The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XI. No. 1058. | WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9, 1833. | Price Sixpence.

PORTUGAL.

Extract of a letter, dated Lisbon, Sept. 24:—"Bourmont, seeing what is going on in Lisbon on one side, and the state of the Miguelite army on the other, has thrown up his command, together with Clouet, Larochejacquelin, and all the other French officers, to the number of 150 of all ranks. This is official, and more than official, the certainty of it having been conveyed to me by Lord William Russell, by the English Admiral, and by the private Secretary of Don Pedro. All the French officers were yesterday at Villa Franca, on their way to Spain; but this evening I have been assured that Bourmont and Clouet were on board of an English ship of war in the Tagus, and I believe it. An officer, whose name is Macdonald, is said to have taken the command of the Miguelite army; but that army is in fact wholly disorganised, and destitute of necessaries. This state of misery is further increased by the heavy rains, which have begun to-day, and have brought it to such a condition that they cannot long hold together. It is said that already 3,000 men have deserted, and that these not having been able to pass the vanguard of their own army, have gone into the interior. The Queen has arrived, and has been received with the utmost enthusiam.—*Correspondent of the Times.*

The account of Colonel Hare's visit to the head-quarters of the Miguelite army, contained in a letter to the *Times*, dated September 14, is correct, and also that contained under the date of Sept. 21, relating to a correspondence between Admiral Napier and Gen. Bourmont, and the rejection of all negociations with the former by the latter; but the writer of those interesting and correct letters does not seem to be aware that the English officer sent on the 22d Sept., with an answer to General Bourmont, either from Admiral Parker or Lord William Russell (we know not which), on the subject of the permission granted by the Constitutional government to certain wounded French officers, prisoners of war, to return to France in an English packet-boat, was surprised on his arrival at Lumia to find—1st. That Bourmont and the French officers had resigned their command, and were quitting the army. 2dly. That their letters were received and opened by a General whose name was Santo Lourenco. And 3dly. That the said General and the Miguelite authorities seemed anxious to drop as much as possible all intercourse with the neutral English or the belligerent constitutionalists through flags of truce. Bourmont had, before his desertion of Miguel, refused to grant Lady William Russell passports for Cintra, where her ladyship was anxious to repair for her health. It was surmised that these flags of truce had given umbrage to the Portuguese Miguelites, who, like all men engaged in a bad cause, are suspicious of treachery, and that the cabals and reproaches which annoyed them were among the causes of the sudden departure of Bourmont and his Vendean crew. Lord William Russell quits Lisbon; and as Lord Howard de Walden is returning from Stockholm, it is supposed he will succeed him.—*Globe of Friday.*

It is reported that Don Pedro has written to his brother Don Miguel a spirited letter, in which he urges him in the most pressing terms to decide the fate of the war in single combat with him, in order to put an end to the misfortunes which Portugal is now undergoing in consequence of their pretensions. Don Miguel, after consulting with his friends, declined accepting the challenge, because his death would settle the question in favour of Donna Maria, whilst Don Pedro's demise would not lead to the ultimate triumph of Don Miguel's cause. This proves at least that Don Pedro is a brave man, who deplores the waste of human life in the present contest, a circumstance which ought to endear him to the Portuguese, and induce them to give him their cordial support. It likewise proves that the composer of music, as he is sometimes called, is not destitute of courage when an opportunity offers to display it. We understand that Don Pedro, anxious to remove the fears of the superstitious class of the people for the security of religion, purposes soon to publish a manifesto, in which he will declare it to be his determined intention to preserve and maintain the Roman Catholic and Apostolical Faith in all its integrity; but that he will at the same time reform the abuses which render it odious and afford its enemies a pretext for reviling it.—*Private Correspondent to the Morning Herald.*

By a proclamation dated Lumiar, the 6th Sept., Don Miguel promises advancement to any officer who shall first enter and take possession of a redoubt of the enemy, and 20 reis to each of the ten first soldiers who follow him. He moreover promises, on his return to Lisbon, to disband part of the royalist volunteers and militias who shall have distinguished themselves, and to pay and clothe the army now serving under his orders.—*Madrid Gazette of 24th Sept.*

DREADFUL EFFECTS OF THE HURRICANE AT CALCUTTA.

The accounts brought by the Calcutta papers, of the effects of the hurricane on the 21st May, are dreadful. Letters from Diamond-harbour state, that the whole country as far as can be discovered, both up and down the river, on both banks, was strewed with corpses. Mr. Campbell, from Wood-point, who had fortunately reached Diamond-harbour, stated that, of 1,000 people in the vicinity he had quitted, only 100 had escaped drowning, to die of thirst, unless speedy relief was afforded to them. A letter, dated Shikapore Jaugor, on the 22d May, says—"All is gone, no bunds, no tanks, no people. I think about 60 men, as many women, and about 20 children, are left out of 950 souls, but cannot say yet correctly. As near as I can judge, from the height of the bungalow, there was seven feet of water over the land. It broke in about a quarter before nine, a.m., and did not begin to decrease until one, p.m. Men, women, and cattle are lying dead in all directions." Letters received from the pilots of the *Amherst*, the *General Gascoyne*, and *Robert*, state that most of the cargo of the *Amherst* may be saved; the *General Gascoyne* entirely bilged; the *Robert* may be got off when lightened.—All the pilots concur in describing the gale as the most terrific they ever experienced.

A private letter from Hydrabad, brings intelligence of a very important nature to the mercantile world of India. The great Hydrabad house of Palmer and Co., it is stated, either has actually re-opened, or is about to re-open business, under the management of Sir Wm. Rumbold, and offers 12 per cent. for all deposits of money. Sir William, we learn, is living in great splendour in the Nizam's capital, and has lately built a palace at the Neilgheries, which cost one lack of rupees! The letter gives no details as to what principle of settlement is to be adopted with regard to the former debts of the concern; but should the decision of Mr. Adams have been nullified and the house be enabled to recover the whole of its claims on the Nizam, with the original interest, it does seem improbable that all its creditors may be adopted in turn to the full amount.—*Bombay Gazette, April 6.*

Wednesday afternoon about 400 recruits, raised by Capt. Symes for the service of the Queen of Portugal, left the depot, Westminster, and proceeded to Rotherhithe, where they embarked for Gravesend, under the superintendence of Capt. Symes. They will be put on board the brig *Thunderer*, at Gravesend, and leave the river this day. The recruits, on going on board, are immediately clothed, and receive a month's pay in advance, £2 5s. During the whole of yesterday the agents at the different depots were actively engaged taking on men, as fresh instructions have been received to raise another regiment for the service, to consist of 1000 men, who will immediately proceed to Lisbon. The detachment which sails to-day is under the command of Colonel Kelly.

The original intention of commencing the Bristol rail road at the Surrey side of the Thames, it is said, has been abandoned, and that it will be begun at the Penitentiary, Millbank, and the line continued in the direction of Hammersmith.—*London Paper.*

The Duke of Brunswick, Sir Robert Peel, the Duke Celester, Philip Louis de Peyronnet, the Countess de Damas, &c. are extensive stock holders in the Pensylvania Canal debt, and many of these distinguished foreigners are owners to a large extent of the stock of the Ohio Canal debt. Mr. J. Marshall, of Leeds is the owner of 248,000 dollars' worth of the latter stock.—*American Paper.*

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF COL. LYSTER.

Colonel Lyster addressed the following account of the murderous attack made upon him in the streets of Brussels to the English Ambassador there:—

TO HIS EXCELLENCY SIR ROBERT ADAIR.

Sir,—I take leave to lay before your Excellency the particulars of an outrage of a most diabolical kind which I experienced on the morning of Friday last, and to request you will cause such inquiry to be made as may bring the assassins to immediate justice.

"Returning home about half-past one o'clock in the morning, it then raining very hard, I crossed the road from that corner of the park which faces your Excellency's hotel to the door of Mr. Weston's house, intending to keep the footpath on that side of the street. Approaching the door of Mr. Weston, I was accosted by a cavalry soldier with '*Donnez moi votre parapluie.*' '*Je ne puis pas; j'en ai besoin moi-meme,*' was my reply. Looking in the direction of the dead wall opposite the hotel of the Prince de Ligne, I perceived three other soldiers. The soldier who first addressed me drew his sabre, and made a cut at me which I parried, and received a violent wound on my right arm, penetrating to the bone. Becoming seriously alarmed, I hastened to the bell of Mr. Weston's house, and rung it violently. My assassin followed me and made a second thrust. This I succeeded in warding off with my umbrella, but a third blow laid my wrist open in a most ghastly manner. I now closed with my antagonist, and grasping his sword, I broke it in two, and retained it in my possession. It can be produced covered with blood. The miscreant continued his mission, and with the remainder of his sword he gave me several cuts over the head, cleaving my hat asunder, and laying my scull open from ear to the forehead. The particulars of the wounds your Excellency will find more generally specified in the accompanying certificate from my medical attendant. In this perilous situation I, however, threw the villain, when a second soldier immediately made his appearance, with his drawn sabre, and with a thrust he penetrated the flesh, about half-way up my right thigh. At this time perceiving lights at the windows of Mr. Weston's house, I called out in English, 'Open the doors for God's sake; I shall be assassinated!' A third soldier, who had hitherto been a silent observer, hearing me speak in English, instantly called to his companions, '*C'est un Anglais; ce n'est pas lui; il n'est pas arme.*'—(It is an Englishman; it is not him; he is not armed.)—I answered, '*Oui, je suis Anglais, et vous m'avez presque tue.*' By this time Mr. Weston's door was opened. I rushed into the court-yard and my assassins fled.

"The darkness of the night and the heavy fall of rain prevented my distinguishing the regiment to which the men belong; but I can positively state that they wore white epaulettes, had horse hair hanging from high caps, which were fastened to their dresses with white cord. The broken sword, will, however, put beyond all conjecture the corps to which they are attached.

"I attribute the preservation of my life to the kind attention of the Messieurs Weston, and the immediate presence of Dr. Tobin. I have the honour to be, &c.

Brussels, Sept. 27, 1833. "WILLIAM LYSTER."

THE COUNTY OF TIPPERARY INFIRMARY.

(FROM THE LIMERICK HERALD.)

The office of Surgeon to the County of Tipperary Infirmary is now vacant, and numerous aspirants have already declared their pretensions to its honours and emoluments. These institutions being supported principally by public funds for the benefit of the poor, it is not only fitting but necessary that their management and the disposal of appointments affecting it should be subject to the controul of public opinion. The chief use of a local press is not to discuss questions of general politics, which are handled with greater ability and effect in the metropolitan journals, but to bring topics that peculiarly concern its own readers before the popular tribunal. We offer no apology therefore to our numerous readers and subscribers in the border county, for the remarks which the present occasion appears to demand.

The power of electing the Surgeon is confided to the Governors of the Infirmary who are not to suppose, however, that because the choice is at their absolute disposal, they have *a right* to make a partial or capricious selection. There can hardly be a more important or a more solemn public duty, or one which a conscientious man will approach with greater anxiety and caution, than that of deciding amongst many claimants, into whose hands of them all, the care of the sick, and the treatment of the maimed and wounded, over a large extent of country, shall be committed. Here is no legitimate scope for family influence or personal regard. A man may serve his friend, or his friend's friend, in an indifferent matter or where he is responsible to none but himself for his conduct. But here—he is a Trustee for the Poor. The lives of hundreds depend on his honesty and judgment. He is bound in a double bond, to the Legislature which trusts him with the appointment, and to those for whose benefit the office was instituted; and if he yields to any other influence, than that of superior skill, and experience, and character, he is guilty of gross cruelty and a scandalous breach of trust.

The qualifications for such an office are easily discerned. Every man knows how to choose a medical attendant for his own family. He seeks out the person whose character stands highest for professional ability—who has proved himself, by a long or at least a sufficient course of practice, to be an assiduous, humane and successful physician. The claims of private regard have no weight, when we have a child sick or are stretched on the bed of pain ourselves. In such a case we always secure the best advice our means will enable us to procure. What right then can we have to follow a different rule, when required to select a person worthy to be entrusted with the cure and treatment, not of one or of two individuals, but of hundreds after hundreds, labouring under every variety of disease and suffering injuries of the most frightful and complicated character?

The duty of an elector then in the case is capable of being reduced to a very simple test. He has only to ask himself, when he comes to inspect the qualifications of the several candidates, this one question:—"Suppose in a week or a month hence, I should myself be carried into this infirmary, with a compound fracture, or a violent chronic disorder, which of all these gentlemen would I desire to meet here ready to reduce the one or prescribe for the other?" If to such a question his understanding gives one answer and his vote another, he goes to the election determined to act dishonestly, and betray a great public trust.

The place of surgeon to the county of Tipperary infirmary is one of the most important stations of that description in Ireland. Besides the accidents and usual proportion of diseases incidental to a large and miserable population, he is continually called upon to exercise his judgment and manual skill upon wounds and fractures produced by the lawless or quarrelsome habits of the peasantry. There is scarcely a fair or a race-course, which does not put the trephine or the knife in requisition; and in such cases, the nicest and most difficult operations of surgery must be decided upon and performed, on the spur of the occasion, by the surgeon himself, who has no assistance but that of his apprentices, and rarely any opportunity of confirming or correcting his own impressions, by consulting with others. In this respect he stands in a more difficult and responsible situation than the superintendents of any of the great hospitals in London or Dublin. For they, at five minutes' notice, can have the benefit of as much aid and advice in an emergency, as they choose to call in. But the county surgeon stands by himself; he must deliberate, and determine, and act entirely from his own resources. It is evident, therefore, that no person is capable of filling so important a post as it ought to be filled, but a man of judgment, matured by experience, and whose practical skill, attention, and humanity are known and can be relied on.

We understand that there are several *young gentlemen* applying for this situation. But it is not to be believed, that the intelligent and conscientious persons, who have the disposal of it, comprising, as the list does, most of those who are considered the natural protectors of the poor, namely—the Landlords and Clergy and resident gentlemen, can dream of committing such vital interests to the care of any boy. Such things have been done; but the days of *jobbing* are nearly gone by.

On Saturday morning last the *Royal Sovereign* (steamer), Captain Grant, was waiting in Margate harbour, ready to sail with 200 passengers, when the large steam-boiler burst with tremendous violence, in consequence, it is supposed, of having been overcharged. Fortunately no loss of life took place, and the passengers landed in safety. The steamer could not sail till the ensuing day.

Shakspeare is dangerous reading to budding talent; he compels it to reproduce him while it fancies it is producing itself.—*Goethe.*

TRADES' UNIONS.

These bodies are at present attracting a considerable portion of the public attention in England & Scotland, and with regard to numbers and wealth are daily insuming a more formidable position. The large manufacturers of Yorkshire and Lancashire have recently memorialed the Government on the subject, complaining that their interests are seriously compromised by the existence of the unions, and seeking advice how to act. An answer has been returned by Lord Melbourne, which gives but little consolation to the applicants; the substance is contained in the following paragraph:—"You may rely that the Government will take the most prompt and effectual measures to repress disorder, to punish crime, and to secure the effectual execution of the law; but the local knowledge and experience of the memorialists themselves will better suggest to them the precise measures which they should adopt, and the course which it will be most expedient for them to pursue."

We believe it is not generally known that an entire and very important change is contemplated with regard to the disposition of the funds of the unions. Hitherto they have been applied to the maintenance of idle turn outs. In future, however, they are to be employed in establishing "Trades' Union Manufactories," where all the operatives belonging to the unions are to be sent to work as fast as they lose their present employment, or when a reduction of wages is attempted. Other extensive arrangements are to be made, for the purpose of exchanging, upon an entirely new and equitable plan, the surplus commodities thus produced by each trade manufactory or association.

We understand that Mr. Pare, one of the members of the Birmingham Political Council, and who has very recently taken a tour of the principal manufacturing districts, to gain information on these matters, is now in Dublin, and that arrangements are making to afford him an opportunity of addressing the Trades' Unions, and productive classes generally of this city on the subject.—*Morning Register.*

A MAN NOT A MAN.

A curious and somewhat laughable occurrence took place a few days since at the bathing strand at Williamstown. There is a portion of this strand protected from the public eye, and appropriated to the exclusive use of ladies, as a sign exhibited thereat denotes. On the day in question some females while in the water were thrown into a state of the utmost consternation by seeing two bathing-women bearing in a person who, (although in a suitable dress,) was too evidently of the opposite sex; and on expressing their horror at the violation of decency thus openly committed by the introduction of a man, they received the following answer:—"Oh! never fear, ladies—it's not a *man* at all, it's only a *Priest!*"

We recollect that Mr. O'Connell mainly rested his defence of Father Maguire, in the celebrated case of Anne M'Garaghan, upon the physical impossibility which, the learned advocate contended, existed in one of his "sacred profession" and "holy calling" committing the act imputed to him: and we well remember the sarcastic and biting irony with which the then Chief Baron commented upon that part of the case; but here we have the sentiments expressed by Mr. O'Connell practically acted upon by the bathing-women of Merrion, solemnly, and we dare say seriously, asserting that which they had been taught to believe—namely, that a priest is not a man.—*Evening Mail.*

POOR LAWS.

The working of the system which deprives the starving natives of Ireland of the benefit of poor laws in their own country is now visible at our police-offices. The overseers of parishes find it less expensive to give the vagrant Irish food or work than to pass them to their own country. The scene which took place at Marlborough-street office the other day was disgraceful to a civilised country. Shoals of Irish poor were collected, demanding passes to their native land, which were refused them. But why is this expense, or that of supporting the Irish poor, thrown on the English parishes? It is because the Irish landlords have selfishly opposed any statuteable provision for the poor of Ireland; and the Whig Ministers, as well as their Tory predecessors, have lent themselves to the sordid policy of the landlords, and betrayed the interests of the country. But then there is a Poor Law Commission appointed for Ireland—as if a Commission was necessary to ascertain that which experience of centuries has painfully demonstrated. The English labourer is injured in his comforts and his wages by the atrocious policy which drives myriads of the labouring Irish annually to undersell his market for labour, and then beg their way home, with the rent of the cabin saved for the agent of the hard-hearted absentee landlord! The poor creatures are themselves the victims of the system which too often brings them into hostile collision with the English peasantry. The system must be reformed.—*English Chronicle.*

On Saturday se'nnight being the birth day of William Johnson Monsell, of Tervoe, Esq. the morning being heavy and wet but soon brightened to a fine day, when several groups of men women and children were seen, preceded by music and garlands, marching to the scene of mirth and entertainment, where was to be seen racing of every description; young men, the sons of his tenantry, riding their own horses without saddles vieing with each other and shewing their dexterity in horsemanship, running for bridles and other prizes; also a number of asses started for other different prizes. A number of young women volunteered to go into bags and run for silk hankerchiefs, ribbons, &c. A number of young men got into bags and run for hats and different prizes; a pig shaved and soaped was let loose in the middle of a field and was to be the property of the fortunate holder of her by the tail. A pole of immense height was set in the ground with a leg of mutton on the top, to be the property of the fortunate climber, with many other amusements, and in the evening a sumptuous dinner was served up for his numerous tenantry and domestics who remained to a late hour in the height of conviviality wishing the young heir of Tervoe a long life in peace and prosperity; and on their departure the young gentleman gave each of his numerous labourers a full suit of clothes to keep them warm in winter. It would be well for Ireland if her gentry behaved so liberal and humane to their own poor people respectively. The same evening tar barrels blazed in three Castles on his different estates with fires and entertainment on his other different estates in the Counties of Clare, Kerry, and Limerick.—*Limerick Paper.*

Sir William Smith, from his address to the Lord Mayor, in swearing him in, appears to have felt pleasure in claiming a *municipal* connection with his fellow-citizens of Dublin. A collateral ancestor of his does appear, in a certain history (see Lord Plunket), to have been Mayor of Dublin, A.D. 1409. But his lineal maternal pedigree appears from the baronetage to have been more splendid; and through Sir Thomas Cusack, who was Lord Chancellor of Ireland in 1540, to have been derived directly from Lucas Cusack, who was Lord of Gerrardstown in the reign of John. But to have had for your ancestor, one who was Mayor of a metropolis four or five centuries ago—is, in itself, a respectable thing enough.—*Leinster Express.*

Irish Liberality.—Last week, the honourable and patriotic member for Ross, J. H. Talbot, Esq., has given to the Rev. Mr. Devereux, of Kilrane, the very handsome and unsolicited donation of £10, towards the erection of a steeple to the parish chapel; and has also kindly promised to lay the foundation stone.—*Wexford Independent.*

The crown has lost by the insolvency of postmasters through Ireland, the sum of £31,432.

KILKENNY.

(FROM THE MODERATOR.)

It is remarkable that in the rich and populous barony of Kells, and the liberties of Callan which adjoin it, there is not now, nor has there been for several months past, a single resident magistrate. We remember that a very few years since there were either nine or ten Justices of the Peace constantly living on their estates in the district alluded to; and that while they administered the laws for the prevention and punishment of crime against offenders, they were looked to by the peaceable peasantry of their neighbourhood for that protection and encouragement which were constantly afforded.

Information having been communicated to Major Browne, C.M., that two hostile factions, amounting to from 5 to 600 persons, intended meeting at the fair of Mullinavat, on Thursday last, for the purpose of fighting, he very properly sent a police force, under the command of Mr. Wood, C.C., to that place in order to prevent a breach of the peace. The constabulary acted with great forbearance and steadiness; they were compelled to charge the two factions out of the village. Several of the ringleaders were arrested, three of whom have since been committed to our county prison.

