sorry to add that our respected townsmen, Messrs. T. and Patrick Lacy, have been sufferers to a large amount, the greater part of the cargo, being their property, and uninsured. Mr. Peter Hayes, of John-street, Mr. Davis, of Enniscorthy, and a gentleman named Rice, who resides, we hear, near Ross, have also lost considerably. Two-thirds of such portion of the stock, as escaped being thrown overboard, to save the vessel, were bruised to death, or smothered under the hatchways. We are happy to hear, however, that the vessel received no injury, and was able to proceed on her voyage on Tuesday.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

(FROM THE ALBION.)

By a passenger who arrived in a steam-vessel last night from Calais, we learn the following particulars of a most melancholy occurrence which took place during the tremendous storm on Saturday night, within half-a-mile of the port of Boulogne:—

"Early in the afternoon of that day—our informant thinks between two and three o'clock—a vessel, said to be the *Amphitrite*, Hunter, commander, bound for Botany-bay, with 125 female convicts on board, and several children, grounded about half-a-mile to the right of Boulogne, and within a short distance of the shore. Assistance was promptly tendered, but was refused by the captain in the most positive manner. It is said that he even carried a pistol in each hand, threatening to shoot any person who should attempt to come on board. His obstinacy is supposed to have proceeded from the hope that the ship would be got off on the return of the tide; and he is represented to have been further stimulated by the surgeon, who insisted, that as the custody of the women had been confided to him by the government, it was his duty to take care that no communication should take place between them and the shore. The captain is said to have been a young man, not more than twenty-five years of age, and to his inexperience the fatal event must be attributed. The possibility of the vessel becoming imbedded in the sand seems not to have occurred to him. For a considerable time the vessel lay within a furlong of the multitude who had collected on the spot. Every individual on board might have been landed with perfect safety, and the prisoners might have been re-embarked next day if the vessel had remained safe. The rashness of both captain and surgeon is, therefore, unaccountable. When the tide returned, the danger was irremediable: the violence of the storm continued unabated; and as the ship did not float, the perilous condition of the crew could no longer be concealed. The women, who had been shut up under the hatches are said to have forcibly burst from the place of their confinement, the majority of them congregating in the cabin. A little before 10 o'clock, the waves broke through the poop, and swept away in an instant every soul in the cabin. The work of destruction was soon completed; in a few moments the ship went to pieces, and out of 154 persons on board, only three escaped to land! and one of these died a few hours afterwards.

"The captain is stated to have got on the same raft which bore to the shore one of the survivors, but a wave carried him off, and though he swam for some time, he ultimately perished. The surgeon and his wife also met a watery grave.

"On the following morning the shore was strewed with the wreck, many parts of which furnished evidence of unsoundness. The vessel is said to have been very old, having been built nearly thirty years ago, and altogether unfit to have been employed longer in any service. A rigorous investigation on this head will, it is hoped, be instituted.

"Owing to the distance at which the British consul resides from this port, he was not apprised that the vessel had struck until several hours afterwards, but he then repaired to the spot, and doubtless rendered all the assistance in his power.

"The bodies of sixty-five women and one man were washed on shore in the course of Saturday night."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Ann and Amelia, Campton, from Bengal to London, is on shore near Berek. Mr. Skelton, Mr. Buck, surgeon, midshipman, and two seamen drowned; their bodies have since been picked up.

The Ponsonby, Rowntree, from Sunderland to London was totally wrecked near Welsthorp, on Saturday; three of the crew drowned.

The Hull packet from Antwerp to Leith, is on shore on the Holderness coast; only a body saved.

The Phœnix, Curling, from Deal to London, is on shore near Boulogne.

The George and Elizabeth, Hicks, from Newcastle, was lost on the Goodwin Sand, on Sunday morning.

The Augusta, Raesselboter, bound to Dantzic, was on shore at the Rock Ferry, Liverpool, on Sunday.

The Andrew and Margaret, Quey, from Maryport to Cardiff, was driven on shore near Bideford, on Saturday night; crew saved.

The Providence, Way, from London to Ramsgate, is on shore at Sheppy, with loss of rudder, anchors, and chains, and four feet water in the hold.

The Express, Sexton, from London, was assisted into Sheerness, with loss of three Anchors, &c., having been on shore on the Jenkin Sand.

The San Jose Abandano, Bergen, put into Boulogne, with damage, and loss of three anchors and cables.

The William, Friend, from Metis to London, was totally wrecked near Calais, on Sunday; ten of the crew drowned.

The Chance, coal-laden, is totally wrecked near Specton Cliffs. The Viewly, Hill, from Goole to London, was on shore near Harwich, yesterday, with loss of three anchors and cables.

The Coaster, Palmer, of Yarmouth, was totally wrecked near Hasborough, on Saturday.

The Tay, Annan, of Perth, is on shore at Lowestoffe. A large Dutch ship, with 600 hogsheads of sugar, is lost near Calais.

SHEERNESS, SEPT. 2.—A schooner, laden with iron, is on shore on Sheppy, with damage and loss of anchors and cables; the barge Alfred, Bourness, from Chatham to Deptford; Medway, Albury, from Rochester, and Grasshopper, Chambers, from London to Feversham, are sunk—crew saved; also two others, names unknown.

The Economy, from Newcastle, is on shore near Wells, with loss of armament.

The Advance, Shepherd, to Sunderland; Renard, Leach, from London; Norfolk, Bayfield, Endeavour, Dobson, of Scarborough; Newcastle, Pennington, of South Shields; Venetia, Wardle, of Sunderland; Rising Star, of Cromer, were driven on shore between Maudesley and Clay on Saturday.

The Economy, Garner, of Wisbeach; and the Henry and Harriet, of Newcastle, were driven on shore at Blakeney on Saturday night.

TITHES—THE QUAKERS.

The Quakers are the only sectarians who have no clergymen or priests whose exclusive business it is to perform the duties of religion. Holding that the Levitical priesthood fell with the Jewish system, they consider every man is as well entitled as another to perform whatever service may be required by the tenets of the sect; and it is well known that they act on this principle, have no clergymen, and, of course, object to the payment of tithes. Their recent petition on this subject to the House of Commons is recommended in yesterday's *Freeman* as a model for the Dissenters. But the Dissenters admit the necessity of clergymen, and provide for their support. They object, on political grounds, to paying clergymen of different denominations from their own; while the Quakers, on a theological ground, object to all clergymen and all payments. We beg, however, particular notice to the concluding paragraph in the editorial article of the *Freeman*, as evincing the ulterior object of many who set up scruples of conscience against the payment of tithes:—"Such a petition, if universally adopted, would not leave the Minister of the Crown a single argument in favour of the imposition of tithes, and in a short time *would shake the fabric of the Establishment to atoms* by the mere force of moral truths." This is speaking out in good earnest, and it would be well to keep the hint in recollection.—*Dublin Times*.

The following is the Petition above alluded to:—

"To the Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland in parliament assembled.

"We, the undersigned, members of the religious society of Friends, called the Quakers, assembled at our yearly meeting in London, respectfully to represent to parliament that our society has always objected, on principle, to tithes and other compulsory ecclesiastical claims.

"We consider it to be our bounden duty to conform ourselves to the laws, and to obey the government of our country, in all things which do not interfere with the higher claims of conscience towards God, but whenever there is such an interference, it is our established practice to refuse an active compliance with the law and patiently suffer the consequences.

"On this principle we have always refused the payment of tithes and other ecclesiastical demands; and, at the same time, have offered no opposition to the distraint of our goods for those purposes. In the earlier period of the society, its members were exposed to grievous sufferings and persecutions on this account. Not only were they dispoiled of their property, in a vexatious and ruinous manner, but their persons were seized, and they were immured in dungeons to the injury of their health, and in many instances, even to the loss of their lives; and although the laws which render us liable to suits in the ecclesiastical courts are now but seldom enforced, we still suffer considerable injury from the levying of distraints and from the exactions with which they are often accompanied.

"Our reasons for refusing the payments are purely of a religious nature, and they are as follow:—

"1. That we regard the interference of the civil government, in matters of religion and private conscience, to be the usurpation of a prerogative which only belongs to God.

"That we consider the setting apart of tithes for the maintenance of the ministers of religion, to have been an unwarrantable return to the provisions of the levitical law, and at variance with the nature and character of the gospel.

"3. That we believe the ministry of the gospel to be free in its nature, according to the command of our Lord and Savour to his disciples: "Freely ye have received, freely give;" and that the contravention of his principle has an unfailing tendency to convert religion into a trade and grievously to impede the diffusion of vital Christianity.

"We also deem the compulsory support of the ministers of any church, and of an ecclesiastical system connected therewith, to be opposed to that liberty which the gospel confers; and when claimed from those who conscientiously dissent from that church, to be a violation of the common principles of justice.

"Observing with satisfaction that the subject of tithes and other ecclesiastical demands is likely to come under the deliberate review of the legislature, we consider this to be the proper time for representing to parliament these our Christian principles; and we respectfully beseech the House of Commons not to rest satisfied with any modification of the present system, but to take effectual measures for the entire removal of all such imposts.

"In conclusion, we feel bound to express to parliament our heartfelt prayer, that Almighty God may bless and preserve the government and legislature of our country, and may direct all their counsels for the happiness of the nation for the welfare of mankind in general, and for his own glory.

Signed by six-hundred and seventy-nine members of the Society of Friends, from various parts of the United Kingdom.

THE CHURCH.

We have heard that the Lord Bishop of Cork has appointed the Rev. John Busteed, who has been for thirty-five years a curate in the diocese, and who has for many years performed the duties of the parish of Liscleary, to the rectory of that parish, vacant by the death of the late Rev. John Fortescue.

The Lord Bishop of Killaloe will hold his visitation of the diocese of Killaloe and Kilfenora on Thursday, the 19th instant.

The Irish Spiritual Peers in the ensuing Session of Parliament are:—The Archbishop of Cashel; Bishops of Meath, Kildare, and Derry.

DUBLIN GROCERS.

A meeting of the trade took place on Tuesday, when a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Secretary Littleton, Sergean Perrin, and some other members of Parliament, for their great attention to the interests of the Grocers in obtaining the new License Bill. A resolution was entered into for a subcription to defray the expenses incurred by the body in their successful exertions against the Publicans; and another vote of thanks was given to Mr. Madden, who has throughout the business acted with much credit as Secretary to the Grocers company.—*Dublin Times*.

(FROM SAUNDERS'S NEWS-LETTER.)

