The Waterford Mail.

TWO PENCE 3/3

Vol. XI. No. 1054. | WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1833. | Price Sixpence.

GAME NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ESTATES of the MARQUIS of WATERFORD are Strictly Preserved, and any Person found trespassing thereon, after this Notice, will be prosecuted according to law.

September 20th, 1833.

Auction of Cattle, Hay, Oats, Farming Implements, Furniture, Jaunting Car, and Harness, &c., at Lakemount the Residence of Captain Roberts.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), SEPTEMBER 25th, AS ABOVE, COMMENCING AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK,

TWO Horses, Three Cows in Calf, One Stripper and One Yearling, Georgian and Black Oats in Stacks, a Field of Potatoes, a Quantity of Wheaten Straw and Hay Seed, with about 14 Tons of well saved Hay, Ploughs, Harrows, Dray and Carts, a Heap of Manure, some well seasoned Ash, a variety of Farming Implements and Dairy Utensils, Jaunting Car and Harness, Saddle and Bridle, Flooring Tiles, Slates, &c. With some Household Furniture, consisting of Mahogany Tables, Sideboard, Sofa, Presses, Mattress, and Bedsteads, Delft and other Articles.

Terms, Cash, the Duty to be paid by Purchasers.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Lakemount is Five Miles from the City, on the Dunmore road.

Waterford, September 18th, 1833.

EAST INDIA MADEIRA.

B. P. PHELAN,

CLONMEL,

BEGS to announce his having for SALE, One Pipe, Two Hhds. and Twenty Dozens of very superior and high flavoured

EAST INDIA MADEIRA;

and as usual, has a large assortment (in Wood and Bottle) of all the Wines in general consumption, which, being particularly Selected, and imported Direct, he can with confidence recommend.

HOME and FOREIGN SPIRITS,
FRENCH and DUTCH LIQUEURES;
BORDEAUX VINEGAR, &c. &c.

☞ Five Dozens and upwards will be delivered, Carriage Free, within Fifty Miles, and in the event of any Wines not proving equal to engagement or sample, the Purchaser may return them.

Clonmel, 20th Sept., 1833.

WATERFORD LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION,

Formed September, 25, 1832.

Patron—The Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart.
President—Thomas Wyse, Esq.

Vice-Presidents.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Abraham, R.C. Bishop of Waterford and Lismore,	H. Winston Barron, Esq. M.P.
Very Rev. Ussher Lee, Dean of Waterford,	Pierse George Barron, Esq.
	Wm. Christmas, Esq. M.P.
	Sir R. Keane, Bart. M.P.

Treasurer—Joshua William Strangman, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—James William Gilbart, Esq.

Committee of Management.

The Rev. Dr. Greham,	Wm. M. Ardagh, Esq.
Edward Jones, M.D.	Francis Davis, Esq.
Rev. Richard Ryland,	Thomas Parsons, Esq.

William Peet, Esq.

LAWS OF THE INSTITUTION.

1. THIS institution shall be named "THE WATERFORD LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTION."

2. Its object is the circulation of Literary and Scientific Knowledge, by means of Lectures and Essays.

3. It shall be governed by a Committee of Seven Members, chosen by ballot at the General Meeting. The President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Secretary shall also, ex-officio, be Members of the Committee. Any three Members shall form a quorum.

4. The Meetings of the Institution shall be held at Eight o'Clock every Thursday Evening, in the seven months from October to April, both inclusive; and as much oftener as the Committee may determine.

5. The Subjects discussed shall be purely Literary, or Scientific, excluding all topics connected with Modern Politics or Controversial Theology. Any Member introducing such topics shall be called to order by the Chairman, and may be admonished or expelled by the Committee.

6. A new Member must be proposed by three members, and admitted by ballot—one black in four shall exclude.

7. The Subscription from each Member shall be £2 per Annum, payable in advance on the first Thursday in October. A payment of £5 shall constitute a Member for Life.

8. On payment of his subscription, each Member shall receive from the Treasurer a ticket for himself and his family, and three transferable tickets, each admitting two of his friends; a transferable subscription ticket, admitting two persons to the Lectures for the Session, may also be obtained by Non-Members, upon the payment of 10s.; and a ticket, admitting one person for the night, may be obtained on the payment of 1s.

9. The Funds of the Institution shall be employed chiefly in providing a Place of Meeting and in purchasing such Philosophical Instruments as may be necessary to elucidate the Subjects discussed.

10. A General Meeting shall be held on the First Thursday in May, to receive the report of the Committee, and to select Officers and a Committee for the ensuing Year.

LECTURES

TO BE DELIVERED AT THE
NEW ROOM, TOWN HALL,
At precisely Eight o'Clock in the Evenings of the following Days:

1833.
Oct. 3d—A Lecture on the Utility and Extension of Literary and Scientific Institutions—by Thomas Wyse, Esq.
10th—An Introductory Lecture on Zoology—by Robert Burkitt, A.M. M.B.
17th—A Lecture on Education—by H. W. Barron, Esq. M.P.
24th—A Lecture on Land Surveying—by Sampson Carter, Esq.
31st—A Lecture on Agriculture—by H. W. Barron, Esq. M.P.
Nov. 7th—A Lecture on Phrenology—by William Carroll, M.D.
14th—A Lecture on the Construction of Bridges—by Sampson Carter, Esq.
21st—A Lecture on the Steam Engines—by Strangman Davis, Esq.
28th—A second Lecture on Agriculture—by H. W. Barron, Esq. M.P.
Dec. 5th—A Lecture on Inland Navigation—by Sampson Carter, Esq.
12th—A Lecture on Poor Colonies—by H. W. Barron, Esq. M.P.
19th—A second Lecture on Phrenology—by William Carroll, M.D.
26th—A Lecture on Drainage—by Sampson Carter, Esq.

LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC CLASSES.

Upon application, in writing, from at least Twenty Members or Subscribers, the Committee will endeavour to form Classes for the study of particular Sciences. Each Member of a Class will pay an admission fee of One Shilling, to be applied by the Committee in promoting the objects of the Class. The following Classes will be formed as soon as the requisite number of Names shall have been received:—

First Class—Mechanics.
Second Class—Pneumatics, Hydrostatics, and Hydraulics.
Third Class—Political Economy.

STORES TO BE LET.

THE STORES of Mr. Rivers are to be LET. They are on the River Blackwater, below Cappoquin. Attached to them are a DWELLING-HOUSE and CORN-KILN.

Apply to Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., Tourin, Cappoquin.

September 19, 1833.

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.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE 1st OF NOVEMBER NEXT,
For such a term as may be agreed on,
OR THE INTEREST SOLD,

In a Lease of an unexpired term of Three Hundred Years,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS in HIGH-STREET, KILKENNY, at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Wood.

The Shop is large, the House and Fixtures entirely new, not requiring the expenditure of a single Shilling. The situation being central, is one of the best in the City for any kind of Business.

Application to be made to Mrs. Wood, on the Premises, if by letter, post-paid.

Sept. 16, 1833.

SPIRIT LICENSES.

THE Act 3d and 4th William IV., Cap. 68, enacts that from and after the 10th October, 1833, it shall be lawful for the proper Officers of Excise, to grant to the same Persons, and at and for the same houses as shall have been Licensed in the last preceding year, and whose Licenses have not been withdrawn or annulled, Licenses for the Sale of Beer, Spirits, and Cider, by retail, to be consumed in the house where sold, on their producing to such officer a Certificate, signed by six householders of the Parish in which the Applicant resides, two of them being resident on the same or next adjoining Townland, Street, &c., of the good character of the Person applying, and to the peaceable and orderly manner in which his or her house has been conducted in the past year, and without the production of a Certificate from the Justices of the Peace, or any other Person, as heretofore required.

All Persons not before Licensed, who shall hereafter intend to take out such Retail License as aforesaid, shall, twenty-one days before the first day of the next Sessions of the Peace, to be held for the district where such house is situated, give or cause to be given, to each of the two next resident Magistrates, to each of the Churchwardens of the Parish, and to the Clerk of the Peace, a notice in writing, signed by such Person, of his or her intention to make such application and setting forth the situation of the house so intended to be Licensed, and the names, residence, and description of the Persons intended to be proposed as sureties.

Every person taking out a License for the sale of Beer, Spirits, and Cider, by Retail, to be consumed in the house where Sold, SHALL WITHIN SIX DAYS after obtaining such License, deliver to the Clerk of the Peace a note in writing, specifying the Christian name and surname and residence of the Person so Licensed, and a description of the house and premises so Licensed, and where situate, and the name, residence, and description of the Persons who shall have become sureties; and if any Person so Licensed, shall not within the time and in the manner aforesaid, deliver or cause to be delivered such note in writing as aforesaid, every such Person SHALL FORFEIT AND LOSE THE SUM OF TEN POUNDS.

BAT. DELANDRE, Clerk Peace.

The different forms of Certificates and Notices may be had by application at the Office of the Clerk of the Peace, if required.

Waterford, 17 Sept., 1833.

THE MARKETS.

WEXFORD, Sept. 20.—Butter, 72s to —s; seconds, 62s to —s per cwt. Flour—fine, 34s 0d; seconds, 30s per cwt. Wheat, 22s 0d to 25s; barley, 12s 0d to 15s 3d; oats, 8s to 9s; beans, 15s to 17s per barrel; oatmeal, 13s 0d per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, Sept. 20.—We continue to have large supplies of wheat, which sold heavily at a further reduction of 6d per barrel on prime, and 9d to 1s on inferior samples. Oats and bere were in small supply; oats were rather lower, but bere was fully supported in price.

Wheat, millers' red, 24s 0d to 25s 0d, inferior, 22s 0d to 23s 6d; barley, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; bere, 11s 0d to 12s 6d; oats, canal, 9s 0d to 10s 0d, feeding, 10s 0d to 12s; new, 9s 0d to 10s 6d; oatmeal, 9s 0d to 12s 0d; second flour, 16s 0d to 17s 0d.

CARLOW, Sept. 20.—Butter, 74s 0d to 78s 0d per cwt; seconds, 64s 0d; thirds, 54s 0d. Flour—seconds, 34s 0d to 00s 0d per bag; wheat, 24s 0d to 26s 0d per brl.; oats, 8s 0d to 9s 6d per barrel; barley, 11s 0d to 12s 6d per barrel; oatmeal, 11s 0d per cwt. Potatoes, 3d to 4d per stone; beef, 4d to 5d per lb; mutton, 6d to 6½d per ditto; pork, 2½d to 3½d per do.

CLONMEL, September 20.—Butter, 74s to 00s 0d per cwt. Oatmeal, 11s 6d per cwt. Flour—Seconds, 33s; household, 31s; thirds, 25s; fourths, 13s to —s per bag. Bere, 10s 0d to 00s 0d per barrel; wheat, 1s 2d to 1s 3d per stone; oats, 7½d to 0d per stone.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Sept. 20.—The attendance of the trade was moderate; the supplies of oats and flour were very extensive; of all other kinds of grain the arrivals were short. A good business doing in oats; in other sorts the demand was steady. Monday's prices for all descriptions were fully maintained.

Enniscorthy September Fair.—This fair, held on Thursday, was something better than the three preceding ones. Fat pigs were on the look up—and averaged from 25s to 30s per cwt; sheep 35s to 37s each; fat cattle 28s to 32s 8d per cwt. A few horses and milch cows exchanged owners—and altogether the prospects of the husbandman were more cheering than on similar occasions this time past.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

21st—Agile, Stafford, Cardiff, coals, for Bar of Loch—Joseph, Harris, ditto, ditto—William and Henry, Reigh, Newport, coals, for Ross—Thomas Baker, Baker, Swansea, culm—Findlay, Gray; and Swan, Galgey, Newport, coals—Elizabeth, M'Carthy, Cardiff, coals, for Kinsale—New Parliament, Brabyn, Pembray, culm, for Ross—Sir Alexander M'Kenzie, Williams, Cardiff, coals—Fanny and Jane, Edwards, Swansea, coals—De La Pole, Tuckfield, Cardiff, coals.

22d—Clonmel, Davis, Newport, coals—Martha Pope, Jones, ditto, ditto—Water Witch, Stacey, Bristol—Hope, Beer, Swansea, culm—Prosperous, Mitchell, Cardiff, ditto—Industry, Harren, Cardiff, coals.

23d—Mary and Margaret, Vaughan, Milford, culm, for Ross—Tucker, Lowther, Swansea, do.—Sarah, Unsworth, Cardiff, coals, for Fethard—Henry, Bishop, Liverpool, general cargo—Caroline, Stephens, Cardiff, iron—Mary, Fisher, Newport, coals, for Duncannon—Samson, Luff, ditto, ditto, for Ross—Liberator, Angel, London, general cargo.

24th—Serapis, Wright, Swansea, culm, for Bannow—St. Patrick, Keay, Liverpool, m. goods.

SAILED,

21st—St. Patrick, Keay, Liverpool—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol.

22d—Indefatigable, Roose, Liverpool, wheat and flour.

23d—None.

24th—Water Witch, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo—Wind, S.W. to S.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford, at Shoreham, 18th, *Regent*, Blaber. At Southampton, 19th, *Friends*, Brown; *Francis and Charlotte*, Duck—at Bristol, *Experiment*, Fishwick—at Quebec, August 16, *City of Waterford*, Grandy; 17th, *Onondaga*, Morgan.

Arrived from Youghal, at London, *Aurora*, Howell.

THE ARMY.

War-office, Sept. 20, 1833.

4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieut. B. Burrell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Vaughan, who retires; Cornet. F. P. Jones to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Burrell.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet W. D. Steuart to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Somerville, promoted; J. Macleod, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Steuart.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Cornet L. Dalgleish to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Houlston, promoted.

8th Light Dragoons—Major J. Perceval, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice R. R. W. Brett, who exchanges.

12th Light Dragoons—Cornet J. F. H. L. Wellesley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Bradshaw, who retires; E. Morant, gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Wellesley.

1st Regiment of Foot—Ensign F. W. H, Vallance to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Thomas, deceased; Ensign J. W. Sturges, from half-pay 3d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Vallance.

3d ditto—Lieut. H. A. Dalton, from half-pay 6th West India Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice W. F. Scott, placed upon half-pay.

24th ditto—Hon. H. C. Boyle to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Cooke, promoted in the Royal African Corps.

25th ditto—Gent. Cadet S. B. Hamilton, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase.

26th ditto—Ensign J. Laidlaw, from half-pay 61st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Coultman, promoted in the 63d Foot.

48th ditto—Gent. Cadet W. H. H. Anderson, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Higginbotham, promoted in the 63d Foot.

50th ditto—Captain J. Ussher, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Williamson, who retires.

62d ditto—Lieut. W. Campbell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hall, who retires; Ensign H. Jackson to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Campbell; R. Shearman, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Jackson; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon A. Knox, M.D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Johnson.

63d ditto—To be Lieut., without purchase—Lieut. S. Bowles, from half-pay 29th Foot; Lieut. J. Spier, from half-pay 61st Foot; Lieut. J. Tharp, from half-pay 79th Foot; Lieut. J. H. Fearon, from Royal African Corps; Ensign J. Montgomery; Ensign W. J. Darling; Ensign J. P. Jones; Ensign C. Higginbotham, from the 48th Foot; Ensign H. W. Coultman, from the 26th Foot, vice Gibbons.

To be Ensigns, without purchase—Ensign W. Fairtlough, from half-pay 56th Foot, vice Montgomery; Ensign S. H. Johnson, from half-pay Unattached, vice Darling; gent. Cadet H. R. Simpson, from the Royal Military College, vice Jones.

66th Foot—Gent. Cadet C. M'Carty from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Gibson, promoted in the 70th Foot.

70th ditto—Lieut. J. Brown to be Captain, without purchase, vice Gaston, deceased; Ensign C. F. Gibson, from the 66th Foot.

71st ditto—Captain R. Cochrane, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Hanson, who retires.

2d West India Regiment—Captain J. Smith, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Cane, who retires; F. F. Mathews, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Manus, who retires.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Ensign M. M. Cooke, from the 24th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Buckland, who retires.

Unattached.—To be Captains by purchase—Lieut. W. Houstoun, from the 4th Light Dragoons; Lieut. J. R. Somerville, from the 2d Dragoons; Lieut. Hon. H. T. Stanley, from the 23d Foot.

Commissariat.—To be Commissaries-General—Deputy-Commissary-General J. Drake; Deputy Commissary-General G. Haines.

RESISTANCE TO THE COLLECTION OF THE ASSESSED TAXES!