On Thursday evening constable James Harcourt arrested a fellow named Michael Magrath, while endeavouring to dispose of a horse which had been recently stolen from James M'Namara, of Carrickbeg, in the county of Waterford.

On Wednesday evening a labourer who had been employed at the Castle of Kilkenny missed his footing and fell from a considerable height (about 60 feet) on his head. The unfortunate man's skull was fractured, and he was otherwise so much injured that he died in a few hours afterwards. The fatality happened in consequence of the candle which he held in his hand having been blown out by accident when about to descend the stairs, to which, as yet, no balustrades are attached.

On Thursday evening, Charles Cæsar, a private in the troop of the 10th Hussars at present quartered in this city, having had a dispute with his comrade, a man named Wm. Smith, seized a pistol and fired at him. The shot unfortunately took effect, the ball having entered near the navel, and passing through the intestines lodged in the back Smith lingered for about 16 hours, when death terminated his sufferings. Cæsar has been committed to prison. These men had had, we understand, two or three previous disputes.

WEXFORD.

Outrages.—It is our very painful duty to state, that on Tuesday night, the 1st instant, a number of persons, with horses and cars, came to the lands of Rathnedan, barony of Forth (from which a man named Furlong had been lately ejected), and after firing two shots, and recommending the bailiffs who were in charge not to move out of the house, they carried off several stacks of barley and oats. A party of police having been immediately ordered to protect the remainder of the crop, after making search for the grain, which had been carried off, discovered part of the barley stacked in an adjoining field.—On the night of the 27th ult. a stack of wheat, the property of John Ronan, of Rathurtin, barony of Bantry, was maliciously burned by some persons unknown.—We are much concerned at the above outrages, especially that which has occurred in Forth—one of the most peaceable and orderly districts in Ireland; but we trust that the timely and vigorous measures which we hope to see adopted by the landholders, will check the spread of insubordination, and preserve the character of the Forthians untarnished.—*Independent.*

Measles and Scarletina, though of a very mild type, are diffused throughout Wexford amongst high and low, rich and poor, to an extent unprecedented within the memory of its oldest inhabitants—indeed, the latter complaint, we have been assured, was not epidemic for the last century. A species of influenza has made its appearance also, so that our M.D.'s, who are here a numerous squad, are quite elated, and, contrary to the habits of all other bipeds, appear to thrive and fatten on the pestilential gales. We believe there has not been any fatal case of measles as yet amongst the comfortable classes, although many adults have been attacked, and our promenade deprived of its ornamental appendages by the remorseless malady.—*Conservative.*

Extraordinary and Fatal Accident.—A few days ago a woman lost her life on the strand at Ballihealy, under the following extraordinary circumstances:—She was in the act of filling a cart with sea weed, and had just put into it a few sprong-fulls, when the horse backed with such violence, the points of the sprong being in contact with the back of the cart, as to drive the handle, which was sharp, through the pit of her stomach—death, almost instantaneous, was the result.—*Ibid.*

The Russia Trade.—The extensive speculations which have been carried on during the present season in tallow has caused great attention to be paid to the state of the market here and at St. Petersburg. The last advices from the Russian capital are down to the 22d ult., and they state that since the last post 5,000 casks had been bought; the price was 134 roubles per rood, at which the Russians were anxious sellers. The exchange on London had fallen to 10d 11-16. Since the commencement of the season 127,000 casks had been shipped off, 7,500 had been purchased and not shipped, and 40,000 casks remained for sale—making the total supply 175,000 casks. The arrival in the river since Tuesday of 17 ships from Russia laden with tallow, &c., caused an extraordinary excitement among the speculators and dealers in the City on Friday, which was increased by one of the most extensive sales of tallow ever, perhaps, before announced—viz., that by Messrs. Forrester and Co. of not less than 1,091 casks. The sale took place at the Baltic Coffeehouse, and was much crowded. The whole was sold at from 44s to 44s 3d per cwt, or full 6s below the highest price at which speculation had fixed it a few weeks since; nor is it expected that the present rates will be maintained, sales having been made as low as 43s per cwt. Since the commencement of the season 488 British ships had arrived at St. Petersburg, and 422 had sailed.

Forthcoming Marriages of Ton.—A marriage is understood to be on the *tapis* between the Hon. George Augustus Craven, brother of Earl Craven, and Miss Georgiana Smyth, daughter of Mrs. Wat Smythe, and niece to Mrs. Fitzherbert. It is reported that the ceremony will not take place until the return of Mrs. Fitzherbert from the German Spa in December. Preparations are in progress at Uxbridge House, in Burlington-street, for the nuptials of Lord Crofton and Lady Georgiana Paget, eldest daughter of the Marquis of Anglesey, who has arrived in the metropolis from Beau-desert, and will give her Ladyship away at the altar. The Marchioness and Lady Mary Paget has been at Uxbridge House since Tuesday last. The Marquis and Marchioness Conyngham will come to London from Brighton to attend the ceremony. A magnificent *trosseau* is preparing for her Ladyship at a celebrated repository of fashion in the neighbourhood of Grosvenor-street.—A matrimonial alliance, it is said, will shortly take place between Captain Trotter, of the 2d Life Guards, and one of the Honourable Misses Liddell, daughter of Lord Ravensworth, and sister to Viscountess Barrington.

Irish Paupers.—The street in front of Lambeth-street office, London, on Wednesday as on the day before, was crowded by a number of wretched-looking Irish paupers—men, women, and children, who attended in the hope of being passed by different parishes to their native country. The magistrates, however, have set their faces against burdening the parishes with the expence, and therefore refuse to make any orders.

SPORTING.

KILKENNY RACES.

SECOND DAY—WEDNESDAY, OCT. 2.

Mr. Davis's Fitzwilliam won the County Plate, beating Mr. Baker's Young Fitzwilliam and Mr. Doyle's Markham.

Mr. O'Reilly's Merry Andrew (rode by Mr. Bayly) won the Hunter's Plate, £10 each, £60 added, beating Mr. Galwey's Fitzhenry (Mr. Caldwell) and Lord Howth's Concave (Mr. Cox.)

A private match came off between Mr. G. Reade's Nora Creina and Mr. J. Greene's Miss Fox—the former winning after two rounds.

Mr. Reade's Miss William won the Farmer's Plate, beating seven others.

THIRD DAY—THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

Mr. Davis's Fitzwilliam won the Ladies' Purse, value £30, with a sweepstakes of £3, beating Mr. O'Reilly's Despise, Mr. Bringhurst's Titlark, and Mr. Romilly's g. f. Mr. Galwey's Fitzhenry paid forfeit.

Mr. O'Reilly's Merry Andrew (rode by owner) won a handicap sweepstakes of £10 each, £30 added, beating Lord Howth's Concave, (owner,) Mr. Galwey's Fitzhenry, (owner,) Mr. Power's Gazelle, (Mr. G. Reade,) Mr. Caldwell's Kangaroo, (owner,) and Mr. H. Baker's Fitzwilliam—Mr. O'Reilly's Despise paid forfeit. This race was severely contested between Merry Andrew and Concave.

Mr. Hawe's King William won the Farmer's Plate, beating two others.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

St. Patrick, (steamer,) Liverpool, 2531 cwt. flour, 523 brls. barley, 59 brls. wheat, 171 frks. butter, 108 fls. bacon, 4 packs wool, 5 bales calico, 330 pigs. Mary Elliott, Arundel, 750 frks. butter, 32 cwt. lard, 324 fls. bacon, 10 half brls. tongues, 101 brls. barley, 77 cwt. flour, 2 baskets glass ware. Mary, Gloucester, 1101 brls. wheat, 450 brls. barley, 50 frks. butter. Ruby, Shoreham, 627 brls. oats, 10 brls. wheat, 710 frks. butter, 164 fls. bacon, 3 cwt. lard. Delabole, Gloucester, 653 brls. wheat. Apollo, Liverpool, 876 cwt. flour, 741 brls. wheat, 150 brls. barley, 212 cwt. oatmeal. Harmony, London, 500 fls. bacon, 1100 frks. butter, 7 cwt. lard, 375 cwt. flour. Cygnet, Penryn, 450 brls. wheat. Water Witch, (steamer) Bristol, 200 frks. butter, 615 cwt. flour, 270 brls. wheat, 41 brls. barley, 1 bale calico, 30 brls. 20 half brls. porter, 1 keg colours, 40 fls. bacon, 724 pigs, 24 head of cattle. Three Sisters, Liverpool, 1376 brls. wheat, 80 cwt. flour. Frances and Mary, Portsmouth, 490 brls. wheat. Speedy, Liverpool, 758 brls. wheat. Sir J. Newport, London, 2900 frks. butter, 2098 fls. bacon, 59 cwt. lard, 20 brls. pork, 12 packs feathers. Gipsy, (steamer) Liverpool, 1004 cwt. flour, 86 brls. wheat, 29 brls. barley, 72 fls. bacon, 50 frks. butter, 20 brls. pork, 25 kegs honey, 297 pigs, 72 cows, 30 sheep. Nora Creina, (steamer) Bristol, 300 frks. butter, 151 brls. wheat, 280 cwt. flour, 611 pigs. St. Patrick, (steamer) Liverpool, 324 brls. wheat, 27 brls. barley, 390 cwt. flour, 20 frks. butter, 21 kegs salmon, 334 pigs, 60 head of cattle. Caroline, Falmouth, 329 brls. oats, 150 cwt. flour. Added to Outvoice of Mary Elliott, Arundel, 160 frks. butter.

Mr. Mann's new Reaping Machine.—The invention to which we are anxious to attract public notice is a machine for reaping corn, by which that important operation will be performed at less than one-third its present cost, and at least six times its present speed. The inventor is Mr. Mann, a working millwright, we believe, at Raby, in Abbey Holm. The cutting power of the machine is a revolving cylinder, which cuts a breadth of 3½ feet, lays the corn smoothly and neatly upon the ground, the heads all one way, at right angles with the point of direction; and this work it performs, with one horse, at a rate of from 2½ to 4 miles an hour, without leaving a single stalk uncut. There is no shaking of the corn, and it is laid down so smoothly that it can be sheaved with the utmost ease. The machine, with one man and a horse, will thus cut upwards of an acre per hour, or about 12 acres a day; and in our variable and uncertain climate it would be superfluous for us to point out the vast importance of quick cutting. Of the saving in expense every farmer will be better able than we to judge; but from the inquiries we have made, we believe that, including interest of money for the cost of the machine, the expense of cutting by it will scarcely exceed sixpence an acre.—*Carlisle Journal.*

The Harvest Home.—Mr. Jacob, a great authority on the Corn Question, has declared that all the surplus grain of all the corn countries in the world could not protect us from famine if we had a bad harvest. We cannot believe this. Truth is said to lie in a well; it certainly, in our humble opinion, is not deposited in "Jacob's."

Explosion under Water.—We understand Mr. Abbinett intends, the first fine day, to blow up with gunpowder the wreck of the *Boyne*, off Southsea Castle, having been employed during the last three weeks in clearing away the ground to get under the bottom of the keel, where the powder will be placed. Mr. A. has succeeded in raising, with the assistance of his divers, and delivered to the Ordnance Office, during the last week, one long gun, a 32-pounder, and a 24-pounder.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Astrology.—An advertisement in the *Bath Gazette* announces a reward of £200 to be paid on application, by Philip Wood of Stroudwater, Gloucestershire, to any one who shall prove the genuine principles of the science of astrology (by which nativities are calculated mathematically) are not founded on truth.

The sporting correspondence of the *Times* states that the gold cup won by Mr. Watt's Rockingham, at the Doncaster meeting, is a "silver tureen, remarkable neither for taste, workmanship, or value."

The Wines of Champagne.—There is an exquisite delicacy about the wines of Champagne, which is more sensible to the foreigner than that which distinguishes the richest kind of Burgundy in the taste of the French amateur. The French have terms for distinguishing different qualities in their wines, some of which cannot be translated; but the terms 'delicate' or 'fine,' as applied to the wines of Champagne, the peculiar 'aroma,' which remains in the mouth after tasting them, together with the 'bouquet,' which is understood alone of the perfume, and is applied to the sense of smell, are terms pretty intelligible to Englishmen, who are drinkers of French wines. It is on the banks of the Marne that the best effervescing wines are made, or, to follow the French designation, from 'the vineyards of the river.' We have already noted the general divisions of river and mountain wines, which are of some antiquity in characterising the wines of this part of France. The French, however, divide this district, or vine-ground of Rheims, into four general divisions, namely, the river vineyard district, that of the mountain of Rheims, that of the estate of St. Thierry, and that of the valleys of Norrois and Tardenois. There are, moreover, one or two other spots which do not come into these divisions, one of them is on the side of a hill northward of Rheims."—*History and Description of Modern Wines by Cyrus Redding.*

Death from the Attack of a Cat.—A woman of the name of Curtis, who for many years had kept a fruit stall in the market of this town, died on Saturday morning last, from the effect of an attack made upon her, on the Tuesday preceding, by one of her feline favourites, a species of animal of which she was particularly fond. From certain circumstances, however, it appears, she was desirous of destroying the cat in question, which she had but lately purchased on account of its superior beauty; and to effect this she tied a weight round its neck and immersed it in a bucket of water. The cat, it appears, in struggling, contrived to extricate itself, upon which it flew at its mistress in the most desperate and ferocious manner, and scratched her so much that mortification ensued, of which she finally expired.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Interesting Fact.—The Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Bristol, in his visits to prisons in England from time to time, has fallen in with many convicts under sentence of death. In 167 instances he inquired of the malefactor whether he had ever witnessed an execution? *It turned out that no fewer than 164 out of these 167 condemned offenders had been spectators in the crowd* upon these melancholy occasions, which the Legislature designed to operate as warnings to the profligate. So much for the "*efficacy*" of sanguinary "examples" in deterring from crime!

Waterford Mail.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. John Bolton Sunderland's former letter *was* noticed in the *Waterford Mail*, and as much of it published as related to the subject. The manuscript was destroyed, as soon as we had made use of it; otherwise it should be returned, according to his desire.

"The Dublin Editor, in his *Studio*," a sketch of Sir Roger O'Shea, taken from the life, has been received, and shall receive due attention, as soon as the other "Corporations" are disposed of.

"VERITAS" shall be attended to.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 9.

DEATH OF THE KING OF SPAIN.

We learnt at a late hour this morning, from indisputable authority, that a telegraphic despatch, dated Bayonne, 3d October, was received at Paris on the same day, announcing the important intelligence that his Majesty the King of Spain departed this life on the 29th September (Sunday last), at three o'clock in the day.

The Queen of Spain immediately assumed the reins of government, and all remained tranquil at Madrid.

It is unnecessary to observe that the decease of the King of Spain at this juncture is a very critical circumstance, for in the event of the Carlists and Absolutists being resolved on a civil contest, some very extraordinary consequences might ensue, and among other things a diversion in favour of Miguel. It now becomes a question whether the sudden retirement of Bourmont into Spain is not connected with an anticipation of this event, which every body saw was at hand. In the case of that officer taking a part in a Spanish civil contest against the ruler acknowledged by France, a much more serious cause would exist for French dissatisfaction than is furnished by the recent case of Portugal, as the establishment of a Spanish government formally supported by, and giving encouragement to, the inveterate enemies of the house of Orleans could not be regarded with indifference by the royal head of this family, or even by any part of the French nation, the friends of the exiled family excepted. All the accounts from Madrid will now possess peculiar interest, as, if an intention exists to resist the regency of the Queen, it will be the obvious policy to begin at once. Of course, upon the asserted tranquillity of Madrid in the first instance no great stress can be laid, as the despatch came away too soon after the event to allow its popular operation to be fully ascertained. The genuine metal of M. Zea Bermudez will now soon be assayed.—*Globe of Saturday.*

The letters from Falmouth state that his Majesty's brig *Savage* had arrived from Lisbon, having left on the 18th, and Oporto the 24th ult. Other accounts state that this vessel left Lisbon on the 22d. Later advices, however, have been received by the *African*, which sailed on the 25th, therefore the *Savage* can bring nothing new.—*Ibid.*

COUNTY INFIRMARIES.

We call the attention of our readers to an article from the *Limerick Herald*, on the nature and obligations of the duty which devolves upon the electors of a Surgeon to a County Infirmary. The observations of our contemporary are very just, and well calculated for the occasion to which they are addressed. It has been too much the practice to make such appointments the prizes of family influence, and in some cases, even of political opinions, without reference to the capabilities of the candidates or the interest of the charity. Nothing is more common than to hear complaints of the encroachments which every day are made upon the power and privileges of the aristocracy: and there is no question that the spirit of the times is of too levelling a character. But the way to resist it is to do justice, to exercise the power which is still left with moderation, and maintain the privileges which remain, without abusing them. By such means only shall the aristocracy succeed in rallying a party around them, to defend their place in society, and vindicate that legitimate sway and superiority which cannot be taken away from wealth and rank without confounding established order, and converting civilized society into a sort of legalised bear garden.

Grand Jurors, for example, complain that their peculiar domain is invaded and overrun by the democratic infusion, which has been just let in upon them. Who is to blame for that? Many will say—the Whigs—the republican Whigs; but we say no—it is not the Whigs, but perhaps the Tories—For those Grand Jurors, who turned the secresy and exclusiveness of the old system into an opportunity of managing private arrangements and conferring improper favours, and whose indifference alike to the interests and to the opinion of the public, at length made their power too obnoxious to be any longer tolerated—*they* forced the measure which has just taken place upon the Whigs, and threw open their own doors to the sturdy and illiterate assessors, whom the law has now placed as a check upon their discretion.

It may possibly happen that the Governors of Infirmaries (which are institutions of the greatest public importance) will overshoot their mark in like manner. On two or three recent occasions, in counties with which, happily, we have no concern, jobs were perpetrated which excited the just indignation and disgust of every honourable mind. And it is impossible that such things can be often repeated, without forcing upon the common sense and common justice of parliament, a measure similar in effect to that which has given so much dissatisfaction to one of the parties concerned, with respect to Grand Juries.

Mr. Thos. Steele has been making another outrageously pacific speech at Limerick, in which he

> "Talks as familiarly of roaring lions
> As maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs."

He reminds his friends of the Political Union, and indeed appeals to them in a manner for the truth of the assertion, that he had everything in readiness for a general insurrection at the beginning of last year, had it pleased O'Connell to give the word. It wanted but that, to march 500,000 of the boys to the onslaught, when Wellington should have found it rather a bloodier business than before. Dan, however, spared Wellington, and by the same considerate forbearance, probably, honest Tom's foolish head is still permitted to ornament his shoulders. In this speech he is a perfect *optimist*: everything is right and proper.—Corporations are pure, Sheriffs uncorrupt, Judges independent, Jurors uninfluenced, and even Attorneys honest. He intends to get a Chapel of Ease consecrated for the Liberator at Lough O'Connell, and to keep a Protestant Chaplain to officiate in the same chamber for himself and his Lutheran friends—

> "If ever they remember to be holy."

Altogether the speech is so amusing, that we regret we have not room for the whole of it. The only authentic fact, however, which it adds to the store of Irish History, deserves to be noted—namely, that as great a fool as the orator is, "*he eats no keerogues.*" Such a piece of information, coming from the fountain head, must be a great relief to many of his friends.

On Saturday last a poor woman in Parliament-street, named Mary Power, suffered very severely by her clothes taking fire. She was sent to the Leper Hospital and is not yet out of danger.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Between the Right Hon. Sir John Newport, Bart., and William Newport, Esq., on the one part, and Harry Alcock and James Wallace, Esqrs., on the other part, made, concluded, and agreed upon the 10th day of January, 1818.

In the first place, Mr. Alcock and his friends pledge themselves to support Sir John Newport for the representation of the city of Waterford, during the lifetime of the said Sir John Newport, or for such time as Sir John shall consider himself capable of efficiently discharging the duties of that situation. At the expiration of either event, Mr. Alcock to be supported by every exertion of the Newport family and their friends in the future representation of said city, during the life of said Mr. Alcock, and in the promotion of which Mr. William Newport pledges himself that his sons shall concur. And if it should happen that Mr. Alcock shall die before he shall be entitled to represent said city, or to become a candidate, according to the tenor and spirit of this agreement; then the said James Wallace shall *nominate* the candidate who shall be supported for the representation of said city for life, on the joint interests of both parties.

And after the death of said Harry Alcock, or such other representative, the Newport family to nominate the next candidate for a period of five years, then the other contracting party and their successors to nominate for the next five years, and so on alternately *for ever*.

SECOND—It is agreed that the present vacancies occasioned by the death of the late Simon Newport, Esq. in the Council, shall be filled by recommendation of said Harry Alcock, and on all future occasions the Alcock party to fill up their own vacancies of Councilmen, and the Newport party to fill their own and Boltons—also the first vacancy in Bolton's Aldermen to be filled by the unsuccessful party on that occasion, and the third to be determined by lot. And it being the intention of the contracting parties that the number of aldermen on either side shall be as equal as possible; on all future occasions the odd numbers shall be filled alternately.

THIRD—The contracting parties to elect alternately to the office of Mayor. The next election being in the Newport party, and each party to nominate one of the Sheriffs annually.

FOURTH—The present salary attached to the office of master of the Leper House to be abolished, and the ancient salary of £6 13s 4d only to be annexed to it. All the offices held by the Bolton party during the pleasure of the Corporation, or of which they can be legally deprived, to be withdrawn from them, and the salaries reduced where the places cannot be withdrawn, and to be placed in their respective classes, and filled up according thereto.