The election of a representative of the Guild of Merchants, in the room of the late M——, took place on Monday. The numbers polled up to four o'clock were—

Mr O'Higgins	560
Mr Ignatius Callaghan	234
Mr. Guinness, director of the Bank of Ireland	22

Mr. O'Higgins was consequently elected. He pledged himself to Repeal.

CORK LIBERALS DISAPPOINTED.—Mr. O'Connell has arrived at Derrynane, to the great disappointment of the gentry who dub themselves *liberals* in this city, and who had for the last week been bestirring themselves with most commendable activity in expectation of the honour of entertaining the liberator on his way to Kerry.—*Cork Constitution*.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

4th—John and Sally, Sanders, Newport, coals, for Cork—Gipsy, Tobin, Liverpool, m. goods.

5th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol, m. goods—Venus, Brenan, Cardiff, coals.

6th—Kitty, Mahony, Cork, ballast, for Ross—Victoria, Hodge, Newport, coals—Elizabeth, Richards, Swansea, culm.

SAILED.

4th—Favourite, Murphy, Cork, empty casks—Mary Sheridan, ditto, coals, from Ross—Kilvington, Morton, Pembray, ballast—New Parliament, Brabyn, Llanelly, do., from Ross—Rapid, Miller, London, provisions—John and Sally, Davies, Cork, coals, from Newport.

5th—Emma Zollar, Aberdeen, Quebec, ballast, from Ross—Alert, Symons, Cardiff, ditto—Æolus, Walsh, Swansea, do.—Betsey, Stephings, Bristol, wheat—Mary, Bond, Portsmouth, provisions—Fame, Angel, Liverpool, grain.

6th—Gipsy, Tobin, Liverpool, gen. cargo.—Wind—N.N.E. to S.E.

MARRIED.

At Prestbury, Mr. P. Beard to Miss A. Booth, both of Shrigley; the bridegroom having attained his 90th year, and the bride being in her 25th only.

DIED,

In Grafton-street, Dublin, in the 29th year of her age, Sarah, wife of Mr. Joseph Marshall, Auctioneer.

Waterford Mail.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.

Accounts from the camp of Castraux say that opthalmia prevails to an alarming degree. Of 4,000 men now in the camp above 400 are afflicted with this disorder; the neighbouring hospitals are insufficient to contain them, and it is necessary to send those who are the most slightly affected to places at a considerable distance.

PARIS, Aug. 31.

The Queen Donna Maria arrived at Havre on Wednesday evening; but up to the date of our last account from Havre, no ship of war had yet made its appearance there to take the young Queen to her destination.

The Miguelite scrip incurred a woeful fall on the arrival of the news from Lisbon, through London, of the 20th, by which the formal acknowledgment of the Queen Donna Maria by your government became known. From the price of 61, which the scrip had been pushed up to, suddenly went down to 45. Great efforts have since been made by the principal agent of the loan to raise the courage of the dealers in the scrip, and he has succeeded in obtaining a better, though nominal quotation. The recovery of the price, however, was not very considerable, the scrip being at last quoted at 52.

There are accounts from Madrid of the 21st, up to which date the King was still alive, and in the same state as he had been the previous fortnight. He was not considered on the point of death, and yet his state was such that his sudden dissolution would not surprise his medical attendants. Don Carlos was still in Portugal, less desirous than ever of removing further from Spain.

PORTUGAL.

We have no direct news from Portugal; but we have heard that three steamers have sailed from the Downs with French officers, stores, ammunition, &c., for the service of Don Miguel.—*Standard.*

SPAIN.

We learn from Madrid, that the health of the King is almost completely re-established, and that he has fully confirmed M. Zea in power, to the exclusion of the party of the Queen. The ambassadors of France and England have disagreed so much with the Court of Madrid, that they both are changed. We appear of late to be prosperous in our choice of ambassadors. Spain, says a correspondent, is as tranquil as in the days of Charles III. A more sleepy tranquillity cannot be conceived.

MEXICO, June 29.

The Congress have declared eight years' banishment to about 80 individuals of the first consideration and influence concerned in the plan of the late revolution, which is now carrying into effect. The Custom-house Debentures, which were admitted for 40 per cent. on duties, have lately been sold at 35 to 37 per cent. discount. Nothing new about a national bank or national stock. Queratero has been reduced to submission to the present Government, and his troops surrendered at discretion. Valladolid, it is firmly expected, will soon be in the same situation, as the Government forces are superior to those of Generals Arista and Duran. They are in pursuit of them.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 7.

(FROM THE LONDON PAPERS OF WEDNESDAY.)

The *Pike*, we learn, has arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, and private expresses have reached town with the intelligence. It is also reported that Saldanha had gone in pursuit of Bourmont, but we have not heard of any battle having taken place.

The death of Ferdinand, should it speedily take place, may lead to another civil war in the Peninsula, the inhabitants of which, as regards rulers and disputed successions, it must be confessed, are very unfortunately situated.

The following article in the *Messager des Chambres*, if correct, settles the contest in Portugal. We cannot, however, say, from the wording of this intelligence, that we place much reliance upon it:—

PARIS, SEPT. 1.—"We had the following article in the *Messager*:—"Our express that left Bayonne on the 28th, brings the following news:—

"Two extraordinary couriers on their way from Madrid to Paris arrived here last night, and left dispatches for the Spanish Consul in this town; since their arrival reports very favourable to Don Pedro have been in circulation. If we can credit them, it should seem that after a pretty serious skirmish between the troops of Bourmont and Count Villa Flor, and which is stated to have been wholly to the advantage of Don Pedro, the Duke of Cadaval with the greater part of his troops made his submission to Don Pedro, and that Don Miguel had, in consequence of this unpleasant event, retreated to Campo Mayor, the last town in Portugal towards the Spanish frontier, and not far from Badajos. It should even seem that these couriers have brought the intelligence of the entrance of Don Miguel with his staff into Spain. Nothing at all is said of Bourmont."—*Le National*, Sept. 2.

THE FUNDS—Consols for Account, 88¼.

MISSING,

A writer of chapters on Repeal. He was seen about three weeks ago, amusing some little boys with *a fub on* the Ship Canal. He afterwards went to London, intending to sail home *via* Cork; but hearing that a dinner was in preparation for him in that city, he changed his route and is thought to have passed through Dublin. It is supposed that he had some notion of settling in a place he had in his eye at the other side of the water, but nothing certain is known of his present movements. Some say he is in his own place—others that he is *waiting a while* for materials for his second chapter, being desirous to consult *Wyat o' de Worde* before he commits himself again to paper; while they are not wanting who affirm that he is still *at sea*.

Whosever shall tell the real truth of the said gentleman to any of the people at the Chapter Room of the Order of Liberators, will be handsomely *shown up* for his trouble, and no questions asked.

LORD ANGLESEY.

The bitterest political enemy—of honourable enemies, of course, we mean—that Lord Anglesey ever had, will freely acknowledge the generosity of his character. Neither in public nor in private have we ever heard his claim to that quality disputed, until last Monday, when the *Evening Mail*, to salve over the falsification of one of its *Hardy* predictions with a bit of *wit*, insinuated that his Excellency had been allowed to return, that he might "touch another quarter's salary." The baseless malignity of such a calumny defeats its own object. Every one cries shame upon the author; and when we read in the last publication of the same paper, where a furious attempt is made to brazen out the lie, that the Marquis "is mercenary to meanness," the question comes involuntarily to our lips—"*Has he ever acted in a mercenary way to his slanderers?*"

Our views of a man's political character may change with circumstances. He may be extolled as faultless to-day, and cried down as highly objectionable to-morrow, just as his conduct happens to clash or accord with the designs of his critics. But the private character of an individual is not to be made the sport of politicians to suit their purposes. It is not consistent with justice or fair discussion now to paint him as a model of every virtuous and manly quality; and presently afterwards, without any *new light* breaking in to enlighten us, to blacken him over with the very sweepings of Billingsgate. In that case the censure recoils upon the satirist, and the dirt sticks not upon the maligned person, but to the fingers of him that throws it.

It is only two or three weeks since the *Evening Mail* bade Lord Anglesey rather a complimentary farewell. He was then a well-meaning Nobleman, who might have done remarkably well had he listened to good counsel, and the goodness of whose disposition was not to be questioned. Now—he is mercenary to meanness and selfish *beyond* a parallel. He has put himself beyond the pale of society in his public and private capacity, and cannot muster a decent dinner party!" What enormity has he perpetrated in this brief period, to bring down such a peal of abuse from the Irish Thunderer? Merely this—returned to his Government, to expose the empty boastings of the *Mail*, and the gross humbug of its exclusive sources of information. He is "parsimonious"—not because his dinner-table is deserted by such nobility as the Langfords, the Glandines, the Dean Dawsons, and the Deane Gradys, but because he was sparing of his speech, and would not tell the little bird that gathers information for the *Mail*, that he intended to come back; whereby he suffered that Oracle of Authenticity and *never-yet-deceivedness* to tumble into the mud in the midst of one of his most flourishing antics.