Open resistance to the taxes has already commenced in London! A printer in the neighbourhood Lincoln's Inn, whose goods has been seized by the broker for arrears of assessed taxes, succeeded in intimidating the man in possession so as to induce him to retire. The walls of his house were placarded, intimating the circumstances of the distraint—effigies of the tax-collector and the broker were suspended from a long pole put out at an upper window—a large mob assembled—a deputation of the "Marylebone association for the abolition of the assessed taxes" visited the house—and, in short, every preparation was made for resistance, when the poor man who watched the goods, afraid of being murdered, made his escape. This, to say the least of it, looks like rebellion!

As soon as the officer was beaten off, the occupier of the house issued a sort of proclamation addressed to the rabble which had done him such good service.

CAPTURE OF SIR JOHN CAMPBELL.

A commercial letter, dated Madrid, the 5th instant, mentions that Sir John Campbell had been taken by the Pedroites. He had embarked in an English vessel at Figueira on his way home, the delicate state of his health having induced him to leave Portugal.—*London Morning Post.*

LORD YARBOROUGH AND THE R. C. Y. CLUB.

At a late hour yesterday evening—*too* late to enable us to do more than advert to the subject—we were assured by a gentleman of high honour that the strictures which we offered on Thursday relative to the supposed discourtesy of Lord Yarborough towards the members of the Royal Cork Yacht Club, were founded on an incorrect impression of his lordship's conduct. We shall be happy to find that the fact is so, for nothing can be less in accordance with the frank and liberal habits which should prevail among gentlemen than the part which Lord Yarborough was represented to have acted. Our information was derived from the ordinary channels of communication, and under the feelings produced by the terms in which it was conveyed, it could not be expected that we should have been more measured in alluding to the denial of an ordinary courtesy towards a body of men as honourable and as estimable as any his lordship has ever met with.—*Cork Constitution.*

THE ARMY.

A General Court Martial sat at Clonmel on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday last, for the trial of Lieutenants Williams and Losh, of the 23d Royal Welsh Fusileers, for some occurrences at a gaming table. Lieut.-Col. Chatterton, 4th Dragoon Guards, was President. The case for the prosecution having terminated, an adjournment took place until Thursday next.

Longevity.—Count Borolaski, the celebrated dwarf, of whom little has been heard for years past, arrived in town a few days ago on business, and after a short sojourn, during which he had the honour of visiting the Duke of Sussex, took his departure on Thursday for his residence in the country. This extraordinary and intelligent little gentleman, who is not more than three feet high, but distinguished for the symmetry of his person, is now in his 95th year, and still enjoys all his faculties unimpaired, his animal spirits never flag, and his vivacity is just the same as it was half a century ago.—*London Paper.*

Longevity of the Swan.—The other day, a male swan which had seen many generations come and go, and witnessed the other mutations incident to the lapse of 200 years, died at Rosemount. He was brought to Dunn when the late John Erskine, Esq., was in infancy, and was then said to be one hundred years old. About two years ago he was purchased by the late David Duncan, Esq., of Rosemount;—and within that period his mate brought forth four young ones, which he destroyed as soon as they took the water. Mr. Molleson, Bridge-street (in whose museum the bird is now to be seen), thinks he might have lived much longer but for a lump or excrescence at the top of the windpipe, which, on dissecting him, he found to be composed of grass and tow. This is the same bird that was known and recognised, in the early years of octogenarians in this and the neighbouring parishes, by the name of "the old swan of Dunn."—*Montrose Review.*

THE SCOTTISH LOTTERY.

Those who have money to spare for the improvement of the city of Glasgow, have now an opportunity of giving it away for that purpose. The Lottery Office people will relieve them of their superabundant capital. A "scheme"—most properly so called—invites the covetous and credulous to embark in a trial of fortune, as vicious in principle as it is delusive in detail. We trust that not any of our friends will become the dupes of so palpable a cheat. The act of parliament, which sanctions it, was obtained by a trick; and the progress of the affair has not been unworthy of that respectable beginning. As guardians of the public, we feel ourselves bound to raise our voice against every kind of knavery; nor should we discharge our duty honestly towards our readers or to our own satifaction if we should forbear to denounce this gambling speculation. The immoral and corrupting tendency of such undertakings admits of no defence, although they should be conducted with perfect fairness and honour. But this has been a series of deceptions from the first.—*Limerick Herald.*

On Friday last Lord Willliam Beresford, next brother to the Marquis of Waterford, who holds a commission in the 43d Regiment, now stationed in this city, met with a serious accident while fowling in the neighbourhood of Knocktopher in the county Kilkenny, where Lord William and a party of the 43d are detached. Having discharged one side of a double barrel fowling piece he was in the act of re-loading the discharged barrel, keeping his hand on the muzzle of the other which was loaded and cocked, when it went off and shot away the forefinger of his left hand. Surgical aid was immediately procured and we understand his Lordship is now doing well.

The Marquis of Waterford, accompanied by several friends, arrived at Constantinople early in August, in his yacht, the *Gem.*

A Single Bottle of Wine for a Party.—Many years ago a Mr. Halket, a most respectable but eccentric personage, was grammar schoolmaster in St. Andrew's. During one of Lord Kinnoul's (the chancellor) annual visits to the University Mr. Halket had asked a party of the Professors and others, with his lordship at their head. His lordship offered many many excuses for not going, of none of which Mr. Halket would accept; so at length he fairly told him (as they were on the best terms) that he knew his circumstances could not afford such an entertainment as his hospitable disposition would induce him to give, but that he would be of the party provided that they were not allowed to drink more than one bottle of wine amongst them. These were agreed to after much discussion, being the best terms on which Mr. Hallet could obtain his lordship's attendance. Well, the guests came, and dinner was got over, when Lord Kinnoul put their host in mind of the *one bottle of wine and no more.* The servants were summoned to bring in the bottle, when in came Jenny and in came Kirsty, bearing betwixt them one bottle to be sure, but that large enough even for a *Senatus Academicus* with a Chancellor at their head—a carboy! (the large globular green glass bottle in which bleachers keep the sulphuric acid), containing about 10 Scotch gallons of excellent old port!

Captain Fraser, employed by government to perform an extensive tour through the western coasts and Isles of Scotland and the north west coast of Lewis, observes, that there is an equal abundance of all sorts of fish in the ocean surrounding the west coast of Britain and Ireland with that found in the Northern Seas, but that the natives cannot go far from land in their hookers or open boats to capture them, being destitute of the means of providing larger boats. He says that in a voyage of three weeks to and from Ireland, not less than 32,000 cod were delivered in London; that on the coast of Down there are plenty of turbot, soles, plaice, cod, whitings, haddock, seatrouts, gurnard, mackerel, skate, &c. Some assert that the depth of water of these fishings is from thirty to forty fathoms, others twenty fathoms, and where the bottom was muddy, cod, ling, and hake could be caught in abundance, but where the bottom was sandy he met with no success. Captain Willy, who commanded the cutter in which Captain Fraser sailed, that he might prove the Nymph Bank fishing, stood out at sea, and came to a bottom of flinty pebbles and shells, when, in the space of two hours he caught two hundred and three of the largest fish he ever saw, consisting of cod, ling, hake, as also abundance of skate and bream. He maintains that a fishery could be established here as productive as that of Newfoundland.—*Edinburgh Evening Courant.*

Bank of England.—At a meeting of the proprietors of Bank Stock, held on Thursday morning at the Bank, the usual half-yearly dividend of four per cent. was declared to the court. In answer to a question put by Mr. Williams, the Chairman stated that the four per cent. was not taken from the annuity fund, but was out of the interests and profits of that house.

Another Failure in India.—Another extensive mercantile failure has taken place in India. The firm of Shotton and Co. (late Shotton, Malcolm and Co.) have stopped payment for a large sum—we have not heard the amount.

A Calculation.—Some pains-taking citizen has made a calculation that there are 400,000 cigar smokers in the United States that puff away 9,000,000 of dollars annually. The same calculator makes 600,000 chewers, 500,000 snuffers, whose amiable propensities cost 7,000,000 dollars.

New Nose.—The operation of making a new nose has just been performed with perfect success by Mr. Calder, surgeon, on Gilbert Carr, of Backworth Colliery, now 46, and who has been bereft of that organ for 29 years.—*Durham Chronicle.*

A curious article, under the head of Brussels Papers, states certain family reasons why the King of Sweden should so freely acknowledge the rights of Donna Maria. His son the Crown Prince, it seems, has married a sister to the Duke of Leuchtenberg and the Duchess of Braganza, and hence he has a direct interest in adding to the consequence of the new family, with the fortunes of which the reigning King of Sweden must necessarily, from various causes, sympathise. It is not altogether unamusing to watch the dawn of new positions and of incipient interests created by the gradual development of incidents springing out of the great revolutionary changes. If the article to which we allude may be depended upon, Don Pedro may derive some solid advantage from Swedish countenance, should he be enabled to withstand the immediate danger with which, it cannot be concealed, his cause and that of his daughter is at this moment threatened.

Dr. Heyman, of Oldendorf, relates the following case as having occurred not long since in Lashort, Westphalia. A child about three was put to bed, having not finished its supper. The mice, with which the house swarmed, were attracted by some bread crumbs about the child's mouth. One of the marauders even ventured within the lips, and in the child's alarm on a sudden effort to awake, was swallowed. The extraordinary story was told by the child that a mouse had gone into its mouth; the region of the stomach was pointed out as the seat of pain, which was confirmed by the writhing and spitting of blood which ensued. The pains lasted for two hours; then came a repose, interrupted however now and then by further writhings and spitting of blood. Next morning a large quantity of milk was given the child. All this time it was greatly doubted whether any such thing as a mouse had been really swallowed. But in 48 hours a mouse of considerable size was found to have passed by the bowels; it was greatly mashed, and had the hair stripped off in several parts of the skin; it was enveloped in mucus and blood. The digestive organs suffered very much from this accident; so much so, indeed, that the child was for some time seriously ill, though at present the recovery is perfect.—*Medical Gazette.*

OLD ENGLISH ARCHERY.

The test of good archery with Edward VI. was that a hundred of his youth, in rank, should send, at one discharge, their hundred shafts clear through an inch board of heart of oak, at the distance of 240 yards. This was the minimum of military archery with youth. It was at the battle of Falkirk, in 1298, that the power of English archery became supreme. Edward I. interspersed his long bowmen among his other troops of every description, and the battle was little less than an unresisting slaughter of the best of the Scottish warriors. At the battle of Flodden Field, the Scottish monarch, enraged at the slaughter of his troops, directed sixty of his bravest knights, in Italian armour, to rush on a body of the English archers, and at the first discharge every knight was killed by an arrow through his body. Philip de Comines, speaking of the military power of England, France, and Scotland, lays it down that the "might of the realm of England standeth on her archery;" and it is curious to trace the excessive fastidiousness and care of our ancestors with respect to it. Edward IV. directed that the long bow should be made of ewye, wyche, hazel, ash, awnrub, or reason tree, but the ewye (yew) was the preferable wood. The string was to be made of hide, gut, horse-hair, woman's hair, hemp, or silk. The bow was directed to be the precise height of the archer, and one of 6 feet long was the maximum of power. The most anxious care was bestowed on the arrow. Its length was to be exactly half that of the bow. The feathers were not to be plucked from the goose, but were to drop from the bird at between the age of two and three years. Two of the feathers were to be from the gander, whilst the third, always placed uppermost in the act of shooting, was to be dropped by the goose. The arrow was pointed with flint or steel; and the punishment severe if the directions were in any respect violated. It was illegal, and, what was perhaps worse, it was disgraceful to shoot at a less distance than 220 yards. The longest shot upon record was that of the Lancashire archer, who shot his shaft a mile in three shoots. This has been nearly equalled within these few years. A Turkish ambassador in London discharged an arrow 480 yards, and a Turk at Athens sent his shaft 584 yards, which is only three yards short of the third of a mile. It was a test with our archers to send a cloth-yard shaft, at 320 yards distance, through an oaken plank, from one to three inches in thickness, and to lodge the arrow in a board placed many yards in the rear.—*United Service Journal.*

LOSS OF THE AMPHITRITE.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

"Royal Hotel, Boulogne, 11th Sept., 1833.

"Sir,—In obedience to the commands of my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have made the most minute investigation into the circumstances relating to the melancholy wreck of the *Amphitrite;* and as various injurious mis-statements have gone forth, I deem it right to inform their lordships of my judgment on the case, without waiting the result of the inquiry I am making into the conduct of his Majesty's consul, and which will probably take some days.

"From the very numerous vessels passing up and down Channel, it ought to be expected that occasional disasters should occur, and that, too, without misconduct being imputable. The present instance of the *Amphitrite* I consider to have been one of this description. The gale was most violent and unexpected at this season of the year, with a very heavy sea, and the wind veering round from the S.W. to the N.W., placed the vessel on the lee shore. The ship behaved very well, was well found, had a chronometer on board, and made little or no water. The conduct of the master, more particularly when danger was discovered, was seaman-like, judicious, and decisive, and he was perfectly cool and collected throughout. When he saw that it was impossible to avoid the land, he told the mate that they 'must look out for the best birth, and run her up as high as possible.' The helm was put up, the after sail taken in, and the yards squared for that purpose as the ship grounded; after which the anchor was let go, and the chain cable shoved out, with the view of lightening the ship forward, and subsequently the shackle was taken out and the cable slipped, that the vessel might drive up as the tide rose, the maintopsail being kept up to assist her. Neither the master, the surgeon, nor the crew, had any fears for their safety, or apprehended their inevitable fate on the rise of the tide, for the pilots declare that no vessel, whatever her size or strength, could possibly have been saved, and they made no signals. The greater part of the crew went below in the evening, some to supper, and others to their hammocks, and were there till the sea broke over them at about nine o'clock, believing, as the ship made no water after striking heavily on first grounding, that she would float up and be high and dry after high water. No steps were taken to save the crew by getting on shore, although they had the means for so doing within themselves by their own boats; and, also, it was proffered to them in two instances by some gallant French pilots and fishermen, and it is evident that there was a fair and reasonable hope that all hands might have been saved by either of these means, from the time the ship struck, at about half-past four, till near seven in the evening. For this sad, this most deplorable error in judgment, they have paid the extreme penalty, and it is through this fatal error the lives of the crew and the poor wretched passengers have been sacrificed: for there is no reason to believe, from the evidence of the three surviving seamen (all very intelligent men for their situations), that either the master or surgeon feared or thought about the escape of the poor convicts. It was at one time ordered by the surgeon to get the long boat out to land the convicts, but, most unhappily, this was prevented by the interference of his (the surgeon's) wife. This occurrence, however, was not known to the master.

"The conduct of the pilots Hulet and Tertarde, with their boat's crew of eight volunteers, mostly masters of boats, and Henin, who swam off to the ship, was beyond all praise, and they are highly deserving the favourable consideration of his Majesty's government.

"It was not known on shore, or suspected, that the ship had passengers on board till their bodies were washed up.

"I am, &c.,
"H. D. Chads, Captain Royal Navy.

"I give an extract respecting the fatal interference of the surgeon's wife. John Owen, the boatswain, was the only witness that knew any thing of this occurrence:—

"EXTRACT FROM JOHN OWEN'S DEPOSITION, TAKEN SEPT. 10.

"'The surgeon called us aft, and ordered us to hoist the boat out, his wife standing by him. She said that she would not go in the boat with the convicts. The surgeon then said neither the boat nor any person should go on shore that night.'

"EXTRACT FROM EVIDENCE.

"'You have stated in your deposition that the surgeon ordered the long boat to be hoisted out, but that his wife refused to go in her with the convicts; what was the wife's reason?—I don't know what else it could be but pride.

"'Did the surgeon appear to have any fear of the escape of the convicts—No; he would have allowed the convicts to have gone on shore but for the interference of his wife.'

"To the Hon. George Elliott, C.B., &c.,
Secretary, Admiralty."

Famine at Cape de Verds—Captain Mariner, of the brig *Zipporah*, from Cape de Verds, states there have been in all seven cargoes of provisions arrived at these islands from the United States, and one cargo of corn from Africa. He also states that Mr. Martin, a merchant at Bonavista, informed him that about 18,000 persons had died by starvation in the whole islands, and not 40,000, as had been stated; and that if the rain should fall as usual this month (August) they would do very well, otherwise they would need assistance of the people of the United States again, to whom they are very grateful for their goodness heretofore towards them.—*New York Paper.*

The Scotch papers state, that the voluntary church system is extending over all parts of Scotland. The ministers' stipend will in a short time be as difficult to collect in Edinburgh, as tithes have been in Ireland, or church rates are at this moment in many parts of England.

OH! MUSIC AT THE TWILIGHT HOUR.

Oh! music, at the twilight hour!
Sweet music! ere we part,
Like dew upon the evening flower,
'Twill sink into the heart.

Oh! music, at that mystic hour
When no intruding eye
Can mark its deep entrancing power
Or gushing tear-drops spy!

Oh! music, in that tranquil hour
When all the cares of day,
Like clouds dissolving in a shower,
Disperse beneath its sway!