FIFTH—The NEWPORT party to fill up the present vacancy of master of the Holy Ghost Hospital on its present salary of £6 13s. 4d. The ALCOCK party to nominate to the mastership of the Leper Hospital (on the removal of the present master) on the salary of £6 13s. 4d.

SIXTH—The Church livings to be disposed of in a separate class, and the first appointment which may occur *to be disposed of by Lot*, it being also understood that whenever a vacancy shall occur in the unions now held by the Rev. Mr. WALLIS, the Vicarage of Rathpatrick shall be separated from them and united to that of Kilculliheen.

SEVENTH—The NEWPORT party to nominate ALDERMAN KING, to the situation of *Chamberlain*, when it shall become vacant by the death of Mr. Murphy. Mr. Wallace, Mr. Alcock, or their representatives, to nominate to that office on Mr. King's death.

EIGHTH—The office of weighmaster to be held by a member of each family, and the vacancies to be filled up by the family to which the deceased weighmaster belonged!!!

NINTH—On the death of Mr. R. COOKE, the office of *salt and coal measurer* to be separated from the office of *Town Clerk* and *Clerk of the Peace*—and each to be placed in their respective classes—each party to nominate one of the Water Bailiffs, it being the intention that this office shall be divided.

TENTH—All offices under the corporation (except those already named, and the *Recordership* which is reserved for further consideration) to be arranged under four distinct heads or classes according to their respective *value* or *annual income*. The first nomination in each class to be determined by lot, and the vacancies to be separately filled in each class by rotation on all future occasions. The entire arrangement above specified to be applicable to all places that may *at any future time be created*.

ELEVENTH—It being absolutely necessary that the corporation *expenditure* should be reduced *within its income*—the contracting parties pledge themselves to use their utmost exertions to accomplish that object as speedily as possible—and also to concur in rendering the *Leper Hospital* as far as practicable efficient for the general accommodation of the maimed and diseased of the city of Waterford and its liberties, under the inspection of a committee to be mutually named, but to act under the authority of the master,

TWELFTH—No corporation property to be let or otherwise disposed of save by public auction, except in cases where the contracting parties may find it eligible for public purposes alone! to deviate from this rule (*quere*, how was the property theretofore disposed of—was it for public or for private purposes)?

THIRTEENTH—All acts relating to the making of freemen, or in any way touching the Government of the corporation and the city to be done by the mutual consent of the contracting parties, so far as the same is not herein provided for.

FOURTEENTH—All matters of difference, if any should arise at any future period between the contracting parties or their successors, to be at all times hereafter adjusted by two friends to be appointed on each side, and those four to have the power of calling in an umpire to their assistance—and their decision to be final: and if either party should refuse to abide by such decision, or shall, without previously submitting his case to such decision, depart from this agreement, that party shall be considered to have forfeited their honour, and thereby to have absolved their friends in council from all future support of that interest or party. The parties have hereunto annexed lists of their respective friends in council to the due performance of this agreement have mutually pledged their faith and honour in the most solemn manner as gentlemen in the day and year first written.

Signed in the presence of
SAMUEL KING,
MICHAEL EVELYN.

Signed JOHN NEWPORT,
W. NEWPORT,
HARRY ALCOCK,
JAMES WALLACE.

FIRST CLASS.

WATER BAILIFF—Two officers.
WEIGHMASTERS—Two officers.

One in each family to fill their own vacancies as they may occur.

Hospitals already provided for, but on future occasions, vacancies to be filled alternately.

SECOND CLASS.

Church livings and master of the school to be filled by alternate recommendations.

THIRD CLASS

All other offices not provided for in this general agreement, and exceeding *thirty pounds* annually to be filled alternately.

FOURTH CLASS.

All other offices of £30 annually and under, to be filled in like manner. The first vacancy in each Class by lot, the second by the party who was unsuccessful.

7th of Feb., 1818.

(Signed.)
JOHN NEWPORT.
HARRY ALCOCK.
WILLIAM NEWPORT.
JAMES WALLACE.

The undersigned are the friends in Council of the respective parties:—

(Bolton's vacancies to be filled by the Newport party.)

ALCOCK'S PARTY (20.)			
Harry Alcock,	1	John Snow,	11
James Moore,	2	James Wallace,	12
Samuel Morgan,	3	Thomas Carew,	13
Alexander Alcock,	4	Michael Evelyn	14
John Burchell,	5	John Parkins,	15
John Denis,	6	E. W. Tottenham,	16
Henry Sargent,	7	Edward Skottowe.	17
William Murphy,	8	William Johnson,	18
William Kearney,	9	Henry Alcock,	19
James Hackett,	10	Thomas King,	20
NEWPORT'S PARTY (20.)			
Sir John Newport,	1	Edward Briscoe,	11
William Newport,	2	Cornelius Bolton,	12
Sir Simon Newport,	3	James H. Reynett,	13
Samuel King,	4	James Bu kitt,	14
James Ramsey,	5	Sir N. B. Skottowe,	15
William Weekes,	6	William H. Hassard	16
Samuel Boyse,	7	Sir J. Hassard,	17
Thomas Alcock,	8	Cornelius H. Bolton,	18
George Cottone,	9	John Lyon,	19
Edward Weekes,	10	Henry Bolton,	20

[We are indebted to our contemporary, the *Waterford Chronicle*, for the above important document. The Corporation of Waterford, since 1830, is very differently constituted to what it was in 1818, when the articles above were agreed to: and it would have been only candid for our contemporary to have notified the change, as all the acts of the Corporation are now discussed in council, and decided by vote.]

THE CORPORATION OF DUBLIN AND THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

Their Honours of the Corporation of Dublin have acted with very little regard to their character or their interest, in refusing at this particular juncture to present to Lord Wellesley the usual address. We believe it is the first occasion on which that insignificant compliment has been withheld; and the slight comes with an ill grace from gentlemen who, on the Monday preceding, had cheered the sentiments and professions of the Noble Marquis to the very echo. The Commons *counted themselves out*—no very promising omen just now.

WATERFORD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The autumnal show of cattle, farming implements, &c., was held at the hill of Ballybricken, on Monday last, as announced in a former number of this journal. The exhibition was such as to give universal satisfaction, and the number of competitors have increased considerably. On Saturday we shall give a detailed account of the prizes awarded, and perhaps a report of the speeches at the dinner, which was held at Cummins's Hotel. In the absence of Lord Ebrington, Mr. Christmas presided, and the manner in which the several toasts were prefaced by that gentleman, evinced not only a spirit of universal philanthropy, but an ardent desire to promote the objects of the society. The chair was vacated before twelve o'clock, when Edward Roberts, Esq., the talented and efficient Secretary, was called on to preside. He remained for about an hour, when Doctor Kenney was universally requested to take the chair. He accepted the honour, and kept the company in roars of laughter by the infinite fund of humour with which he is gifted. He continued until the crimsoned tints of the east announced the morning tidings, that the farmer should resume his toilsome occupations.

WATERFORD MENDICANT ASYLUM.

When we announced, in our paper of Wednesday last, the totally exhausted state of the funds of this charity, and the apprehensions entertained by its managers, that they should be under the sad necessity of dismissing all its wretched inmates, *two hundred and fifty* in number, on the eve of an inclement season, we anticipated a very full attendance at the Meeting of inhabitants, convened by the Mayor for Monday last, to take into consideration the best means of providing for the support of the Institution for the ensuing seven months, and also to consider the propriety of applying for an Act of Parliament to authorise the grand jury to levy money for its maintenance, by half-yearly presentment, as is done for the other principal charities of the city. Our expectation of a large assemblage on the occasion was strengthened by the supposition that the latter portion of the subject proposed for the consideration of the Meeting, involving as it did a question of much moment to the citizens at large, was likely to produce a long and interesting discussion. The result, however, proved, that neither the importance of this branch of the subject, nor the dismal fate impending over two hundred and fifty miserable creatures, threatened to be cast forth upon the world at the near approach of a rigorous season, without the means of procuring a single meal, was sufficient to inspire the inhabitants generally with so much of interest, sympathy, or even curiosity, as would induce them to attend the meeting. Sadly, indeed, were we disappointed at perceiving such chilling manifestations of apathetic indifference, where we had expected to witness the generous exertions of active benevolence—and at finding a solemn stillness to prevail where we had calculated on a striking display of oratorical talent, on questions well worthy of the exercise of its powers. Instead of the crowded assemblage which our fancy had pictured out to us on our way to the place of meeting, we were astonished on our arrival at the Town Hall, to see nothing there but the vacant table and seats arranged for the convenience of the expected auditors, and ten or a dozen respectable persons sauntering about the entrance, apparently awaiting the arrival of such a further number as might enable them to enter on the business for which they were convened. They waited, however, in vain—for up to two o'clock, two hours later than the time appointed for holding the meeting, no reinforcements arrived. We could not help observing, that amongst the little group thus assembled, not a single Clergyman of either the Established or the Catholic Church was present to assist in the work of Charity. The only clerical gentleman was the Rev. W. M'Cance, Minister of the Presbyterian Congregation. Soon after the hour above mentioned, the handful of gentlemen who were present, dispairing of the success of any attempt to collect a more numerous meeting on a future day, agreed, instead of adjourning for that purpose, to retire into the Court of Conscience, there to discuss and decide upon the steps most advisable to be adopted under the exigency of the case.

WM. CHRISTMAS, Esq. M.P., having been called to the Chair, (in the absence of the Mayor, who was obliged to preside at an important revenue trial in his office, and having adverted to the circumstances which had called them together, a statement of the present condition of the funds of the Institution, and of its receipts and expenditure since the last Annual Meeting in the month of May, was submitted by Mr. T. Hanton, from which it appeared that the sum then in the hands of the Treasurer was only £38 19s 11d—that the debts due of the Institution, for rent of the premises and other demands, amounted to £36 1s, and that the balance available for the support of the Institution was, of course, only £2 18s 11d. The total expenditure since the last Annual Meeting, was stated to have been £351 6s 4½d, being less, by nearly £16, than the expenditure of the corresponding portion of last year. The exhaustion of the funds, at a period so much earlier than usual, it was therefore evident, was not owing to any comparative increase of expenditure—but was partly to a falling-off in the annual and weekly subscriptions, and partly ascribable to the fact, that at the commencement of the present year, the sum in hands was under £49, while at the beginning of the preceding year it was upwards of £150.

A conversation then ensued as to the means most advisable to be adopted to sustain the Institution during the coming winter and spring, and the several suggestions of the Managing Committee on these topics were discussed at some length.

One of the gentlemen present inquired whether the Governors of the House of Industry, under the act for regulating that institution, would be authorised to apply a portion of its funds to the relief of the inmates of the Mendicant Asylum, who, he thought, came under the denomination described in the act. The construction of the proviso alluded to, however, appearing to be somewhat doubtful, it was not deemed expedient to found any application on it, at least without further inquiry.

The propriety of applying for the balance of the "Soup Fund," stated in the accounts of the Board of Health to be remaining on hands, was then suggested, when it was unanimously resolved, on the motion of Rev. Wm. M'Cance, seconded by Alderman Rogers,

"That Thomas R. Cherry and Nugent O'Reilly, Esqrs. be requested to ascertain if any balance of the Soup Fund remain unappropriated—and, if there be, to endeavour to procure it for the use of the Mendicant Asylum."

The aid that might be derived from Charity Sermons, and from a Charity Ball, also underwent discussion; but it appeared to be the general opinion, that the proceeds that might be expected from these expedients would afford no material help to the Institution, and might diminish the productiveness of a general collection, which, after all, seemed to be the only measure that could be calculated on as likely to afford adequate means for the support of the Charity for the ensuing seven months. It was accordingly resolved, on the motion of Mr. Cherry, seconded by Counsellor Sargent,

"That in order to raise funds sufficient for the support of the Institution during the ensuing inclement season—this meeting recommends as a last resource, that an application be made to the citizens generally, more particularly to those who do not already subscribe; that, to facilitate this object, collectors be appointed to go round in different districts; and that the clergy of every denomination be requested to aid the efforts of the collectors, by the exertion of their influence in behalf of the charity."

It was then resolved that the undernamed gentlemen be requested to undertake the office of collectors, with power to add to their numbers:—

William Christmas, Esq., M.P., the Mayor, Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, Very Rev. Dean Lee, Mr. Sheriff Mortimer, Alderman Rogers, Counsellor Sargent, Rev. W. M'Cance, Mr. T. R. Cherry, Mr. Henry Denny, Mr. J. W. Strangman, Mr. William Aylward, Rev. J. Sheehan, Rev. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. W. M. Ardagh, Mr. Henry Alcock, Rev. Martin Flinn, Mr. Ben. Graham, Dr. Edward Jones, Mr. E. M'Can.

The chair was then vacated by Mr. Christmas, when Alderman Rogers was called thereto, and a vote of thanks to the former gentleman, for his proper conduct therein, was passed unanimously. The meeting then dispersed.

We understand that the managing committee have resolved on requesting the attendance of the gentlemen named as collectors, at the Mayor's Office, on Monday next, at 11 o'clock, to make the necessary arrangements preparatory to their entering on the collection. We trust their exertions will be crowned with success, and that the crowd of unfortunate beings now collected in the Asylum may be preserved, by the humanity of our fellow-citizens, from being exposed to the horrors of hunger, nakedness, and disease, during the approaching winter.

At the Quarter Assembly of the Corporation, the Members of the Committee of Seven, namely, the Mayor, Alderman Evelyn, Samuel Newport, Harris and Poole, Edward Hobson, Esq., and Capt. Richard Hassard, were appointed a committee to prepare such documents as the Corporation Commissioners are likely to require.

We are concerned to state that yesterday, about one o'clock, Samuel Newport, Esq. was suddenly seized with a paralytic stroke, at the butter weigh-house, and was removed by two persons to his own house. We are happy to have to add, that hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Carrick-on-Suir has been much agitated during the past week, in consequence of combination of lightermen against one of their number, who had undertaken to convey live pigs to Waterford for 6d each, the general freight being raised to 1s.

ERRATA.—In our last, in the letter of "SOLDADO" on "*The Half Pay and the Full Pay*," for—"*before* the peace, and for many years after it," read "*after* the peace," &c. Also, in a short leading article on the Lord Lieutenant, for—"he must *expose* one party or the other," read "he must *espouse* one party or the other."

Passengers on Saturday by the *Nora Creina*, Captain Bailey, for Bristol:—Messrs. J. W. Gilbart, Hamilton, M'Hutchins, &c. &c.

Passengers on Sunday by the *Water Witch*, Captain Stacey from Bristol, in nineteen hours:—Mr. and Mrs. Wall, Messrs. Raines, E. Fennessy, Young, Wilson, Burnett, Davis, Hughes, Reilly, &c.

Passengers yesterday by the *Water Witch*, Captain Stacey for Bristol:—Mr. Tighe, Lady L. Tighe and suite, Mr. and Mrs. Gumbleton and family, Mr. Burnell and Dr. Elliott.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.—John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received the following sums:—From Mr. William Aylward's workmen, 15s 2d; Mr. Henry Denny's workmen, 3s 6d; Mr. James Esmonde, £1; Mr. Samuel King, £1; Mr. John Cower, £1; Mr. Edward M'Namara, 6s; a Friend, 2s 6d.

The Steward acknowledges the receipt of £10 9s 6d, in addition to Five Pounds already received and acknowledged, from the Magistrates assembled at Petty Sessions in this City, being the one-half of fines levied for the year ending the 29th Sept., 1833, on various persons; also, one shilling from John Strangman, Esq., a fine on a workman, and a donation of two shillings and six pence from the Post-Master of Waterford.

The sailors belonging to the ship *City of Waterford*, lately arrived from Quebec, who were detained on Thursday week by a party of the Coast Guard, and stand charged with smuggling tobacco, tea, and chocolate, were brought up on Saturday at the Mayor's office. The trial was adjourned to Monday, when after the examination of some witnesses, it was again adjourned to this day.

Mr. J. Dennison, M.P., the brother of Lady Conyngham, has purchased the whole of the Marquis of Anglesey's Dorsetshire property, amounting to £9,000 per annum.

CHARITY BALL.—As we anticipated the ball at the Assembly Rooms, on Wednesday evening, was well and fashionably attended. The stewards were unceasingly active on the occasion, and the professional assistance of Mr. Goodman added most materially to the enjoyments of the evening. The splendid band of the 90th regiment was in attendance and delighted the company by their admirable performance of several very beautiful and difficult pieces of music.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Lord John Russell and Lord Ebrington were expected at Elm Park, county Armagh, the seat of Earl Charlemont, on Wednesday. It is said that the citizens of Armagh intend to present them with a congratulatory address.—*Newry Telegraph.*

A new species of potato has been discovered amongst the Andes of South America by the expeditionary army of General Rosas, at present acting against the sanguinary Indians of these vast wastes. It is said to abound in nutritious qualities.

On last Tuesday night, Constables O'Brien and Adams, of Mr. Vokes's Police, aided by Sub-Constable James Ryan, and the Constabulary at Kilteely, succeeded in arresting William Bryan and David Whelan, of Longstone, in the County Tipperary, charged with being of an armed party who assembled at Garryduff, in this County, on the 16th ult. and fired on the Police in the execution of their duty.

The state of crime is greatly on the increase in the County Tipperary, the most daring outrages and the firing of shots are being committed almost nightly.

The order recently issued relative to ships not saluting has been cancelled; therefore the salutes will take place as heretofore.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MAIL.

SIR—A respectable shopkeeper, of this city, died some time since, in adverse circumstances; while in trade, he was remarkable for his kind and charitable disposition. Misfortune in business accelerated his death, and his widow is now in a state of infirmity, and extreme destitution; any small contribution, left for her, at your office, would be most gratefully acknowledged, and the benevolent donor would have the ardent prayers of an aged and poor afflicted woman.

A FRIEND TO THE POOR.

ENGLISH CHURCH REFORM.—We hear that Lord Grey has submitted his plan of English Church Reform to the Archbishop of Canterbury, and through his Grace to the principal Bishops; but there are parts of it which the Archbishop has stated his intention of opposing when brought before Parliament. We believe the Bill will be introduced into the Commons by Royal message.—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

The gross amount expended on public works in Mayo and Galway, under Messrs. Nimmo and Killaly, Government Engineers, from 1831 to 1833, has been in Galway 91,058, in Mayo 71,088.

The daughter of Prince Polignac, who lately died in Paris, had frequently implored permission for her father to pay her a last visit, well guarded, and on his *parole d'honneur*, but it was refused!

The Corporation of Plymouth report that their funds are burdened with a debt of £40,000.

POOR KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—The King has issued an order for changing the title of the Poor Knights of Windsor. Upon all occasions these are henceforth to be designated as "Military Knights of Windsor."

A London Paper states, that at certain dinners of the Goldsmiths' Company, each guest, besides partaking of a sumptuous repast, finds five guineas (query, sovereigns) under his plate. This is being a goldsmith to some tune.

It appears that the fire at Constantinople has by no means been of that afflicting nature which was first asserted. It is now said that the number of houses destroyed does not exceed 800, instead of amounting to 6,000 or 16,000 as stated in the early notices. It is said that accident and not political dissatisfaction produced the catastrophe.

Mr. Littleton on Tuesday last entertained the Chief Clerks of Departments in Dublin Castle at his Lodge, Phœnix Park. This mark of attention was never bestowed by any previous Chief Secretary.

Upwards of forty thousand copies of the pamphlet denominated "the Reform Ministry and the Reformed Parliament," have already been sold.

Chief Constable Fallon, and forty-six of the constabulary of Longford, are under orders to remove to the counties of Kilkenny and Wexford, on the 1st November.

THE CORPORATION.—Well, there was no house yesterday (Friday), and there could be no address.—We confess we are not amongst those who regret the failure. Indeed, when the Commission of Inquiry is a-foot, their honours have something else to think about.—*Evening Post.*

ARREST OF A SWINDLER.—A letter was received on Friday at the Head Police-office, Dublin, from the Chief Constable of Castlepollard, stating that a young man had been arrested there, who was making a "professional" tour through that part of the country. He represented himself as Luke Dillon, who had just escaped from New South Wales. At Mullingar here, presented himself as Doctor Doyle; at Letterkenny, as the celebrated Father Tom Maguire; and, it is stated, succeeded in levying contributions to a very large amount. He is about five feet four or five inches in height, eyes large and grey, and dark brown hair.

An Elephant, the largest ever seen in the United States, has been brought to Philadelphia from Calcutta, in the brig *Treaty*. He was purchased from Haheen Maheen Ali Khan (Prime Minister to the King of Oude.) He was held in such high estimation by him, that he would not have sold him had he not been oppressed by unforeseen circumstances. The elephant Ali Khan is twenty years old, full eight feet three inches high, and twenty-one to twenty-two feet in length, has two beautiful tusks thirty inches long—they and his ears are ornamented—has his name on his forehead—is docile and in perfect order—he is under care of the Mahoute who accompanied him from Calcutta. The price asked for him is, we understand, 6,000 dollars.