DUBLIN, SEPT. 5.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

During the last week we have had a sudden and unexpected invasion of wintry weather, and though every thing rural about us still wears the aspect of summer, there was a severity and coldness in the air, rendered doubly piercing by a sharp, northerly wind, that drove us all to the fireside. . . . . Old citizens say they never remember the town more deserted, and I presume the case is so, as those who are in the habit of catering for the public amusement, certainly never took so little trouble to furnish us with any thing worth naming in this way. Not even the solitary hero of the *fourth string*, who acts so independently of accessories, has thought is worth his while to pay Dublin a visit this summer, so what between the general tranquillity, the dispersion of Parliament, and the 'termination of Donnybrook fair,' we may be counted happy, if having nothing to record be a sign of it. Even the Cathedral Church of St. Patrick's is now shut up for repairs, and is likely so to continue for a considerable time. You must not impute to *me* the profaneness of classing the choral service of this cathedral among the items of mere public *amusement*, but there are some who have no higher opinion of it, and there are unquestionably a *great many* who make it a practice to attend the service for the sake of the singing only. The present Dean, however, has done much, if not to allay this idle curiosity, at least to convert it into a more serious emotion, by having the service performed in the most solemn and becoming manner, and by submitting to the ears of the congregation the Word of God, and the preaching of his ministers delivered with a seriousness well calculated to remove every feeling of levity and worldly indifference. In a former letter I gave you my opinion of the present state of the choir, considered merely as a musical company, and to that opinion I adhere; but I must admit, that on last Sunday evening (the last evening of service, until after the completion of the repairs) I was gratified by hearing one of the finest anthems we have, executed in a manner truly admirable. The words are from the 96th Psalm, beginning at the 7th verse—the music by Handel. The leading voices are a tenor and bass, and these were filled by two of the Robinsons, while a third brother played the organ. The Robinson family are in fact the main prop of the choir, and without them, it would be absolutely nothing. I came away enraptured, and so, I am satisfied, did every individual who was fortunate enough to be present. It is rarely that one hears any thing in the musical way that entirely satisfies the mind and judgment—that fills every void in the feelings, and completely absorbs the whole heart and affections. But music *can* do this, at least for a while,—and when *it does*, oh, it is delightful to endeavour to recall the sounds that have passed away, and to catch up even a faint echo of the harmony that has so divinely elevated us!. . . . "*Thirty* sweet plums for a penny," "Thirty sweet apples and thirty sweet pears for two pence!" These are the cries which now salute one's ears most frequently, in passing along the streets—a tolerable proof that fruit is exceedingly abundant. There are some public voices still raised against the eating of it, but the cholera-phobia has entirely departed, and no one will allow himself to be deprived of his bite on *that* account. Indeed I believe there was no real cause for the attempt which was made some time since to put us again under fear of that terrible visitor. Several suffered from, and some I believe, died, of the common cholera of the country, but some medical gentleman that I am acquainted with here assured me that there was no real case of the Indian malady. So the fruit grows, ripens, and is eaten. And now a word in behalf of the poor basket-women. They are apt to encroach upon the foot-ways just at this time of the year, and the Lord Mayor's minions hunt them in all directions and are the terror of their lives. The constables come suddenly upon them like sharks upon the lesser fishes; then baskets are upset, plums and pears sent into the gutter, and eggs and gingerbread dispersed at every side! I happened yesterday to be present at a scene of this kind, and felt my compassion greatly excited in favour of the sufferers. One woman in particular made loud lamentations, vowed she had lost her little all, and was ruined by 'them there horrid tyrants.' She received *many* shillings and sixpences from commiserating spectators. *I* too was about to offer my mite; but a friend arrested my arm—"Stop," said he, "I assure you I saw that woman deposit her basket and apples very snugly and safely in a shop before the constables came up. She has not lost to the value of a sneer crab, and this is all a trick to make the most of the business—others *have* suffered, but this woman has lost nothing—so reserve your pity for a better object!" I almost thought her *readiness* deserved a premium, though not her honesty.

MURDER.

(FROM OUR CARRICK CORRESPONDENT.)

Tuesday, as a young man, servant to Daniel Casey, of Cloughlourish, farmer, was returning with a load of turf for his master, from the bogs near Kilrossenty, County Waterford, he was waylaid on the road at Leemabrocan, by a man named William Dalton, between whom an old grudge had for some time existed, and who knocked him down and battered him with stones, in such a desperate manner, that he only survived a few hours after. Next day an Inquest was held on the body by Thomas Gamble, Esq. Coroner, and a verdict of "wilful murder" was returned against Dalton who has absconded.

There has been another investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of James Shea, who, it was stated, had been severely beaten by Mr. Phelan, Innkeeper. After a lenghtened investigation the Magistrates took the informations against Phelan, and he was obliged to find £200 bail; himself in £100 and two others of £50 each, to appear at the ensuing assizes in Clonmel.

NEW ROSS.

The following letter has been addressed to the respected firm of Watson and Graves, of New Ross, who have been indefatigable in their exertions to have the privilege extended to that port of Importing and Bonding excisable articles of trade. It is a measure which must prove highly beneficial to the inhabitants of that rising and spirited town:—

"Treasury Chambers, 30th Aug., 1833.

"Gentlemen,—Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury your application, praying that the same Bonding privileges which are enjoyed at Waterford and other ports may be extended to New Ross, I am commanded by their Lordships' to inform you, that whenever proper and secure warehouses are provided at New Ross, for bonding colonial produce, your request shall be complied with, and I am to desire that you will communicate with the Board of Customs on this subject.

"I am, Gentlemen,

"Your obedient servant,

"SPRING RICE."

Passengers, by the *New Creina*, from Bristol, on Thursday:—Mrs. Bush, family and suite; Messrs. Tydd, Fisher, Joyce, Murphy, Osborne, Aylward, Burke, &c., &c.

LATE FIRE IN LONDON—INQUEST.—On Monday afternoon an inquest was held before Mr. Stirling, the Coroner, at St. Giles's workhouse, on the remains of James Higgins, aged fifty; Thomas Collins, aged thirty; Mary Collins, his wife, about the same age; and Thomas Collins, their infant child; who were burnt to death at the fire which took place on Thursday at the house of Mr. Josephs, in Monmouth street. Several witnesses were examined. The Jury returned a verdict—That the deceased persons were accidentally burned to death, but how the fire originated there is no evidence.

Pierce Marcus Barron, of Glenview, in the county of Waterford, Esq., has been appointed one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said county.

THE POLICE.

Major Warburton, Inspector-General of the Connaught Police, this week inspected all the peace preservation force of the county Clare, which were assembled for that purpose in Ennis. This inspection is preparatory to the transferring and otherwise reducing a part of that force. Mr. Magrath, Chief Constable of Police, stationed in Ennis, is ordered to Moate, county Westmeath, to replace Captain Burke. Two chief constables of Police are immediately to be removed from Kerry, and one-third of the present constabulary force is to be exchanged in the month of October next.

HOMICIDE AT DOWNPATRICK.

On the night of Saturday, the 24th ult., about the hour of 12 o'clock, a brutal murder was committed in Downpatrick, in the street, on a man named James Mullan, who resided about three miles from town. It appears that the deceased had been drinking in a public-house with a Mr. Kennedy, of Comber, machine-maker, and a man of the name of Hinds, a tailor; that on their leaving the house they were attacked by a riotous party, who were calling out "no Pope, no Priests," &c. Mr. Kennedy was first knocked down, but effected an escape to his lodgings. Hinds was also knocked down by the same party; and, lastly, Mullan, who received a blow on the head which fractured his skull in a most dreadful manner: he lived about two hours after, but never spoke. On the following day (Sunday), three suspected persons were arrested through the indefatigable exertions of Captain Kirwan of the Constabulary; one of whom, Alexander Cochrane, a singer in the cathedral choir of Down, became approver against Philip Wiley, Samuel Neiper and Robert Blair, his associates in crime. Several individuals had been attacked during the same night, by the same party; and it does not appear that the slightest provocation or resistance had been made against those midnight fiends, either by the deceased or those with him. Cochrane was arrested immediately on his leaving the cathedral, where he had been serving as a singer in the choir; and Samuel Neiper and Robert Blair were also arrested shortly after, on the information of Cochrane. Wiley has as yet evaded the vigilance of the police. The deceased was a Roman Catholic, and the accused are Orangemen, and must have known Mullan, as Wiley made boast that he was the boy gave the slap which put one of them out of the road, and wished that he could meet another of his sort, to give him the same. On Monday, 26th ult., an inquest was held on the body of the deceased and after a long and tedious examination of witnesses, the jury returned the following verdict:—"That James Mullan came by his death in consequence of a blow inflicted on him by Philip Wiley; and that Samuel Neiper, Robert Blair, and Alexander Cochrane, were present, aiding and abetting." The three latter were accordingly committed to abide their trial at the next assizes, as principals in the second degree, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of Wiley as principal in the first degree. It also appears that the deceased had some money in his possession, of which he had been robbed by some person or persons unknown.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

We have heard on good authority that the Marquis of Wellesley will certainly go to Ireland as Viceroy.—*Globe of Wednesday.*

We believe the report of the recall of Lord Anglesey is well founded. His Lordship's ill-health is probably the cause. It is understood that the Marquis of Wellesley will be the new Lord Lieutenant.—*London Times.*

We can only repeat the information in our last, that Lord Anglesey will return to this country by the end of the present week, or early in the next. There is no truth whatever in the rumour of Lord Wellesley being about to return to Ireland as Chief Governor.—*D. E. Post.*

It has been stated in the London papers that the Marquis of Anglesey is suffering severely from ill health. We are happy to give a decided contradiction to this statement. The Noble Marquis is at present in excellent health, and has, for this week or ten days past, been enjoying his favourite amusement of shooting, at Beaudesert, in company with several of his friends.—*Stafford Advertiser.*

We understand that the Rev. Mr. Beamish (late of Bandon) is to preach in the Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, at Tramore, at two o'clock, on Sunday next.

Mr. Gult had £1,600 of his old Canada claims allowed him last week. A most seasonable aid, as he is, we believe, at present much indisposed.

At Egham races last week Mr. Cosby's Bravo won the Magna Charta stakes of £50 each, and the same gentleman's Copper Captain won the Surrey and Middlesex stakes of £25 each.

A splendid Map of the Curragh of Kildare, has been struck off, with a perfect view of the Stand-House, and the different Courses, Roads, Boundaries, &c.

Dr. Crolly, Roman Catholic Bishop at Belfast, has circulated 20,000 copies of the New Testament in that district, stereotype edition.

Ambrose Shearman and Parr Kingsmill, Esqrs., have been elected Aldermen of Kilkenny.

MELANCHOLY COINCIDENCE.—*Died, on Friday last, sincerely regretted,* ——— *Henry, Esq., of Dominick-street.* Mr. Henry accompanied a party on Thursday last to the Dargle, where he was taken seriously unwell after dinner, and, notwithstanding prompt medical aid, expired about three o'clock on Friday morning. Doctors Ferguson and Field attended, and rendered every professional aid possible, but without effect. It is a singular and lamentable coincidence that this young gentleman, his father, and grandfather, have all died within a few months of each other.—*Stewart's Despatch.*

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT SEA.—The *Britannia*, Metherell, from Liverpool to Newfoundland, was run down by the American vessel *Ajax*, on the 26th June, 15 miles N.W. of Bardsey, and immediately sunk. The crew and passengers were all drowned, with the exception of one man, William Ivory.

NEW VICE-REGAL YACHT.—The *Hampshire Telegraph* contains the following:—The *Firebrand*, steamer, Lieut. W. Buchannan, arrived here on Sunday, and sailed the next evening for Holyhead. She is a superbly fitted vessel, and intended as the future yacht for the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Her engine is of Maudsley's best make, and her paddles, of Morgan's construction, enter the water perpendicularly, and by means of a crank remain always in that position, creating no back water, and projecting from the side not more than four feet and a half.