Oh! music, in that happy hour
When every ruder sound
Is hushed in home's domestic bower,
And friends are gathered round.

Oh! music, in that lonely hour,
In garden and in grove,
When perfumes breathe in every flower,
And all is peace and love!

Oh! music, in that pensive hour,
When pleasure blends with pain,
And memory, with her magic power,
Recalls the past again!

Oh! music, in that soothing hour,
When, bright to tearful eyes,
'Midst all the storms that round us lour,
Hope's fairy visions rise!

Oh! music's sweet in festal tower,
With song of joy or war,
But music, in the twilight hour,
Is sweeter, sweeter far!

AGNES STRICKLAND.

LAW POINTS.

(FROM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

SURRENDER OF PREMISES, AFTER EXPIRY OF LEASE—WHERE MIDDLEMAN CANNOT BE FOUND.

Question—I held some ground on a lease *which expired in September*, 1830, at the yearly rent of £80, of which I had been in the habit of paying part to the head landlord; the remainder, for some time past, has not been demanded of me, nor do I know where my immediate lessors reside. Since the expiration of the term, I have continued to pay the head-rent half-yearly, as usual, but now wish to give up the lands. You will much oblige me by informing me—

1st—Can I, at once, quit the premises, and be accountable for no more rent than what is now due, or must I serve a notice of surrendering the premises?

2d—Of what nature and *form* should the notice (if any) be, as I can find no precedent of one?

3d—On whom should it be served, as my late lessors are undiscoverable? Will service on the head landlord relieve me from further responsibility?

Answer—As querist continued in possession after the expiry of the term originally granted by lease, and as we conclude the interest of the middleman has not been determined, a tenantcy from year to year was, we conceive, created with his former landlord; and the fact of his present place of abode not being known to querist, does alter the law of the case, though it may throw some slight difficulty in the way of querist's divesting himself of his liability.

We advise querist to find out the *last* place of abode of his landlord, and serve notice of the intention to surrender upon some person there, and be prepared to prove the notice and service; also, to post a copy of such notice upon the most conspicuous part of the lands; house, we presume, there is none.

The form of the notice will be—

"Sir,—Take notice that it is my intention to surrender and deliver up to you, on the —— day of —— next, the peaceable possession of all that and those, &c."

Addressed to *your* landlord, dated and signed.

The time in the notice should expire at the period of the year at which the *new* tenantcy commenced, namely, when the lease expired.

As matter of precaution, we recommend querist not to pay his next gale to the head landlord, until he shall at least *threaten* to distrain, and if the threat be reduced to writing so much the better.

We recommend a notice to be also served upon the head landlord.

[We have been more minute than usual in answering this quere, as we have received upwards of twenty law questions, pretty nearly upon the same point.—ED.]

EXERCISE.—I may (says Dr. Uwins, in his recent Treatise on Mental Diseases) urge upon all, and especially those whose habits and callings are sedentary, to contrive some motive for daily and regular walking; even should they not appear at present inconvenienced by their confinement, the cloud will be insensibly collecting that shall sooner or later darken their spirits, or break upon them in the fulness of apoplectic stertor. A physician with whom I was well acquainted, and who scarcely ever was upon his legs, used to say to me that he found no inconvenience in sitting day after day in his carriage and his study; nor did he, so far as his immediate feelings were concerned; but he died suddenly and prematurely from an apopletic stroke, which I verily believe might have been averted had he made less use of his carriage and his books, and more of his limbs. In contrast with his case I will just state that I, last week, conversed with a veteran in literature and in years, whose powers of mind no one can question, however they may differ from him in speculative points. This gentleman has preserved the health of his body and the "soundness" of his mind through a long course of multifarious and often distressing circumstances, by steady perseverance in the practice of walking every day. It is curious that he has survived for a very long period almost all the literary characters that were his friends and contemporaries at the period in which his own writings excited so much public attention; almost all of those who have dropped into the grave one after the other, while he has continued on in an uninterrupted course, were men of far less regular habits, and I am obliged to add, also of much less equanimity of mind; but the preservation of this equanimity has, I verily believe, been mainly insured by the unvaried practice to which I have referred, and which to others would prove equally available if steadily and perseveringly pursued. "Were I a gentleman, Dr. Uwins," my neighbour Mr. Abernethy used to say to me, "I would never get into my carriage;" and certain it is that many diseases of the most troublesome kind, besides unsoundness of mind, may be traced to the idle habit of carriage gestation.

DENTAL SURGERY, OR CRAWCOUR OUTDONE.—A new mode of extracting teeth has lately been discovered in the Highlands, which, from the quickness of the operation, and the facility with which any body can perform it, bids fair to ruin half of the present professors of the dental art. A countryman who had for some time suffered all the pangs of that excruciating tormentor, the tooth-ache, at length screwed up his courage to a pitch sufficient to allow him to think of submitting his head to the relentless hands of the jaw-breaking doctor. Having declared this his intention to a neighbouring shoemaker, Crispin invited him to come to his shop, where he would perform the operation much quicker, much easier, and without any reward. The patient assenting, was placed on the shoemaker's stool, a strong 'rozetis end' was twisted round the devoted tooth, and then tied firmly to the patient's foot, so as to bring it within half a yard of his mouth; things being so far in progress, Cripsin moved to the rear, and taking one of his sharpest awls, gave his patient a prog in the seat of honour;—a spring and a roar, and the operation was over.—*Perth Advertiser*.

During the last week, we are informed that the Rev. —— Armstrong, of Wallsend, refused to allow an infant to be interred in his church-yard, not because it had not been baptised, but entirely on the ground that it had been baptised a day or two before by a Wesleyan Minister, instead of a Minister of the Established Church. This, in his estimation, it would appear, was a sufficient reason for refusing to allow the poor innocent a Christian burial. The parents remonstrated in vain, their friends interposed, but to no purpose, and it was not until the Methodist Minister himself gave, or promised to give in writing, a certificate of the *form* of baptism, and a description of the ceremonies observed on the occasion, that he would suffer the infant to be interred in Wallsend church-yard! Is this Christianity; is this following the example of the humble and lowly Jesus! Is such illiberality, and such bigotry calculated to obtain respect or regard for the Church of England establishment?—*Tyne Mercury*.

ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION FOR IRELAND.

The *Dublin Gazette* of Tuesday contains the official appointment of the Archbishop of Cashel, the Bishop of Derry, the Bishop of Killaloe and Kilfenora, and the Bishop of Kildare; Francis Sadleir, D.D., and John Caillard Erck, Esq., D.L., to be Ecclesiastical Commissioners for Ireland, "with all rights, powers, and privileges thereunto belonging or appertaining" The *Gazette* also announces that the Lord Primate of Ireland, and the Archbishop of Dublin, have appointed William Quin, Esq., of Stephen's-green, to be an Ecclesiastical Commissioner for Ireland.

THE MEMBER FOR CORK.

Mr. Fergus O'Connor, true to his pledge, that he would give his constituents the taste of an Annual Parliament, as far as one drop in the ocean can sweeten it, has addressed a letter to them, offering his resignation—if they will accept it. He still keeps the seat, however, and will do so until they answer his letter. How, if they should take him at his word? "It will not require a majority even of those who voted for him to command his reaignation." So he says, at least; and it is a pity not to afford him an opportunity of proving the sincerity of his declaration.

THE KEEN RAZOR.—We have received the following angry letter from a correspondent, which we give without note or comment:—"I have tried that infernal quick lime as a substitute for the razor, as recommended in your last paper, and though I find it will remove the beard, I have, to my pain and sorrow, also discovered that it at the same time *removes the skin along with it* Now this fact you either knew, and therefore ought to have stated, or you were ignorant of it when you published the paragraph; if the latter were the case—and I am inclined to think it was—it must strike you that all such statements ought to be verified before they are recommended to the public. By giving this a place in your journal, you will in some measure atone for the mischief you have, perhaps undesignedly, perpetrated amongst your admiring subscribers."—*Hull Rockingham*.

THE BONAPARTES.—The Emperor of Austria has relaxed the severity of the interdict relating to the family of the Bonapartes. Jerome Bonaparte, who married the sister of the King of Wirtemberg, was permitted to reside at his chateau, within forty miles of Vienna, but on no account, without the special license of the Emperor, to travel more than forty miles from the Imperial Palace. Since the death of the Duke of Reichstadt, the restriction is removed, and the Duke de Montfort (Jerome Bonaparte) and his Duchess are now on a visit to their brother at Stutgardt.

HOW TO KILL A WIFE.—"What! your third wife dead! Dear me, how came you to be so lucky?" "Why, I knew that they could not live without contradiction, and so I let them have all their own way."

PORTUGAL.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM LISBON.

It is with great pleasure we announce that official accounts have been received fully confirming the news in the telegraphic communication to the French government from Bayonne, of the complete repulse at every point of Marshal Bourmont before Lisbon on the evening of the 5th inst. No men could have behaved better than the trained bands of Lisbon, and during the whole of the conflict the most perfect tranquility reigned in the city, where all are enthusiastic in favour of the Queen. When this account was written (the 6th inst.) scarcely a Miguelite was to be seen, and all was courage and alacrity in preparation for any repetition of the attack which might be ventured. What is here stated may be fully relied on.—*Globe of Thursday*.

Accounts have arrived in town from Lisbon to the date of the 12th inst. We had time to learn no more than that on the 12th the Duke of Braganza was in possession of Lisbon.—*Courier of Friday*.

To-day we give from the morning papers, private correspondence, and Lisbon mail, all the particulars which have arrived by the *Magpie* and *Pantaloon*. Since these arrivals the *Echo* has also reached Falmouth, bringing accounts to the 12th inst., from which it appears that from the 5th to the 9th nothing occurred of importance—a tolerably clear proof of the effect of their primary repulse on the assaulting force. On the 9th the Miguelites advanced a reconnoissance as far as the palace of Ajuda, which they pillaged, but were again obliged to quit it, and had not up to the 12th ventured any new attack, although they retained most of their previous positions. The zeal of the inhabitants of Lisbon in the cause of the Queen continues unmitigated and enthusiastic. In the neighbourhood of Oporto little can be effected beyond the lines, in consequence of the influence of the priesthood on the peasantry. On the whole, fortune still regards with dubious aspect the ultimate result of this struggle, upon which the prosperty and happiness of an entire people so much depends; but, indisputably, at present that of the Queen is ascendant. We hope to acquire further particulars before going to press.—*Globe of Saturday*.

Since writing what appears above, we have been given to understand that according to the more formal and authentic account of the state of things before Lisbon on the 12th, no sort of apprehension was entertained of any repetition of an attack from Marshal Bourmont, who, on the other hand, from every indication, and indeed it is added from his own expressions, intends no second endeavour to carry the capital. It is not impossible this asserted resolution may spring out of moral as well as military considerations, as the consequences in the way of civic slaughter might render its capture in a national sense a very rueful one for Miguel. Should these views, formed by experience and opportunity on the spot, prove correct, the war will assume a skirmishing, harrassing, dilatory character, in which there will be less bloodshed than was expected, but more lasting hostility. By the way, some of our Tory brethren have been making Miguel's troops a present of the Castle of Belem; that they may have intruded into a portion of the district in which it is situated is possible, but as to the Castle itself they have never even feigned anything like an attempt on it.—*Ibid*.

FALMOUTH, SEPT. 19.—Arrived the *Magpie* cutter, 14 days from Lisbon. Three small divisions of Don Miguel's army, under the command of General Clouet, are now in the immediate vicinity of Lisbon, extending from Sacavem towards Belem; at the above place their advance has been checked for some time by the destruction of the wooden bridge there. The nearest approach they have made to the city has been to Campo Grande, about half a mile outside the north-east gates, where there have been several skirmishes.

The whole force of Don Miguel's army does not, it is said, exceed 10,000 men. This does not include guerillas, &c.

The greatest activity prevails at Lisbon, particularly at the lines constructing outside the city by Don Pedro. The batteries thrown up are very strong and in excellent positions. No fear being entertained for the safety of the city, the Pedroites are in excellent spirits.

Pedro has 8,000 regular troops in Lisbon, and numbers are daily arriving from Oporto, besides volunteers from the city; but a great want of arms prevails there, a body of Pedroites being armed with pikes only.

The aqueduct which supplied all Lisbon with water has been cut by Miguel, although it is reported by Pedro, to prevent the possibility of the inhabitants being poisoned by the enemy, the same having been threatened.

Marshal Bourmont and staff are at Sacavem, and his movements are kept very secret.

Oporto is very quiet; no news of importance from thence. The *Magpie* was obliged to anchor a few miles to the north of the entrance of the Tagus, in consequence of the wind blowing very strong from the northward. The second day they heard heavy firing from the direction of Lisbon. Don Pedro was seen by the officer of the cutter working on the lines.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25.

THE TRIBUTE.

We were tolerably correct about *the Rent*. It is in the course of payment already. The patriots of Carrick-on-Suir have the honour and glory of being the first in the field, having had a meeting on Sunday in the news-room, to make arrangements for collecting "the O'Connell National Annuity for 1833." This forwardness looks like what is vulgarly called "setting a sprat to catch a salmon." Those disinterested and generous souls have a great ambition to send a member of their own to parliament; and it is very well known that Dan has hitherto thrown cold water upon their ardour. They have secured the fair promises of Mr. Barron, Mr. Galwey, Mr. Sheil, Mr. H. Grattan; but the man who is a host in himself (including his personal suite) never yet gave them the slightest encouragement.—If they can soften him before Parliament meets again, it will be a gain of many points in their favour; and they have certainly gone about it like men of business.

THE EXTREMES.

"Lord! how politely they can scold!"

There seems to be something like a friendly rivalry, if not a positive wager, between the *Antipodes* of the Dublin Press, to ascertain which shall be crowned as master of the art of throwing dirt. They take up the cudgels in succession, like the giant's at St. Dunstan's clock, at equal intervals, evoking an empty sound. Last week we called attention to the elegant language used by the *Pilot*, to characterise the Marquis of Anglesey. The *Mail*, anxious not to be eclipsed, has followed this up with an onslaught upon the Marquis Wellesley, calling him—in allusion to some slanderous gossip, of which the Editor professes to be the chosen depository—a "most filthy bargain." The same Journalist has advertised for "*Dead Cats*," to ply his Excellency with, on the day of his entrance into Dublin.—When the Noble Lord was here last, all sorts of *scavenger soil* flowed into that office from the main sewer; but the *Provedore* having shifted to another department, they are fain to advertise for a successor.

It would appear that orders have been issued by *authority*, to spare the Marchioness of Wellesley. She who, about ten days back, was not fit to receive the nobility and gentry of Dublin at her table, and whose drawing-room was a place for "Priests and Bullies," is now every thing amiable and praiseworthy, dignified and discreet. The *Standard* of Wednesday sounded the key-note of this new tune; and scarcely had it arrived in Dublin, on Friday, when the drum-major of the Dublin squad fell to, like

"Four-and-twenty trumpeters all in a row."

To be sure, they are a nice crew!

The *Pilot* acquits O'Connell of all *hand*, *act*, or *part* in the last outrage. He never wrote an article for the *Pilot* in his life!!! This is making his innocence almost too clear.

YACHT CLUBS.

The Lord Yarborough has acted towards the gentlemen of the Royal Cork Yacht Club in a manner which few Cork gentlemen, on shore, would have allowed "*to go along with him*." As Admiral of the English Yacht Fleet, he was a kind of naval ambassador at the court of the French King, lately at Cherbourg; and presentations of British subjects were made through him. But when applied to for an introduction by some members of the Cork Club, he excused himself on the lame pretext, that he would present none but members of his own club.

This was a decided insult to the *Cork Flag*, and we trust that when that harbour is visited by any of the *great guns* from *Cowes*, the usual salutations will be withheld, until a proper explanation takes place. We, by no means, would recommend a refusal of the hospitalities which gentlemen have a right to expect, and Irishmen will be the last to refuse in any circumstances. But we really think, that any public mark of respect, or recognition of the English Yacht Club, as long as Lord Yarborough's contemptuous conduct remains unatoned for, would lower the dignity of our provincial flag extremely.

The *Cork Constitution* has been assured that the charge of discourtesy against Lord Yarborough was founded on an incorrect impression. We do not see how that *can be*. Mr. Conner states distinctly that his Lordship refused to introduce the gentlemen of the Cork Club to the French King; and his doing so was a positive rudeness, no matter how *sarcenet* the phrase may have been in which he pronounced the negative.

REDUCTION OF TAXES.