BANDON—CURIOUS CUSTOM.—At a D'Oyer Hundred Court, composed of the burgesses, John Wheeler, Esq., R.N., was on Monday last, sworn in as Provost of Bandon. Lord Bandon having, as stated by the town clerk in his evidence before the commissioners, a few days since, ceased to participate in the interests or concerns of the corporations, the recent installation might be regarded as the result of the wishes of the more influential inhabitants of the town. At the rising of court, a very humorous old custom, some 30 years out of practice—that of "powdering the Provost," was revived, and each person seemed to vie with his neighbour as to who could shower the greatest quantity of bran on the new made provost!—*Cork Reporter.*

On passing over Wye-bridge last week, my attention was arrested by a blind medicant exercising his vocation; his appeal was delivered with the most moving pathos—it was irresistible—"Christian people, pity the poor blind deprived of his blessed eye-sight." On returning shortly after, I saw a crowd collected on the bridge witnessing a dog fight, and the one apparently most interested in the result was my blind friend, vociferating, "I'll bet sixpence on the black spotted bitch;" his blindness, as well as the moving melody of his voice, was gone. I mention this fact not to chill the tide of charity, but to make us more circumspect in its exercise. I little dreamt that my poor sixpence would be expended in backing a dog fight.—*Correspondent of the Hereford Times.*

TRADE OF DROGHEDA.—The shipping interest of this town alone has nearly been doubled in the last seven years; there are now three first-class steam-packets plying regularly to Liverpool, and one or more are about to be built.—*Drogheda Journal.*

A very rich vein of copper has lately been discovered beneath the scite occupied by the gasometer at Tavistock. In excavating a portion of the ground, in order to form a cellar for the reception of coal, the workmen employed found the soil a short depth below the surface so extremely hard as to almost defy his utmost strength and skill in removing it. Upon examination, however, it was found that several of the pieces he had detached were strongly impregnated with copper, and upon still further prosecuting the discovery, a fine rich vein has been detected, which has since yielded not less than £400 worth of this valuable metal.

The new floating steam-bridge, intended to ply between Morice Town and Torpoint, was tried on Thursday, last when it passed and repassed several times. The Right Hon. R.P. Carew and daughter, J. C. Roberts, Esq., Mr. John Smith, solicitor, Mr. Reudel, engineer, and others, were present, and were much gratified at the success of the undertaking. The average time occupied in passing from one shore to another (a distance of three quarters of a mile) did not exceed five minutes, and on one or two occasions she did the passage in 4¼ minutes, with the utmost ease, stopping to an inch, when directed by the conductor. The weight of the machinery on this bridge is 45 tons, the draft of water 2 feet 3 inches—the chains weigh ten tons each.—*Devonport Journal.*

ATROCIOUS MURDER.—The Mountrath correspondent of the *Leinster Express* states that that town was on Tuesday afternoon thrown into much confusion owing to the murder of a young man, named Daniel Stone, who was proceeding from the fair on his way home. Wednesday a coroner's inquest was held on the body of the murdered man. Several witnesses were examined, but no clue to this horrid murder could be obtained, and the jury, after viewing the body, brought in a verdict of wilful murder against persons unknown. The inquiry lasted nearly five hours.

ABDUCTION AND SUBSEQUENT RECOVERY OF THE FEMALE.—A few nights since the house of an industrious man, named Keenan, within a short distance of Carrickmacross, was violently broken open by an armed party, who, after beating the inmates in a shocking manner, forcibly carried off his daughter. Keenan, after getting his wounds dressed, collected his neighbours, and followed the ruffians; after a pursuit of nearly three miles, they came up with them, and, after a desperate struggle, succeeded in rescuing the unfortunate girl and conveying her home. Eleven of the party are known, and it is to be hoped they will be apprehended and punished.—*Newry Telegraph.*

A Correspondent says, that the General Macdonald who is left to command the troops of Don Miguel was some years ago a bankrupt in this country as a wine merchant. He is well known to the house of Reay and Nephews, of Mark-lane. He adds, that Marshal Beresford used to say of him that he was the only man who could make the Portuguese fight.—*Globe.*

The Prince of Canino (Lucien Bonaparte) intends to winter in London.

PREROGATIVE COURT—London, Oct. 2.

Doctor Dodson applied for probate to the last will and codicil of the late Colonel Thompson, 46th Foot. Deceased had executed a will and codicil in 1831, in favour of his wife and son. Subsequently he had become of unsound mind, and written a paper giving the residue of his property to the Skibbereen Dispensary, Ireland. The Secretary and Treasurer had not appeared to support that paper, and he (Dr. Dodson) prayed that probate might be passed to the son of the deceased.

Dr. Daubeney said there was no doubt as to the insanity of the deceased at the time he executed the last paper.

Probate was granted as prayed.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—SEVENTEEN LIVES LOST.

We regret to learn that the account of the loss of a boat on the Erris coast, to which we briefly alluded in our last, has been confirmed, and that the casualty has been much more serious than we had at first anticipated. It appears that on Saturday last, a small boat, with seventeen persons on board, was returning from Belmullet to Kilgalligan, and when near Broadhaven, she was struck by a heavy sea, and upset, burying her entire crew in the briny deep. One man, named Anthony Ruddy, who was to have been of the party, was so drunk, that they were obliged to leave him behind, and thus, for once, whiskey, which has been the destruction of so many of our countrymen, stood his friend, and saved him from the unhappy fate of his companions. The unfortunate event was not ascertained for two days afterwards, when the boat was thrown in upon the shore at Enver.—*Mayo Constitution.*

RAIL ROADS.

The rage for rail-roads may be carried too far. By them, fresh masses of industrious people must be thrown out of employment, while complaint is made of a superabundant population. Nor will the destruction of a large breed of horses, such as are employed in the stage-coaches, by substituting locomotive engines for them, improve the farmer's condition by raising the market price of oats. In countries like Russia and America, indeed, where population is scanty compared with the extent of territory, and where towns lie at vast distances from each other, and often with large tracks of wilderness intervening, rail-roads must prove a great national advantage. But England is not so circumstanced. The machine-riots prove how impolitic and dangerous it is to trench too far upon the already too scanty means of employing the population. If men and goods could be conveyed from one end of the island to the other by the instantaneous operation of a wish, like that of him who wore the cap of Fortunatus, it would be a great national evil, and would make more paupers than at present swarm in this country.—*Morning Herald.*

IRISH POPLIN WEAVERS.

With heartfelt gratification we give publicity to a circumstance which took place, on Monday morning last, at the residence of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir William de Bath, first Aid-de-Camp to the Marquis of Wellesley. A deputation from the Irish poplin weavers in the employment of Mr. Reynolds of Grafton-street, waited on Lady de Bath, and presented an address to her ladyship expressive of their gratitude for the many and constant favours conferred on their employer, by the munificent orders procured in the different parts of England and Wales by the kind recommendation and influence of her ladyship, which orders, they stated, have been the means of securing to them a permanent employment, and sincerely regretting the removal from Ireland of so benevolent a patron. It is needless for us to remark that this truly patriotic lady received this humble but praiseworthy deputation in the most condescending and gratifying manner, giving them the most direct assurance that although separated from them by a residence in England, a continuance of the same benevolent exertions shall be used on their behalf. Such a circumstance must create a more than usual feeling of gratification in the mind of every real friend of Ireland, and to the exertions of Lady de Bath we are indebted for this pleasing narrative. Of Mr. Reynolds we say it speaks much to his credit, and we could only wish to have often to relate such circumstances; in a word we say such is the friendship that should exist between employer and men—the men in Mr. Reynolds' employment we say have acted a part most creditable, and no doubt whatever can exist that encouraging circumstances such as this will stimulate and increase the numbers of the patriotic patrons of the Irish poplin trade, and create a desire to promote the sale of this interesting fabric, by imitating the praiseworthy example of lady de Bath.—*Evening Post.*

PECULATION IN THE POST-OFFICE.

We have heard with extreme regret that a gentleman most respectably connected, and occupying a station of great responsibility in the post-office, has been charged with peculation to a large amount. An investigation has, we understand, been instituted some days since, and we have learned that it was thought necessary to hold the gentleman to bail.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Vice-regal Household.—The newspapers are copying from each other that General Grey, brother of the Priemier, is appointed Comptroller of the Lord Lieutenant's Household, with a salary of £2,000 a-year; and this paragraph, which every paper in Dublin knows to be false, appeared in the *Evening Packet* of Thursday, without remark. The salary instead of being £2,000, is even under £500 a year; and Lord George Hill, Comptroller to Lord Anglesey, was re-appointed to the same office by the Marquis Wellesley; nor has General Grey, or Colonel Grey, any appointment in the Household, or in Ireland. Earl Grey's youngest son, who some time ago purchased a Lieutenancy in the 51st Infantry, and who recently did duty in Dublin with the 43d Regiment, is one of the Lord Lieutenant's Aides-de-Camp, a situation of which the principal emolument is a forage allowance for a couple of horses; and this is magnified into a Comptrollership to the General of £2,000 a year.—*Evening Post.*

Much unreasonable obloquy has recently been heaped on Lord Grey for having recommended his brother to be appointed to the vacant stall at Westminster. The fact is, that the bishopric of Hereford is a poor one, and has many and heavy expenses attached to it. The late Bishop of Hereford, Dr. Huntingford, a man of frugal and unostentatious habits, used to say that he could not live at Hereford without the wardenship of Winchester, or at Winchester without the bishopric of Hereford. His predecessor, Dr. Luxmore, as Bishop of Hereford, held the rectory of St. Andrew's, Holborn, in commendam with his bishopric, and his predecessor again, Dr. Cornwall, was Bishop of Hereford and Canon of Windsor. It may be added that the present Bishop, Dr. Grey, has a family of twelve children.—*Globe.*

It is stated at Lisbon that Miguel was offered a bridge of gold if he would quit the Portuguese dominions and renounce all claims to the throne he had usurped; an amnesty was offered to his party—and all his property was to be secured to him. All approach to accommodation was repulsed by General Bourmont, who possibly little calculated upon the turn which events would take. Captain Eliot was at the head-quarters of Miguel on the 22d, but has since left for Spain on his return to England.—*Globe of Thursday.*

Curiosity.—Every man has in his own life, follies enough—in his own mind, troubles enough—in the performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his own fortune, evils enough—without being curious after the affairs of others.

Very Melancholy.—A few days ago one of the deck passengers of a steam-boat fell overboard, between New Orleans and Natchez; and as his wife saw him sink for the last time, she cried—"Oh me!—There goes my poor dear Johnie, with a braw new vest on, and three dollars in siller in his pocket."—*Boston Atlas.*

THE CHURCH.

William Cotter Kyle, Esq., LL.D., Vicar-General, has been pleased to appoint the Rev. John Quarry, LL.D, to the office of Surrogate of the Diocese of Cork and Ross.

We notice the circumstance with some regret, however that regret may be softened with a degree of satisfaction, that there is not sufficient accommodation for the many persons who now resort to our Parish Church.—*Clare Journal.*

An application has been made to enlarge Ennis Church, in consequence of the increased congregation.

The Bishop of Limerick, Doctor Jebb, who has been very unworthily assailed for his unavoidable absence, through illness, from that city, the interests, temporal or spiritual, of which he was never known to neglect, has subscribed three hundred pounds for the erection of a new Church in the Parish of St. Michael, Limerick. This munificent act is altogether disinterested—the district in which the Church is to be built being an independent chapelry, over which, we believe, his Lordship is not even vested with episcopal controul; and the patronage belongs exclusively to a layman, the Earl of Limerick. The Bishop's nephew and domestic Chaplain, the Rev. John Jebb, has given £25 to the fund, and the Rev. Dr. Forster, Vicar-General of the diocese, £50.

The Lord Bishop of Down and Connor has appointed the Rev. John Kinahan, Rector of Knockbreda, to undertake the office of Rural Dean to the Parishes of Knockbreda, Ballymacarratt, Dundonald, Holywood, Newtownards, Comber, Tullynakill, and Kilmood, in consequence of the resignation of the Rev. F. E. Lascelles.

THE ARMY.

On Wednesday, the soldier of the 29th who was tried by a General Court Martial some short time ago, at Cork Barracks, for desertion and robbing his master, Captain Hicken, was removed from the County Jail to the Hulk *Surprise*, preparatory to his being transported as a felon for life, as was also a Private of the 70th and of the 77th for desertion, to be transported as felons for 14 years.

A party of the 71st Regiment, stationed at Ireland Island, Bermuda, were nearly destroyed on the night of the 6th August, by thunder and lightning. Several of them were nearly suffocated by the sulphureous smell.

FROM FRIDAY NIGHT'S GAZETTE.

War-office, Oct. 4.

8th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut. F. MacNamara to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hankey, promoted; Cornet R. Peel to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice MacNamara: A. G. Grant, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Peel.

11th Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. Anderson, from the 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Bunbury, who exchanges.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Ensign and Lieut. J. Spottiswoode to be Lieutenant and Captain, by purchase, vice Lord C. Wellesley, promoted in the 87th Foot; H. A. R. Mitchell, gent., to be Ensign and Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Spottiswoode.

15th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. J. Barry to be Captain, by purchase, vice Hope, promoted; Ensign J. H. Wingfield to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Barry; F. C. H. Coventry, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Wingfield.

21st Ditto—Lieut. H. W. Bunbury, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be First Lieutenant, vice Anderson, who exchanges.

27th Ditto—Lieut. S. E. Goodman to be Captain, by purchase, vice Versturme, who retires; Ensign T. P. Touzel to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Goodman; J. Lewes, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Touzel.

51st Ditto—Ensign C. P. Costobadie to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dickson, promoted; H. Somerset, gent., to be Ensign by purchase, vice Costobadie.

80th Ditto—Lieut. S. Lettsom to be Captain by purchase, vice Haggerstone, who retires; Ensign C. R. Raitt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lettsom; W. Hawkins, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Raitt.

82d Ditto—Captain J. A. Robertson, from the 92d Foot, to be Captain, vice Hervey, who retires.

87th Ditto—Major H. C. Streatfield to be Lieut.-Colonel by purchase, vice Lord C. FitzRoy, who retires; Brevet Major Lord C. Wellesley, from the 1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards, to be Major, by purchase, vice Streatfield.

91st Ditto—Lieut. C. B. Caldwell to be Captain, by purchase, vice Brevet Major J. Rivers who retires; Ensign F. W. B. M'Leod to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Caldwell; H. Thornhill, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice M'Leod.

92d Ditto—Captain A. Gordon, from half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Robertson, apppointed to the 82d Foot.

2d West India Regiment—Captain M. Henley, from half pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Tait, whose appointment has not taken place.

Unattached.—Captain F. Hope, from the 15th Foot, to be Major, by purchase; Lieut. L. S. Dickson, from the 51st Foot, to be Captain, by purchase.

Hospital Staff.—A. Maclean, M.D. to be Staff-Assistant Surgeon, vice Knox, appointed to the 62d Foot.

Memorandum.—Major D. M. Bourchier, half-pay Royal Artillery, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached commission, he being about to proceed to the colonies as a settler.

SHIP NEWS.

Dunmore East, Oct. 7.—Arrived—Eliza, M'Kinlay, Rothsay, herrings, and sailed same day for Limerick.

Naval Movements at Cove.—The *Athol*, has left Cove for Plymouth. Her orders were received on Thursday, and so urgent were they, that she would not wait to take on board the depot of the 97th regiment, which has been there for the last week in expectation of being conveyed by her to England. She sailed yesterday morning. The *Caledonia*, the *Revenge*, the *Romney*, and the *Endymion*, remain. The *Dee*, steamer, is expected, and on her arrival will be placed under the command of Capt. Mackay, of the *Revenge*, Commanding Officer at Cove. The visit of the Lords of the Admiralty is abandoned, at least for the present, Sir James Graham having arrived in London after the completion of his tour of inspection in England.—*Constitution of Saturday.*

The Crew of the Wilson.—Captain Edward Foster, who, with the seven others, embarked in the long boat of the *Wilson*, of Bristol, but who had not up to the date of the letter, been heard of after he left the ship, arrived safely in Bere Island in about an hour after the arrival of the chief mate, Mr Davidson's party, in the pinnace. Neither party had seen or heard of the other from the time of taking to the boats, until, to their mutual surprise and gratification, they met in Cork on Monday evening.

The *Ann*, of Belfast, from Tobasco (Gulf of Mexico), put into St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 9th ult., with damage and loss of mainmast.

Captain Stenworth, of the brig *Julia*, of Carbonear, on Sunday last, 22 days from Poole, fell in with, on the 9th of August, lat. 47. 19, N., long. 37. W., the ship Frances Mary, of Waterford, principally laden with deals, water-logged, and abandoned; initials P. P. N. on the stern. Her rigging and loose materials had been taken away.

The *Solway*, from Glasgow to Liverpool, was on shore near Oban on the 30th ult., with her masts cut away, and it was feared would be wrecked.

Great doubts are entertained of the arrival of the *Edward Lombe*, Freeman, from New South Wales, off the Wight on Monday, no confirmation having been received at Lloyd's of her actual arrival.

When the King resided at Bushy he paid great attention to agriculture, in which his Majesty is a great proficient, and which was apparent from the cultivation of his land. The neighbouring gentry and farmers profited by his example, and pursued his plans: and in the neighbourhood of Bushy, to a great extent, probably the agricultural grounds are better farmed than any where else.

The last letters received from America, by Mr. Kemble's friendt stated that Pierse Butler, Esq., of Philadelphia, was the gentleman to whom Miss Fanny Kemble was to be married. Mr. Charles Kemble's family remaining in this country are to depart immediately for the United States.

We are sorry to announce the death of Richard Heber, Esq., one of the greatest Bibliophilists of any age or country. He died on Friday morning at his house at Pimlico. So extensive is the library that he has collected, should he have ordered it to be sold by auction, on the most moderate calculation it is estimated that the sale would occupy three hundred and sixty-five days.

Extraordinary Produce.—One grain of wheat, which accidentally fell in the garden of Mr. S. Legg, of Fordington, has this year produced no less than *sixty one* ears, which have come to maturity, and most of them are remarkably fine.—*Dorset County Chronicle.*

EXTRACTS FROM A SPEECH OF MR. STEELE.

Men of Limerick, my kind and well-tried friends—From the hour when I joined the popular party of Ireland, as an integral part of its political machinery, I have always conceived it my duty as a Protestant to out-run, in fervour of expression, and vehemence of action, every Catholic in Ireland, even my august leader, O'Connell. I affirm that this was my duty, and just because I am a Protestant and not a Catholic (great cheering). But, men of Limerick, my brothers of the trades, and my brothers of the political union, and my brothers of our city's chapter of liberators, I should be as deep a traitor to Ireland as if I deserted O'Connell at the Clare election, unless I endeavoured not to be exceeded even by my master in politics, the pacificator himself not merely in inculcation, but in setting an example of the spirit of conciliation. I am a Protestant, and never concede a point of Protestant doctrine; if I did, what would be the consequence?—the millions of Catholics who now confide in me as they do in their own existence would mistrust me as a traitor to our country, if they marked any lapse in me from the doctrines of my religion, although it be different from their own (vehement cheers, and cries of "hear! hear)!" This, and my desperate fidelity to my leader, is the reason I possess in Ireland the awful, yes I say, and repeat it, the awful influence I do. What, for example, is the Marquis Wellesley in Ireland in comparison with me? He is only the Viceroy of King William the Fourth. "We are Eight Millions!" Remember, men of Limerick, we are eight millions, and I am the Viceroy of King Dan, and as Dan is a very much greater man than poor Billy the King, it follows by logical inference that I am a much greater man than Wellesley, the Lord Lieutenant. But, jesting apart, William the Fourth is like the sailor in Shakspeare's Tempest, "King of the island," no doubt; but the people has lately become "Viceroy over him." I am one of the people of Ireland, and, thank Heaven, as a member of the Political Union, identified also with the noble people of England—I say "the people" emphatically, as contra-distinguished from their government (long continued and rapturous cheering.) About the Marquis Wellesley I say little as yet. Let us give him a fair trial—he was a great chap in India when Governor-General, and thought to be a mighty great chap in Ireland too—but he soon found how little we cared about him, when he thought to assume airs, and the spirit of oriental importance. Poor miserable reptile Anglesey is gone away, and many a dry eye he has left behind him in Ireland—he who crawled under Blackburn, the Attorney-General, like a maggot under a carrion. Anglesey of the letter of Kertland—Anglesey of the salary!! Anglesey of the proclamation prosecutions!!!—is gone away for ever (hear, hear, and tremendous huzzaing). I am quite competent to give Wellesley a lecture in Irish politics, and I will do it too, before I leave this court-house (cheers). [A voice in the crowd, he is not the first Lord Lieutenant you have taught his lesson]. Mr. Steele, O! bless your soul, no—poor sucking babies; sure I am their proper instructor, as King Dan's Lord Lieutenant of Ireland while he is in the Kingdom of Kerry (great cheering and laughter). They can get no advice from Brougham. He was once the "schoolmaster." Dionysius the tyrant turned schoolmaster in his poverty (hear). What, I would be glad to know, did Henry Brougham, "the schoolmaster" turn when he became a Lord, and the keeper of the conscience of his sovereign? (immense cheering). Well, now, my friends, I have some news from Clare. You know that my estates are still under a receiver of the Court of Exchequer; but they wont be so long; and I am in the occupation of my own house. In that house there is an eastern room with a window looking over the beautiful expanse of the waters of Lough O'Connell, and the range of wild mountains beyond it, and that room shall, in my Protestant house, be consecrated as a private Catholic chapel for the father of his country, whenever he honours that Protestant house with his presence (tremendous cheering for some minutes.) Priest-hunting is no longer a fashionable, and religious, and Protestant sport in Ireland. I wonder how much would my friend Richard Kenny charge me for a game license for hunting or shooting Father Patt Hogan, and Father Enraght, and a few others of the Catholic Clergy. This was no bad Protestant amusement in days of old (hear, hear, and great cheering.) Well, ye men of Limerick, the primal principle of the Order of Liberators of Ireland is, union of Irishmen of all sorts and creeds, and utter oblivion of sectarian distinction. His Lordship of Killaloe, the illustrious Catholic Prelate, Dr. M'Mahon, the head of the Catholic Clergy of Clare, has condescended to promise me that he will consecrate the private chapel of O'Connell in my dwelling; and I shall convert the room, which was my venerated uncle's study, into an oratory for the Protestants of the Limerick Chapter of Liberators, to be used whenever they shall meet at the house of their President, for the purpose of consulting with him on the affairs of Ireland, our country (long continued acclamation.) Men of Ireland! we can never regenerate our country until all religious distinctions are forgotten; we must work together to produce tranquillity, for tranquillity is the strength of Ireland (hear! hear! hear!) I come here to-day for conciliation alone (hear, hear.) I have come here to give testimony that notwithstanding the violence of party spirit in this city some years ago, between Brunswicker and Agitator, I have received all manner of politeness and kindness personally from almost all the members of your corporation. I have received courtesy, and have been offered hospitality in the Castle of Lough Cooter by Lord Gort, that gallant Irish soldier, who showed Europe at Coloony that the boys of Garryowen are worthy to be the descendants of the heroines and heroes of Limerick, who in the days of old repulsed King William at the breach near the citadel. I have received all manner of gentlemanly courtesies from that amiable gentleman Major Vereker, and from the late and present mayors. To my friend Dr. Gibson I have a right to be particularly obliged, for the kindest consideration manifested before my late trial, in a conversation which he had with my friend John Reddan. To my kind friends, the Watsons, I have reason to be under deep obligations; also to Mr. George Lloyd, Mr. Rose, Mr. Mahony, and to many others. Dr. Franklin has retired this day from office, and is succeeded by my excellent friend William Piercy, who I am sure will perform his duty most honourably, and although he has the misfortune to be a Protestant, God forgive him! he contrives to be on terms of the closest and most confidential friendship with Popish Maurice O'Connell, and all his family (cheers). You may all recollect my speech in this city at the great meeting in the Hay-market, which I convened suddenly last twelve months, at which I, in terms of the most deadly denunciation, defied the Duke of Wellington and his party to a conflict with arms, and if my brethren of the Union in England had been obliged then to march upon London, I was ready prepared in Ireland as ever man was in the world, and had made all my arrangements on the opposition of a civil war, and not of peace—and if O'Connell, constrained by any desperate necessity, had given me the order from London, you all know right well, that in three days from the receiving of that order, more than half a million of Irish pikemen, and with me at their head, would have acted with a devotion under the orders of the Father of his country (tremendous cheering, and huzzaing and waving of hats.) They prosecuted me for libel!!! Now, was not this a hard case, on a poor, mild, innocent, amiable, gentle, simple, sweet, modest, retiring, faltering, diffident, blushful, darling, delightful, delicate, beautiful, little Ducky-Dove like me? (great laughter.) Merely because I would not contradict them, but politely called them tyrants, for bringing in a bill which they volunteered themselves to avow to be most tyrannical. (shouts of laughter.) Ah, the poor fools, I drew them into an ambuscade, and then wrote some articles against myself in the newspapers for fear any one who had common sense should induce them to abandon the prosecution (shouts of laughter.) Bless my soul, if we had been obliged to fight for them last year, how we would have made Wellington bless Ireland; just on the principle that in my County, Clare, sweet, lovely Clare, we bless the village of Kilmurry M'Mahon.