LORD KINGSTON'S LUNACY.—The Lord Chancellor of England has dismissed the petition of the Hon. James King and others, praying the appointment, in England, of Committees of the estates and person of the Earl of Kingston, and has granted the petition presented by Mr. Scollard, on behalf of Lord Kingsborough, praying that the transcript of the inquisition should be transmitted to Ireland, for the purpose of appointing committees of the estate under the Irish Court of Chancery.—*Dorset Chronicle.*

ROBBERY.—On Thursday night about £30 in silver coin, was stolen from the Rose tavern, at Donnybrook.

The treasurer of a dispensary in the county Donegal, who is also a magistrate, has disappeared, and £100 of the funds in his hands are unaccounted for.

It is said of a party of *thirteen* that they do not all survive a year. We hope this will not be the case with any of those members of the House of Commons who constituted the parting number previous to its adjournment.—*Globe.*

On and after the first of October next the change of the mails on the Dublin and Limerick coach will be taken by two guards, one to relieve the other at Monatrath; a very necessary precaution on so important a duty, for the fatigue was too much for one man travelling day and night over 100 miles.

By the recent death of Nicholas Clarke, Esq., of Springfield, county of Clare, a considerable accession of property revolves to Sir Hugh Dillon Massy, Bart., of Doonass.

A person in a very respectable situation in life has been arrested near Eyrecourt, supposed to be concerned in some whiteboy transactions.

The emperor of Russia has desired his representatives, in London and Paris, to say that he is willing to allow the return of certain Polish exiles of high rank, and the restoration of their property, on the condition of their giving him satisfactory guarantees that they will not attempt anything against the existing system.

PADDY M'KEW IN LIMERICK.

An atrocious conspiracy by some apparently obscure miscreants to involve the lower orders of this city in treasonable and rebellious practices, has been discovered, and two of the principals are now in the custody of Thomas P. Vokes, Esq. who has in his possession the original letters written by one of those fellows and addressed to various persons. They commence with "My dear friends," and proceed to exhort the population to avail themselves of the favourable opportunity now presenting itself, and to be ready at a moment's notice to assemble against the government, en masse, and attack the military and police, to give a return of the number of arms, and men of each district, in order to effect a Repeal of the Union. One of those letters is dated from Rathkeale, August 28, and signed "Timmens." We believe the design of the writer was to traffic on the lives and liberties of such as might become the dupes of his infamous artifice. The matter has been fully reported to government.

The following we copy from our cotemporary the *Evening Post* of yesterday:—

"A great sensation was created in this city on yesterday by the discovery of a plot to involve several respectable citizens, in a charge of conspiring to overthrow by insurrectionary means, the present order of things in this county. The particulars are these. On Saturday last, Mr. James Clanchy, of John's parish, received, by post, a letter of which the following is a copy:—

"Rathkeale, August 28, 1833.

"My Dear James,—I beg leave to apprise you of my success since I see you last. I was received by my friends in this neighbourhood with more friendship than ever. The friends to the system is increasing daily, that I have experienced from their kind reception of me. However I consider it nothing but the duty of every true-hearted Irishman to join heart in hand in putting down such a damnable corrupted government that is trampling and tyrannizing on the rights of Catholics. I hope the rest of our friends will not neglect their duty in holding themselves in readiness at a moment's warning, let them be steady as well as determined; let them recollect their every movement is watched with an eye of scrutiny by the opposite party. Let them act with caution, and there is no fear but we will succeed. Thank God we are gaining ground as fast as they are losing it.—What caused the Government to give up the Tithes, nothing but real fear. You may rest assured the Union we will have on the same principles, dare they refuse it. If they do they may begin when they please, we are ready to meet them. Let them but recollect the multitudes that assembled at the Anti-tithe Meetings in the different parts of Ireland. Would the English Government be such fools to oppose with their trifling share of soldiers and few police (scattered as they are) such hosts as are ready to start at this moment, if called on. Surely not. I am informed there is once and a half the number of arms in the country now, that was eight or ten months back, and they are increasing daily. I hope it will be the same case with you and your friends, for it is the duty of every man that can afford it to procure as much as will protect him. Notwithstanding the treachery of the Government, their eye is shut on that plan, while they are asleep is the time for you to work. Twelve or fourteen months back we had double the number of arms that they had troops to encounter, which I will make you and your friends sensible of at our next meeting in Limerick. My dear James, I hope you and the rest of your friends who received my letters, will meet and send me (as near as ye can judge) a correct return of the number of men and arms in Limerick and its suburbs. As I am determined on the receipt of your letters to proceed to Kerry, direct your letters as usual to Gallery's, publican, Rathkeale.

"My dear James, I am your's, &c. &c.

"P. TIMMENS.

"To Mr. James Clanchy,
Publican, John-street, Limerick."

The shrewd and compact style of this letter made Mr. Clanchy suspect there was more designed that he could at the instant divine, otherwise, he might have treated it lightly, and totally overlooked it, as he was alike unacquainted with the writer and the subject. He instantly left his house, and after communicating with one of our city members, and some of his fellow citizens, waited on Mr. Vokes, Chief Magistrate of Police, to whom he declared that as a member of the Limerick Political Union, he felt himself bound to put the authorities in possession of a document so wicked in its design—and he requested that the most prompt measures would be taken to discover the quarter from whence it came. Mr. Vokes promised every co-operation, and gave some hope that the parties would be traced. On the next day (Sunday), Mr. Vokes informed Mr. Clanchy that he suspected a person named Daniel Shiels—who for some time had been endeavouring to get into the Police. Sheils was consequently, at eleven o'clock that night, arrested by the Police at his residence, near the old Square. Mr. Matt. Barrington, Crown Solicitor, who was on his way to Dublin from the Cork Assizes, having heard of the circumstance, promptly gave every assistance in sifting the affair to the bottom. Sheils, on his examination admitted the letter was in his handwriting, and stated that it was dictated to him by a person named John M'Carthy, who resided in old Clare-street, and had at one time been a schoolmaster; he had put into the Limerick Post Office on Saturday, the letter for Mr. Clanchy, together with similar letters for Mr. Walshe of Sir Harry's-Mall, Mr. Daly of Blackboy turnpike, and Mr. Halloran, Strand. After posting them he called on Mr. Vokes, as directed by M'Carthy, to say that letters were in town from the agents who were working up the insurrection in the country, and that if the houses of the parties named were searched the documents would be found, which would substantiate all the information M'Carthy had been hitherto giving, respecting the general conspiracy. M'Carthy had told Sheils it was necessary he (Sheils) should go to Mr. Vokes, as the more witnesses that offered the more disposed would Mr. Vokes be to credit what was stated: and that, if the plot succeeded, a sum of four hundred pounds would be divided between them. During the examination of Sheils, M'Carthy, who was loitering opposite the Police Office was arrested. He denied on his examination, knowing any thing of the letter, but objected to say whether he knew or not a person named Timmens, whose signature was attached to it. Mr. Vokes said that M'Carthy had frequently mentioned to him the persons to whom the letters were addressed, as having been engaged in a rebellious conspiracy! In fact, M'Carthy had given in the names of a great number of highly respectable citizens, every one of, whom, if M'Carthy's evidence were sustained, could be capitally indicted! The result of the investigation was the committal of Sheils and M'Carthy for further examination—the depositions of all the parties to whom the letters were addressed, as having been engaged in a rebellious conspiracy! In fact, M'Carthy had given in the names of a great number of highly respectable citizens, every one of, whom, if M'Carthy's evidence were sustained, could be capitally indicted! The result of the investigation was the committal of Sheils and M'Carthy for further examination—the depositions of all the parties to whom the letters were addressed, will, in the interim with those of Mr. Vokes, be forwarded to Government for advice as to after proceedings.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—On Wednesday morning, from 80 to 100 individuals collected near Doneraile for the purpose of reaping the corn of a gentleman whose estates lie in the vicinity of that town. The party assembled on the public road opposite the house of the steward of the Rev. Mr. Gavan, whence they proceeded towards that gentleman's own residence, near to which they formed themselves into a close body, and marched to the ruins of the old castle of Wallstown, fifes playing and throats yelling, and threatening destruction to the inmates. After arriving at Wallstown, shouting as they went along: "down with the tithes," &c., they proceeded to their work without offering any further molestation. At a late hour on the preceding evening a large mob collected in front of the Glebe house, and remained for some time shouting: "down with the tithes"—"down with the Ministers"—"down with the murderers." It is scarcely possible to believe that the sole object of this "mustering" was the paying of a compliment or the conferring of a favour on their landlord.—*Evening Packet.*

Newfoundland papers to the 31st of July have been received. The perpetrators of the savage deed by which Mr. Bray, his child, and domestics, were destroyed and his house subsequently set on fire, in the hope of the murder being concealed by the burning of the bodies, had been discovered and lodged in the jail of Conception Bay. A general desire prevailed that his Excellency the Governor would appoint a Special Commission to try them.

NOTICE.

JUST ARRIVED FROM NOTTINGHAM,
A GREAT VARIETY OF HOSIERY,
COMPRISING Ladies' Cotton Hose, Silk Hose, Half Hose, Caps, Drawers, &c., &c. Which will be Sold 20 per Cent. lower than ever was known in this country. A single trial will evince the fact.

An early application is requested, the owner having but a limited period to remain,
At the LOWER SALE ROOM of the CITY AUCTION MART.

GREAT BARGAINS!!

NEW ARRIVALS FROM LONDON AND DUBLIN,
FOR ONE WEEK ONLY,
IN THE
DRAWING-ROOMS OF THE CITY AUCTION MART.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Tortoiseshell, Silesian, and Buffalo Combs, French and India Rubber Braces, British and Foreign Perfumery, Work Boxes, Dressing Cases and Writing Desks, Brushes of every description, India Handkerchiefs, Patent Stocks and Belts, French and real Limerick Gloves, Patent Razors warranted, Jewellery, Cutlery, &c. &c.

All those Articles have been selected in London and Dublin, within the last month, by

J. DALLAS,
Hair Cutter, Perfumer, Glover, and Haberdasher,
Exchequer-street, Dublin, and George's-street, Limerick.

☞ Several Dozen Gentlemen's Patent Wigs, that must be seen before the fact can be credited, that members of the same family have frequently worn them unknown to each other; Ladies' London and Paris made PATENT FRONTS.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, SEPT. 7.—There was a moderate supply of grain at market from farmers these few days back, and hardly any variation from last quotations.