It is seldom that the reduction of taxation on any article affords relief to the consumer, in the same proportion that it diminishes the resources of the State. Either the merchants and manufacturers at home divide the profits, or Foreign Powers contrive to avail themselves of the change to enrich themselves. A very notable instance of the latter case has just occurred: the duty on foreign tallow was taken off; and when the English people expected to enjoy the full benefit of the reduction, the Autocrat of the Russias claps an increase of price upon the article, equal in amount to the tax from which they had been just relieved. It is well that he cannot inflict the people of these countries with any other kind of darkness; for nobody will question his good will to do so. It must, however, be very mortifying to the people of England, to find that the only effect of that well-intended relief has been, to transfer a portion of revenue from the treasury of their country to the coffers of Russia.

How far a similar result might be apprehended, should the corn laws be repealed, is for the consideration of those who wish to force that experiment prematurely and without any precaution, at the hazard of all property. There is this difference certainly—that the Northern Despot could not command the market in corn so completely as his monopoly allows him to do in tallow. He should undersell the English and Irish agriculturalists, in order to get buyers for his corn. But there can be little doubt that he would approach, as near as his own interest would allow him, to the *maximum*, and thus leave to the manufacturer and artisan but little cause of congratulation at having ruined their countrymen, and (after all) their surest and best customers.

MRS. LITTLETON'S MOTHER.

"Why come ye not to court, my masters and mistresses? Why come ye not to court?" That is the question we shall soon have to be asking at the nobility of Mountjoy-square, and the gentry of Bullock and Booterstown Avenue. And what answer are we to get? Alas—a *poser*; one that will put us to the blush, if there be a drop of blushing blood in our veins—viz.: "Who was Mrs. Littleton's mother?"

Here is a new law of etiquette: the pedigree of the Lord Lieutenant's Secretary's wife's mother must be cleared up, as bright as that of a race horse, before we will breathe the atmosphere of the same drawing-room with her. Marry—this is being *select* with a witness. 'Tis a principle that will make ample room, not only in the Castle of Dublin, but every where else that happens to be frequented by *gens comme il faut*. "Pray, sir, who was your wife's mother?" Write it upon your two cards—hand one of them to the gentleman in waiting, and another to the chamberlain, and 'twill be a wonder if "we han't better company," whereever we go.

We tremble for society at the prospect of annihilation and solitude, which must ensue, when the progress of moralisation shall arrive at the fearful point that folk shall ask—"Who was your wife's father?" What is to become of half the *wise people* about town then?

THE REV. PETER ROE.

This exemplary and excellent divine, who has been sojourning at Dunmore since the commencement of the bathing season, delivered his farewell lecture yesterday at Dunmore church, to a crowded congregation. It breathed throughout the spirit of the true christian pastor, and made such an impression on his hearers as is not likely soon to be removed. No day passed that did not find this excellent man engaged in some work of godliness; and Mr. Roe carries with him to his home the respect and regard of the rich, and the grateful and affectionate attachment of the poor.

Thursday, at Salt Mills, county Wexford, a boy aged eleven years, was corrected by a school-master, and refused to go to school again; but the child's father insisted on his going, and followed, to see him in the care of his master, when they boy leaped over a bridge, and was drowned in the presence of his distracted parent.

Thursday a meeting was held at Wexford to consider the propriety of lighting and paving the town under 9 Geo. IV., cap. 82. The Mayor took the chair. A most stormy debate ensued, during which one gentleman was put under arrest by the chairman for giving the lie to another speaker. The meeting at length divided, when those who were for the measure appeared to be not more than a tenth of those by whom it was opposed. The chairman declared that the question was carried, taking into account only persons qualified by their holdings. A poll took place, during which the Mayor left the chair, as there was not proper respect paid to the chief magistrate. So ended the meeting, although the chair was taken by another gentleman. Several of the inhabitants are drawing up a protest against the adoption of the provisions of the act.

It is said government has granted £1000 per annum towards the support of the Methodist missionaries in Canada.

The victor in the sailing match at Cherbourg was the *Druid*, belonging to John Congreve, Esq. of Mount Congreve, in this county.

Christopher Fitzsimon, Esq., M.P., fractured his arm last week, while driving in a phaeton near his seat in the County of Wicklow.

Some days since we published an account of a fellow-citizen, Mr. Daniel Mullowney, of Castle-street, having found a quantity of gold, while repairing an old house that had been the habitation of his people-in-law, a family named Lyons, who by successful industry and extreme penuriousness had amassed the wealth. One of the first uses which this discovered hoard was put to, was the liquidation of some debts, which many years ago he compromised with his creditors for five shillings in the pound, obtaining from them a release. The creditors who have thus shared in Mr. Mullowney's unexpected good luck, it is understood, are about to compliment him with a piece of plate, a well deserved testimonial of his honourable and conscientious conduct.

Thursday, at New Ross, some children brought to school some seeds of the Liburnum, and shared them with their playmates, some of whom imprudently eat of them. Two of the children almost immediately turned pale, were attacked with vertigo and nausea, and fell. However, they are likely to do well. This may serve as a caution to grown persons as well as to children; for the seed of the Liburnum, although not classed with the vegetable poisons, is very dangerous in its effects.

Six sailors belonging to a steam packet were brought to College-street Police Office, Dublin, on Friday, charged with mutinous conduct. It appeared that they refused to go below to do the work of fire-men, having been engaged only to act as seamen. The Magistrates recommended a private arrangement of the dispute.

Friday, Messrs. John Russell and Robert Milliken were arraigned at the City Cork Sessions for a libel upon Lady Anne Matilda De Burgh, published on the 1st inst. in the *Freeholder*, a newspaper lately resumed in Cork. Mr. Russell pleaded guilty, and handed in an agology and explanation; Mr. Milliken pleaded not guilty. The case stands over until next court day.

Passengers on Saturday by the *Nora Creina*, for Bristol Mr. A. R. Pope, Mrs. Pope, and family; Messrs. J. N. Barron, Waring, Gerard, Mundy; Masters Barton, &c., &c.

Passengers on Sunday by the *Water Witch*, from Bristol: Mr. and Mesds. Barrington, Captain and Mrs. Laurel; Mr. Harrel; Mr. Mordaunt, &c., &c.

OUTRAGES.

A correspondent informs us, that on the night of the 6th instant, nineteen ricks of turf, the property of the Rev. John Walsh, of Borris, were wantonly destroyed by some evil disposed persons in that neighbourhood. We long since informed the clergy the result of their fierce agitation; and we have no doubt they will soon reap the benefits of their revolutionary labours. Father John is one of the principal patriots in this county, and of all others has been the most indefatigable in promoting disunion between landlord and tenant; and it appears he is now well paid for his services. The people, "in the supreme majesty of their persons," have acted in this instance most ungratefully. Patriotism is manifestly on the wane, and we should not wonder if after all the mischief produced by their labours, they would not be visited the ensuing winter with a sample of Whitefoot generosity and gratitude—*Carlow Sentinel*.

During the past week some miscreants took advantage of the absence of Miss Burton, of Auburn Cottage, from home, and maliciously destroyed a number of young shrubs, dug up a quantity of her potatoes, and killed a beautiful swan which was on a small lake near the cottage.—*Ibid*.

BURNING OF A HOUSE AND OUT-OFFICES.—On the 15th instant the farm house and out-offices of a man named John Dunne, who resides in the Queen's County, were entirely consumed by some incendiaries. We have made enquiry as to the probable cause of this outrage, and have received the following particulars:—It appears Dunne claimed a right to the rents of some farms in the neighbourhood of Ballylinan, and seized upon the cattle of the occupying tenant, as well as the standing crops. They summoned him to the petty sessions, and as he could produce no document authorising such a preceding, the magistrates granted a replevin. On the day following Dunne again distrained the tenants, and on the night following his farm house and out offices were burnt to the ground. We beg to inform our readers that Dunne is one of the most distinguished agitators in the Queen's county, and cuts a good figure occasionally as an orator; but it appears that all his useful labours did not protect him from the visitations of the Whitefeet. What 'blessed' landlords those agitators make, and how particularly attached the poor people should be to such evil advisers. There is little doubt of this outrage having been committed on Dunne in consequence oppressive conduct to the tenantry on the property on which he claimed a right to distrain.—*Ibid*.

NEW ROSS CORPORATION INQUIRY.

The Corporation Commissioners, Messrs. Hanna and King, did not proceed to business in this borough until Thursday, soon after ten o'clock. The Commissioners expressed a wish at the opening of their court, that no person would report for the public papers until the proceedings should have been laid before the House of Commons. The Deputy Sovereign, Edward Kough, Esq., was first sworn and examined. His examination continued for upwards of six hours, during which nothing of importance was elicited, further than the bounds of the corporation; the several charters; the duties of Sovereign; the fees, salaries, and emoluments of officers; the charitable institutions under the guardianship of the Corporation. No other witness was examined; the court was adjourned to next day.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 20.

On Friday the examination of the Vice-Sovereign, Edward Kough, Esq., was resumed. After him, the Town-Clerk, Robert Rogers, Esq., was sworn. From the evidence of both gentlemen, we can give the following summary:—

The rental of the corporation lands is £187 9s 7½d present currency; the estates, if to be set at present, would bring considerably more; number of acres not known to the witnesses; no counterpart of the leases; do not know where they are, if not in the possession of Mr. Charles Tottenham, or the representatives of Mr. Henry Tottenham. On the 29th of Sept., 1832, a committee of management was appointed by the corporation. [This, Counsellor Walsh remarked, was after the reform bill.] The committee were to receive surrenders, and grant leases; they had received one surrender, that of a holding which was in the tenure of E. Newbould at £2 6s per annum, and renewed same to Nicholas Hay, his representative, for £8 per annum. A lease granted in 1724 to Nicholas Batt at 6s, was renewed to Miss Batt at £8 per annum. Most of the leases granted are supposed to be for lives renewable for ever. Mr. Tottenham had three holdings from the corporation at £14 6s 1d per annum. Different holes and corners belonging to the corporation are unset. An extract from one of the charters having been read, which mentioned the bounds of the corporation to be a mile beyond the walls on all sides except the North, where it is bounded by the Mountgarret estate, Counsellor WALSH gave it as his opinion that the Charter thus describing the limits of the Corporation, also gave the right of property. Tolls have not been demanded for the last two years; in consequence of their meeting opposition, the Corporation ceased to collect them, in order to allay popular excitement. The Water-Bailiff received Customs for Quayage and and Anchorage, which went to keep the Quay in repair, the remainder to be kept by the Water-Bailiff; but Mr. Tottenham laid out from £100 to £300 a few years ago in giving the Quays a general repair, and has since received such customs himself. Witnesses considered that the opening of the borough would confer no advantage more than that of gratifying public feeling.—A description of the town was given as being situated in the most healthful and fruitful country, possessing local advantages not exceeded by those of any other port in this part of the kingdom, being the natural market or emporium for the produce of the counties of Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, and Queen's County, and possessing an internal water communication with Dublin, with the prospect of a canal being opened between New Ross and Kilkenny. The commerce of the port was stated to be daily increasing, and the port was represented as likely to become one of the most flourishing in the South of Ireland; it has lately been opened for the reception of excisable goods. Its noble river is allowed by pilots and seamen to be the safest in the kingdom, and capable of bearing ships of a thousand tons up to the Quay. The proposing and seconding of any person by Burgesses in Council constituted a freeman, as those proposed were unanimously chosen. The sworn Burgesses, twenty-six number, are as follows:—

J. D. Latouche, Esq.	J. L. Tottenham, Esq. Principal Burgess.
Colonel Sankey.	*George Harrick, Esq.
*Rev. James Morgan.	*Shippard French, Esq.
Chas. Tottenham, jun. Esq.	Rev. Langrishe Banks.
Col. Pigott.	John Ussher, Esq., J.P.
Francis Leigh, jun., Esq., Sovereign.	*Anthony French, Esq.
D. C. Latouche, Esq.	*Dr. Edward Kavanagh.
Chas. Tottenham, Esq., Mac Morrough.	*E. W. Tottenham, Esq.
St. Geo. Knudson, Esq.	Francis E. Leigh, Esq., sen.
St. Geo. Irwin, Esq.	C. Tottenham, Esq., sen.
George Giles, Esq.	Charles Heatley, Esq.
*John French, Esq., Treasurer,	*Edward Kough, Esq., J.P., Vice Sovereign.
J. S. Scott, Esq., Recorder.	Robert Tottenham, Esq., Sovereign Elect.

* Marked thus are resident.

Burgesses, admitted but not sworn in, all of whom are non-residents:—

Sir Wm. Cox,	Rev. Haugtywell Moore.
Arthur Meadows, Esq.	Anthony Cliffe, Esq., Bellview.
—— Derenzy, Esq.	*Rev. J. T. O'Brien, F.T.C.D
T. Boyce, Esq., Grange.	F. A. Leigh, Esq.
John Harvey, Esq., Mount Pleasant.	C. E. Leigh, Esq.
Higate Tench, Esq., Ballyhealy.	Wm. Heathcote, Esq.
H. Archer, Esq., Wexford.	Jacob W. Goff, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Philips, Esq., Hilbourne.	Wm. M. Glascott, Esq.
	Rev. T. Harman, Palace.

* Freedom presented by the Corporation in a gold box.

The sworn freeman, two in number, are Daniell Godwin, Bailiff Receiver, and Standish Hartrick, Esqrs.

Freeman not sworn—Mr. W. Robinson, Roachestown; Mr. T. Sutton, Ballyrichard; Mr. George Cotton, Newbawn; Mr. William Cotton, Brownstown Mr. John Moore, of New Ross; the latter is the only Roman Catholic in the Corporation.

Freemen of New Ross are supposed to be free of the ports and markets of Bristol and Bridgewater. The duty of Burgess is to assemble in Council, when called on by the Sovereign. The Town-Clerk, on being asked if any fees were paid on the admission of burgesses and freemen, said that on being sworn in, they pay him one guinea. This was never demanded by him until he saw in a speech from Sir John Newport at a public meeting in Waterford about eight or nine years ago, that he was entitled to such. In some cases, Mr. Tottenham advanced the fee for the freeman. The Inquiry was then adjourned until nine o'clock on Saturday morning.—*Mirror*.

THE NAVY CONTRACTS.—Thursday the Admirality took contracts equal to 9,000 Navy tierces of Pork, and 10,000 tierces of Beef. There was much competition among the principal houses in the provision trade to obtain the contract, and many tenders were sent in. The contracts were taken by four houses. The Pork was contracted to be supplied at £5 6s to £5 13s per tierce, and the Beef at from £6 12s to £6 14s per tierce. The last contracts were taken on lower terms than the present, viz., at £6 4s all round. The present contract is 5,500 tierces more than that taken in the corresponding month of last year.

CURE FOR RINGWORMS IN CHILDREN.—The writer of the *Mother's Nursery Guide* says that when this disease breaks out in the skin of the head, it often becomes very obstinate and difficult to cure, in consequence of its connexion with the roots of the hair, and will resist for a long time all attempts to remove it. The hair perishes and falls off to the roots and the part becomes bare; the disease sometimes spreads, and two or more occur in different parts of the head with the same results; the hair, although it perishes down to the roots, the roots still remaining harbour the disease, wherefore no application but such as will destroy the diseased roots can be successful, which is very difficult to be effected, and the speediest cures are accomplished by extracting them by the application of a pitch plaister a little larger than the size of the diseased spot; when it has remained on two or three days, pull it off with a sudden jerk, and the roots and the short stubble hair will be seen adhering to it, and if all the roots be not extracted at the same time the operation should be repeated in a day or two.

We learn that the King of Spain is so far recovered as to resume his airings in his carriage, although his general health still remains precarious. Circumstances render this news of importance.

Waterford Mail.

CORPORATION COMMISSION—BOROUGH OF MALLOW.

The Commissioners—Messrs. Fogarty and Lisle—arrived at Mallow on Monday evening, and at ten o'clock next day proceeded to inquire into the circumstances of that borough.

Henry Hume, Esq., Seneschal, was the first witness called.

Commissioner—How long are you in office?—Since 1827.

Have you got the charter?—No; but there is an attested copy. I was appointed by Mr. Jephson, who is Lord of the Manor. Lived here since he was born; knows of no corporation since he became acquainted with the town.

Have you ever known any corporate officers?—No, unless you conceive a market clerk to be one. Never heard of any corporate property.

Mr. Jephson at this time made his appearance, and explained that his patent granted the right of toll at fairs and markets, and that by virtue of it he also appointed a clerk.

Examination of Mr. Hume continued—Has this clerk examined all articles in order to ascertain if they be fit for sale?—No.

As Clerk, what does he do? He keeps beam and scales, and collects of fairs and markets, which he rents from the Lord of the Manor.

Does he charge for weighing?—Yes; but does no other duty that I am acquainted with. He is clerk of the market by patent creating the Manor, by which fair and market in the town of Mallow are granted to him with customary tolls. It is in virtue of that grant that Mr. Jephson derives the tolls and appoints him clerk. Does not know if there was a second patent. Does not know whether there was a provost.