"O! Kilmurry M'Mahon's a place you would bless,
Where whiskey costs nothing, and beating costs less."

O! my soul we would have given Arthur Wellesley for the second time in Ireland beating for less than nothing, but rather a bloodier kind of beating than in 1828, we gave him in Clare (great cheering.) The learned gentleman praised himself at considerable length, concluding with this curious evidence of his own sanity—"I am a great fool, my fellow-citizens, (Ask Blackburn and Charley Studdert, and they will tell you so,) but for all that, "I eat no keerogues" (loud laughter).

Through the inquiries of the Commissioners, it has transpired, that although the revenues of the Corporation of Lincoln exceed £6,000 per annum, yet they are £30,000 in debt. At Bath it has come out that the corporation expended £357 in a dinner given to the Marquis of Camden, the father of Lord Brecknock, the Tory candidate for that city. At Leicester the Corporation raised £10,000 on the Corporation estates, and spent the money in supporting the election of Sir Charles Hastings, an ultra Tory. They also, at the same election, made 800 freemen, paying all their fees, that they might be enabled to vote for Sir Charles.

Last evening there was rung at St. James's church, by the city ringers, a complete peal of grandshire trebles, consisting of 5040 changes, performed in two hours and 53 minutes. It was the first rung in the above church since the year 1770.—*Bath Chronicle.*

EXPEDITION FROM THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE TO THE INTERIOR OF AFRICA.

The enterprising inhabitants of the colony have determined to send an expedition to endeavour to explore some of the unknown regions towards the centre of Africa. The management of it is to be committed to the direction of Dr. Smith, the assistant staff surgeon, who has already been a great traveller in different parts of the country beyond the frontiers, and there is a very great spirit among the people of the Cape to encourage the enterprise. The greatest difficulty they have met with is to find a substitute for Dr. Smith in the medical staff, the number of officers allowed for the command being very scanty, scarcely sufficient to perform the necessary daily duties. One of the civil physicians has, however, come forward to undertake Dr. Smith's duty in garrison in town, but no one has yet engaged to do his portion of outpost duty. His Excellency Sir Henry Cole gives very great encouragement to the plan. About £600 has already been subscribed towards meeting the expenses, but it is feared that this will be insufficient. Doctor Smith asks no remuneration, and several other gentlemen have offered their gratuitous service, and it is hoped that two soldiers from each of the British regiments, and six from the Cape corps of mounted rifles, will be allowed to go as a guard, besides 30 Hottentots, to be hired, all of whom will be well armed, to prevent any danger from savage tribes. Strong oxen waggons, to the number of six, eight, or ten, will be the chief mode of conveyance for the persons composing the expedition, with the baggage, arms, philosophical apparatus, provisions, articles of traffic for barter, &c.: and it is expected that they will be absent for a year or two, according to the distance they may be able to penetrate. Dr. Smith expects to bring back with him objects of natural history, specimens of mineralogy, &c. He may possibly discover some rich gold mines and new creatures of great curiosity and interest to the scientific world.

Glass Clocks.—Glass being one of the most sonorous bodies, the Swedith chemists have experimented to replace metal clocks with those of glass. The first attempt has been successful, and the clock the result of it gives out a more perfect and harmonious sound than from those of metal. One of these clocks recently made is six feet in diameter, a size which will not be considered surprising when it is recollected that there was blown at Leith, in 1711, a glass bottle of the capacity of two English bushels.—*French Periodical.*

It is in contemulation to open a direct line of communication between Liverpool and Falmouth, which will afford a greater facility of intercourse between those places; the latter being a packet station, early intelligence will thus be conveyed—an object of importance to the great mercantile men. The road, passing through Plymouth, proceeds across Devonshire to Ilfracombe, where there is a steam-packet already established to Swansea, whence in a straight direction, the road will continue, opening a passage between South and North Wales, through Brecon, Builth, Newtown and to Chester.—*Cheltenham Chronicle.*

Extraordinary Case of Shoplifting by a Lady.—A young woman of very lady-like appearance, splendidly attired, with a beautiful infant in her arms, and who gave her name Elizabeth Dawes, was charged on Wednesday night, at a London Police-office, with having entered a shop in Oxford-street, and after having looked at some fur boas, stole one of them; she was followed, and the article found on her person. On being detected, she fell on her knees, and begged she might not be exposed. The magistrate said she seemed a most respectable woman, and asked what could have induced her to commit such an act. Mrs. Dawes begged for God sake to excuse her; she had no motive; she was in affluent circumstances; and if her husband should know of the dreadful affair, she should be ruined for life; she expressed great sorrow for what she had done. She with great reluctance stated that she resided in Duke-street, Bloomsbury, and that her husband was a most respectable man; she prayed of the Magistrate not to send her to prison, as she could procure bail to any amount. The Magistrate said he should remand her till the following day, when her husband would have an opportunity of attending. She begged her infant would not be taken from her, but her request was not attended to. A distressing scene ensued. Mrs. Dawes fell on her knees in a state of insensibility, and was with great difficulty removed to the station-house for the night.

The Three Glasses of Lemonade.—The Marquis de Brossat once passed through Metz, going to join his regiment; he entered a café which was generally resorted to by officers. These gentlemen, displeased at seeing a man not in uniform amongst them, resolved on annoying him. The Marquis, desirous of some refreshment, called for a glass of lemonade; it was brought; one of the officers upset it. A second was called for, brought, upset, and a third shared the same fate. The traveller thereupon rose; "Gentlemen" said he, "short reckonings make long friends. I have to pay for three glasses of lemonade, for which I must have in return the lives of three of you. My name is the Marquis de Brosset—that is my card and route." At this the party felt silly, and sorry for having insulted a comrade; but they were obliged to go out with him. Three of them, one after the other, fell dead beneath his arm. Then M. de Brosset wiped his sword, bowed to the rest of the officers, and continued his route.

Caution to Practical Jokers.—On Saturday an individual was fined half a guinea in the Water Bailio Court, for handing a cigar charged with gunpowder to a person in a steam boat.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Died lately, at Cluny estate, Jamaica, J. M'Pherson. Esq., nephew and heir presumptive of the chief of that clan. The old gentleman, in defiance of musquitoes and every thing else, continued to wear the philibeg, composed of the tartan of his clan; and at skirl of his pibroch, every negro within the reach of its sound was heard to exclaim, "God bless my old massa; he make plenty of noise for wi." So universally was this gentleman respected in the quarter, that a holiday was granted to all the negroes to attend his remains to the "narrow house;" and a poor old Highlandman, who could scarcely crawl to his kinsman's grave, produced his bagpipe, and played the "M'Pherson's Lament," in a style which was responded to by every kelt present, by doffing his bonnet.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

4th—Bedford, Rosser, Swansea, coals—Mary, Williams, Liverpool, gen. cargo—Hippocampi, Fowler, Cardiff, coals—Adelaide, Dunsford, Liverpool, salt—Betsey, Thomas, Newport, coals, for Ross—Freeman, Stephens, Swansea, culm—Benevolent, Hooper, Newport, coals—Reform, Edwards, Liverpool, salt—Concord, Lymbery, Newport, coals—Betsey, Stephings, ditto, ditto—La Hogue, Hill, ditto, ditto, for Ross—Sarah, Corry; Sarah and Eliza, Woollacott, ditto, ditto—Ann and Fanny, Perry, Carnarvon, slates.

5th—Ann and Betty, Hughes; and Despatch, Jones, Liverpool, salt.

6th—Water Witch, Stacey, Bristol—Camilla, Olridge, Glasgow, m. g.—Eleanor, Evans, Liverpool, coals, for Ross—Alexander, Hooper, Cardiff, iron—Swan, Banks, Glasgow, coals, a market—London, Robinson, Memel, timber—Lively, Lobbett; and Daddon, Bailey, Swansea, coals.

7th—Sultan, Read, Newport, coals—Pheasant, Browning, Milford, culm, for Ross—St. Michael, Murphy, Dungarvan, butter—John and Grace, Mason, Chester, bricks.

SAILED.

4th—Town of Ross, Allen, Mauritius, ballast, from Ross—Samson, Luff, Cork, coals—Harmony, Angel, London, provisions—Speedy, Douglas, Liverpool, grain—Apollo, Davison, ditto, ditto.

5th—Nora Creina, Bailey, Bristol—St. Patrick, Keay, Liverpool—Frances and Mary, Gray, Portsmouth, grain.

6th—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, provisions—Ann, Barry, Youghal, coals, from Ross—Safety, Foley, Cork, ditto, from ditto—Joseph, Harris, Cardiff, ballast—Caroline, Stephens, Falmouth, oats and flour.

7th—William and Henry, Reigh, Newport, ballast.

8th—Water Witch, Stacey, Bristol, gen. cargo.—Wind, N.N.E.

WE, the Undersigned, Members of the Committee appointed by the Citizens of Waterford, at a Public Meeting held at the Town Hall, on the 11th January, 1832, to examine the Police Act of this City, with a view to suggest the necessary improvements therein, and to report on the state of the Charities, beg that you will be pleased to convene a Meeting of the Citizens, for the purpose of receiving the Reports of the Committees thereon, on as early a day as may suit your convenience.

In compliance with the above, I hereby request a Meeting of my Fellow-Citizens, at the Town-Hall, on Thursday the 10th of October, at One o'Clock, for the purpose above stated.

WILLIAM HOBBS, Mayor.

Oct. 5th, 1833.

N. B.—PRINTED COPIES of the REPORT of the COMMITTEE, on the Defects and Omissions of the existing POLICE ACT, and their Suggestions for its Improvement, may be had of the Printer, T. Hanton, John-street—Price One Shilling.

Waterford, 1st October, 1833.

William Aylward, Chairman.	Nugent O'Reilly,
Richard Knox.	Edward Jones, M.D.,
John Sheehan.	Patrick Keily,
Benjamin Graham.	Benjamin Moore,

To the Right Worshipful William Hobbs, Mayor of Waterford.

TO BE SOLD,

AN ESTATE in the CITY OF WATERFORD, held in FEE SIMPLE, fronting MICHAEL-STREET, ALEXANDER-LANE, and STEPHEN-STREET, at present producing about £100 per Annum, and capable of considerable improvement.

For further particulars apply to John Power, Esq., Waterford; or, to Charles Tandy and Sons, Waterford, or 10, Mountjoy-square, South, Dublin.

Waterford, 8th Oct., 1833.

PROTESTANT ORPHAN INSTITUTION.

THE FRIENDS of the above Charity are informed that the ANNUAL MEETING will be held at the NEW ROOM, MALL, on THURSDAY, the 10th inst., at ONE o'Clock, when a Statement of the Annual Accounts will be laid before the Public, and Officers chosen for the ensuing year.

Waterford, October 5, 1833.

NOTICE.

THE Chamberlain of the City will receive, at his Office, on or before the 15th inst., sealed proposals, for PAINTING the Doors, Window Frames, and Sashes of the TOWN HALL; and for PAINTING and COLOURING the COUNCIL CHAMBER and BALL-ROOM;—to be accompanied by Patterns of Colours.

Waterford, 3d Oct., 1833.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

At the COURT HOUSE, in the Town of CLONMEL, *On Thursday, the 10th of Oct, 1833, at One o'Clock in the Forenoon,*

THE FEE and INHERITANCE of the Town and Lands of BALLYCAHILL, in said County, containing 903 Acres, Plantation Measure, now producing £1,300 per annum, and upwards.

Also, the Town and Lands of HOLYCROSS, in said County, containing 906 Acres, Plantation Measure, (Tithe free), now producing £1,000 per annum, and upwards. These Estates will rise considerably on the deaths of Three Old Lives; they are of the best quality of Tillage, Meadow, and Pasture, and are situate within Seven Miles of the City of Cashel, and Three of the Town of Thurles.

*** The above Estates will be Sold together or in divisions.

Terms of Sale, Rent Rolls, and other particulars may be had o. Wm. Hill, Esq., Doneraile, (if by letter, post-paid); of R. N. Cathcarte and Son, Solicitors, Stephen-street, Dublin; or, of

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer, Waterford.

THOSE POWERFUL STEAM PACKETS, THE WATER WITCH, AND THE NORA CREINA,

PLY between WATERFORD and BRISTOL, with PASSENGERS, GOODS, and CATTLE, only one night at Sea; are intended to depart in October, 1833, as under:—

WATER WITCH,
John Stacey, Commander.

From Waterford, Tuesday, 1st Oct. 2 o'Clock afternoon.	From Bristol, Saturday, 5th October, 9 o'Clock morning.
8 .. .. 12 noon	12 .. .. 4 evening
15 .. .. 7 morning	19 .. .. 9 morning
22 .. .. 12 noon	26 .. .. 4 after.
29 .. .. 7 morning	

NORA CREINA,
John Bailey, Commander.

From Waterford, Saturday, Oct. 5th, 8 o'Clock morning.	From Bristol, Wednesday, 9th Oct. 2 o'Clock, afternoon.
12 .. .. 12 noon	16 .. .. 7 morning
19 .. .. 8 morning	23 .. .. 2 afternoon
26 .. .. 12 noon	30 .. .. 6 morning

Females attend the Ladies' cabin. Refreshments may be had on board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Waterford,
or, at the General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, Oct. 8.—The receipts of corn from farmers are beginning to decrease and become scanty, with an improved demand for wheat and barley, since our last.

Wheat, 22s 0d to 25s 0d; new barley, 11s 6d to 13s 6d; oats, 8s 0d to 8s 6d, by merchants; for mealmen and horses, 9s to 00s per barrel; oatmeal by wholesale and retail, 10s to 12s per brl.; old flour, 2ds, 32s to 34s; new do., 30s to 32s; 3ds, 22s to 28s; 4ths, 13s to 15s per bag.

Butter, on Monday, from 73s to 77s per cwt; yesterday, from 74s to 78s; weighed on Monday, 143 and yesterday, 398 firkins.

Bacon pigs, from 26s to 28s 6d per cwt.; heads and offal, 17s to 18s per do.

CLONMEL, October 4.—Butter, 74s to 00s 0d per cwt. Oatmeal, 11s 6d per cwt. Flour—Seconds, 33s; household, 31s; thirds, 24s; fourths, 14s to —s per bag. Bere, 10s 0d to 10s 6d per barrel; wheat, 1s 2½d to 1s 3½d per stone; oats, 7d to 7½d per stone.

WEXFORD, Oct. 4.—Butter, 72s to —s; seconds, 62s to 90s per cwt. Flour—fine, 34s 0d; seconds, 30s per cwt. Wheat, 21s 0d to 24s; barley, 11s 0d to 14s 3d; oats, 7s to 9s; beans, 14s to 17s 0d per brl.; oatmeal, 13s 0d per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN-EXCHANGE, Oct. 4.—There was a fair supply of grain at market this week, wheat selling on nearly the same terms as this day week, but in some instances 6d lower. Oats and barley were a brisk sale at our quotations. Rape is looked for, but rather lower in price. Flour has been in fair demand, at a reduction of 1s per cwt. Oatmeal is dull sale, without any alteration in price.

White wheat, 25s to 27s; red, 23s 0d to 25s 0d; oats, 8s. 6d to 10s; old, 12s to 13s; barley, 14s to 15; grinding barley, 12s to 13s; rape, 18s to 23s; first flour, 17s to 18s; seconds, 14s 6d to 16s; inferior, 12s to 13s; thirds, 6s to 8s; oatmeal, 9s to 11s.

CARLOW, Oct. 2.—Butter, 74s 0d to 78s 0d per cwt; seconds, 64s 0d; thirds, 54s 0d. Flour—seconds, 31s 0d to 00s 0d per bag; wheat, 23s 0d to 24s 6d per brl.; oats, 8s 0d to 9s 6d per barrel; barley, 10s 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.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, Oct. 4.—There is no particular demand for wheat this morning, and the quotation may be stated as on Monday. Barley is heavy sale, and may be quoted rather lower. In oats, beans, and peas there is nothing to notice at present.

Arrivals—English wheat, 8,590 qrs.; barley, 6,330 qrs.; oats, 6,361 qrs. Irish wheat, 150qrs.; oats, 5,115 qrs. Foreign wheat, 1,419 qrs. Flour, 9,550 sacks.

The following are the averages of grain as made up to Saturday last:—

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 53s 0d; barley, 30s 8d; oats, 20s 2d; rye, 35s 8d; beans, 38s 3d; peas, 39s 4d.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 32s 8d; barley, 18s 4d; oats, 18s 3d; rye, 18s 3d; beans, 14s 0d; peas, 14s 0d.

It has been recently shown by Mr. Savart, that the human ear is so extremely sensitive as to be capable of appreciating sounds which arise from about twenty-four thousand vibrations in a second, and, consequently, that it can hear a sound which lasts only the twenty-four thousandth part of a second.

ARREARS OF TITHES.

The tithe owners (as we stated in our last) may, if they please, proceed to recover by due course of law *all* arrears of tithes *now due*. It is, however, for them to consider, whether it would be prudent to make the attempt *now*, when government has avowed its determination *not* to assist them in the assertion of their rights, and has offered them a substitute, in the payment of 74 per cent. on the arrears of 1831 and 1832, and 85 per cent. on the arrears of 1833; and this in one payment, without any expense, and without the hazard attending the collection of tithes in the present state of the country.

The tithe owners have *three* months from the passing of the act (*a*) authorising the advance of one million to the tithe-owners, that is, 'till the 29th of November next, to determine whether they will apply to Government for relief under the act, or resort to their legal rights. If they seek relief under the act, it is right they should consider in what situation it places them with government, as to the re-payment of the sums advanced to them under the provisions of the act; but first it is right to remind them, that if they apply for relief under the act, they will receive payment *only* on account of *three* years' arrear, and "all right, title, and interest in and to all tithes remaining due and unpaid for any year previous to 1831 shall wholly cease and determine" (*b*).