Wheat, old, 22s to 27s; new ditto, 22s to 25s; barley, 10s to 12s; oats old, 8s 6d to 9s 6d; mealmen and horses, 10s to 11s; new ditto, 7s 6d to 8s 6d per barrel; oatmeal by wholesale and retail, 10s to 12s per cwt.; flour 2d, 32s to 35s; 3ds, 22s to 28s; 4th, 13s to 15s per bag.

Butter, 72s to 76s per cwt.; weighed on Wednesday, 259; Thursday, 341; and yesterday, 462 firkins.

ASSIZE OF BREAD FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

	WHITE.			RANGED.			HOUSEHOLD		
Two-penny	0	11	2	1	1	0	1	6	0
Four-penny	1	6	6	2	2	1	2	12	0
Six-penny	2	2	1	3	3	2	4	2	2

The fair of Mullinavat, in the County Kilkenny, on Monday, was well supplied with stock of every description. The attendance of buyers was limited. Heifers, two and three years old, and yearlings, were in brisk demand. Dry Cows were to be had very low, being scarcely at all looked after. The few fat Cows that appeared, were purchased at remunerating prices. Pigs were particularly dull, and rated from 18s. to 24s. Horses were not to be seen for sale.

CLONMEL, SEPTEMBER 3.—Butter, 73s 6d to 00s per cwt. Oatmeal, 11s 0d per cwt. Flour—Seconds, 34s; household, 32s; thirds, 28s; fourths, 14s to —s per bag. Bere, 10s to 00s 0d per barrel; wheat, 1s 2d to 1s 4d per stone; oats, 7d to 0d per stone.

CORK, SEPT. 5.—BUTTER—To the merchants, first quality, 74s; second, 70s; third, 61s; fourth, 52s; fifth, 44s; sixth, 36s. To the country, first, 64s; second, 60s; third, 50s; fourth, 42s; fifth, 34s; sixth, 26s.

Wheat new, 23s to 26s; do. old, 26s to 26s 6d; barley, (new), 13s 6d; oats, 7s 10d to 9s 8d. Flour—1st quality, 16s 6d to 18s; 2d, 15s 6d to 16s 6d; household, 10s to 15s; 3d, 5s to 8s. Whiskey, 5s 9d per gallon, Irish.

WEXFORD, SEPT. 3.—Butter, 68s to 70s; seconds, 61s to 62s per cwt. Flour—fine, 34s 0d; seconds, 30s per cwt. Wheat, 24s 0d to 25s 0d; barley, 12s to 13s 6d; oats, 7s to 9s 6d; beans, 18s per barrel; oatmeal, 13s per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, SEPT. 3.—There were small supplies of all descriptions of corn at market to-day, owing, in part, no doubt, to the inclemency of the weather, with a good demand for all, at the prices of last week.

Wheat, red, 25s 6d to 27s 6d; inferior, 24s to 25s; oats, 8s 9d to 9s 9d; feeding, 10s to 11s 6d; new, 10s 0d to 00s 0d; barley, 00s; oatmeal, 9s 0d to 12s 0d; 1st flour, 00s to 00s; seconds, 16s 0d to 17s 6d per cwt.

LIVERPOOL NEW CATTLE-MARKET, SEPT. 2.—The market has been well supplied to-day, and much business was done; prices for beef about the same as last week, but mutton was a little lower. Beef, 5d to 5½d; mutton, 6d to 6½d; and lambs, 6d to 6½d per lb. Number of beasts 951, sheep and lambs 4943.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 2.—We had a good supply of wheat by land carriage samples this morning from Kent and Essex; but there was no arrival from the Suffolk coast. Picked parcels, of superior quality and great weight, obtained last Monday's prices; but rather lower terms were submitted to effect sales of several runs, most of which were rough and in much worse condition than those of last week. A few samples of new barley appeared from the above counties, which were of indifferent quality, being of various growths, some thin and flinty, and mostly cut before ripe, still the maltsters were induced to purchase them at from 30s to 36s. Fine fresh old barley continues in demand, owing to the inequality in the samples of new. Although the arrivals of oats have fully equalled our expectations, fine fresh corn is as dear as last quoted, but without any briskness. In beans and peas there is no alteration.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, SEPT. 4.—Several vessels have arrived since Monday from the Suffolk coast, chiefly with wheat, the sale of which was very heavy and even the finest samples barely supported Monday's prices. The major part of the supply remained on hand, having but few buyers at market. Fine barley, both new and old, was in demand, and the few samples that appeared were readily disposed of on full as good terms as on Monday. Notwithstanding the small arrival of oats, the trade was heavy but not cheaper. In beans and peas no alteration. Arrivals—English wheat, 2,210 qrs.; barley, 290 qrs.; oats, 1,040 qrs. Irish oats, 1,130 qrs. Flour, 1,170 sacks.

LAW KALENDAR.

WATERFORD CITY SESSIONS—Sept. 17.

COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS.—Waterford, Oct. 11; Dungarvan, 14.

COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS.—Thurles, Oct. 21; Clonmel, 28.

COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS.—Enniscorthy, Oct. 17; New Ross, 22.

IRISH STOCKS—SEPT. 5.

Bank Stock	215½
3 per cent. Consols	88
3½ per cent. Debs.	88½
3½ per cent. Stock	95½
Ditto, new, 1830	95½
Grand Canal Stock	——
6 per cent. reduced	88½

CORK INSTITUTION.—His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has ordered to be presented to this institution a set of maps of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland (value £400), now in progress of publication. That for the county of Londonderry has been received. It contains the boundaries of the town, plowlands, parishes, &c. &c., and will, when prepared, prove an important historical document.

OLD DIT.—It has been stated that a noble Duke intends to break up his establishment in England and retire to the Continent. The noble duke alluded to has for some months past reduced his domestic establishment to the lowest scale, retaining a single attendant. Rumour states the same noble Duke to be about to re-enter the matrimonial state, and the lady named as the object of the noble Duke's attraction has disposed of her London residence.

VAUXHALL.—On last Wednesday evening nineteen thousand nine hundred and seven persons paid one shilling each for their admission. Eleven hundred and forty-two pounds were received in silver and one hundred and sixty-five pounds in gold, on the same evening.

James Lewis, ——— Elwyn, and Henry Stephenson, Esqrs., are to be the three salaried Commissioners for the distribution of the West India Compensation Fund. Mr. Pepy's, King's Counsel, and member for Malton, has accepted the honorary appointment of Chairman, and Mr. Under-Secretary Lefevre, with two other unpaid Commissioners not yet named, will complete the Board.—*Globe.*

THE CHANCELLOR'S OPINION OF LAWYERS.—A lawyer, said Lord Brougham (in a facetious mood,) is a learned gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemy and keeps it himself.

The Barristers appointed as Commissioners of Inquiry into the Corporations of Ireland have chosen their respective circuits; two on each, and, curious to say, have set down Limerick, Roscommon, Tralee, and Athlone in the Connaught Circuit.

Waterford Mail.

PARLIAMENTARY BUSINESS.

NOTICES OF MOTIONS RELATING TO IRELAND, WHICH NOW STAND IN THE ORDER BOOK, OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS FOR THE NEXT SESSION.

Mr. O'Connell—Resolution declaratory of the means by which the destitution of the parliament of Ireland was effected;—of the miseries which the measure called the Legislative Union has produced in Ireland;—of the evils which that measure has inflicted on the labourers in husbandry, and on the operatives in manufacture in England; of the accumulating pressure of the poor laws in England, occasioned by that measure; and of the inevitable separation of the two countries, which must result from a perseverance in the union as at present arranged and acted upon.

Mr. O'Connell—Bill to render the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland safe, satisfactory, and permanent, by means of the re-establishment of a domestic legislature in Ireland.

Colonel Butler—Select Committee to inquire into the actual value of the church lands of Ireland, in order to ascertain if they were let for their real value, whether they are sufficient for the support of all the clergy of the established religion there, and also to afford a reasonable compensation to the holders of lay-impropriate tithes.

Mr. Edward Cooper—Bill to repeal the 9th Geo. IV., c. 88, which takes off the restrictions as to the quality of casks in which butter is packed in Ireland, and such part of the 10th George IV., c. 41, as renders it optional with the vender to have the butter inspected or branded previous to its exposure for sale.

Mr. Ruthven—That a Select Committee be appointed for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the laws affecting bankrupts and insolvents in Ireland, with a view to the improvement and amendment thereof.

—Sir Edmund Hayes—To call the attention of the house to the present state of the Irish Linen Trade, with a view to investigate the causes of its depression, and promote its revival.

Mr. Ruthven—Select committee to inquire into the state of all sinecure places, with a view to the immediate abolition thereof, in all cases where such sinecures are not held in consequence of having been merited by public services; and also for the purpose of inquiring into the cases of any sinecurists who might be subjected to distress and difficulty by their removal from such offices; so that a reasonable relief might be afforded to them, suitable to the peculiar circumstances of each individual.

Mr. Finn—That it is the opinion of this house, that a Tax ought to be imposed upon Irish Absentee Property (the produce of said Tax to be expended in Ireland upon works of public utility), in order to compensate in some degree the labouring and industrious classes in that country for the serious injury sustained by them from the withdrawal of such an immense portion of the rental from the expenditure in that country.

Mr. Finn—That it is the opinion of this House, that the Salaries of the Judges of the Superior Courts in Ireland ought to be reduced to the amount received by them in 1792, and to the compensation since granted them in lieu of fees.

Mr. Sheil—Bill for the admission of Roman Catholics to Lay Fellowships, Professorships, and Scholarships, in Trinity College, Dublin.

Mr. Sheil—Resolution respecting the exclusion of Roman Catholics from Juries on Crown Prosecutions in Ireland.

Mr. Barron—Select Committee to inquire into the ancient and modern appropriation of Tithes in Ireland, and to report to the House how far the distribution of that property might be restored to its original uses, the support of the poor, the education of the people and the support of the clergy.

Mr. Barron—Address to his Majesty, that he will be graciously pleased to give directions to the Attorney-General of Ireland to prosecute John Connerey, and ——— Bagge, for acts committed by them in relation to a demand for Tithe on Richard Welsh and Thomas Collender, of the County of Waterford, under cover of the Disturbances Act.

Mr. Barron—Bill to enable the town of Carrick-on-Suir to send a Member to Parliament.