Do you know the date of the patent?—It is dated the 10th of James the First. A corporation existed prior to that patent. He never knew of a burgess; the last return made of burgesses appears to be in the year 1712.

What jurisdiction have you in your Courts? Any sum under 40s. His proceeding is by civil bill, according to the provisions of the Manor Act. Never exercised a power up to £5, or otherwise proceeded than by civil bill; he is returning officer; Court held every third Monday; thinks eight cases a day is what comes before the Court; about double that number of processes are issued; the costs are those allowed by the Act; two Bailiffs execute the processes; the extent of the Manor is 6 or 700 acres; very few appeals; thinks an increase of civil bill jurisdiction would be liked by the people. It is unsatisfactory that the Manor is not shaped more conveniently, so as to bring within the jurisdiction of the Court a part of the town divided from the Manor by the river. A Court Leet is held every May and November by his summons. He generally summonses 24 respectable inhabitants at his own discretion; 12 or 14 generally attend; never was obliged to adjourn in consequence of non-attendance. Does not lately make presentments, though it appears they did formerly. The sums presented for appear to be salaries for bailiff, repairs of the pound, and various other purposes. The Court Leet appoints a constable, who levies the Manor cess in Manor, and the amount is added to the county tax and collected by bailiffs. The largest sum presented for was £13; the last presentment was in 1820. They were in the habit of appointing certain persons as Market Jury, but this custom appears also to be given up. The presenting for money and appointing a jury were given up in consequence of a fear of its illegality in 1827; he also thinks the want of a market jury is very much felt. Before the Reform Act the elective franchise existed in 40s freeholders of the Manor, and upwards. Has no salary except that prescribed by Act of Parliament. He is of opinion that a well constituted Corporation would be desirable, yet does not think the town would allow any taxation.

Mr. Roche *examined*—Lives about 30 years in Mallow; is a shop-keeper and corn dealer; there are five fairs in the year, and two markets every week—Tuesdays and Fridays. The tolls collected at fairs are on standings, and all articles sold; but does not know how much toll is charged on each article. Tolls are also paid on market-days on corn, potatoes, &c. Potatoes are charged for every day as a compensation for weighing; the charge is less by 1d on days not being market. The market is private property; thinks the tolls are rented at £250 per annum. The market is very convenient and extensive. The charge is higher on small quantities. He gives it as his opinion that the amount of toll operates against the interest of the town. The administration of justice in the Seneschal Court gives satisfaction; but he thinks the cost on issuing a process in the 1st instance *too high*.

Owen Madden, Esq.—Resides 40 years in Mallow; is of opinion that a well-regulated corporation, under the controul of the respectable inhabitants—having authority to regulate and improve—would be desired by the inhabitants, and thinks they would not object to support such a corporation, and would contribute, provided the tolls were applied to such purpose as the corporation would think fit. He is of opinion that if the power of electing members of the corporation were vested in persons who may possess £10 households, it would secure a respectable and well-regulated body.

This closed the inquiry of the commission at Mallow.

Bristol and London Railway.—The people of Bristol are going to make a bold effort to restore the prosperity of that once flourishing and still important city, by forming a railway thence to London. It is calculated that this undertaking, which is to be called the Great Western Railway, will cost three millions, to be raised in shares of £100 each. The formation of such a line of communication will be of great utility, not only to Bristol, but to the whole of the West of England, and to the Southern counties of Ireland and Wales. The intercourse and traffic along it will be immense. The passengers between London and all parts of the counties of Berks, Wilts, Gloucester, Hereford, Monmouth, Glamorgan, Somerset, Devonshire, Cornwall, and a very large portion of those from the South of Ireland will travel along it. Amongst the cities and towns which it will touch, or be likely to be united with by branch roads, are Windsor, Oxford, Reading, Newbury, Salisbury, Marlborough, Bath, Bristol, Gloucester, and Merthyr Tydvil, whilst all travellers proceeding to London from Bridgewater, Taunton, Exeter, Plymouth, Falmouth, and the other towns of the West, will avail themselves of it, from Bristol to the metropolis. The Irish counties principally benefited will be those lying to the South of Dublin. Amongst the most important articles in the carrying department will be the agricultural produce of Berks and Wiltshire, the woollen manufactures of Gloucester and Somersetshire, the iron and coal of South Wales, the West India and other produce imported into Bristol, and the corn and cattle of Wexford, Waterford, Cork, &c. When this railway is formed, Bristol will be one of the greatest thoroughfares in the British dominions, and when that day arrives we hope that the Bristolians will set about to improve their inns, and moderate their charges, for not to flatter them, the former are infamous, and the latter outrageous.—*Liverpool Times.*

Last week, as a man who was employed in building a chimney in Dalmarnock Dye Works, was busily engaged on the top, he lost his balance, and was precipitated from a height of nearly a hundred feet. In his descent, however, he providentially got hold of the rope attached to the windlass, used for drawing up the building materials, and by keeping fast his hold of the rope, was gradually let down to the ground unhurt, the windlass gently yielding to his weight during his descent.—*Glasgow Chronicle.*

Recent letters received from Constantinople state that a revolution was imminent and inevitable in that capital. As a proof of the excitement prevailing in the public mind, we are informed that a monument raised by the Russians at Scutari, in commemoration of their arrival in aid of the Sultan, had been destroyed by a mob consisting of Turkish women. It was reported that Mehemet Ali was no stranger to these proceedings.

RAIL ROADS.

Great activity and high expectations are excited throughout the country concerning the various railroads by which the country is to be intersected in all directions—if the necessary funds can be raised for these undertakings. We cannot but feel, in common with all persons who look forward with interest to the advance in the wealth of the country, the strongest hopes that these enterprises will succeed—for if they do succeed they cannot fail in various ways, we think, to increase the average comfort as well as the power and productiveness of the country. We cannot but think, however—notwithstanding the sanguine expectations of the projectors and the sanguine belief which we ourselves entertain that the mechanical skill brought to bear on rail-way communication must be finally successful—that rail roads are still in a state of experiment so far as regards their success in the long lines to which they are now to be applied. The only successful rail roads as yet have been short lines, under circumstances peculiarly favourable both in respect of the *coals* by which the locomotive engines are supplied, and the amount of communication. The success of a line between two such places as Manchester and Liverpool can give us no reason for anticipating the immediate success of a line of a hundred or two hundred miles as a mercantile speculation. We say this not to damp these enterprises—in which it is not only proper, but creditable, for those who have money which they can without serious injury to themselves or their families put in some degree of hazard, to take a part—but to caution those who may be led away now as they were in 1825 by sounding names and incorrect analogies. In a word, they are at present mere speculations—for those who can afford to lose, or for those who in each separate case have carefully investigated the chances of gain.—*Globe.*

OUTRAGES—REWARD.

A reward of £100 is offered by government for the apprehension of several persons who, on the 16th inst., near Dundalk, attacked Mr. Archibald Collam, while in the act of valuing tithes, as a tithe commissioner, and having beaten him severely, destroyed his papers and deprived him of his clothes.

The Rev. John Byron, A.M., is appointed Domestic Chaplain to his Grace the Duke of Sutherland.

A Nailor's Wake.—On Thursday night the body of a nailor, named Timothy Connor, was waked on the first floor of a house in Liberty-lane, where a crowd of his friends and neighbours assembled, to pay the last honours to the remains of poor Tim. The deceased, it is said, nearly lived on whiskey, and entirely died of it, so all his companions said it would be a shame if he should not have a parting glass with them before they took leave of him for ever. One of his particular friends, Pat. Garaghty, the fiddler of the lane, on his arrival at the scene of sorrow, pulled out his violin and played some of his merriest tunes, to banish grief. Touching, by accident, on "the fox-hunter's jig," the whole company commenced dancing, but had not well begun when the floor gave way, and they were precipitated into the parlour; fortunately its inmates were "not at home," but socially engaged in jigging away at the time amongst the merry mourners on the first floor. As the glass had circulated pretty freely, every body fell soft and good humouredly amongst the splintered rafters, barring five, who were picked up amongst the wounded, viz.:—*imprimis*, one of "Guinness's draymen," under whose dangerous weight the floor first gave way, and who, landing on the parlour floor, received the concussion of sundry others as they fell through the breach he had made, in their hurry to avoid going down where they happened to be jigging breaches on their own account; second, a drayman's wife, who came down on the drayman like a porter hogshead, breaking three of his ribs and barking both her shins; third, Pat. Garaghty's fiddle, which was crushed to pancakes in the universal downfal; fourth, the decanter of whiskey, broken in the crush, and all the sweetness of its precious contents wasted on the desert air; fifth, the decent-laid-out body of Tim Connor himself, who was sadly put out of sorts, and tossicated in the breaking up of his company, and his first floor, for one of the tables fell on his bed, and a candle set fire to his night-cap, and his fine red head of hair; a broken bottle laid his right hand open as it held a nosegay to his breast, so that if he was alive he could never have worked a stroke for a month; and finally, the plate of snuff was thrown right into his nose and eyes! Pat. Garaghty is ready to take his oath, that as poor Tim fell through with the rest, he sneezed twice, and cried "God bless us!" each time. His friends were anxious to hold the wake over again on the second floor, as they said he would never have luck if the thing was not properly gone through, but the landlord insisted he should first be paid for the damage done. A drawn battle ensued, and the landlord took the repairs on himself, on condition that the company would not jig down another floor, and Tim was buried decently on Friday.—*Saunders's News Letter.*

Stupendous Hand Machines.—The introduction of power factories in the bobbin net trade can scarcely be considered as yet complete; but at present the hand worker competes successfully with the power machine. The article he produces is confessedly not inferior, and the chief advantage enjoyed by the owner of the power machine is, that he works it with no labour but that of superintendence. Juvenile labour is not yet extensively introduced, as the complexity of the machinery is such that even a boy of fourteen or fifteen cannot in general be entrusted with the management of it, unless overlooked by a more experienced workman. The labour of working the hand machines must be very severe, and as fresh experiments seem to be constantly making on the degree of toil which the human frame is capable of sustaining, some of the recently constructed machines are such as none but the most athletic can manage. In 1829 the widest machine known was a twelve quarter, that is, capable of making a piece of net three yards wide. Since that time they have progressively enlarged, and I saw one man at work on a stupendous hand machine, twenty quarters, or five yards wide. When it is remembered that, independently of the enormous toil of working this frame, in which both hands and feet are actively employed, the workman, who sits in the middle of the frame, has to watch every thread in a course of net extending on each side of him to the distance of seven feet and a half, some idea of the degree of proficiency may be formed, which is attained to. As yet there are only two machines of this width in the trade, and the opinion seems to be that they have now attained their maximum.—*Mr. Drinkwater—Factary Report.*

Singular Curiosity.—A few days ago, as the son of Mr. Henderson, gamekeeper to George Baillie, Esq., was strolling through the plantations at Mellerstain, he observed a crow of rather a singular appearance hopping about, and making repeated attempts to fly away. Suspecting that it had been recently wounded, he ran forward, and without any difficulty succeeded in securing it. On examination it was found that the crow had three legs, two of which were formed in the usual manner, and were strong and perfect; but the third, which was attached to the left side, was a little shorter than the other two, and proceeded from a distinct and separate joint. On the foot were five toes, the outer and inner of which were united to the adjacent ones, and all were terminated with claws. It had also two rumps, one of which, however, was imperfectly formed. Beneath the under jaw was a white spot, a circumstance that has induced some to suppose, that had it lived it might, in all probability, have become entirely of that colour. This natural curiosity has, we understand, been stuffed by Mr. Heckford, of this place.—*Kelso Mail.*

The Dean of St. Patrick's has nominated Mr. M'Grath—who has been for so many years a distinguished member of the Choir—to the full Choral Vicarage, vacant by the death of the late Sir John Stevenson. An appointment more creditable to the judgment, taste, and discrimination of the Very Rev. Dean, or one more efficient as regards the performance of the Cathedral Service in the Church, over which he so admirably presides, could not have been made.—*Evening Mail.*

THE IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

The following analysis will present our readers with a concise view of the several clauses of this bill:—

Clause 1. After stating that it is expedient to make provision for the abolition of first fruits in Ireland, and the substitution of an annual tax in its stead—to abolish vestry assessments in certain cases—to diminish the number of bishoprics, and to apply the revenues of the abolished bishoprics, and the said annual tax to certain ecclesiastical purposes—enacts that several acts bearing on those points shall be repealed.

Clause 2. Names the persons who are to compose the ecclesiastical commission, and recites the declaration of adherence to the established religion to be subscribed to by the commissioners.

Clause 3. Empowers his Majesty to remove the commissioners, and fill up vacancies caused by death, removal, or other cause.

Clause 4. Empowers the Lord Lieutenant to appoint the salary which the three paid commisioners are to receive.

Clause 5. Empowers the commissioners to appoint their subordinate officers.

Clause 6. Three commissioners may form a quorum.

Clause 7. Regulates the ratification of the proceeding of the commissioners.

Clauses 8 and 9. Regulate the duties of chairmen and secretary.

Clause 10. Requires commissioners to make yearly reports to the Lord Lieutenant, together with their accounts for the year.

Clauses 11 and 12. Empower commissioners to make their own bye-laws, and require them to open an account in the Bank of Ireland.

Clause 13. Enacts that the payment of first fruits in Ireland shall cease.

Clause 14. Empowers the commissioners to make a valuation of all the livings, tithes, ecclesiastical emoluments, &c.; and to levy a yearly assessment therefrom, subject to a certain graduated deduction upon the value of the benefice, to commence after the next voidance.

Clause 15. Enacts that the said tax be paid in half-yearly moieties on each first day of July and first day of January.

Clause 16. Enacts that every dignity, benefice, &c. shall be distinctly rated in the proper diocese to which it may belong.

Clause 17. Exempts economy funds for repairing churches, &c. from taxation.

Clause 18. Requires all spiritual persons to make a return of the annual value of their livings, &c., to enable the commissioners to compute and impose said tax.

Clause 19. Empowers commissioners to issue a commission to inquire into such matters, in any diocese, as may enable them to form a valuation, and to nominate the persons composing said commission, who are to report to the commissioners appointed under this act.

Clause 20. Provides that all rents, synodals, proxies, and other charges, including salaries to curates, and the annual rent of a glebe-house in case there be no place of residence attached to the benefice, &c. be deducted from the valuation; and also that a reasonable reduction be made for money expended in building or improving such place of residence.

Clause 21. Enacts that no sums expended shall be allowed unless mentioned in certificate.

Clause 22. Provides for enforcing the payment of the rates or assessments by a process of sequestration.

Clause 23. Enacts that sequestrations under this act shall take priority of all others.

Clause 24. Provides that if the incumbent die or be removed before any one of the gale days appointed for the payment of the tax, that his heirs shall only be chargeable with a just proportion of the tax. Or that in case it appears that the incumbent had not received any emolument from the living or dignity, then the payment of the tax is to be suspended, and charged on his successor.

Clause 25. Enacts that all arrears of said tax due on the death of any incumbent shall be ranked as a *bona fide* judgment debt.

Clause 26. Enacts that the commissioners under this act be deemed judgment creditors to any incumbent, &c. for the recovery of arrears of said annual tax; and that their nominee be entitled to administration.

Clause 27. Enacts that the several Archbishops and Bishops shall make a yearly return of the spiritual promotions and inductions within their respective dioceses.

Clause 28. Provides that all the powers contained in this act relating to Bishops are to extend to Archbishops in their respective dioceses, of which they are Bishops.

Clause 29. Regulates the jurisdiction of Bishops in peculiars.

Clause 30. Enacts that united and unmixed benefices are to be valued and taxed separately.

Clause 31. Directs, in case of the death of a Bishop or an Archbishop, who shall be authorised to execute the powers of this act.

Clause 32. Specifies according to Schedule B., what Bishoprics are to be united to other Bishoprics and Archbishoprics.

Clause 33. Enacts that if a Bishopric in second column of Schedule B. becomes void before the union of such Bishopric with the Bishopric mentioned in first column of said schedule, then such bishop is to become bishop of such bishopric.

Clause 34. Empowers the Archbishops of Armagh and Dublin to present to a Fellow of Trinity College a benefice selected from each of the bishoprics in the first column of schedule B, not exceeding in annual value one thousand pounds. The Fellow so selected to vacate his Fellowship.

Clause 35. Enacts that the commissioners are to make good the deficiencies happening to bishops by the union of bishoprics.

Clause 36. Enacts that the temporalities of bishoprics in the first column of schedule B, shall after their becoming void, or united to any other bishopric, be vested in the commissioners.

Clause 37. Enacts that the arrears of rent and temporal profits due to the see of Waterford since it has become void are recoverable by the commissioners.