The sum advanced by Government is to be divided in five parts, and one-fifth is to be payable out of the lands chargeable therewith, on the 1st of November in each year, for five years, commencing on the 1st of November, 1834, in addition to the current gales of tithe composition, "and such addition to the said composition shall be payable to the memorialist" (for relief), "*or the person from time to time entitled to the receipt of such composition*" (*c*). So that (it would seem) if a tithe owner should *die*, or in any other way cease to be entitled to receive the current gale of tithe composition, he would also cease to be entitled to receive *the addition* made thereto, for the five years, and would cease (as it appears) to be responsible to Government for the advance made, or rather for such part of it, as should become payable out of the land, after the death or removal of the person to whom the advance has been made. The annual instalment in repayment of the sum advanced by Government is to be payable by the person who shall from time to time be entitled to the receipt of the composition for tithes; and to be paid to the Collector of Excise on every 1st of November, for five years, beginning 1st of November, 1834, and in default of payment of any instalment, when it shall fall due, or within three months thereafter, such instalment shall be recoverable as a debt upon record, due to the King; with all costs and charges attending the same (*d*).

It is, however, satisfactory that there is a provision that no process shall issue *against the body* of any person owing such instalment (*e*).

As the mode of applying to government by memorial, and the form of the schedule required by the act, is furnished (gratis) to the tithe owners by the King's printer, with directions, it is unnecessary to make any remark here upon them.

As the returns of the arrears of tithes due for each year, by the different tithe-payers, as required by the Act, must be submitted to the Assistant-Barrister of the county in which each parish is situated, a Special Sessions to be held for the purpose of revising the several memorials and schedules; and as 21 days' notice must be given of the time of holding such sessions, (*f*) it is probable that the persons seeking relief under the act, will not receive payment of any advance before the 1st of February next.

We shall, on a future occasion, point out the mode of proceeding at the Special Sessions for revising the several memorials and schedules. The Lord Lieutenant has a power, under the act, (*g*) of appointing Barristers of six years' standing, to preside at these Special Sessions, as deputies to or instead of, the Assistant-Barristers of the several counties, similar to the appointments at the Registry Sessions last year.—However, we do not see any ground for withdrawing these sessions from the regular Assistant Barristers, many of whom have earned and possess the ENTIRE confidence of *all* classes of the community. But if government thinks it necessary to appoint deputies, we hope Mr. Littleton will make a better selection than was made at the time of the Registry Sessions, when several *very objectionable* persons were selected, to the exclusion of more deserving members of the profession; and we entreat of him not to leave the selection to the person (whoever he was) that nominated the Corporation Commissioners, who, though in general very deserving, respectable men, were, from the known bias of their political feelings and partizanship, the least likely to inspire the public with that confidence of impartial conduct towards the Corporations, without which their labours must be in a great measure unsatisfactory. There was not even the decency of introducing one single person upon the commission, who might be supposed favourable to the existing rights of the corporations. But we trust we may look to better things in future from the independence and manliness of the new secretary's character.

(*a*) 3 and 4 Wm. 4, chap. 100, sec. 7.
(*b*) do. do. sec. 10 ad finem.
(*c*) do. do. sec. 24.
(*d*) do. do. sec. 19.

N.B.—It seems strange that the act by this section provides for the payment of the instalments to government, before the person to pay it can, in some cases, enforce the payment from the land owner, as in sec. 15 of the 2d and 3d William 4, chap. 119, which authorises the appointment of a receiver, when the arrear is a year and a half due.

(*e*) 3 and 4 Wm. 4, chap. 100, sec. 19.
(*f*) do. do. sec. 13.
(*g*) do. do. sec. 37.

QUICKSILVER.—What an anomaly does it (quicksilver) not present in the general history of metals; existing under all common variation of temperature, in a fluid state, while all other metals, with which we are familiar, are, under the same variations, solid; nor indeed are they capable of becoming fluid, but by an elevation of temperature to which they are hardly liable to be exposed, unless designedly; lastly, in consequence of its fluidity, destitute of malicability and ductility; which are among the most valuable properties of the metals taken collectively. This state of fluidity, however, is the very point on which the value of this metal in a great measure turns; for hence it is successfully employed for many purposes, to which, were it solid, it would be inapplicable. How valuable is its use in the construction of the common thermometer and barometer; the value, in the case of the former instrument, depending entirely upon its fluidity, and on the physical characters of the fluid itself—the equal ratio, for instance, of its contraction and expansion under widely varying degrees of temperature and its property of remaining fluid through a greater range of temperature than any other known substance. And, in the case of the barometer, what fluid is there which could supply the place of quicksilver, with any degree of convenience? since, from the great specific gravity of this metal, a column of the perpendicular height of about thirty inches sufficiently answers the intended purpose; which column, in almost the case of every other fluid, would amount to as many feet. And as, in such a case, the column must necessarily be contained in a glass tube, in order to make the alterations in its height visible, how would it be possible to render such an instrument portable? and yet, if not portable, it would often be of no use when most wanted.—*Kidd's Bridgewater Treatise.*

THE LATE DOCTOR HENNIS.—The friends of the late Dr. Hennis, the victim in the recent unfortunate duel at Exeter, have applied to the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral for permission to erect a monument to his memory; but it is reported that body refuse their acquiescence on the ground of the deceased having died the challenger in a duel.

COAST GUARD AND REVENUE CRUISERS.—It appears from a Parliamentary document, that the cost of the coast guard service last year was, in England, £246,980; in Ireland, £116,047; in Scotland, £19,464. The revenue cruisers cost, last year, for England, £120,412; Ireland, 9,860; Scotland, £15,622.

CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

The following selection from the correspondence of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine will be found interesting:—

TO THE EMPRESS, AT MENTZ.

WARSAW, JAN. 18, 1807.—I fear that you are very much grieved by the necessity of your return to Paris, and our separation, which must yet be prolonged for a few weeks. Do show more firmness. I understand that you are continually weeping. Fie! This is very bad. Your letter of the 7th of January has vexed me. Be worthy of me, and show more spirit. When you are in Paris, live in a way suited to your dignity; and, above all, make yourself happy.

I am very well, and I love you dearly. But if you continue to grieve, I shall think you devoid of courage; and you know I do not love cowards. An Empress should possess spirit.

NAPOLEON.

TO THE EMPRESS, AT MENTZ.

JAN. 23, 1807.—I have received your letter of the 15th January. It is impossible that I can consent to the journey you propose through these muddy and unsafe roads. Return to Paris. Be cheerful and contented. I shall probably be there shortly. I could not help laughing at that part of your letter in which you tell me that you married your husband to live with him. I thought, in my ignorance, that the wife was made for the husband, the husband for his country, his family, and glory. Pardon my ignorance; but you ladies are always teaching us something.

Adieu, my love. Be assured that I deeply regret I cannot permit you to come. Say to yourself, this is a proof how much he loves me.

NAPOLEON.

TO THE EMPRESS, IN PARIS.

Your letter of the 10th of January vexes me. It is too gloomy. This is the misfortune of not being a little devout. You tell me that your happiness is your glory. This is not generous. You should have said, the happiness of others is my glory. It is not conjugal. You should have said, the happiness of my husband is my glory. It is not maternal. You should have said, the happinoss of my children is my glory. Fie, Josephine! your heart is excellent, but your understanding is at fault. You feel rightly, but you do not reason well.

But a truce with quarrelling. I wish to see you gay, and content with your lot. I wish you to obey me, not reluctantly and with tears, but readily and cheerfully.

Adieu, my love. I set off to-night, to inspect my advanced posts.

NAPOLEON.

TO THE EMPRESS, IN PARIS.

MAY 18TH, 1807.—I have received your letter; but I do not understand what you mean by the ladies with whom I maintain correspondence. I love none but my dear, pouting, capricious little Josephine, who knows how to pick a quarrel with the grace which pervades all her actions; who is always charming except when jealous, and then she is a downright devil. But to return to the ladies. If I really had a fancy for any of them, I assure you that I should require them to be pretty *boutons de rose*. Do those you allude to answer this description.

I wish that you would never dine with any persons, except those who have dined with me—that the invitation list for your parties should be formed in the same manner——that you never admit ambassadors and foreigners to your private circle at Malmaison. If you do not observe these directions, you will displease me. Finally, you must not allow yourself to be surrounded by persons with whom I am unacquainted, and who would not visit you if I were there. Adieu, my love. Yours,

NAPOLEON.

LONDON POLICE.

THREATENING LETTER SENT TO ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

Mr. William Shelley, a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Russell-square, was brought up on a peace warrant, by one of the officers, before Messrs. White and Gregorie, at Queen-square office, on Tuesday, charged with sending threatening letters to Mr. Stanley, the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Stanley, Mr. Mayne, the Commissioner of Police, and several other gentlemen, were in attendance.

It appeared that some time ago the defendant had addressed several letters to the Earl of Ripon (then Lord Goderich) to redress certain alleged grievances, and that nobleman had referred him to Mr. Mayne, one of the commissioners of police. A short time ago he addressed a letter to Mr. Stanley, threatening him with personal violence if proper attention was not paid to his demands for justice. The letter was of such a violent nature that Mr. Stanley applied to the Magistrates for a peace warrant against the defendant, and he was apprehended.

Mr. Stanley was sworn, and produced a letter, which he handed to the magistrates, signed by the defendant, and which he believed to be in his handwriting.

The magistrates read the letter, the contents of which did not transpire; but we understand that the threats were of a very violent nature.

Mr. Stanley said that, from the letter which he produced he had no hesitation in stating, he apprehended personal violence from the defendant.

Mr. Shelley said that he did not deny being the author of the letter produced, and went into a long statement of alleged grievances, which he had suffered, for which, although he had tried every means, he could get no redress. All he wanted was a full, fair, and impartial investigation into the merits of his case; he had applied over and over again, but in vain. He said that he had gone out to Sdyney on the promise of the Government of a grant of land, on paying down a certain sum of money. He had fulfilled his engagement, and went out to the colony. When he got there he unfortunately had some disagreement with General Darling, the then Governor of the settlement, and the consequence was that he never got the promised grant of land. After remaining at Sydney for some time, and finding that it was totally impossible to gain any redress, he returned to his country most grieviously disappointed, and suffering a great pecuniary loss. He then applied to Lord Goderich, and last of all to Mr. Stanley. He stated his case, but no investigation was offered to his requests.

The Magistrates, after consulting together, said that they felt it their duty to order the defendant to find sureties, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, to keep the peace towards Mr. Stanley for the next six months.

Mr. Shelley said that he had no bail in attendance.

The Magistrates said, that being the case, he would be committed to Tothill-fields prison.

Mr. Shelley—This is the redress I get—to be plundered of my property, and then consigned to a dungeon.

Mr. Shelley was then removed, complaining bitterly of the harsh treatment to which he was exposed.

Mr. Shelley appears to be about twenty-eight, and of a gentlemanly demeanor and address.

GAME LAWS.—At the petty sessions at Melton, on Tuesday, Mr. J. Simpson, of Freeby, was fined 40s for shooting upon land in his own occupation, although he had taken out a certificate for the purpose. It appears that Mr. S. had obtained leave of his landlord's steward to sport on the land, which he deemed a sufficient authority under the game laws; but this not being the fact, as permission, it seems, should have been obtained from the landlord himself, he was fined as above mentioned. Mr. Simpson, however, feeling naturally indignant that a conviction should be pressed against him under such circumstances, refused to pay the penalty, and we have not since heard that proceedings have been taken against him for its recovery. We are no advocates for abridging the fox hunter of the pleasures of the chace, but we should say that if respectable farmers like Mr. Simpson, who are fond of an occasional day's sport, are to be debarred from indulging in favourite pursuits on their own ground by their aristocratic neighbours, it would not surprise us to hear that they have retaliated upon them by preventing others from doing the same. Foxes, as most sporting men know, exist principally by the sufferance of farmers, and if farmers cannot shoot birds, they may take it into their heads to prevent noblemen from hunting foxes.—*Leicester Herald.*

CHEAP LAW.—Causes are now tried at the Sheriffs' Court, and Secondary's Court, where the demand does not exceed £20, and where there is no important point of law involved. The costs are thus greatly diminished, and by the recent act of William IV. c. 42, the Judges have the power of sending such causes from the upper courts, thereby avoiding delay as well as expense. The attorneys are not partial to this new experiment.—*London Paper.*

The convict establishment at Plymouth will be broken up at the end of the present year.

SUFFERINGS OF GUILLOTINED PERSONS.

A Memoir has recently been presented to the Academy of Sciences, on the subject of death by decollation, which will cause an investigation to take place under the authority of Messrs. Magendie and Flourens. Guillotin, the inventor of the guillotine, as well as several other distinguished physiologists, was of opinion that no physical suffering attends act of decapitation. Sue, Sommering, and Castel entertain different views. Experiments have been made by Sue on turkeys, sheep and calves; when the head and body having been severed by a sharp instrument, gave severally evidence of suffering. The body of a turkey thus decapitated, after remaining motionless a whole minute, rose on its legs, and remained in that position a minute and a half, flapping its wings, and raising its claw towards the throat. The body of a decapitated sheep was convulsed with so much violence, that three men were obliged to hold it. The head of a calf after decollation, opened its eyes, and moved its mouth and nostrils for six minutes. Aldini, who tried his galvanic experiments in 1803, in Italy, on a guillotined person, and in London upon a body executed by hanging, states that muscular contractions took place during two hours after death in the hanged, and three quarters of an hour in the decapitated man. Mojon, Professor of Physiology at Genoa, having produced at Paris a system of investigation of the results of the guillotine, states, that having exposed two heads, a quarter of an hour after decollation, to a strong light, the eyelids closed suddenly; the tongue, which protruded from the lips, being pricked with a needle, was drawn back into the mouth, and the countenance expressed sudden pain. The head of a criminal named Tiller being submitted to examination after the guillotine, the head *turned* in every direction from whence he was called on by name. A report hitherto treated as fabulous, may, therefore, be believed, that when the executioner gave a blow on the face to Charlotte Corday's head, the countenance expressed violent indignation. Fontenelle asserts that he has frequently seen the heads of guillotined persons move their lips. Sivelling declares, that by touching the spinal marrow the most horrible demonstrations of agony succeed. Many animals retain the power of locomotion after decapitation. A tortoise will live for six months, executing its ordinary functions, after the extraction of the brain; and twelve days, after the head has been cut completely off. Charras, an operator at the Jardin des Plantes, having cut off the head of a viper, two of his pupils were dangerously stung by it, sixty hours afterwards. Gallien records, that the Emperor Commodus was so skilful in the decapitation of ostriches, that these birds did not at first pause in their speed after the loss of the heads. Boerhave cut off the head of a cock, which was running towards a trough, at the distance of twenty feet, and the body fulfilled his intention. Perranit decapitated a serpent, and the body crawled towards its usual retreat. Beetles advance cautiously examining the ground first with the right leg, then with the left, after losing their heads; the heart of a frog palpitates two hours afterwards; and flies and butterflies fly about for many minutes. Monsieur de Fontenelle's memoir contains many other apparently incredible, but equally well authenticated facts; and the further investigation of Magendie, and his learned colleague, will be laid forthwith before the French government. It appears, on the present showing, that the guillotine is the most cruel mode of destruction ever yet devised, since no limit can be placed to the agonies of death after its operation.

MRS. MARTHA MORE.

In addition to the particulars of the public charities of the late pious and excellent Mrs. Hannah More, inserted in our last paper, we have now the further gratification of announcing the munificent bequests, for similar purposes, of her youngest sister, Mrs. Martha More, who died about fifteen years since. All the legacies bequeathed by this lady, of which the following list is extracted from her will, were directed to be paid on the death of Mrs. Hannah More:—

To the Bristol Infirmary, £1,000.
To the Bible Society, £1,[illegible].
To the Bath Hospital, £1[illegible].
To the Taunton Infirmary, [illegible].
To the Baptist [illegible], and to the Society for the Conversion of the [illegible].
To Zachary [illegible] for the [illegible].
To the Bristol [illegible] reserved for the payment of a [illegible].
To the Bristol [illegible], the Penitentiary, and the Poor [illegible] Society, the amount of stock reserved for an annuity of [illegible], to be payable on the death of the annuitant.
To be disposed of in charities, omitted to be named by the testatrix, but which is intended to be appropriated by the executors, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of a lapsed annuity of £[illegible].
To be also disposed of, under similar circumstances, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of an annuity of £20, on the death of the annuitant.
To the Bishop of St. David (now Bishop of Salisbury) for his charities, £200.
To each of the Female Clubs of Cheddar and Shipham, £25.
To the Moravian Missionary Society, £100.
To the Rev. Mr. Berkin, for the Church in the Forest of Dean, £100.
To the London Poor Clergy Society, £100.—*Bristol Mirror.*

ROYAL HAIR-DRESSER.—The coeffure of a Frenchwoman is an object of first importance. The Empress Josephine's hair had been dressed for twenty years by Duplan, who had also the distinction of being hair-dresser to the Emperor. He made his appearance every day at St. Cloud and Malmaison; but when the Court was at Paris, he officiated twice a-day. On the arrival of Maria Lousia, the Emperor was of opinion that no one ought to dress her hair but Duplan, who was still attached to the household of Josephine. The coeffeur was commanded into his presence. "How much do you receive as hair-dresser to the ex-Empress?" "Sire, £500 per annum." "I appoint you coeffeur to the Empress Maria Louisa, with the same salary. But you must renounce all other customers." "But, Sire, her Majesty the Empress Josephine permitted me to follow my business, by which I gained an additional £500 a-year." "Very well; I give you a thousand as compensation in full. But, remember, you are to devote yourself exclusively to the Empress Maria Louisa." Napoleon afterwards conceded the attendance of Duplan to his favourite the Duchess de Montebello. Josephine was deeply mortified, on receiving at the usual hour of her hair-dresser's attendance, a letter of apology and explanation.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLICANS.—The Magistrates, nor the Churchwardens, cannot refuse a license to any person that had been, previous to the passing of the late Act, in the public business; but their duty is to inquire as to the character and qualification of every new publican suing for a license.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A large quantity of old coin has been found in Glin, by a farmer named Geoghegan, while in the act of ploughing a field which formerly had been a wood, as the roots of the trees are still to be seen in great numbers. The pieces (all silver) are very curious, the greater part are Spanish coin, and there are a great many also of Charles the Second and Queen Elizabeth, found underneath the others. They were all in one promiscuous heap, for whatever vessel they had been in was entirely decayed. Geoghegan being one of those *feelosofers* so often to be met with in the country, kept the discovery a profound secret, until he and his sons had actually dug up the greater part of the field (to no very trifling depth) which turned up such "good trump," in quest of more hidden treasure.—*Limerick Paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY QUICK PASSAGE.—The *Lee*, steam-packet, Captain Goff, arrived here yesterday evening, from Liverpool (bringing a large cargo), in the short space of 27 hours, which is the quickest passage on record. The *Lee* is one of the packets which ply between this port, Plymouth, and London, and her accommodations are of the very first order.—*Cork Herald.*

EXTRAORDINARY DUELS IN IRELAND.

Perhaps the annals of the world cannot produce a parallel to the following gazette of Irish belligerency:

Fitzgibbon, the Attorney-General, afterwards Chancellor, and Earl of Clare, fought Curran, afterwards Master of the Rolls, with twelve inch pistols.

Scott, afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Earl of Clonmel, fought Lord Tyrawly about his wife, and the Earl of Landaff about his sister, and others, with sword and pistol, on *miscellaneous* subjects.

Egan, Judge of the county Dublin, fought the Master of the Rolls, Barret, and three others, one with the sword. Egan was a humourist, and his duel with Barret was characteristic. On the combatants taking their ground, Barret, though the challenger, immediately fired, and, missing his antagonist, walked away, cooly saying, "Egan, now my honor is satisfied." The Judge, however, who was not *satisfied*, called out, "Halloa, stop, Roger, till I take a shot at your *honor*," Roger returned, and, with the same composure, said, "Very well, fire away." Jack Egan presented, and seemed by his motions determined to finish Roger; at length he cried out, "Pho, pho, I won't *humour you*—I won't be *bothered* shooting you. So now you may go to the —— your own way—or shake hands, whichever you like best." The finale may be anticipated. The circumstance took place on the celebrated ground of Donnybrook fair, and some hundreds of *amateurs* were present.

The Right Hon. Isaac Corry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, fought the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, a Privy Councillor and leader of the opposition. The Chancellor was hit. He also fought two others.

Merge, Baron of the Exchequer, fought his brother-in-law and two others.

Lord Norbury, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, fought *Fire-eater* Fitzgerald, and two others, muzzle to muzzle, and *frightened* Napper Tandy, and several besides. Napper was near being hanged for *running away!* Pistoling was notoriously one of Lord Norbury's *talents*. It was an element of his promotion; the wits said, alluding at once to the means and the rapidity of his rise, that he *shot up* into preferment.

Duigenan, Judge of the Prerogative Court, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and the well known antagonist of the Popish claims, fought one barrister, and came to the ground with another.

Grady, the first Counsel to the Revenue, fought Maher and Campbell, barristers, and *others*—very *stout work*.

Curran, Master of the Rolls, fought Lord Buckinghamshire, Chief Secretary, because he could not dismiss an obnoxious public officer.

Hutchinson, Provost of Dublin College, and a Privy Councillor, fought Doyle, a Master in Chancery (eldest brother of the distinguished Sir John Doyle).

Patterson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, fought three country gentlemen, one of them with the sword, and wounded all of them.

Ogle, a Privy Councillor, the Orange chieftain, fought Barny Coyle, a whiskey-distiller,* *because* he was a *Papist*. In this duel the remarkable good or ill luck prevailed, that the combatants fired four brace of pistols, without stop or stay, yet without hitting each other. But the combat was not altogether without consequence; for one of Ogles seconds broke his arm by stumbling into a potato trench! Ogle was a man of great personal elegance and accomplishment, but a furious fighter, remarkably *high;* and his condescension in attempting to extinguish the unfortunate whiskey-distiller must have arisen entirely from his equally furious spirit of party.