Mr. O'Connell—Resolutions declaratory of the opinion of the House on the propriety of separating the Executive from the Legislative Council in the Canadas, and rendering each Legislative Council elective.

Mr. O'Connell—To call the attention of the House to the propriety of taking measures to establish a Legislative assembly in New South Wales.

Mr. O'Connell—To rescind the rules of this House against the publication of Debates of this House to be a breach of its Privileges.

Mr. O'Connell—That the House do sit but three days in each week for the first six weeks of the Session, and four days during the remainder, the intermediate days to be given to Committees:—That the House do in future sit a quarter before 10 in the morning; and in case forty members do not attend before ten o'clock, the names of those present to be taken down, and the defaulters to be taken into custody, unless a proper excuse be made:—The house to rise at eight o'clock in the afternoon, unless sooner adjourned.

Mr. Edward Ruthven—Select Committee, to inquire into the state of the Curragh of Kildare in Ireland, and of the law as it relates to the same, particularly an Act passed in the Parliament, in the 36th year of his late Majesty George the Third, with a view to ascertain how far the imposts chargeable by virtue of said Act on the land surrounding and

commons may be dispensed with in relation to the Curragh; and also to inquire how far the charges made in respect to horses trained and running for King's plates, and prizes on the Curragh, may be lessened, without prejudice to any existing interest.

Mr. Edward Ruthven—Bill to alter and amend Act 2 and 3 William IV., c. 58, intituled, "An Act for amending the Laws in Ireland relative to the appointment of Special Constables, and for the better preservation of the Peace," as well as to make such alterations in the several Irish Police Acts as will regulate the arming of the Police, so as to prevent their being warranted in carrying or using any kind of fire arms, except when under the immediate guidance and personal controul of a Justice of the Peace.

Mr. Bish—To move an Address to his Majesty, praying him to hold his Court and Parliament occasionally in that part of the United Kingdom called Ireland.

Harmony between Rivals.—Lady Gage, the wife of the first baronet, Sir John, ancestor of Viscount Gage, when first a widow was only 17, beautiful and rich. She was courted by her three husbands, Sir George Trenchard, Sir John Gage, and Sir William Hervey, at the same time—and to appease a quarrel that had arisen respecting her between them, she threatened her everlasting displeasure to the first that should be the aggressor—which, as she had declared for neither, by balancing their hopes against their fears, stilled their resentments against each other—adding, good humouredly, that if they would keep the peace and have patience, she would have them all in their turns—which singularly enough did happen.—*Sharpe's Peerage, just published.*

Emanuel, the King of Sardinia, a good and well-meaning prince, was induced to accept a new constitution, and swore to abide by it. The plan, however, failed, and things returned to their old state. The King had retired to Nice with his two daughters, who were beautiful, and on the arrival of the Austrian troops was called upon to return to Turin and resume his accustomed authority. He refused, as he had sworn to observe the constitution, and he determined to abdicate the throne. He was fond of retirement and domestic enjoyment, and was often heard to regret his absence from the small island of Sardinia, where he resided during the usurpation and domination of Napoleon. There, to use his own words, he lived like a private gentleman; and if his coat wanted mending he had only to apply to the Queen, who immediately set it to rights.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The following are the outlines of the bill, introduced by the Lord Chancellor, "To provide for the better government of certain Boroughs when incorporated,"—a measure rendered necessary by the Parliamentary Reform Bill, but the further proceedings upon which are postponed till next session:

1. That in the event of Charters of Incorporation being granted to certain boroughs, the £9 electors shall be the burgesses.

2. Provides as to the limits of the boroughs and their division into wards.

3. Enacts that Common Councilmen be chosen in each ward, and regulates as to their number.

4. Provides that no person shall be qualified to be elected to be the Mayor or an Alderman or Common Councilman of any such borough, unless he shall be a burgess of such borough, residing within the limits of the borough, and shall *bona fide* be seized or possessed of real or personal estate, or both, of the clear value of £1000 in the whole.

5. Provides that every burgess of any such borough shall be entitled to vote in the election of the Common Councilmen to be chosen within that ward in which the qualifying property of such burgess, as described in the register for the time being of the electors of such borough, shall appear to be situated, and not otherwise; and in case it shall happen that any burgess shall be registered in respect of distinct premises in two or more wards, and the premises in each ward shall be separately of sufficient value to confer the right of voting in such ward, then he shall be entitled to vote in such one of the said wards as he may prefer, but not in more than one.

6. Enacts that the election of the Common Council be *triennial*.

7. That the ward lists, *i. e.* separate lists of the burgesses in each ward, to be made out yearly.—The ward lists to be made out for the register of the borough.

8. That the register to be the criterion of the right of voting in case of any omission or variance in the ward lists.

9. Provides as to the election of Councilmen in each ward; before whom to be held; the mode of voting, &c.

10. That there be no inquiry of the voter, except as to his identity, and whether he has voted before at the same election.

11. Declares how the result of the election is to be declared.

12. The manner of proceeding if any person is elected a Councilman in more than one ward.

13. Provides that the Councilmen shall serve for *three* years.

14. How occasional vacancies in the Council are to be filled up by fresh elections.

15. Who to preside at election in case of the death of an Alderman at that time.

16. Every person elected to the office of councilman shall accept the office, or pay a fine to the borough fund. The remaining clauses provide that Councilmen are not to act until they have made a declaration of qualification; that those present act, &c.

20. That Common Council elect Aldermen out of their own body, and Aldermen to be for life.

21. That Common Council elect the Mayor out of the Aldermen, every year, and

22. That every person elected to the office of Mayor or Alderman shall accept the office or pay a fine to the borough fund.

23. That Mayor and Aldermen to be Common Councilmen by virtue of their offices, &c.

25. Mayor to be returning officer at elections of members to serve in parliament.

26. Aldermen to be justices of the peace for the borough, &c.

30. A Recorder to be appointed by his Majesty; and Recorder to be a justice of the peace for the borough and for the county.

33. Provides that the powers in local acts relating to the whole of a borough, or to the principal place within a borough, and now exercised by commissioners under those acts, to be transferred to the Common Council of the borough.

35. Provides that a Police Committee be nominated, to consist of the Mayor, Aldermen, and twenty Councilmen; such committee to appoint a police force for the borough. Police to be constables for the county, &c., as well as borough.

40. Recorder to assist Mayor and Aldermen in police business; to certify upon cases to be presented at assizes. Not to practice as a barrister in criminal cases.

50. Sessions of the peace to be held for the borough.—Recorder to be chairman.

There are in all 68 clauses. The remaining clauses, from 50, are entirely of a local character.

ELEGANTIÆ DIURNÆ.

A Judge turned Thieftaker.—We read that at the late Warwick Assizes, Mr. Justice Taunton, having finished the record business, "took some prisoners" to help his brother Parke.

A Lucky Name.—Mercury is still the patron of lucky speculations. *The Leeds Mercury*, *The Stamford Mercury*, and *The Liverpool Mercury*, are, in point of circulation, at the head of the provincial press of England.

Land *versus* Water.—*The Tipperary Free Press*, in bespeaking a fashionable attendance at the races of Caher next month, thus glori-abundantly soundeth the praises of *the sod*:—"Tipperary cannot certainly, like Dublin, Cork, and other places, boast of annual *regattas*—for the waves of the great Atlantic, nor those of the British Channel, approach not our lovely and luxuriant county; but where can be found such a galaxy of beauty? What county can produce an equal number of dashing, handsome, and high-spirited fox-hunters with famed Tipperary?" So say we all of us. "Of all the birds in the air, and all the fishes in the sea," give us the Tipperary galaxy. The Atlantic ocean cannot come next or nigh them.

A Desirable Residence.—A Meath gentleman, wishing to let his place, advertises that it "lies within two miles of the kennel of the Club Hounds, one mile of a large bog, and has attached to it a seat in the parish church." What a variety of attractions, exercise, warmth, and devotion, all compact!

An Improvement.—The police, ever anxious to keep the public in hot water, intend to warm the cells in their station-houses by means of *pipes* next winter. 'Tis a good move, for the attempt to warm them with *cigars* was a failure.

Fall of the Antheum.—The dome of that superb and giantic structure the Antheum, or Orsental-garden, at Hove, fell in at seven yesterday evening. The crash was distinctly heard at a considerable distance, and produced the utmost alarm. Happily the workmen, having some forewarning, had left the premises a short time before the event. The glazing of the dome was about to be commenced. The loss must be immense, and all thoughts of re-erection must, we should think, be out of the question.—*Brighton Herald of Saturday.*

HYMN TO THE SUN UNDER ECLIPSE.

Beam of the sun, Heaven-watcher, thou, whose glance
Lights far and wide, unveil to me, unveil
Thy brow, that once again my eye may hail
The lustre of thy cloudless countenance.

Surpassing star! Why thus, at noon of day
Withdrawing, wouldst thou mar
Man's stalwart strength—and bar
With dark obstruction Wisdom's winding way?

Lo! on thy chariot-track
Hangs midnight pitchy-black;
While thou, from out thine ancient path afar,
Hurriest thy belated car.

But thee, by mightiest Jove, do I implore—
O'er Thebes thy fleet steeds' flight
To reign, with presage bright
Of plenteousness and peace for evermore.

Fountain of Light! O renerated power!
To all of earthly line,
A wonder and a sign,
What terror threatenest thou at this dread hour?

Doom of battle dost thou bring,
Or, cankerous blight, fruit-withering—
Or, crushing snow-showers' giant weight,
Or, faction, shatterer of the State,
Or, breaching seas pour'd o'er the plain,
Or, frost, that fetters'th land and spring,
Or, summer dank, whose drenching wing
Droops heavily with rain?
Such fate, pordeneth such, thy gloomy brow?
Or, deluging beneath the unprison'd deep,
This earth once more, man's infant race wilt thou
Afresh from off the face of nature sweep?

NATIONAL GALLERY OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE.