Clause 38. Enacts that the commissioners are to pay to the executors of the late Bishop of Waterford the debts chargeable on the said bishopric, and all similar charges on other bishoprics hereafter to be suppressed, except the bishoprics of Ossory, and of Cork and Ross.

Clauses 39 and 40. Empower and direct commissioners to demise the see-houses of bishoprics which shall become vacant or united to other bishoprics.

Clause 41. Directs the disposal of certain see-houses, when the sees therein mentioned shall be united to other sees.

Clause 42. Directs the application of rents and fines arising from such demises.

Clause 43. Directs that all sums payable by successors to any see shall remain payable, notwithstanding such successors selection of any other see-house.

Clause 44. Provides for the payment of the liabilities upon the several bishoprics after their union.

Clause 45. Grants leasing powers to commissioners with respect to bishoprics vested in them by this act.

Clause 46. Enacts that the archbishoprics of Cashel and Tuam shall, when they shall become void, be annexed to Armagh and Dublin respectively.

Clause 47. Enacts that in like manner the bishopric of Kilmore shall be united to that of Ardagh.

Clause 48. Enacts that the temporalities of Ardagh shall after the voidance of the Archbishopric of Tuam, be vested in the commissioners.

Clause 49. Enacts that the temporalities of the deanery of Christ church be deemed part of the temporalities of the archbishopric of Kildare, and in like manner to be vested in the said commissioners.

Clause 50. Enacts that the Dean of St. Patrick's is to be also dean of Christ church; but provides that the patronage of the dean of Christ church is to be vested in the archbishop of Dublin.

Clause 51. Regulates the rotation of archbishops sitting in parliament.

Clauses 52 and 53. Regulates the rotation of bishops.

Clause 54. Enacts that the successors to the archbishopric of Armagh shall pay out of their revenues the annual sum of four thousand five hundred pounds, and that the now bishop of Derry shall, in like manner, pay the annual sum of four thousand one hundred and sixty pounds, and that his successors shall pay, in like manner, out of the revenues of the see, the annual sum of sixty thousand one hundred and sixty pounds.

Clause 55. Exempts the new bishop of Derry, and his successors, and the successors of the archbishop of Armagh, from any other annual tax.

Clause 56. Empowers the commissioners to recover arrears from said archbishop and bishop, by sequestration.

Clause 57. Enacts that the annual payments shall be made to the commissioners while a see is vacant, in like manner as when full.

Clause 58. Enacts that all sums now due to the trustees of first fruits are to be paid to the commissioners.

Clause 59. Enacts that the sums so due may be recovered by said trustees in the name of the commissioners.

Clause 60. Enacts that the monies now in hands of said trustees, or their officers, are vested in the commissioners.

Clause 61. Enacts that the Primate Boulter's and Robinson's charities are to be vested in commissioners, and kept distinct, and applied to the payment of such salaries as may have been heretofore granted by said commissioners, to any incumbent, curate, or minister.

Clause 62. Enacts that commissioners are empowered to put monies out at interest.

Clause 63. Further enacts that said monies are applicable for things necessary for divine service, building and rebuilding any church or chapel, &c. excepting the funds bequeathed by Primate Boulter and Robinson.

Clause 64. Enacts that the commissioners shall contribute to the rebuilding of and repairing cathedral and parochial churches.

Clause 65. Repeals certain parts of 7th Geo. IV., chap. 72.

Clause 66. Enacts that loans made by the board of first fruits for building churches are remitted.

Clause 67. Enacts that the yearly estimate of expenses be transmitted to the ordinary of the diocese.

Clause 68. Enacts that the bishop or other ordinary shall certify, upon the receipt of such estimate, and that commissioners shall grant such sum as they may think fit.

Clause 69.—Enacts that clerks shall be paid a sum not less than 10, and not exceeding 20 pounds, where divine service shall be celebrated on Sundays and Festivals, and also on two days in the week.

Clause 70. Enacts that said salaries shall be paid to clerks hereafter appointed.

Clause 71. Enacts that commissioners may advance money for extraordinary repairs, &c.

Clause 72. Enacts that the judges of assize may grant compensation for malicious injury done to churches, to be leried by grand jury presentment; that there may be a traverse of a presentment when above £5, to be tried at the same or next assizes.

Clause 73. Enacts that any provision heretofore made for curates by vestry assessments shall cease, and that commissioners shall provide for same.

Clause 74. Enacts that the expenditure of such money shall be controuled by commissioners.

Clause 75. Enacts that accounts of incumbents, deans, chapters, &c., shall be furnished by commissioners.

Clause 76. Enacts, that commissioners may sue for money unaccounted for, or unapplied to the purposes aforesaid.

Clause 77. Enacts that commissioners may apply any surplus monies.

Clause 78. Enacts that commissioners may advance part of surplus for building churches in certain cases.

Clause 79. Enacts that commissioners may assign pews to subscribers in consideration of their subscriptions.

Clause 80. Enacts that commissioners may advance money for building glebe houses, &c.

81. Enacts that money so advanced shall be repaid by incumbent.

Clause 82. Enacts that no person shall be deemed a successor who shall die, or be removed within one year from the death or removal of the preceding incumbent.

[To be continued.]

ACCOUNT OF AN ENGLISH DINNER.

BY BARON D'HAUSSEZ.

"To enjoy oneself at table is, in France, an axiom of good sense and good company. In England, on the contrary, to eat to live seems to be the sole object; there the refinements of cookery are unknown. It is not, in a word, a science; neither does the succession in which dishes should be served appear to be studied. To cover a table with immense pieces, boiled or roasted, and to demolish them, in the confusion in which chance has placed them, appears to be the whole gastronomic science of the country. The most ordinary seasoning of the English *cuisine* is a profusion of spices unsparingly thrown into the sauces. To correct the effect of this, recourse is had to the insipid simplicity of plain boiled vegetables, which continually circulate round the table, and with which the host would fain load the guest's plate. The meat is either boiled or roast. The fish is always boiled, and is served invariably with melted butter. The numerous transformations which the natives of the deep undergo before appearing on a French table are altogether unknown in England. Eggs are excluded from English dinner tables, and even when produced at other meals they are served in the shell: for the talent of making an *omelette* enters not into the education of an English cook. English fowls are of an indifferent quality; and game is subjected to a process of roasting, which deprives it of all its flavour. The confectionery is badly made, and without variety. The vegetables, intended only to figure as correctives of a too exciting *cuisine*, do not appear upon the table. The *entremets* are limited to a very scanty supply of creams and insipid jellies.

"The following is the order in which an English dinner is served. The first course comprises two soups of different kinds; one highly peppery, in which float morsels of meat; the other a soup *à la Francais*. They are placed at either extremity of the table, and helped by the master and mistress of the house. They are succeeded by a dish of fish and by roast beef, of which the toughest part is served round. Where there is no *plateau*, a salad occupies the middle of the table. This course being removed, regular *entrées* are brought in, and the servants hand round dishes with divisions, containing vegetables. The course which follows is equivalent to the second course in France; but, prepared without taste, it is served confusedly. Each guest attacks (without offering to his neighbour) the dish before him.

"The creams have often disappeared before the roast is thought of; which, ill carved, always comes cold to him who is to partake of it. The English carve on the dinner table, and as, before proceeding in this operation, each person is asked whether he wishes to taste of the dish or not, a considerable time is lost in fetching the plate of the person who accepts. A dinner never lasts less than two hours and a-half or three hours, without including the time the gentlemen sit at table after the departure of the ladies. The salad appears again before the desert, flanked by some plates of cheese. After the cloth is removed, dried and green fruit with biscuits are placed on the table. These compose the not very brilliant desert."

Where did the poor Baron dine?

BIGAMY CASE.

We alluded briefly in our last to a case of bigamy, which had been before the Magistrates of College-street office for some days. The following particulars are from the *Pilot*:—

"The case, we understand, to be one of a very curious and interesting nature, the family of the second husband being connected by marriage with that of a gentleman well known in the political world. The lady, we understand, to be nearly double the age of the second husband, whom she met at Bangor last season, and continued to follow until she prevailed on him to 'commit matrimony' early last March. Certain circumstances in the lady's conduct soon excited suspicion, and the brother-in-law of the young gentleman (a well-known young Irish member) was requested to make certain inquiries in London, in the course of which he obtained a clue which led to further discoveries. He has been occupied for some months in the investigation of the matter, and within the last few days produced the first husband in presence of the lady herself. All the necessary documentary evidence has also been procured, and on Monday night, we understand, the lady was arrested on a warrant, signed by Alderman Fleming, and yesterday duly committed for trial at the next commission. The wife of the M. P. alluded to is, we understand, the only sister of the second husband of the 'frail fair one,' and should he die without issue, would, we understand, become entitled to a considerable property. As the lady of many lords had attained to an age at which her having issue amounted to nearly an impossibility, a good many of the knowing ones have pronounced the M. P. to be 'more magnanimous than wise.'"

It may be presumed that one of the first acts of Queen Maria's government will be to apportion an adequate reward for the services of the gallant British Admiral and his crew, who have so mainly contributed to the subsequent prosperity of her affairs. No one can doubt the value of those achievements which gave the dukedom of Ciudad Rodrigo to the first General of the age; nor will the late naval victory on the shores of Portugal shrink in timely importance even from those.

Saxony Wool.—To the late King of Saxony, when Elector, is due the merit of having first brought the breed of Spanish Merino sheep into Germany, which has since transferred the valuable trade in fine wool almost wholly from the Spanish to the German soil. From the period of its first introduction until 1814, when Europe once more began to enjoy the blessings of a general peace, this wool was gradually, although slowly, spreading itself over the surface of the kingdom of Saxony; but when the continental trade was thrown quite open, by the events of the short campaign of 1815, and the minds of men were set at rest by the final catastrophe of Napoleon, the Saxon wool dealers began to open a regular trade in the article to England, and they soon discovered the real value of this new branch of German commerce. In the first year, viz.:—In 1814, there were imported into England only 3,593,146 lb.; 1819, 4,557,938 lb.; 1824, 15,432,657 lb.; 1828, 23,110,882 lb. This prodigious increase in the demand for German wool naturally excited the emulation of the States lying contiguous to Saxony; and the flock masters of that kingdom carried on, for a considerable period, a very prosperous trade in rams and ewes with the landowners of Silesia, Bohemia, Austria, and other parts, who were desirous of changing the nature of their flocks to this more profitable breed. All the superabundance of grain, which had no external vent to carry it off, was given to the sheep, in order to accelerate their approach to the maximum degree of fineness of which their wool was susceptible; thus actually creating a profitable consumption for their corn, through the eagerness exhibited in England to obtain a superior quality of wool.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

Upper Canada.—A little empire is rising in the midst of the lakes; and on our northern and western frontier we (says an American editor) ere long shall look in the face of a rival, which, in the full possession of liberal institutions, of a vigorous population, of a large and rapidly accumulating capital, of a richly productive soil, of a lucrative commerce, and an active and enterprising navigation, will invite from us the exercise of all honourable competition. The village of York, with about 7,000 inhabitants, and Kingston between 5,000 and 6,000, are surpassed by few, if any, villages within the States, of a comparative population, in all the means essential to the vigour, duration, and prosperity of social communities. The animated and flourishing villages of St. Catharine's, Queenston, and Niagara, in the Niagara district; of Hamilton, at the head of Lake Ontario; of Coburg, Brockville, and the beautiful settlements up the Bay of Quinte—are indications of the destinies of Upper Canada, which can lead to no erroneous inferences. The policy of the British government has within the last two years occasioned the settlement in the Canadas of a great number of individuals who have added largely to the wealth and strength of the provinces. The emigration has increased from about 16,000, in 1829, to 52,000, in 1832. Of this last year's emigration a part settled in the lower province, and a part in the United States, but near 40,000 in Upper Canada. The deposits made by the emigrants of 1832, at the bank of Upper Canada, in York, exceeded 60,000 sovereigns. There are now in active operation on Lake Ontario, the Bay of Quinte, and the St. Lawrence, belonging to Upper Canada, 25 steam boats, several of which are of the first power and capacity. There are two or three more now building, intended to rival the Great Britain and the United States, two of the most splendid boats upon the American waters. We note all these circumstances without one emotion of jealousy; we know the time is approaching when we shall be largely contributing to each others' prosperity, and are encouraged to hope the day is not distant, when, in our social relations, we may enjoy together more abundantly the fruits of a kindred language and origin, and of similar institutions and manners.

Last week the gamekeeper at Haughton killed with the rod, in the Don, a common river trout, which weighed 11lbs., and measured in girth 17 inches—the largest trout probably ever caught in that river.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

Provisions.—At Bridgwater, Wells, and Axbridge, the very best fresh butter is selling at 10d per lb. At Wells great market, on Saturday last, prime Cheddar cheese, three to the cwt., sold at 6d per lb.; and fine dry home cured bacon at 5d per lb. by the flitch. In many parts of Carmarthenshire and Cardiganshire new laid eggs are selling four for a penny.

The Gloucester surveyors of taxes have decided that a person borrowing a friend's horse for a single day, and placing it in his stable for the night, is liable to be assessed at the regular rate.

Public notice has been given at Vienna to all almanack-makers, that they must not go to press until the Emperor of Austria corrects a proof-sheet of some new title he is about to assume. Perhaps it may be "Defender of the Faith," a cognomen, be it religious or political, to which he has certainly the best right.

Literary Persons.—Bulwer is in Paris; Wordsworth and Southey in Westmorland; Lord Normanby (Earl Mulgrave) in Jamaica; Mrs. Norton in Broadstairs; Mrs. Hemans in Wales; Miss Mitford in Reading; Wilson Croker in Geneva; Telesforo de Trueba in the Isle of Wight; Professor Wilson in Edinburgh; Coleridge and Lamb in Highgate; Lady Morgan and Dr. Bowring in Brussels; Miss Edgeworth somewhere (Edgeworthstown) in Ireland; Dunlop in Canada; Miss Bowles in Ryde; Miss Roberts in Calcutta; Haynes Bayly and Banim in Boulogne.—*National Standard.*

LAW KALENDAR.

Michaelmas Term.—Begins Nov. 2; Ends 25.

County Waterford Sessions.—Waterford, Oct. 11; Dungarvan, 14.

County Tipperary Sessions.—Thurles, Oct. 21; Clonmel, 28.

County Kilkenny Sessions.—Kilkenny, Oct. 16; Thomastown, 23.

County Wexford Sessions.—Enniscorthy, Oct. 17; New Ross, 22.

DIED,

On Friday, at Glanpipe, county Kilkenny, Mary, relict of the Wm. Belches, Esq.

On Friday, in Wexford, Bridget, wife of Mr. William Price, Printer and Bookseller.

On Thursday, at Owenduff, in the county Wexford, Miss Mary Cadogan, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Cadogan, generally esteemed and lamented.

MARKET.

WATERFORD, Sept. 25.—The receipts of wheat and barley from farmers were good this day, which sold at the same quotations as last. Oats still continue to come in scarce and inquired for.

New wheat, 22s to 25s; new barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d; new oats, 8s 0d to 9s 6d; and for very heavy for mealmen and horses, 10s per barrel; oatmeal by wholesale and retail, 10s to 12s per cwt.; flour 2ds, 32s to 35s; 3ds, 22s to 28s; 4ths, 13s to 15s per bag.

Butter, 72s to 76s; weighed on Saturday, 207; Monday, 131; and yesterday, 304 firkins. Bacon pigs, from 25s to 26s 6d per cwt.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Union, London, 1134 brls. oats. Nora Creina, Bristol, 350 frks. butter, 200 brls. wheat, 230 cwt. flour, 10 casks porter, 10 brls. pork, 2 half brls. tongues, 1 brl. calves, 721 pigs. Gipsy, (steamer) Liverpool, 700 brls. wheat, 785 cwt. flour, 230 frks. butter, 10 casks grease butter, 130 cwt. flour, 144 pigs, 76 head of cattle. St. Patrick, (steamer) Liverpool, 2360 cwt. flour, 198 brls. wheat, 157 frks. butter, 386 pigs. Margaret, Portsmouth, 880 brls. oats, 100 frks. butter. Two Brothers, Portsmouth, 500 brls. wheat, 400 brls. barley. Velocity, Gloucester, 418 brls. wheat, 173 brls barley. St. Patrick, (steamer,) Liverpool, 2008 cwt. flour, 392 brls. wheat, 112 brls. barley 55 brls. pork, 20 fls. bacon, 30 frks. butter, 202 pigs, 28 cows, 130 sheep. Water Witch, (steamer,) Bristol, 225 cwt. flour, 60 brls. wheat, 28 brls. oats, 31 frks. butter, 20 fls. bacon, 7 cwt. greaves, 434 pigs, 26 cows. Emma, Portsmouth, 616 frks. butter, 10 brls. wheat, 6 cwt. 1 tr. lard, 286 brls. oats, 39 brls barley, 50 cwt. oatmeal, 32 fls bacon. Leech, Gloucester, 280 fls. bacon, 50 brls. wheat, 170 frks. butter, 100 half brls. porter. Messpis, London, 317 frks. butter, 858 fls. bacon, 276 cwt. lard, 425 cwt. flour. Indefatigable, Liverpool, 600 cwt. flour, 200 brls. barley, 1170 brls. wheat. Ann, Gloucester, 401 brls wheat. Enterprize, Bristol, 468 brls. wheat.