* This is a mistake: Mr. Coyle was always engaged in the linen and muslin trade.

DISPOSITION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON, UNDER THE COMMAND OF SIR P. MALCOLM.

Britannia and *St. Vincent*—12th July, off Tenedos, crusing. *Malabar*—12th July, off Tenedos; will, it is supposed, proceed to Constantinople when the Russians leave. *B[illegible]*—off Tenedos, cruising. *Rover*—12th July, off Tenedos cruising. *[illegible]*—12th July, off Tenedos carrying despatches, bound from Constantinople. *Actæon*—at Constantinople, 1st July. *Meteor*—at Constantinople, 9th July; expected to be despatched to the Admiral immediately the Russians quit. *Rainbow*—off Tenedos, 12th July; about to sail for Nauplia. *Madagascar*—at Nauplia; returned from Turkey with King Otho, after [illegible] at Syra. *Beacon*—at Smyrna, 1st July[illegible], 4th July; Lieutenant Graves [illegible] the Dardanelles, 100 miles from his [illegible]—Malta; under quarantine; ar[illegible] off Tenedos, 27th July. *Ceylon*—Malta harbour, [illegible] Admiral Brigg's flag. *Pelican*—sailed from Gibraltar [illegible] order home the *Philomel* from Malta. *Scylla*—at Tripoli; sailed from Malta 8th July. *Raleigh*—Malta, arrived from Tripoli 10th July, sailed again for the Levant 17th July. *Cordelia*—at Corfu. *Philomel*—at Gibraltar. *[illegible]*—27th July, off Tenedos, just arrived from Alexandria, and about to be despatched to Smyrna. *Columbia*—arrived at Malta from Zante, 30th July, and carries Rome mail 31st July. *Lady [illegible]*—yacht, expected at Malta from Naples and Marseilles, 8th August. *Scout*—arrived at Malta from Plymouth, in 20 days, 8th July; sailed for the Admiral 13th July. *Volage*—arrived at Malta from Portsmouth in 17 days, 11th July.—*United Service Gazette.*

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Major-Generals—Blackwell, late Governor of Tobago; Harris, from R. Art. Mount Tamar.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Peat, h. p. 25 F.; [illegible], h. p. 99 F.; Græme, h. p. unattached.

Major—Sir T. Ormsby, Bart., h. p. unattached.

Captains—Meyrick, 39 F.; Champion, 55 F.; Gaston, 70 F.; Dale, 84 F.; Armstrong, h. p. 88 F.; O'Flaherty, late 3 R. V. Bat.; Andora, h. p. Sicil. Regiment.

Lieutenants—Thomas, 1 F.; O'Brein, 25 F.; Ross, 43 F.; Wake, 55 F.; Buchan (Adj.), 62 F.; Cuffe, h. p. 7 Dragoon Guards; Meagher, h. p. 103 F.

Sub-Lieutenants and Ensigns—Johnson, h. p. R. Sappers and Minors; Hall, 46 F.

Paymaster—Mackenzie, h. p. Rifle Brigade.

Commissariat Department—Assistant-Commissary-Gen. William Harris, h. p.

Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon Torrie, 1 F.; Surgeon Johnston, h. p. 5 F.; D. J. G. Smith, Assistant-Surgeon, 12 Dragoons.

IRISH PROVISIONS.

The arrivals in the last week of foreign butter were 2,732 casks of Irish 2,945 firkins, and of bacon 355 bales, with a further arrival yesterday of about 2,880 firkins of Irish butter, and 279 bales of bacon. Fine Friesland butter we quote 84s to 85s per cwt. at the quay, and an advance in price of 2s per cwt. upon some descriptions of Irish has been realised since this day se'nnight. The stock of butter at present at the wharfs is comparatively small from the recent heavy deliveries from them, and until we have a large accumulation from Ireland of the article present prices are likely to be supported: there is, however, just now a considerable quantity on the passage and in progress of shipping from that country, with a heavy stock held there by the farmers, shippers, and other speculators; and from these circumstances the trade here see no inducements to enter into speculative purchases, and merely confine their operations to supplying themselves as their immediate wants require. We quote Carlow butter (as to repute of the shippers) 76s to 81s on board, and in partial instance or two 1s more has been obtained; 77s to 82s we quote as the price landed. Waterford, 74s to 77s on board, 75s to 78s landed; Belfast 77s on board, 78s to 79s landed; Cork and Limerick, 76s on board, 77s to 78s landed; Dublin, 70s to 71s; Sligo, 71s to 72s, and Banbridge, 71s and 72s on board for this month's shipment. For old bacon there has been not only a little improvement in the demand, but within the last few days a trifling advance in the price has been obtained also; for small singed not very much out of condition 34s per cwt. has been realised, and as new primed singed small Waterford arrives, it readily brings from 42s to 44s; there are some sales effecting on board for shipment. Bale middles we quote at 28s to 30s; Belfast tierce middles 36s to 39s; Limerick, 36s to 40s; Belfast bladder lard, 57s to 58s; Waterford and Limerick, 60s to 61s; and small Limerick hams, 74s per cwt. In beef and pork the transactions are so limited, prices are altogether nominal.—*London Price Current of Friday.*

Best beef is selling in Liverpool at 4d. ⅌ lb.

WOOL.—Best combing fleece wools, from 24s to 25s per stone.

It is now the fashion to have the paper of rooms *varnished*, which renders them both impervious to damp and more lasting.

DUC DE BORDEAUX.—On Saturday last this young Prince attained his 13th year, the period at which, according to the laws of France, the heirs of the throne are considered of age. This interesting event was celebrated by the French Royalists now residing in this country with great enthusiasm, and most particularly at the seat of Anne Countess of Newburgh, in her ladyship's private chapel at Hinden House, Sussex. On this occasion the priest who celebrated high mass wore a splendid vestment painted on white velvet, and embossed with gold round the edges, executed by Madame de Fleury, late Miss Welch, an artist of the French court, long in the employment of her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri. This lady was engaged by the Marquis de Montmorenci to prepare this vestment, but, it not being in readiness previously to his departure from England, the Countess of Newburgh became the purchaser. The whole of the dress and its appendages is painted in the first style, both as to elegance of design and brilliancy of colouring. The arrangement is allegorical, and appropriate to the Catholic faith. The *clasuble* on which the cross is formed represents, in a prominent manner, the lilies, the emblems of purity in the Catholic religion, and the armorial bearings of the royal Bourbons. These lilies are surrounded by the laurel-leaved passion flower, whose petals are dropping blood, as symbolical of Christ's passion. The other flowers are selected from the most brilliant and lovely varieties, both Oriental and European. The sunflower, Tartarian violet, sensitive plant, corn flowers, wheat ears, and grapes, are all combined with the utmost taste and beauty, and prove the artist well deserving the distinguished patronage with which she has so long been honoured. Our readers may recollect that in 1820 Madame de Fleury, then Miss Welch, executed some most splendid Oriental paintings on velvet for the Persian ambassador, Abul Hassen.—*London Paper.*

FIRING AT A DESERTER.—A private of the 60th Rifles, now quartered in Dublin, deserted a short time ago. On Wednesday night, three non-commissioned officers were directed by their Commanding-officer to go in coloured clothes to Thomas-court, where it was suspected the deserter was concealed, and endeavour to make him out, and in the event of their succeeding, to take him prisoner. The non-commissioned officers succeeded in apprehending the deserter; but, as they were escorting him through Thomas-street, he suddenly ran from among them. One of the soldiers fired at the fugitive, aiming at his legs; the ball missed aim, struck the pavement, and, bounding upwards, hit a horse belonging to Mr. Smith, in the knee. The deserter was again captured, and the man who wounded Mr. Smith's horse taken prisoner. The case was heard on Thursday before the Magistrates of Arran-quay police-office. The deserter was sent to the Provost, but the man who maimed the horse discharged. It appeared to the Magistrates that the soldier acted in the strict performance of his duty when he fired the shot.

ADVANTAGES OF RAIL-ROADS OVER CANALS.—These considerations place in a conspicuous point of view the advantages which transport by steam engines on rail-roads possesses over the means of carriage furnished by inland navigation. The moving power has in each case to overcome the inertia of the load; but the resistance on the road, instead of increasing in the canal in a faster proportion than the velocity, does not increase at all. The friction of a carriage on a rail-road moving sixty miles an hour, would not be greater than if it moved but one mile an hour, which the resistance in a river or canal, were such a motion possible, would be multiplied three thousand times. In propelling a carriage on a level railroad, the expenditure of power will not be in a greater ratio than that of the increase of speed, and therefore the cost will maintain a proportion with the useful effect; whereas in moving a boat on a canal or river, every increase of speed, or of useful effect, entails an enormously increased consumption of the moving principle. But we have here supposed that the same means may be resorted to for propelling boats on a canal and carriages on a railroad. It does not, however, appear hitherto that this is practicable. Impediments to the use of steam on canals have hitherto, except in rare instances, impeded its application to them—and we are forced to resort to animal power to propel the boats. We have here another immense disadvantage to encounter. The expenditure of animal strength takes place in a far greater proportion than the increase of speed. Thus, if a horse of a certain strength is barely able to transport a given load ten miles a day for a continuance, two horses of the same strength will be altogether insufficient to transport the same load twenty miles a day. To accomplish this, a much greater number of similar horses would be requisite. If a still greater speed be attempted, the number of horses necessary to accomplish it would be increased in a prodigiously rapid proportion. This will be evident if the extreme case be considered, viz. that there is a limit of speed which the horses under no circumstances can exceed. The astonishment which has been excited in the public mind by the extraordinary results recently exhibited in propelling heavy carriages by steam engines on railroads, will subside if these circumstances be duly considered. The moving power and the resistance are naturally compared with other moving powers and resistances to which our minds have been familiar. To the power of a steam engine there is, in fact, no practical limit; the size of the machine and the strength of the materials excepted. This is compared with agents to whose powers nature has not only imposed a limit, but a narrow one. The strength of animals is circumscribed, and their power of speed still more so. Again, the resistance arising from friction on a road may be diminished by art without any assignable limit, nor does it sustain the least increase, to whatever extent the speed of the motion may be augmented; on the contrary, the motion of a vessel through a canal has to encounter a resistance by increase of speed, which soon attains an amount which would defy even the force of steam itself, were it applicable, to overcome it with any useful effect.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

DREADFUL SUICIDES.—On the morning of sunday last, a person of gentlemanly appearance mounted the Highflyer coach for the south, at the foot of Dean-street, Newcastle, and rode with it to Chester-le-street, where he descended, on the coach stopping to water horses, at the Queen's Head inn. His conduct upon the coach was marked by great wildness, and on alighting he proceeded to the back door of the inn, where he placed a pistol loaded with powder, but without ball, in his mouth, and then discharged it. He was horribly disfigured by the explosion, but he lingered till Wednesday afternoon, when he expired. It turns out that he was a Mr. John Wallace, mathematical teacher in the College of Edinburgh; that his intellects were unsettled by fear of arrest, which was threatened by some of his creditors, and that he had, in that state, quitted Edinburgh, where he was not heard of until intelligence of the fatal act which cost him his life was communicated to his housekeeper. He has, we hear, left an aged mother, residing in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. He was found to have upwards of £14 in his possession when searched at Chester. We hear that he requested his creditors to grant him time till the conclusion of his winter classes, when he would have satisfied their demands; but that this indulgence was refused.—On Wednesday week, a gentleman hired a chaise in this town, and proceeded to the west. On arriving at Brampton, his conduct betraying symptoms of insanity, his actions were watched by the inhabitants of the inn, but, we are sorry to add, he eluded their observation, and cut his throat in such a shocking manner that he only survived a few hours. He is supposed to be a traveller from Liverpool.—*Newcastle Journal.*

Extensive purchases were made by the Duchess of Cumberland, previous to her departure, at some of the principal *marchandes de modes* at the west end, to whom it was intimated that their Royal Highnesses' absence would extend to two years at least.

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

ARREARS OF TITHES.

The tithe owners (as we stated in our last) may, if they please, proceed to recover by due course of law *all* arrears of tithes *now due*. It is, however, for them to consider, whether it would be prudent to make the attempt *now*, when government has avowed its determination *not* to assist them in the assertion of their rights, and has offered them a substitute, in the payment of 74 per cent. on the arrears of 1831 and 1832, and 85 per cent. on the arrears of 1833; and this, in one payment, without any expense, and without the hazard attending the collection of tithes in the present state of the country.

The tithe owners have *three* months from the passing of the act (*a*) authorising the advance of one million to the tithe-owners, that is, 'till the 29th of November next, to determine whether they will apply to Government for relief under the act, or resort to their legal rights. If they seek relief under the act, it is right they should consider in what situation it places them with government, as to the re-payment of the sums advanced to them under the provisions of the act; but first it is right to remind them, that if they apply for relief under the act, they will receive payment *only* on account of *three* years' arrear, and "all right, title, and interest in and to all tithes remaining due and unpaid for any year previous to 1831 shall wholly cease and determine" (*b*).

The sum advanced by Government is to be divided in five parts, and one-fifth is to be payable out of the lands chargeable therewith, on the 1st of November in each year, for five years, commencing on the 1st of November, 1834, in addition to the current gales of tithe composition, "and such addition to the said composition shall be payable to the memorialist" (for relief), "*or the person from time to time entitled to the receipt of such composition*" (*c*). So that (it would seem) if a tithe owner should *die*, or in any other way cease to be entitled to receive the current gale of tithe composition, he would also cease to be entitled to receive *the addition* made thereto, for the five years, and would cease (as it appears) to be responsible to Government for the advance made, or rather for such part of it, as should become payable out of the land, after the death or removal of the person to whom the advance has been made. The annual instalment in repayment of the sum advanced by Government is to be payable by the person who shall from time to time be entitled to the receipt of the composition for tithes; and to be paid to the Collector of Excise on every 1st of November, for five years, beginning 1st of November, 1834, and in default of payment of any instalment, when it shall fall due, or within three months thereafter, such instalment shall be recoverable as a debt upon record, due to the King; with all costs and charges attending the same (*d*).

It is, however, satisfactory that there is a provision that no process shall issue *against the body* of any person owing such instalment (*e*).

As the mode of applying to government by memorial, and the form of the schedule required by the act, is furnished (gratis) to the tithe owners by the King's printer, with directions, it is unnecessary to make any remark here upon them.

As the returns of the arrears of tithes due for each year, by the different tithe-payers, as required by the Act, must be submitted to the Assistant-Barrister of the county in which each parish is situated, a Special Sessions to be held for the purpose of revising the several memorials and schedules; and as 21 days' notice must be given of the time of holding such sessions, (*f*) it is probable that the persons seeking relief under the act, will not receive payment of any advance before the 1st of February next.

We shall, on a future occasion, point out the mode of proceeding at the Special Sessions for revising the several memorials and schedules. The Lord Lieutenant has a power, under the act, (*g*) of appointing Barristers of six years' standing, to preside at these Special Sessions, as deputies to or instead of, the Assistant-Barristers of the several counties, similar to the appointments at the Registry Sessions last year.—However, we do not see any ground for withdrawing these sessions from the regular Assistant Barristers, many of whom have earned and possess the ENTIRE confidence of *all* classes of the community. But if government thinks it necessary to appoint deputies, we hope Mr. Littleton will make a better selection than was made at the time of the Registry Sessions, when several *very objectionable* persons were selected, to the exclusion of more deserving members of the profession; and we entreat of him not to leave the selection to the person (whoever he was) that nominated the Corporation Commissioners, who, though in general very deserving, respectable men, were, from the known bias of their political feelings and partizanship, the least likely to inspire the public with that confidence of impartial conduct towards the Corporations, without which their labours must be in a great measure unsatisfactory. There was not even the decency of introducing one single person upon the commission, who might be supposed favourable to the existing rights of the corporations. But we trust we may look to better things in future from the independence and manliness of the new secretary's character.

(*a*) 3 and 4 Wm. 4, chap. 100, sec. 7.
(*b*) do. do. sec. 10 ad finem.
(*c*) do. do. sec. 24.
(*d*) do. do. sec. 19.

N.B.—It seems strange that the act by this section provides for the payment of the instalments to government, before the person to pay it can, in some cases, enforce the payment from the land owner, as in sec. 15 of the 2d and 3d William 4, chap. 119, which authorises the appointment of a receiver, when the arrear is a year and a half due.

(*e*) 3 and 4 Wm. 4, chap. 100, sec. 19.
(*f*) do. do. sec. 13.
(*g*) do. do. sec. 37.

QUICKSILVER.—What an anomaly does it (quicksilver) not present in the general history of metals; existing under all common variation of temperature, in a fluid state, while all other metals, with which we are familiar, are, under the same variations, solid; nor indeed are they capable of becoming fluid, but by an elevation of temperature to which they are hardly liable to be exposed, unless designedly; lastly, in consequence of its fluidity, destitute of malicability and ductility; which are among the most valuable properties of the metals taken collectively. This state of fluidity, however, is the very point on which the value of this metal in a great measure turns; for hence it is successfully employed for many purposes, to which, were it solid, it would be inapplicable. How valuable is its use in the construction of the common thermometer and barometer; the value, in the case of the former instrument, depending entirely upon its fluidity, and on the physical characters of the fluid itself—the equal ratio, for instance, of its contraction and expansion under widely varying degrees of temperature and its property of remaining fluid through a greater range of temperature than any other known substance. And, in the case of the barometer, what fluid is there which could supply the place of quicksilver, with any degree of convenience? since, from the great specific gravity of this metal, a column of the perpendicular height of about thirty inches sufficiently answers the intended purpose; which column, in almost the case of every other fluid, would amount to as many feet. And as, in such a case, the column must necessarily be contained in a glass tube, in order to make the alterations in its height visible, how would it be possible to render such an instrument portable? and yet, if not portable, it would often be of no use when most wanted.—*Kidd's Bridgewater Treatise.*

THE LATE DOCTOR HENNIS.—The friends of the late Dr. Hennis, the victim in the recent unfortunate duel at Exeter, have applied to the Dean and Chapter of that Cathedral for permission to erect a monument to his memory; but it is reported that body refuse their acquiescence on the ground of the deceased having died the challenger in a duel.

COAST GUARD AND REVENUE CRUISERS.—It appears from a Parliamentary document, that the cost of the coast guard service last year was, in England, £16,980; in Ireland, £116,047; in Scotland, £19,464. The revenue cruisers cost, last year, for England, £120,412; Ireland, 9,860; Scotland, £15,622.

CORRESPONDENCE OF NAPOLEON AND JOSEPHINE.

The following selection from the correspondence of Napoleon and the Empress Josephine will be found interesting:—

TO THE EMPRESS, AT MENTZ.

WARSAW, JAN. 18, 1807.—I fear that you are very much grieved by the necessity of your return to Paris, and our separation, which must yet be prolonged for a few weeks. Do show more firmness. I understand that you are continually weeping. Fie! This is very bad. Your letter of the 7th of January has vexed me. Be worthy of me, and show more spirit. When you are in Paris, live in a way suited to your dignity; and, above all, make yourself happy.

I am very well, and I love you dearly. But if you continue to grieve, I shall think you devoid of courage; and you know I do not love cowards. An Empress should possess spirit.

NAPOLEON.

TO THE EMPRESS, AT MENTZ.

JAN. 23, 1807.—I have received your letter of the 15th January. It is impossible that I can consent to the journey you propose through these muddy and unsafe roads. Return to Paris. Be cheerful and contented. I shall probably be there shortly. I could not help laughing at that part of your letter in which you tell me that you married your husband to live with him. I thought, in my ignorance, that the wife was made for the husband, the husband for his country, his family, and glory. Pardon my ignorance; but you ladies are always teaching us something.

Adieu, my love. Be assured that I deeply regret I cannot permit you to come. Say to yourself, this is a proof how much he loves me.

NAPOLEON.

TO THE EMPRESS, IN PARIS.

Your letter of the 10th of January vexes me. It is too gloomy. This is the misfortune of not being a little devout. You tell me that your happiness is your glory. This is not generous. You should have said, the happiness of others is my glory. It is not conjugal. You should have said, the happiness of my husband is my glory. It is not maternal. You should have said, the happiness of my children is my glory. Fie, Josephine! your heart is excellent, but your understanding is at fault. You feel rightly, but you do not reason well.

But a truce with quarrelling. I wish to see you gay, and content with your lot. I wish you to obey me, not reluctantly and with tears, but readily and cheerfully.

Adieu, my love. I set off to-night, to inspect my advanced posts.

NAPOLEON.

TO THE EMPRESS, IN PARIS.

MAY 18TH, 1807.—I have received your letter; but I do not understand what you mean by the ladies with whom I maintain correspondence. I love none but my dear, pouting, capricious little Josephine, who knows how to pick a quarrel with the grace which pervades all her actions; who is always charming except when jealous, and then she is a downright devil. But to return to the ladies. If I really had a fancy for any of them, I assure you that I should require them to be pretty *boutons de rose*. Do those you allude to answer this description.

I wish that you would never dine with any persons, except those who have dined with me—that the invitation list for your parties should be formed in the same manner—that you never admit ambassadors and foreigners to your private circle at Malmaison. If you do not observe these directions, you will displease me. Finally, you must not allow yourself to be surrounded by persons with whom I am unacquainted, and who would not visit you if I were there. Adieu, my love. Yours,

NAPOLEON.

LONDON POLICE.