Improved Safety Paddles for Steam Navigation.—Amongst the very recent additions made to the collection in this interesting establishment is an improvement in the mode of propelling vessels on canals and rivers by means of paddles, which are a simple imitation of the mechanical mode by which the Indian propels his canoe, with a degree of ease and velocity which cannot be attained by the use of any species of oars—this may therefore be considered as the most natural mode of propulsion. In the model which we examined, three of these paddles are placed abreast on each side, or in the stern-section of the vessel as may be required; they occupy about the same space that is usually taken up by the common wheel, and in their operations have the following peculiarities:—Thus, although following each other rapidly and regularly in the water, they work in separate paths, make a longer and deeper stroke than can be attained by the float board on a wheel of much greater comparative size, afford the facility of being immersed and drawn out at any angles that may best agree with the speed of the vessel, make very little agitation of the water, and may be unshipped and replaced very easily; they do not produce any unpleasant noise or vibration as they enter and leave the water with smoothness and precision, and without the jarring and splashing of the paddle-wheel, and without the dangerous swell of backwater, which is ploughed up by the awkward method of propulsion. Thus it is calculated to prevent the loss of human life, and the destruction of much property, and also would have the effect of increasing the pleasure, by lessening the risk and annoyance that at present frequently attend water excursions. Along with the increase of power there is a great saving in the expense of fuel, to the extent, it is stated, of 25 per cent. on the usual consumption. All these are desiderata of very great importance to the trade of any nation, but especially to such a country as this, which it is generally allowed is overburdened by taxation, and certainly it is through the instrumentality of science, and the consequent discoveries and improvements made in machinery by clever men, that we are enabled still to hold a tolerably respectable position in the political world. The safety paddles are the invention of Mr. J. L. Stevens, and it is through the kindness of the proprietors of the Gallery of Science that the public are afforded an ample opportunity of examining this curious improvement; but as the inventor does not assume that he can lay out £3,000 on the building of a vessel for the merchant or packet service, he proposes to raise a capital of £5,000, on shares of £25 each, and so soon as a sufficient sum shall be subscribed, the subcribers should elect their committee to contract for building the vessel, and to arrange the business generally.—*London Paper.*

RUNAWAY DEBTORS.

The disposition for absconding to America, for the purpose of defrauding creditors, is likely to receive an effectual check from the active and energetic measures which the wholesale houses are now organizing to punish this species of robbery. In April last a linen draper, of the name of David Marfleet, who carried on business in Whitechapel-road, absconded from his creditors, leaving debts to the amount of £4,000 unsatisfied. He had been purchasing goods of the great houses in the city for the last four or five months of his trading, treble the amount of his previous monthly purchases. As soon as he got home the goods he sent out persons to sell them at considerably below cost price, and he contrived to raise £2000 in cash, by making an enormous sacrifice of the property which he had got on credit. His creditors, however, received an intimation of the course he was pursuing, while he was raising the wind in this easy and effectual way, and making arrangements for his departure to a place in which he meant to enjoy the *otium cum dignitate*. Off he went, leaving on the day of his flight a letter, which reached his shopmen by post, instructing them to say that his father was taken dangerously ill, and that he was obliged to go into the country to pay a visit in such an extremity. The letter also contained instructions as to the course which the shopmen were to pursue until his return to town. His wife was the companion of his flight. To prevent an early inquiry, by which his plan of leaving the country might be in some way embarrassed, he managed to remit one of his creditors, by the two-penny post, through the medium of a confederate, a check for a small amount, due in a few days. So ingeniously had he provided for contingencies, in fact, that he was on the sea a fortnight before it was discovered that he had committed the fraud.

His creditors, as soon as they learned that he had plundered them, set to work in earnest, determined to get hold of him whatever might be the expense or trouble, and to make an example of him. A fiat of bankruptcy was accordingly issued, and proceedings to outlawry were taken. The most active and well informed persons were employed, and by diligent inquiry the letters by which the bankrupt and his wife had engaged their passage were traced, and it was ascertained that they had sailed for America under a fictitious name. A gentleman was immediately despatched on board the first packet for New York, from the office of Mr. Ashurst, of Newgate-street, the solicitor to the creditors. He sailed from Liverpool just twenty-one days after the fugitive had left that port, and traced him to Long Island, where he had fitted up and furnished a cottage, and was living in a very neat and comfortable style. Mr. Ashurst's clerk found, upon inquiry, that Mr. Marfleet had invested all his money in the hands of respectable houses, bankers in New York, and had received securities bearing interest. An injunction in the American Courts was obtained for securing the money by the agent of the creditors, and on the same night, after a fatiguing hunt, the bankrupt himself was arrested and lodged in jail. At first Mr. Marfleet denied his name, declared he knew nothing about the creditors, a long list of whom was read to him. His wife, however, let out the secret, and began to reproach him for having brought her to a distant country, where her fate was to be left alone without a farthing. Writs to an amount sufficient to cover all the cash he had raised by this species of robbery had been lodged at the prison. After five weeks' fruitless litigation, for he used every means in his power to keep possession of the money, he disgorged it all. He had been unable to procure bail, and was seized in prison with what is termed in New York the "prickly heat," (a malady to which all Europeans are subject,) and was covered with boils. He would have perished in misery had it not been for the humanity of the gentleman who represented the creditors, amongst whom were some of the first houses in the linen and woollen trades.

Runaway debtors will henceforth have but little chance of escape even in the most distant countries, so resolute is the intention of respectable houses to commence and persevere in a most rigorous punishment upon every occasion of this sort.

Longevity in Russia.—It is in Russia, much more than in any other country, that instances of longevity are not only more numerous, but also the most remarkable. In effect, in the report of the Holy Synod, published in 1827, we find that, during the year 1825, and only among those of the inhabitants who professed the Greek religion, 848 men reached upwards of 100 years of age. Of this number 32 had passed their 120th year, four from 130 to 135. Out of 606,818 men who died in 1826, 2785 were above 90; 1432 above 92; and 818 above 100 years of age. Among this last number 88 were more than 115; 24 more than 120; 7 were above 125; and one had attained the age of 160.

New Writing Paper.—A new writing paper has just been introduced, which, by means of a chemical preparation it undergoes, has the singular property of becoming perfectly black whenever it is touched with any fluid. It is only necessary, therefore, to write on this paper with a pen dipped in clean water to produce a distinct and legible communication.

There is at present living in Tralee, an old woman named Judith Bro, in full possession of her mental faculties, and who is in the 109th year of her age.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS FOR SEPTEMBER.

(FROM THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE OF FASHION.)

Walking Dress.—A light green dress coat, buttons the same colour, or fancy gilt. Collar short and convex; lapped small at top and pointed; sleeves of moderate width with spring cuffs. Waistcoat of lavendar silk of cashmere, bound with black; two rows of buttons; without lappels, and a narrow turn-down collar. Trowsers, diagonal cantoon; stripe down the side seam; to button up the front; cut easy about the hips; a straight leg seam; 15 inches wide at the bottom, and no vent.

Riding Dress.—Coat of grass-green cloth; lapelled short square, and collar of velvet; gilt buttons; no flaps; skirts rather broad, and square at bottom. Waistcoat, of buff kerseymere; double breasted; lappels sewed on; buttons the same as the coat; bottom of the lappel horizontal, or square across. Trowsers to fit the shape quite down to the ancle, a small piece called a welt is then sewed on the bottom round the instep, which is made to button under the foot.

Sporting Dress.—The material is of striped nankeen, but rather thick for nankeen, it buttons up to the top with a turn down collar; sleeves full about the top, giving ease to the shoulders in the exertion of firing, and tight about the lower part of the arm; round the waist is a piece of same material, 5 inches round, puckered round; underneath this frill are the pockets, and it is remarkable how effectually this puckered flap prevents the rain from entering the pockets. The lower part of this dress is a pair of pantaloons.

SALE OF SHIPS OF WAR.

Friday, pursuant to orders given by the Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral, there were offered for sale, at the Admiralty Office, Somerset-place, several of his Majesty's ships of war which have been found unfit for further public service.

The ships and vessels declared for sale were the following:—The *Renown*, 74 gun ship, of the burthen of 1,899 tons; the *Bittern* sloop of war, of 422 tons; the *Zenobia* brig, of 385 tons; the *Protector* brig, of 178 tons; the *Plumper* gun brig, of 181 tons; the *Manly* ditto, of 180 tons; the *Albatross* schooner, of 67 tons; the *Supply* transport, of 223 tons; and the *Maria* tender, of 17 tons; together with a mooring lump, of 91 tons burthen.

The sale took place before two of the commissioners for executing the office of High Admiral, and by what is termed a Dutch auction, that is, the vessels were put up by the auctioneer at a given price, and if there is no bidder he lowers the sum until a buyer is found for the ship offered. By the conditions of sale, purchasers are bound to give an affidavit that vessels purchased will not by any private agreement be resold, and that no other persons have an interest in the purchase than those whose names were given as the purchasers at the time of sale. It is also provided that all copper and mixed metal articles marked with the broad arrow which shall be found in the said vessels must be returned into the store at the King's dock-yard, an allowance of 8½d per lb. being given for the former, and 6d per lb. for the latter.

The *Renown* 74 gun ship, coppered and copper fastened, was put up by the commissioners at £9,000, but no bidder was found at the reduced price of £5,700, when it was taken in. The *Bittern* sloop was put up at £2,000, and the price reduced to £1,930, at which a purchaser was found. The *Zenobia* was bought in at £900. The *Protector* brig was put up at £500, and taken in at £435. The *Plumper* was offered at £500, and taken in at £460. The *Manly* brig was bought in at £650. The *Albatross* was offered at £400, but the price reduced to £155, at which it was disposed of. The *Supply* transport was put up at £2,300 and bought in at £1,200. The upset price of the *Maria* tender was £60, and she found a purchaser at that sum immediately. The mooring lump was offered at £200, and sold at £195. The sale was not fully attended.

We take the following from the *Journal du Havre*:—"Even those who are best acquainted with the weakness of the human mind can form no idea of the fanaticism of the Portuguese, and the advantage taken of it by the priests to favour the cause of Don Miguel. The audacity of the monks exceeds the credulity of the people, whom they deceive by their frauds. Captain Grosos, who has just arrived here from Lisbon, has related to us an instance which cannot be called otherwise than impious. A priest was preaching at Elvas. After having, in the florid language of the East, exalted the virtues of Don Miguel, he concluded his discourse by raising a wooden figure of Christ, which was purposely placed near him, and exclaimed,—'Answer, O Lord! Is not Don Miguel your beloved Archangel St. Michael, sent by you upon the earth to save this kingdom, and trample heresy under his feet?' The wooden Christ, it will be easily imagined, being in the hands of the monk, did not remain insensible to the appeal, and, though unable to speak, gave an affirmative answer by a dignified nod of the head. The preacher, availing himself of this happy condescension, continued,—'I thank thee, O Lord! for having aided my endeavours to persuade this unbelieving people to listen to the voice of truth, and that thou hast deigned to reveal it through me as thine organ. This, however, O Lord! is insufficient to conquer such great impiety. Finish thy divine work—speak again, O Lord! and say if it be not true that Don Miguel is a king worthy to reign over Portugal!' Here followed another assenting nod. The audience, on this second miracle, gave themselves up to the utmost enthusiasm, and uttered a general cry of admiration. The monk, wishing to take a further advantage of the feeling he had excited, again addressed the image, and said—'Is it not true, O Lord! that we ought to unite all our efforts to ensure peaceable possession of the throne to a King so holy, by expelling the unworthy Don Pedro, and exterminating the enemies of the state and of our holy religion?' The Christ had become wearied by the repeated questions of his minister, and made no sign. 'Answer, O Lord! Answer, I pray thee!' Finding the image immoveable, the priest became enraged, and rushed from the pulpit in a state approaching to madness. The string, which had served to perform this mummery, had unexpectedly broken, and, no mover of the antics of Punch could have been more disconcerted at finding his puppets immoveable than was the monk at this disappointment."