Passengers yesterday by the *Water Witch* for Bristol: Mr. Ridgway, Mrs. Jones and daughter, Mrs. Fisher, &c.

Waterford Mail.

MY FIRST ARTICLE.

Reader, did you ever aspire to the title of author?—did you ever await, with palpitating breast and throbbing heart, the awful decision of a fastidious and hyper-critical editor?—have you ever looked with trembling anxiety for the notice "to correspondents," as with eagar grasp you snatched up the damp sheet which is to inform you whether your article be rejected or not? If such has ever been your lot, you will undoubtedly sympathise with the author of the following tale:—

I was in my sixteenth or seventeenth year when I first aspired to a correspondence with a literary periodical. Oh! how many sleepless nights it cost me!—how many sheets of superfine Bath did I waste, and how many mould candles became *burnt* offerings to my ardour for literary fame! As soon as the happy moment arrived when I had completed my literary bantling, I read and re-read it, and chuckled to think what astonishment it would cause: it was written, or I thought it was written, in a comic vein, and an involuntary malicious sneer passed over my countenance as I pictured to myself the vexation and envy the great comic writers of the day would feel in being thrown in the shade by my superior talents; in the delirium of my vanity, I began to calculate on the number of guineas I should "feel myself justified in manding" for my next composition. Having sealed and directed it with great care, I walked off at double quick pace to the publisher's, and popped the precious packet into the "Editor's Box." In a fever of suspense I waited the publication of the next number of the periodical, that I might revel in the prospects of fame, which, I doubted not, would crown my literary labours. On the momentous day, big with the fate of my article, after hastily swallowing my breakfast, I started off for the "Office of the ——;" arrived there, I rushed in—obtained a paper—tore open the leaves—rapidly glanced over the sheet with my left eye "in a fine phrenzy rolling"—saw "To Correspondents," and read—compassionate reader, imagine what my feelings were when I read as follows:—"G——'s paper came to hand most opportunely, viz., when we were in want of one to light our Havannah!" I saw no more—rushed home—shut myself up in my room—and, in despair, the exuberance of my fancy having been curbed, I became a philosopher, and resolved to write no more *funny* articles.

CONFUSION EXTRAORDINARY.

As Mr. Hitchens, a baker, of Marden, was returning from Devizes on Thursday evening week, he was attacked a short distance beyond the Nursteed turnpike gate on the Salisbury road by three men, one of whom, after pulling him from his horse, placed his hands before his mouth and eyes, while a second pinioned his arms, and the third took from his pocket 7s or 8s in silver. Displeased at the small amount found upon him, one of them perceived that he had boots on, and observing "that a man who could afford to wear boots ought to have more money in his pockets," proceeded to pull the boots off, but finding nothing in them, next examined his hat, and all three went away, taking with them the boots and hat. Hitchens had not, however, proceeded more than 10 or 12 yards before they returned, and swearing that he must have more money, pulled him to the ground, took off his neckerchief, and were about to take off his coat. Hitchens made some slight resistance to this, when one of them took a knife or razor from his pocket, and swore he would cut his throat unless he submitted to his coat being taken from him; but meeting with some interruption, they again went away without the coat, and Hitchens proceeded homewards. About nine o'clock, Mr. Heath, brickmaker, of Stert, and a person named Fishlock (who were also on their return from Devizes), were attacked near the same place, and robbed. Heath was suddenly felled to the ground, and while one or two rifled his pocket, others knocked Fishlock down, with one of whom Fishlock had a struggle, and took from him a neckerchief, which hung loosely round his neck, and escaped from the thieves. Fishlock and his companion gave information to some persons in the neighbourhood, who accompanied them to the spot, and were searching for a razor which Fishlock had lost, when Hitchens came up. Hitchens had proceeded on his way homeward after the thieves had left him. At Lideway, he met with a man, to whom he related what had happened. This man persuaded Hitchens to return with him in search of the thieves; and when within a few hundred yards of the spot where the attack took place, Hitchens dismounted from his horse and allowed the other to ride. The man was in advance about two hundred yards, when Hitchens met a person, who told him that several men were in an adjoining field seeking for a razor one of them had lost. Considering this must have been the razor which was to have cut his throat, and that the persons mentioned were the robbers. Hitchens at once made up to them; but the moment Heath saw him, he exclaimed, "This is the man that robbed me!" and, recollecting how he himself had been served but a few minutes before, commenced beating Hitchens without mercy. It was in vain that Hitchens stated what had happened to him. The other man came back, and gave his testimony in favour of Hitchens. This, however, only *proved* that he too must have been concerned in the robbery. Both were therefore taken to a Tom and Jerry shop, where they received that sort of treatment due only to rogues, and were afterwards marched into Devizes, and lodged in the Blind-house. Next morning they were brought before the magistrate; when the only suspicious circumstances attaching to Hitchens was, that he was without a neckerchief, and that Fishlock had taken a neckerchief from the neck of the persons who robbed him (Fishlock). The neckerchief was produced; at first Hitchens did not think it was his property, but upon examining it more closely, he recognised an old acquaintance, and then the tables were turned. Hitchens now said that the fact of Fishlock's having the neckerchief in his possession was proof that he was one of the persons concerned in robbing him. All the parties were known to be of good character; the Magistrates therefore thought it best they should appear at Petty Sessions; and Tuesday the above facts deposed to. Heath acknowledged striking Hitchens, and was convicted of the assault; but as it was under the impression that Hitchens was the person who had shortly before attacked him, and as they were brothers in misfortune, the Magistrates advised them to endeavour to make it up between themselves, which they eventually did by Heath's consenting to pay all expenses. The only way to account for the fact relating to the neckerchief is the presumption that the thief who stole it from Hitchens must afterwards have tied it round his own neck, hence Fishlock took it.—*Devizes Gazette.*

THE MARCHIONESS WELLESLEY.

The friends of Lady Wellesley repudiate with scorn the compliments which have been paid to her Ladyship at the expense of her noble partner. No other faction, however base, however detestable, but that with which this nation has been cursed and debased, would have recourse to the indecent and odious calumnies which *The Mail* has uttered in regard to the family of the next Viceroy. Nay, we are satisfied that the faction itself, even in its most drunken orgies, turns with disgust upon this unmanly mode of carrying on a political warfare. We tell the Orangemen of Ireland, and we protest solemnly it is not in the spirit of newspaper rivalry we make the assertion, but for the sake of men, whose wrong-headed sturdiness, though always the object of our hostility, we could not help sometimes respecting—we tell them that this kind of opposition, carried on in their name, and with their apparent sanction and approval, has done more injury to their character, as a party, than the most violent and incessant attacks on their principles could have effected. But, as we shall have a more serious account hereafter to open with them, we shall say no more for the present.

As to the assertion, that Lady Wellesley will not accompany the Marquis to Ireland, it is altogether false. She comes to this city to be, even in the opinion of her husband's calumniators, the grace and ornament of the Vicegeral court.—*Evening Post.*

FASHION IN AMERICA.

No woman conscious of attraction, was ever a republican in her heart. Beauty is essentially despotic—it uniformly asserts its power, and never yet consented to a surrender of privilege. I have certainly heard it maintained in the United States, that all men were equal, but never did I hear that assertion from the lips of a lady. On the contrary, the latter is always conscious of the full extent of her claims to preference and admiration, and is never satisfied till she feels them to be acknowledged. And what zephyr is too light to fill the gossamer sails of a woman's vanity! The form of a feature, the whiteness of a hand, and shade of a ringlet, a cap, a feather, a trinket, a smile, a motion—all, or any of these, or distinctions yet finer and more shadowy, if such there be—are enough, here as elsewhere, to constitute the sign and shibboleth of fantastic supremacy. It is in vain, therefore, to talk of female republicans; there exists, and can exist, no such being on either side of the Atlantic, for human nature is the same on both. In truth, the spirit of aristocracy displays itself in this commercial community in every variety of form. One encounters it at every turn. The other night, at a ball, I had the honour to converse a good deal with a lady, who is confessedly a star of the first magnitude in the hemisphere of fashion. She inquired what I thought of the company. I answered, "that I had rarely seen a party in any country in which the average of beauty ran so high." "Indeed!" answered my fair companion, with an expression of surprise; "it would seem that you English gentlemen are not difficult to please; but does it strike you, that the average is equally high as regards air, manner, fashion?" "In regard to such matters," I replied, "I certainly could not claim for the party in question any remarkable distinction; but that in a scene so animated, and brilliant with youth, beauty, and gaiety of spirits, I was little disposed to play the critic." "Nay," replied my opponent, for the conversation had already began to assume something of the form of argument, "it surely requires no spirit of rigid criticism to discriminate between such a set of vulgarians as are collected here, and ladies who have been accustomed to move in a higher and better circle. Mrs. ——— is an odd person, and makes it a point to bring together at her balls the riff-raff of the place—people whom, if you were to remain ten years in New York, you would probably never meet any where else. I assure you there are not a dozen girls in this room that I should think of admitting to my own parties." Thus driven from the field, I ventured to direct her attention to several elegant and pretty girls, about whom I asked some questions. Their attractions, however, were either not admitted, or when these were too decided to allow of direct negation, the subject was ingeniously evaded. If I talked of a pretty foot, I was told its owner was the daughter of a tobacconist. If I admired a graceful dancer, I was assured (what I certainly should not have discovered) that the young lady was of vulgar manners, and without education. Some were so utterly unknown to fame, that their names, birth, habits, and connexions were buried in the most profound and impenetrable obscurity. In short, a Count of the Empire, with his sixteen quarterings, probably would not have thought, and certainly would not have spoken, with contempt half so virulent of these fair plebians. The reader will perhaps agree, that there are more *exclusives* in the world than the lady patronesses of Almack's.—*Men and Manners in America.*

EMIGRATION.

It was lately stated that a number of emigrants had been sent from the Irish estates of Lord Derby, provided by that benevolent nobleman with every comfort their circumstances required. Mr. Bolton, the agent of the estate, has received a letter from Mr. Buchanan, the government agent, for the superintendence of emigrants, dated the 10th of July, in which he says—

"The emigrants, in whose favour you requested my assistance and protection, have been disposed of agreeable to the return herewith; you may assure the Earl of Derby and the Right Hon. Mr. Stanley, that the most efficient and prompt attention was given by me to their wishes, with reference to those persons, and that they were forwarded to York, Upper Canada, in the vicinity of which place they intend to settle, provided with everything necessary to insure them protection on the route, and a favourable reception on reaching their destination, which will be about the 12th or 14th instant; they left this office in high spirits, well pleased with their prospects, and with hearts full of gratitude to their kind and noble benefactor.

"I am glad in being enabled to state on the present occasion that the situation of the Canadas offers every encouragement to industrious labourers and tradesmen; any considerable number of persons are certain of profitable employment; and when we hear of such want of employment among the labouring classes in Ireland, it is to be exceedingly regretted that they cannot transfer their industry to the Canadas, where, by pursuing a course of sobriety and perseverance, independence for their families is certain.

"I am exceedingly glad the Right Honourable Mr. Stanley has set so good an example to the landlords and gentry of Ireland, which, if followed up, will do more to tranquillize that unhappy country than any other measure. It will afford me the greatest satisfaction if my humble exertions can in any way be beneficial to you in the benevolent cause in which you have began; and you may assure your neighbouring gentry that everything prompts them to follow your example, and that they may rely on my best attention to promote their wishes as far as is in my power."

Upper Canada.—Banking.—Some of the greatest capitalists in London, among whom are the Rothschilds and Barings, have resolved on establishing a bank in this province. It is the Scotch system that is in contemplation, and the capital will be "immense."—*York Patriot.*

The Crops.—A recent visit to the head of the lake, and some distance west of it, has afforded us an opportunity of observing the state of the crops, which are more abundant than at any former period of our residence in this colony. Indeed, to use a figurative expression, the earth everywhere literally groans under the burden of the crops of every description. The hay crops have been abundant, and well got in. The wheat is heavy, thick on the ground, and in fine order, and will yield from twenty to forty bushels to the acre. Every other species of grain, including the Indian corn, peas, potatoes, &c., is generally equally good and abundant.—*York Courier.*

The whole of last month has been very favourable for bringing the wheat crops to perfection; the frequent rains have been a great benefit to these crops, as well as other grains, as also to grass. The wheat is plump and heavy, with abundance of straw—altogether is an abundant crop. The harvest is a week later than usual, and not yet half done.—*Niagara Gleaner.*

The crops look remarkably well, the wheat in particular; the farmers are now harvesting, and there is a universal hope that the crop may be safely housed.—*Port Hope Warder.*

Important Invention.—Yesterday a very successful trial was made near the New-cut, in Boston river, of a highly-important invention for cuting away sand-banks and other obstructions to the navigation of rivers. The grand principle adopted by the inventor, Mr. Affleck, is that of making Nature herself undo what she has done, and, therefore, the tide is adopted as the power for cutting up and carrying off the sand it has deposited—converting those shoals which at present work unmitigated evil, both by blocking the channel and by directing the current against the land, into safeguards and protectors. The application of such an admirable discovery to the removal of those obstacles which threaten to render our port unnavigable, would doubtless have the most gratifying effects in increasing the commerce of the town. A very large surface of sand was cut away yesterday by the patent excavator, although, of course, as in all similar trials, the experiment was on a small scale, and had other difficulties to contend against.—*Boston Herald.*

INTERESTING CEREMONY OF THE INDIAN CHIEF'S INITIATION.

(from the canadian gazette.)

About 120 Indians of the Cochnawaga and Lake of Two Mountain tribes, arrived at St. Regis, in two large and four small birch canoes, at five o'clock p.m. of Saturday, the 21st instant, on an invitation from the chiefs of the latter village to assist at the ceremony of installing to office five new chiefs, vice four deceased and one suspended. On the first appearance of the canoes, three messengers were sent to meet them, and to apprise them that Mr. Taylor's wharf was appointed for their landing. In ascending the river and passing the village, they were saluted with seven shots from a flag-staff in honour of the seven nations in Lower Canada.

When the leading canoe arrived at the point of the island, it halted for the others to come up; some of the Indians went ashore to paint their faces black, indicative of the occasion on which they were to meet their brothers.

The interval gave time to the assembled multitude to move up to the proposed place of landing. The gun having arrived at the wharf, a shot was fired as a signal for the canoes to approach; and, when they reached the middle of the channel, the Indians trailed their paddle, and dropped down with the current in grand and awful silence, except when the death-cry of the war chief ascended as from under the waters, and responded to by all on board, in the plaintive words, *iohe ihe*; meanwhile a shot from the gun on shore, at short intervals, gave an air of gloom and solemnity to the whole, difficult to be described. When the canoes reached the shore, all was a death-like silence; not a word, nor even a look of interchange, between the visitors and the visited, took place. All arrangements having been previously made, six of the St. Regis Indians repaired to the canoes, and received the flag of each, and then formed two lines on the bank, and remained stationary, while others took charge of the canoes and baggage. The lower Indians having joined the flag-bearers, another, and the last, gun was fired, as a signal to move on to a bower prepared for the occasion, in the centre of the village. They, together with all the Indians of the village, proceeded in mournful procession, during which the most profound grief (even the shedding of tears) was discernible in many faces, brought on, no doubt, by a recollection of departed relations, to the memory of whom was sung a *requiem*, or dirge, by one of the strange chiefs, in a mournful tone of voice, and the occasional responses, or death-cry, from the whole assemblage, the second of which had a thrilling and awful effect. On reaching the bower, the flag-bearers divided off to right and left, making room for the chiefs of the lower nation to enter.

In the centre of the bower was a canvass screen, suspended behind which was the resident officer, and the chiefs of the village quite excluded from the view of the strangers. After a short pause the grand chief Ganawato, of the lake, rose and made a lengthy harangue, on the uncertainty of life, and the certainty of death, and eulogising the memory of the deceased chiefs; impressing forcibly on the minds of the survivors how fatally the predictions of the ancient prophets (who said that men's sins would in latter times bring on them the anger of the Great Spirit) had fallen upon their village. How fearfully, this warning of the ruler above has been verified, the tears of the widows and fatherless around you may tell.