Examination of an Irish Schoolmaster.—Counsellor Schoales—"What are you, Sir?" M'Laughlin, with an air of pride, "*a teacher*" (laughter). Mr. S.—"Of morality, I suppose?" M'L.—"I'll shew you, Sir," at the same time drawing a book from his pocket. Mr. S.—"Never mind, but tell me how much whiskey you have drunk to day." M'L.—"I'll answer you as an Irishman; pray, Sir,"—Mr. Schoales, "on your oath will you answer me and say how much you drank last night?" (great laughter). "Well, well," said Mr. Schoales, "I'll not differ with you." M'L., with considerable emphasis and seeming satisfaction, you may differ *from me*, but are not speaking correctly in saying you won't differ *with me*" (renewed laughter throughout the whole court, in which the judge heartily joined). Mr. Schoales—"I will go back to the question." M'Laughlin, interrupting him, "You may go forward to the question, Sir; you are not correct in saying you will go back to it" (great laughter).

French Wines.—The lovers of French wines will be pleased to learn that the vintage in France this year is one of the best that has been known for several years past. The quality of these wines is almost equal to that of the celebrated year of the comet, whilst the quantity is much larger, and even beyond that of what is called an average year. It is expected that there will be a fall of about 20 per cent. in the prices of the finer description of wines. In Champagne already the wines which were sold at fifty francs per dozen, are now offered at thirty, and the commoner sorts of Champagne wine, which are frequently sold in England as high as 72s. per dozen, are offered at 27 francs, delivered at Calais. This is something under 2s. per bottle, and, adding the duty and all other expenses, Champagne wine, quite equal to three-fourths of what is drunk at London, may be had for less than two guineas per dozen. The Rhenish wines will also be very good and abundant this year.

De Bourrienne, the author of the Memoirs of Napoleon, is now confined as a lunatic in the vicinity of Paris.

THE AUTHOR OF AN "IRISH GENTLEMAN IN SEARCH OF RELIGION."

(FROM THE STANDARD.)

If folks may be judged by the length of their creeds,
If believing in crosses, in relics, and beads,
In thumping of bosoms to honour the Lord,
In Scapular chains, in St. Francis's cord,
In eleven thousand Virgins and five thousand Saints,
In fish as the first of all moral restraints,
In the power of a shilling bestowed on a Priest
To keep us from Purgatory's flames, at the least;
In a wafer transformed into flesh, bone, and blood,
In a cart-load of miracles done by the rood,
In a high German Prince who by Nepomucene
Cures Friars and Nuns of disorders unclean,
In most sanctified waters and Heaven-given oil,
In the prayers of Maguire and preachments of Doyle;
In believing all this and ten thousand things worse—
If thinking a Priest dooms to hell by a curse,
If howling one's sins in a cold sweat of fear,
Grovelling down on one's knees to a rank Cordelier,
If reviving 'gainst Luther all stupid old slanders,
While thinking that Heaven sends us Pope Alexanders;
If these to a withered old crone can a man turn,
We scarce stand in need of Diogenes' Lantern
To show us by evidence, certain and sure,
That a sorry old woman is now Thomas Moore.

FANATICISM.

Our readers are, of course, aware that what is called the Row heresy is *manifesting* itself in Scotland, by the pious labours of two or three suspended clergymen, and a Counsellor Carlyle, with some Prophetesses, all of whom have got the gift of tongues. Irving, with the help of Spencer Perceval, and one or two other worthies of a similar stamp, kept up the same game in London. We subjoin two paragraphs, shewing how the thing works:—

"Mr. Irving's Chapel.—The mummeries at this place are still proceeding, although they do not excite so much public curiosity as formerly. On the morning of Sunday week, at the termination of what was really an energetic and eloquent exhortation, by Mr. Irving, a young woman suddenly yelled out, not in an unknown tongue, but in the most dolorous tones imaginable—"Oh! oh! oh! Tremble! tremble! tremble! Turn ye! turn ye! turn ye! The Lord is at the door! the Lord is at the door! the Lord is at the door! He will come in! he will come in! he will come!" and a quantity of other gibberish in the same style; all which, Mr. Irving solemnly proclaimed to be an emanation from the Holy Spirit!!! During this absurd exhibition a lady in the gallery, who had never before witnessed such a scene, could not refrain from smiling; upon which a singularly ill-favoured member of the congregation, with an expression in his grim visage of the utmost fury, asked her if she knew that she was "in the presence of God?" "Yes, Sir," said she, "and in that of the devil too, if I may judge by your countenance."—*Literary Gazette.*

"A party of the religious sect, called Ranters, have established themselves in Personage-lane, whose "devotions" are carried on with such a degree of wild and noisy enthusiasm as to disturb the peace of the neighbourhood. Some of their hymns are set to profane tunes, such as "Auld lang-syne," "Buy a broom," "Cherry ripe," and the like." *Bath Herald.*

FASHIONABLE SWINDLERS.

Last Saturday afternoon, a fashionably dressed young couple called at the house of Mr. Caffray, corn factor, James's-street, wishing to see some furnished lodgings which were to be let. They were shown into the parlour, and on Mrs. Caffray offering to conduct them up stairs, the lady said she only would go, as the gentleman could wait below until they came down. After looking at some rooms they returned to the parlour, describing to him the apartments, which he approved of, paid four shillings earnest, and took leave, saying they would be back on Monday. Early Sunday morning Mr. Caffray missed his watch from the parlour mantel-piece, and suspicion fell on the new lodger, from whom a note was received in the course of the day stating that he would be there in the evening, and he accordingly came, describing himself as Surgeon Dudley, of Richmond Hospital, who has been recently married to Miss Amelia Fitzgibbon, with whom he had run away. Monday forenoon Mr. Caffray, with peace officer Campaigne, went round to the pawnbrokers' shops, and found the watch at Murphy's on the Coombe, where it had been left on Saturday night for one pound by a gentleman answering Surgeon D.'s description. To prevent, however, any mistake, it was arranged that Mr. Caffray should invite his new lodgers to have a game of cards, and that the pawnbroker's man, with Campaigne, would be introduced as visitors. This was quickly done—the Surgeon was soon discovered to be a trump, and marched off to the watch-house, where he confessed the charge, and stated the lady to be merely a friend, on hearing which she dropped some tears, fell into two regular fits, and then gradually recovered. Her trunks were stored with rich dresses, and several pieces of silk not made up; she also had a pawnbroker's ticket for six pounds on a gold watch, in the name of Miss Moreland, and another for a silver watch, the whole property being most likely the spoils of a former adventure. Sworn informations being lodged with Mr. Studdart, he committed the prisoners to Newgate. The young gentleman is very respectably connected, and gave his proper address; the lady, who lately kept a dashing establishment at No. 3, Wentworth-place, was dressed in the first style, and was noticed some days ago driving through town in a barouche; it is suspected that they have been playing the same game in other parts of Dublin.—*Dublin Times.*

Improvement in Fleet-Street, London.—The improvements contemplated in the removal of old St. Dunstan's Church, and widening Fleet-street, are in active progress. The Law Life Assurance Company have purchased from the Trustees of the Parish of St. Dunstan's, the site of ground, on the west site of the new Church, immediately opposite to Messrs. Hoare's, bankers, and are erecting a building, which it is intended to complete in a splendid style, in which they will carry on the business of their establishment. On the eastern side of the Church, it is stated, a treaty is on foot for the purchase of a large plot of ground immediately behind St. Dunstan's House, on which a building is to be erected for a Deposit Banking Establishment. The widening of Fetter-lane under the Act for re-building the new Church, will shortly be carried into effect. Where so much traffic exists it has been suggested that a double course of stones should be laid, thus adopting the plan in forming a strong arch. In excavating the earth for the foundation of the Law Life Assurance Company's building, several ancient coins were found.

"The Four Teddies!"—The venerable Earl of Derby's favourite toast. The allusion is to the four Edwards in the family—namely, himself, Lord Stanley, his grandson, the Secretary, and his great grandson. The venerable Earl, who still enjoys excellent health, will enter into his 82d year on Sunday next.

THE FACTORY CHILD.

I hear the blithe voices of children at play,
And the sweet birds rejoicing on every green spray;
On all things the bright beams of summer have smiled,
But they smile not on me—the poor factory child.

The gay sports of childhood to me they deny,
And the fair paths of learning I never must try;
A companion of creatures whom guilt has defiled,
Oh, who does not pity the factory child!

Oh who would not mourn for a victim like me,
A young heart-broken slave in the land of the free,
Hardly tasked, and oft beaten, oppressed, and reviled;
Such, such, is the lot of the factory child!

In the dead of the night, when you take your sweet sleep,
Through the dark dismal streets to my labours I creep;
To the din of the loom, till my poor brain seems mild,
I return, an unfortunate factory child!

The bright bloom of health has forsaken my cheek,
My spirits are gone, and my young limbs grow weak;
Oh, ye rich and ye mighty! let sympathy wild
Appeal to your hearts for the factory child.

Oh, pity my suff'rings, ere yet the cold tomb
Succeed my loathed prison, its tasks and its gloom,
And the clods of the valley untimely are piled
O'er the pale wasted form of the factory child!

Agnes Strickland.

Waterford:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor, Richard Henderson, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Subscription, payable half-yearly: Country, £1 4s 0d; Town, £1 2s 6d. Agents: Johnston and Co., Eden-quay, Dublin; Baker, Fleet-street, London.