At the conclusion of this harangue, one of the St. Regis Indians, arose and said, "I hear a voice, it is the voice of a stranger." Another chief rose and said, "I know the voice, it is that of our lower brother who has come to plant a green tree.* Raise the blanket† and we shall see him."

The blanket was then removed and the chiefs met, and shook hands, and interchanged wampum,‡ after which an address from the St. Regis Indians, through their orator, Aronienens, was delivered extempore, in a manner creditable to an Indian; at the conclu- of which he told them, in few words, in behalf of the head chiefs, whose organ he was, that he did not know their faces; some were very fair, some red, and some brown, like his own; wherefore he could not distinguish them severally. But presuming that each man knew his own flag to follow that it would lead him to the lodgings provided for him. The utmost harmony and good order presided in the village during Sunday, and, contrary to their wonted custom, they refrained from all festivity on that day. On Monday, at eleven, a.m., the ceremony of installation was performed in the presence of 500 or 600 persons, after which, as is the Indian custom, and as the expression goes, the visiters paddles‖ were hid; and a challenge given and accepted for a game at hurl.

At about four in the afternoon, eight stout athletic men, chosen from both the Lake and Coghnawaga tribes, were placed in array against eight as well formed St. Regis Indians, all *en Brates*, when the interesting game commenced, and was won by the St. Regis Indians; at about seven the same evening, eight of the lower Indians started against an equal number of St. Regis Indians in a race of four miles and a half, which was won by a small man from the Lake of the mountain in seventeen minutes, beating all his adversaries nearly a quarter of a mile.

On Tuesday another hurling match was got up, of nine aside, and was won by the lower Indians, after as hard a contest as was perhaps ever witnessed. After this game was won, the lower Indians claimed the victory, which, in racing, they may justly boast of; but single-handed against either the Lakes or Coghnawagas, the St. Regis Indians at Hurl may be fairly considered superior. After spending the night in dancing and other festivity, the lower Indians left St. Regis on Wednesday, in high spirits, under a salute of cannon and cheering.

* Meaning to make a new Chief.
† Screen.
‡ Strings of beads indicative of certain meanings.
‖ Meaning that they shall not go yet.

DESCRIPTION OF A BEACON ON LOVE KEY, FLORIDA REEF.

His Britannic Majesty's Vice Consulate,
Key West, July 24.

Sir—The beacon on Love Key, Florida Reef, that was destroyed by the gale in October last, has been rebuilt: it is 30 feet high, and 12 feet diameter, and has a black ball at an elevation of 8 feet at its summit, and can be seen about 8 miles from the deck of a vessel in clear weather. It is in 24. 28. north latitude, 81. 37. west longitude, 25 miles from Whitehead's Point Lighthouse, on Key West, and 37 miles from Sand Key Light, and can be approached with safety from the southward within two miles.

I have the honour to be respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
O. V. Hard.

To John Bennett, Esq., Secretary, Lloyd's.

The alliance of England and France is becoming daily more popular in this country, and I have been much pleased with an incident which has only to-day come to my knowledge. A French officer at the camp of St. Omer thus writes me:—"You, who are so strenuous an advocate for the alliance of France with Old England, will, I am sure, be delighted with the following narration:—An English convict ship, named the *Amphitrite*, has just been shipwrecked off the port of Boulogne. A lady who was on the spot, and an English lady too, named Austin, wrote to Col. ——, requesting him to make a small subscription among the officers for the benefit of the shipwrecked English mariners. As soon as this became known, our brave soldiers, whose only pay is three sous per day, came forward in great numbers with their one or two sous, and in a few hours 250f. were raised and sent to Boulogne for the relief of the English sufferers. How gratifying is this! Those who were so long rivals, enemies, and bloody foes, are now subscribing to the relief of British shipwrecked mariners." The French officer was right in believing that this recital would delight me. It has indeed done so, and it confirms most fully my statement, that the alliance of France with Great Britain is here, at least, becoming national.—*O. P. Q. Paris Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.*

RE-UNION OF THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS WITH THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

The London *Guardian* of Tuesday contains an excellent article upon the re-union of the Wesleyans with the Established Church. It is not, however, only in the judgment of the Conservatives, like our valuable contemporary, that this desirable restoration seems probable. We find the enemies of the Church—must we say, speaking of the *Morning Chronicle*, of Christianity itself?—stricken with alarm at the probability of the event. It is curious enough that this jealousy of the power of the Methodist body should be so feelingly avowed in a Journal which has always treated as ridiculous every apprehension of the power of the Popish Priests of Ireland. After all, what is the foundation of the power of the Methodist body? Opinion. The Methodists have no authority to inflict either a legal or a virtual excommunication. They make no pretence of any power of forgiving sins in this life, or of mitigating punishment in the life to come. Compare this with the power of the Popish Priest—with their power of fulminating practical excommunications, by far more terrible than any which the law ever did or could denounce. Compare the influence of rational, or, an enemy might say, of enthusiastic opinion amongst Methodists, with the power of the Irish Priest to execute his sentence, whether it doom to the pike or the fagot, by hundreds of "ready-blooded ruffians," his abject slaves; and then let it be considered to what different ends the power of the Methodist body and the power of the Popish Priesthood are directed. If we take the account even of an enemy, the object of which the Methodists exercise their power is to render men contented with their condition—a fair witness would say a great deal more—would say, that this object is to render men more frugal, more honest, more industrious, purer in their lives—in one word, more pious as well as more contented. Will the *Morning Chronicle* say that this is, or ever has been, the object to which Popish Priests have directed *their* power? No one will dare an affirmative answer. But it is not merely with regard to the foundation of their power, or the object to which that power is directed, that the Methodists of England should be immeasurably less an object of jealousy than the Irish Papists. If power is to be weighed according to the numbers it can wield, as we suppose it is, the Methodist power is but one-tenth of the power of Papists; the number of Methodists being, according to the *Morning Chronicle's* correspondent, about three hundred and fifty thousand; whereas, the number of Irish Papists exceeds, though probably not very much, three and a half millions. We would, therefore, submit to the *Morning Chronicle*, that if it is to employ the recess in combating the encroachments of power, the power of the Popish Priests is an object tenfold more worthy of its attention than the power of the Methodists. The *Morning Chronicle*, however, will not attack the Priests—and why? Because the Priests are the allies of its Whig Patrons in their warfare upon the Church. On the other hand, the *Morning Chronicle* will lend itself to every reviler of the Methodist body—and why? Because the Methodist body are the opponents of that unholy alliance between Whigs and Papists, that would crush every Christian establishment standing in the way of its political objects. The Methodists are, indeed, though without design, the allies of the Church; and so long as they are what they are, sober and sincere practical Christians, they cannot—may we say it without offence?—help being our best allies. It is in this sense the Divine Word has spoken—"He that is not against us, is with us;" he that is not against Christianity is not against the Church of England, because the Church of England, with whatever defects, is essentially, and, in all important or extensive regards, efficiently a Christian Church. We defy the power of the *Morning Chronicle*, or the *Christian Advocate*—we defy the whole rabble of sectarians, against whom the great Apostle of the Gentiles cautioned the Church, as the "authors of division who serve not our Lord but their own bellies, and by good words and fair speeches deceive the hearts of the simple"—we defy the sticklers for schism one and all, to separate the Methodist body *actually* from the Established Church, until the Methodist body, or the Church one or the other, or both, shall become less Christian in mind and spirit than both now are.—*Standard.*

Curious Discovery.—On removing, about three months ago, the thatch off an old cottage belonging to and in the occupation of Thomas Edens, of Littleworth, in the parish of Mansfield, he discovered between the roof and the ceiling, a perfect skeleton of a cat, with a rat in its mouth. The head of the rat was so far in the mouth of the cat that the latter appears to have been suffocated. The cottage has been in Eden's family for the last century, who believe the roof has not been taken off within that period; and the skeleton having that appearance which is peculiar to vellum or parchment of eighty or one hundred years old, is not unlikely that the skeleton may be a century old. At the same time and place was also found a twelvemo edition of "Ikon Basilike, or a Portraiture of his Sacred Majesty in his Solitude and his sufferings." It is much worm eaten; the title is imperfect, and it was "reprinted in *Regis Memoriam* for John Williams, 1649;" the very year when the original edition of this work was printed for "R. Royston, at the Angel in Joy-street." Some of our readers may, perhaps not be aware that though "Ikon Basilike" was attributed to King Charles I., yet that in fact it was written by Dr. Gauden; and so powerful was the impression this (then very popular production) made, and the consequences threatened to be so alarming, that the council of state deemed it necessary to employ Milton (whom they had just appointed their Latin Secretary) to answer it. His reply, which he called "Iconoclastes, or the Imagebreaker," was published in 1649, and is regarded as one of the most perfect and powerful of his controversial compositions.—*Nottingham Journal.*

TATE—LATE OF JAMAICA.

Tate's money, so long the object of expectancy, is at last in course of distribution. The amount originally bequeathed to charitable purposes, and to the poor relations of the testator, has been considerably reduced by the malversation of parties abroad, and consequent litigation. Still the residue has been made available to the establishment of a fund for the supply of twenty-four quartern loaves weekly, to equal numbers of the Protestant and Roman Catholic poor of Wexford, leaving a sum of about £1200 to be divided among Tate's relations. These are very numerous. One of them, an old woman in an asylum in Ross, receives £90! The shares are regulated by the consanguinity and poverty of the applicants.

The settlement of this tedious and difficult business is entirely owing to the persevering exertions of the Rev. Charles Strong, our late esteemed rector. This gentleman came down expressly from Dublin to pay off the various claimants, who, but for him, would most probably never have touched a farthing.—*Wexford Conservative.*

The *Dublin Gazette* of Thursday night contains a proclamation offering a reward of one hundred pounds for the apprehension of the person or persons concerned in the murder of Archibald M'Gran, near Rathfriland, on the 29th August. His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant further promises his Majesty's pardon to any of the persons (except those who actually committed the deed) concerned in said murder, who shall, within six months, give such information as will lead to the conviction of the murderers. The *Gazette* contains three other proclamations; the first offering a reward of fifty pounds for the conviction of persons concerned in setting fire to the offices of John Dunn, in the Queen's County, on the 12th instant. The second a like reward for the apprehension of William Healy, who, on the 31st May last, beat John Shaughnessy so severely, at Clonslanor, county Roscommon, that he has since died. The third offers his Majesty's pardon to any person or persons (except those who actually committed the outrage) who shall, within six months, give such information as will lead to the conviction of persons who maliciously set fire to and destroyed a quantity of unthrashed corn in the haggard at Skerries, county of Dublin, on the 8th inst.

INTERESTING ACCOUNT OF THE CHASE OF A GIGANTIC SPECIMEN OF THE RED OURANG OUTANG.

A boat party, under the command of Messrs. Craygyman and Fish, officers of the brig *Mary-Anne-Sophia*, having landed to procure water at a place called Ramboom, near Touraman, on the north-west coast of Sumatra, on a spot where there was much cultivated ground and but few trees, discovered on one of them a gigantic animal of the monkey tribe. On the approach of the party he came to the ground, and when pursued sought refuge in another tree at some distance, exhibiting as he moved, the appearance of a tall man-like figure covered with shining brown hair, walking erect with a waddling gait, but sometimes accelerating his motion with his hands, and occasionally impelling himself forward with the bough of a tree. His motion on the ground was plainly not his natural mode of progression, for even when assisted by his hands or a stick, it was slow and vacillating; it was necessary to see him among trees in order to estimate his agility and strength. On being driven to a small clump, he gained by one spring a very lofty branch, and bounded from one branch to another with the ease and alacrity of another monkey. Had the country been covered with wood, it would have been almost impossible to prevent his escape, as his mode of travelling from one tree to another is described to be as rapid as the progress of a swift horse. Even amidst the few trees that were on the spot, his movements were so quick that it was very difficult to obtain a settled aim, and it was only by cutting down one tree after another, that his pursuers, by confining him within a very limited range were enabled to destroy him by several successive shots, some of which penetrated his body and wounded his viscera. Having received five balls, his exertions relaxed, and, reclining exhausted on one of the branches of a tree, he vomited a considerable quantity of blood. The ammunition of the hunters being by this time expended, they were obliged to fell the tree in order to obtain him, and did this in full confidence that his power was so far gone that they could secure him without trouble; but were astonished as this tree was falling, to see him effect his retreat to another with apparently undiminished vigour. In fact, they were obliged to cut down all the trees before they could drive him to combat his enemies on the ground, against whom he still exhibited surprising strength and agility, although he was at length overpowered by numbers, and destroyed by the thrusts of spears, and the blows of stones and other missiles. When nearly in a dying state, he seized a spear made of a supple wood, which would have withstood the strength of the stoutest man, and shivered it in pieces; in the words of the narrator, he broke it as if it had been a carrot. It is stated by those who aided in his death, that the human-like expression of his countenance, and piteous manner of placing his hands over his wounds, distressed their feelings, and almost made them question the nature of the act they were committing. When dead, both natives and Europeans contemplated his figure with amazement. His stature, at the least computation, was upwards of six feet.—*Sir Wm. Jardine's Classification of the Monkey.*

Characteristics of Australia.—New Holland, or, as it is now called, Australia, is an island, or rather continent, after its own kind. The trees are ever green, which is more than can be said of the ground; the animals are not fierce, which has not always been said of the people; the rivers, instead of running towards the sea, run in many instances inland; their waters, unlike those of European rivers, are occasionally salt; the plains and hills, wherever they have been explored, are found fitter for pasturage than grain; and the climate is so favourable to human nature, that physicians are almost unknown. But there is no continuous green-sward as in England; the grasses grow in tufts, at distances from each other, like dibbled cauliflowers; the woods are in their nature hard and heavy, and suitable mainly for cabinet work; there are few rivulets or small streams; and the land is visited every thirty or forty years by a drought so intense, that the lowest plains are parched, the lakes are dried up, and the chief rivers—and some of them are large ones—actually stop in their course—and trees rise where waters ran. The chief productions of this splendid mainland are wool, grain, and butter and cheese; the chief inhabitants are convicts, or their descendants; and as the whole belongs, without dispute, to England, there is a certainty of its becoming, in course of time, the seat of empire, where our laws and language will, as in America, be established beyond the reach of fortune. No country under the sun is increasing in numerical strength like Australia: the tide of emigration, by free will, as well as by compulsion of the law, has for a long time flowed to that settlement: all those (and they are not few) who do not like to run the risk of becoming Americans, sail for the east; and we may see, as we glance our eye over the map, that the names of the old isle are revived in the new: we have Cumberland, Westmorland, Northumberland, and hundreds of others equally well known, which show what the settlers are thinking about, and to what land they are looking.—*Athenæum.*

Wine-Drinkers.—It is worthy of notice, that those who indulge in spirituous liquors are not so subject to organic disease of the stomach as those who prefer the weak wines, as claret, moselle, champagne, hock, cider, perry, or the sweet British wines. The effects of excessive potations of the strong foreign wines, as sherry, port, madeira, vidonia, &c., regularly continued, are similar to those of spirituous liquors, but they do not so speedily take place, nor do they advance so rapidly. Of all the foreign wines, the weak ones, as claret, moselle, hock, champagne, &c., act least injuriously on the body or mind. Champagne and other sparkling wines are very apt to produce an intoxicating effect sooner than those wines which afford a greater proportion of spirit, on account of their intoxicating effect being increased by the action of the fixed air which escapes during the time of swallowing and after they have entered the stomach, on the nerves of the gullet, the palate, and membrane lining the organ of smell. This effect is of short duration, and does not disorder the stomach nor brain so much as when occasioned by a strong wine, or a spirituous liquor. Those who indulge in them are subject to gout and rheumatism; and after they begin to act injuriously on the stomach, the body becomes emaciated, the bowels relaxed, after which the vital powers rapidly give way, and often suddenly cease without any local disease or general disorder, sufficient to account for death. He is also much subject to gravel. The British wines are the most unwholesome. In consequence of a considerable portion of sugar not being decomposed, the fermentative process goes on in the stomach, and the products of gas and acid act so injuriously on the stomach, that those who regularly indulge in such a quantity as to exhilarate the mind or disorder the brain, soon fall heir to some organic disease of the stomach or intestines.—*Gazette of Health.*

Effect of Music on a Military Madman.—"In a military maniac (quotes Dr. Uwins, in his work on mental diseases) I once witnessed the notes of a shrill pipe, managed with some address, first awaken the attention, then excite interest, as was obvious by his animated looks and beating time; at length, by varying the air according to the observed effects, produce the most pleasing sensations. It at length brought back some very impressive recollections, created entirely new trains of thought, and seemed to correct the errors of intellect. Though he had not left his bed for weeks, nor spoken a single word during that time, and had been entirely supported by force, he now arose, dressed himself, and without any other remedy but gentle tonics, returned to his former habits of neatness and rationality, advancing gradually to perfect recovery.

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