THREATENING LETTER SENT TO ONE OF HIS MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

Mr. William Shelley, a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Russell-square, was brought up on a peace warrant, by one of the officers, before Messrs. White and Gregorie, at Queen-square office, on Tuesday, charged with sending threatening letters to Mr. Stanley, the Colonial Secretary.

Mr. Stanley, Mr. Mayne, the Commissioner of Police, and several other gentlemen, were in attendance.

It appeared that some time ago the defendant had addressed several letters to the Earl of Ripon (then Lord Goderich) to redress certain alleged grievances, and that nobleman had referred him to Mr. Mayne, one of the commissioners of police. A short time ago he addressed a letter to Mr. Stanley, threatening him with personal violence if proper attention was not paid to his demands for justice. The letter was of such a violent nature that Mr. Stanley applied to the Magistrates for a peace warrant against the defendant, and he was apprehended.

Mr. Stanley was sworn, and produced a letter, which he handed to the magistrates, signed by the defendant, and which he believed to be in his handwriting.

The magistrates read the letter, the contents of which did not transpire; but we understand that the threats were of a very violent nature.

Mr. Stanley said that, from the letter which he produced he had no hesitation in stating, he apprehended personal violence from the defendant.

Mr. Shelley said that he did not deny being the author of the letter produced, and went into a long statement of alleged grievances, which he had suffered, for which, although he had tried every means, he could get no redress. All he wanted was a full, fair, and impartial investigation into the merits of his case; he had applied over and over again, but in vain. He said that he had gone out to Sdyney on the promise of the Government of a grant of land, on paying down a certain sum of money. He had fulfilled his engagement, and went out to the colony. When he got there he unfortunately had some disagreement with General Darling, the then Governor of the settlement, and the consequence was that he never got the promised grant of land. After remaining at Sydney for some time, and finding that it was totally impossible to gain any redress, he returned to his country most grieviously disappointed, and suffering a great pecuniary loss. He then applied to Lord Goderich, and last of all to Mr. Stanley. He stated his case, but no investigation was offered to his requests.

The Magistrates, after consulting together, said that they felt it their duty to order the defendant to find sureties, himself in £200, and two sureties in £100 each, to keep the peace towards Mr. Stanley for the next six months.

Mr. Shelley said that he had no bail in attendance.

The Magistrates said, that being the case, he would be committed to Tothill-fields prison.

Mr. Shelley—This is the redress I get—to be plundered of my property, and then consigned to a dungeon.

Mr. Shelley was then removed, complaining bitterly of the harsh treatment to which he was exposed.

Mr. Shelley appears to be about twenty-eight, and of a gentlemanly demeanor and address.

GAME LAWS.—At the petty sessions at Melton, on Tuesday, Mr. J. Simpson, of Freeby, was fined 40s for shooting upon land in his own occupation, although he had taken out a certificate for the purpose. It appears that Mr. S. had obtained leave of his landlord's steward to sport on the land, which he deemed a sufficient authority under the game laws; but this not being the fact, as permission, it seems, should have been obtained from the landlord himself, he was fined as above mentioned. Mr. Simpson, however, feeling naturally indignant that a conviction should be pressed against him under such circumstances, refused to pay the penalty, and we have not since heard that proceedings have been taken against him for its recovery. We are no advocates for abridging the fox hunter of the pleasures of the chace, but we should say that if respectable farmers like Mr. Simpson, who are fond of an occasional day's sport, are to be debarred from indulging in favourite pursuits on their own ground by their aristocratic neighbours, it would not surprise us to hear that they have retaliated upon them by preventing others from doing the same. Foxes, as most sporting men know, exist principally by the sufferance of farmers, and if farmers cannot shoot birds, they may take it into their heads to prevent noblemen from hunting foxes.—*Leicester Herald.*

CHEAP LAW.—Causes are now tried at the Sheriffs' Court, and Secondary's Court, where the demand does not exceed £20, and where there is no important point of law involved. The costs are thus greatly diminished, and by the recent act of William IV. c. 42, the Judges have the power of sending such causes from the upper courts, thereby avoiding delay as well as expense. The attorneys are not partial to this new experiment.—*London Paper.*

The convict establishment at Plymouth will be broken up at the end of the present year.

SUFFERINGS OF GUILLOTINED PERSONS.

A Memoir has recently been presented to the Academy of Sciences, on the subject of death by decollation, which will cause an investigation to take place under the authority of Messrs. Magendie and Flourens. Guillotin, the inventor of the guillotine, as well as several other distinguished physiologists, was of opinion that no physical suffering attends act of decapitation. Sue, Sommering, and Castel entertain different views. Experiments have been made by Sue on turkeys, sheep and calves; when the head and body having been severed by a sharp instrument, gave severally evidence of suffering. The body of a turkey thus decapitated, after remaining motionless a whole minute, rose on its legs, and remained in that position a minute and a half, flapping its wings, and raising its claw towards the throat. The body of a decapitated sheep was convulsed with so much violence, that three men were obliged to hold it. The head of a calf after decollation, opened its eyes, and moved its mouth and nostrils for six minutes. Aldini, who tried his galvanic experiments in 1803, in Italy, on a guillotined person, and in London upon a body executed by hanging, states that muscular contractions took place during two hours after death in the hanged, and three quarters of an hour in the decapitated man. Mojon, Professor of Physiology at Genoa, having produced at Paris a system of investigation of the results of the guillotine, states, that having exposed two heads, a quarter of an hour after decollation, to a strong light, the eyelids closed suddenly; the tongue, which protruded from the lips, being pricked with a needle, was drawn back into the mouth, and the countenance expressed sudden pain. The head of a criminal named Tiller being submitted to examination after the guillotine, the head *turned* in every direction from whence he was called on by name. A report hitherto treated as fabulous, may, therefore, be believed, that when the executioner gave a blow on the face to Charlotte Corday's head, the countenance expressed violent indignation. Fontenelle asserts that he has frequently seen the heads of guillotined persons move their lips. Sivelling declares, that by touching the spinal marrow the most horrible demonstrations of agony succeed. Many animals retain the power of locomotion after decapitation. A tortoise will live for six months, executing its ordinary functions, after the extraction of the brain; and twelve days, after the head has been cut completely off. Charras, an operator at the Jardin des Plantes, having cut off the head of a viper, two of his pupils were dangerously stung by it, sixty hours afterwards. Gallien records, that the Emperor Commodus was so skilful in the decapitation of ostriches, that these birds did not at first pause in their speed after the loss of the heads. Boerhave cut off the head of a cock, which was running towards a trough, at the distance of twenty feet, and the body fulfilled his intention. Perranit decapitated a serpent, and the body crawled towards its usual retreat. Beetles advance cautiously examining the ground first with the right leg, then with the left, after losing their heads; the heart of a frog palpitates two hours afterwards; and flies and butterflies fly about for many minutes. Monsieur de Fontenelle's memoir contains many other apparently incredible, but equally well authenticated facts; and the further investigation of Magendie, and his learned colleague, will be laid forthwith before the French government. It appears, on the present showing, that the guillotine is the most cruel mode of destruction ever yet devised, since no limit can be placed to the agonies of death after its operation.

MRS. MARTHA MORE.

In addition to the particulars of the public charities of the late pious and excellent Mrs. Hannah More, inserted in our last paper, we have now the further gratification of announcing the munificent bequests, for similar purposes, of her youngest sister, Mrs. Martha More, who died about fifteen years since. All the legacies bequeathed by this lady, of which the following list is extracted from her will, were directed to be paid on the death of Mrs. Hannah More:—

To the Bristol Infirmary, £1,000.

To the Bible Society, £1,000.

To the Bath Hospital, £100.

To the Taunton Infirmary, £100.

To the Baptist Missionary Society, and to the Society for the Conversion of the [illegible]

To Z[illegible] [illegible] cretion for the [illegible] £500.

To the Bristol Clerical Society, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of a lapsed annuity of £30.

To the Bristol Orphan Society, the [illegible], the Penitentiary, and the Poor [illegible] Society, the amount of stock reserved for an annuity of £30, to be payable on the death of the annuitant.

To be disposed of in charities, omitted to be named by the testatrix, but which is intended to be appropriated by the executors, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of a lapsed annuity of £40.

To be also disposed of, under similar circumstances, the amount of stock reserved for the payment of an annuity of £20, on the death of the annuitant.

To the Bishop of St. David (now Bishop of Salisbury) for his charities, £200.

To each of the Female Clubs of Cheddar and Shipham, £25.

To the Moravian Missionary Society, £100.

To the Rev. Mr. Berkin, for the Church in the Forest of Dean, £100.

To the London Poor Clergy Society, £100.—*Bristol Mirror.*

ROYAL HAIR-DRESSER.—The coeffure of a Frenchwoman is an object of first importance. The Empress Josephine's hair had been dressed for twenty years by Duplan, who had also the distinction of being hair-dresser to the Emperor. He made his appearance every day at St. Cloud and Malmaison; but when the Court was at Paris, he officiated twice a-day. On the arrival of Maria Lousia, the Emperor was of opinion that no one ought to dress her hair but Duplan, who was still attached to the household of Josephine. The coeffeur was commanded into his presence. "How much do you receive as hair-dresser to the ex-Empress?" "Sire, £500 per annum." "I appoint you coeffeur to the Empress Maria Louisa, with the same salary. But you must renounce all other customers." "But, Sire, her Majesty the Empress Josephine permitted me to follow my business, by which I gained an additional £500 a-year." "Very well; I give you a thousand as compensation in full. But, remember, you are to devote yourself exclusively to the Empress Maria Louisa." Napoleon afterwards conceded the attendance of Duplan to his favourite the Duchess de Montebello. Josephine was deeply mortified, on receiving at the usual hour of her hair-dresser's attendance, a letter of apology and explanation.

IMPORTANT TO PUBLICANS.—The Magistrates, nor the Churchwardens, cannot refuse a license to any person that had been, previous to the passing of the late Act, in the public business; but their duty is to inquire as to the character and qualification of every new publican suing for a license.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—A large quantity of old coin has been found in Glin, by a farmer named Geoghegan, while in the act of ploughing a field which formerly had been a wood, as the roots of the trees are still to be seen in great numbers. The pieces (all silver) are very curious, the greater part are Spanish coin, and there are a great many also of Charles the Second and Queen Elizabeth, found underneath the others. They were all in one promiscuous heap, for whatever vessel they had been in was entirely decayed. Geoghegan being one of those *feelosofers* so often to be met with in the country, kept the discovery a profound secret, until he and his sons had actually dug up the greater part of the field (to no very trifling depth) which turned up such "good trump," in quest of more hidden treasure.—*Limerick Paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY QUICK PASSAGE.—The *Lee*, steam-packet, Captain Goff, arrived here yesterday evening, from Liverpool (bringing a large cargo), in the short space of 27 hours, which is the quickest passage on record. The *Lee* is one of the packets which ply between this port, Plymouth, and London, and her accommodations are of the very first order.—*Cork Herald.*

EXTRAORDINARY DUELS IN IRELAND.

Perhaps the annals of the world cannot produce a parallel to the following gazette of Irish belligerency:

Fitzgibbon, the Attorney-General, afterwards Chancellor, and Earl of Clare, fought Curran, afterwards Master of the Rolls, with twelve inch pistols.

Scott, afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and Earl of Clonmel, fought Lord Tyrawly about his wife, and the Earl of Landaff about his sister, and others, with sword and pistol, on *miscellaneous* subjects.

Egan, Judge of the county Dublin, fought the Master of the Rolls, Barret, and three others, one with the sword. Egan was a humourist, and his duel with Barret was characteristic. On the combatants taking their ground, Barret, though the challenger, immediately fired, and, missing his antagonist, walked away, cooly saying, "Egan, now my honor is satisfied." The Judge, however, who was not *satisfied*, called out, "Halloa, stop, Roger, till I take a shot at your *honor*." Roger returned, and, with the same composure, said, "Very well, fire away." Jack Egan presented, and seemed by his motions determined to finish Roger; at length he cried out, "Pho, pho, I won't *humour you*—I won't be *bothered* shooting you. So now you may go to the —— your own way, or shake hands, whichever you like best." The finale may be anticipated. The circumstance took place on the celebrated ground of Donnybrook fair, and some hundreds of *amateurs* were present.

The Right Hon. Isaac Corry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, fought the Right Hon. Henry Grattan, a Privy Councillor and leader of the opposition. The Chancellor was hit. He also fought two others.

Merge, Baron of the Exchequer, fought his brother-in-law and two others.

Lord Norbury, the Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, fought Fire-eater Fitzgerald, and two others, muzzle to muzzle, and *frightened* Napper Tandy, and several besides. Napper was near being hanged for *running away!* Pistoling was notoriously one of Lord Norbury's *talents*. It was an element of his promotion; the wits said, alluding at once to the means and the rapidity of his rise, that he *shot up* into preferment.

Duigenan, Judge of the Prerogative Court, Fellow and Tutor of Trinity College, and the well known antagonist of the Popish claims, fought one barrister, and came to the ground with another.

Grady, the first Counsel to the Revenue, fought Maher and Campbell, barristers, and *others*—very *stout work*.

Curran, Master of the Rolls, fought Lord Buckinghamshire, Chief Secretary, because he could not dismiss an obnoxious public officer.

Hutchinson, Provost of Dublin College, and a Privy Councillor, fought Doyle, a Master in Chancery (eldest brother of the distinguished Sir John Doyle).

Patterson, Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, fought three country gentlemen, one of them with the sword, and wounded all of them.

Ogle, a Privy Councillor, the Orange chieftain, fought Barny Coyle, a whiskey-distiller,* *because* he was a *Papist*. In this duel the remarkable good or ill luck prevailed, that the combatants fired four brace of pistols, without stop or stay, yet without hitting each other. But the combat was not altogether without consequence; for one of Ogles seconds broke his arm by stumbling into a potato trench! Ogle was a man of great personal elegance and accomplishment, but a furious fighter, remarkably *high*; and his condescension in attempting to extinguish the unfortunate whiskey-distiller must have arisen entirely from his equally furious spirit of party.

* This is a mistake: Mr. Coyle was always engaged in the linen and muslin trade.

DISPOSITION OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON, UNDER THE COMMAND OF SIR P. MALCOLM.

Britannia and *St. Vincent*—12th July, off Tenedos, cruising. *Malabar*—12th July, off Tenedos; will, it is supposed, proceed to Constantinople when the Russians leave. *Barham*—off Tenedos, cruizing. *Rover*—12th July, off Tenedos cruising. *Hind*—12th July, off Tenedos carrying despatch [illegible] from Constantinople. *Actæon*—at Constantinople, 1st July. *Meteor*—at Constantinople, 9th July; expected to be despatched to the Admiral immediately the Russians quit. *Rainbow*—off Tenedos, 12th July; about to sail for Nauplia. *Medea*—at Naupla; returned from Turkey with King Otho, after [illegible] at Syra. *Beaver*—at Smyrna, 1st July. [illegible], 4th July; Lieutenant Graves [illegible] the Dardanelles, 100 miles from his [illegible]—Malta, under quarantine; [illegible] Tenedos, 27th July. *Ceylon*—Malta [illegible] Admiral Brigg's flag. *Pelican*—sailed from [illegible] to order home the [illegible] from Malta. *Scylla* [illegible] sailed from Malta 8th July. *Raleigh*—Malta, arrived from Tripoli 10th July, sailed again for the Levant 17th July. *Cordelia*—at Corfu. *Philomel*—at Gibraltar. *Champion*—27th July, off Tenedos, just arrived from Alexandria, and about to be despatched to Smyrna. *Columbia*—arrived at Malta from [illegible], 30th July, and carries home mail 31st July. *Lady Emily*—yacht, expected at Malta from Naples and Marseilles, 8th August. *Scout*—arrived at Malta from Plymouth, in 20 days, 8th July; sailed for the Admiral 13th July. *Volage*—arrived at Malta from Portsmouth in 17 days, 11th July.—*United Service Gazette.*

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Major-Generals—Blackwell, late Governor of Tobago; Harris, from R. Art. Mount Tamar.

Lieutenant-Colonels—Peat, h. p. 25 F.; [illegible], h. p. 99 F.; Græme, h. p. unattached.

Major—Sir T. Ormsby, Bart., h. p. unattached.

Captains—Meyrick, 39 F.; Champion, 55 F.; Gaston, 70 F.; Dale, 84 F.; Armstrong, h. p. 88 F.; O'Flaherty, late 3 R. V. Bat.; Andora, h. p. Sicil. Regiment.

Lieutenants—Thomas, 1 F.; O'Brein, 25 F.; Ross, 48 F.; Wake, 55 F.; Buchan (Adj.), 62 F.; Cuffe, h. p. 7 Dragoon Guards; Meagher, h. p. 103 F.

Sub-Lieutenants and Ensigns—Johnson, h. p. R. Sappers and Minors; Hall, 46 F.

Paymaster—Mackenzie, h. p. Rifle Brigade.

Commissariat Department—Assistant-Commissary-Gen. William Harris, h. p.

Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon Torrie, 1 F. Surgeon Johnston, h. p. 5 F.; D. J. G. Smith, Assistant-Surgeon, 12 Dragoons.

IRISH PROVISIONS.

The arrivals in the last week of foreign butter were 2,732 casks of Irish 2,945 firkins, and of bacon 355 bales, with a further arrival yesterday of about 2,880 firkins of Irish butter, and 279 bales of bacon. Fine Friesland butter we quote 84s to 85s per cwt. at the quay, and an advance in price of 2s per cwt. upon some descriptions of Irish has been realised since this day se'nnight. The stock of butter at present at the wharfs is comparatively small from the recent heavy deliveries from them, and until we have a large accumulation from Ireland of the article, present prices are likely to be supported; there is, however, just now a considerable quantity on the passage and in progress of shipping from that country, with a heavy stock held there by the farmers, shippers, and other speculators; and from these circumstances the trade here see no inducements to enter into speculative purchases, and merely confine their operations to supplying themselves as their immediate wants require. We quote Carlow butter (as to repute of the shippers) 76s to 81s on board, and in partial instance or two 1s more has been obtained; 77s to 82s we quote as the price landed. Waterford, 74s to 77s on board, 75s to 78s landed; Belfast 77s on board, 78s to 79s landed; Cork and Limerick, 76s on board, 77s to 78s landed; Dublin, 70s to 71s; Sligo, 71s to 72s, and Banbridge, 71s and 72s on board for this month's shipment. For old bacon there has been not only a little improvement in the demand, but within the last few days a trifling advance in the price has been obtained also; for small singed not very much out of condition 34s per cwt. has been realised, and as new primed singed small Waterford arrives, it readily brings from 42s to 44s; there are some sales effecting on board for shipment. Bale middles we quote at 28s to 30s; Belfast tierce middles 36s to 39s; Limerick, 36s to 40s; Belfast bladder lard, 57s to 58s; Waterford and Limerick, 60s to 61s, and small Limerick hams, 74s per cwt. In beef and pork the transactions are so limited, prices are altogether nominal.—*London Price Current of Friday.*

Best beef is selling in Liverpool at 4d. to 5d. lb.

WOOL.—Best combing fleece wools, from 24s to 25s per stone.

It is now the fashion to have the paper of rooms *varnished*, which renders them both impervious to damp and more lasting.

DUC DE BORDEAUX.—On Saturday last this young Prince attained his 13th year, the period at which, according to the laws of France, the heirs of the throne are considered of age. This interesting event was celebrated by the French Royalists now residing in this country with great enthusiasm, and most particularly at the seat of Anne Countess of Newburgh, in her ladyship's private chapel at Hinden-House, Sussex. On this occasion the priest who celebrated high mass wore a splendid vestment painted on white velvet, and embossed with gold round the edges, executed by Madame de Fleury, late Miss Welch, an artist of the French court, long in the employment of her Royal Highness the Duchess de Berri. This lady was engaged by the Marquis de Montmorenci to prepare this vestment, but, it not being in readiness previously to his departure from England, the Countess of Newburgh became the purchaser. The whole of the dress and its appendages is painted in the first style, both as to elegance of design and brilliancy of colouring. The arrangement is allegorical, and appropriate to the Catholic faith. The *clasuble* on which the cross is formed represents, in a prominent manner, the lilies, the emblems of purity in the Catholic religion, and the armorial bearings of the royal Bourbons. These lilies are surrounded by the laurel-leaved passion flower, whose petals are dropping blood, as symbolical of Christ's passion. The other flowers are selected from the most brilliant and lovely varieties, both Oriental and European. The sunflower, Tartarian violet, sensitive plant, corn flowers, wheat ears, and grapes, are all combined with the utmost taste and beauty, and prove the artist well deserving the distinguished patronage with which she has so long been honoured. Our readers may recollect that in 1820 Madame de Fleury, then Miss Welch, executed some most splendid Oriental paintings on velvet for the Persian ambassador, Abul Hassen.—*London Paper.*

FIRING AT A DESERTER.—A private of the 60th Rifles, now quartered in Dublin, deserted a short time ago. On Wednesday night, three non-commissioned officers were directed by their Commanding-officer to go in coloured clothes to Thomas-court, where it was suspected the deserter was concealed, and endeavour to make him out, and in the event of their succeeding, to take him prisoner. The non-commissioned officers succeeded in apprehending the deserter; but, as they were escorting him through Thomas-street, he suddenly ran from among them. One of the soldiers fired at the fugitive, aiming at his legs; the ball missed aim, struck the pavement, and, bounding upwards, hit a horse belonging to Mr. Smith, in the knee. The deserter was again captured, and the man who wounded Mr. Smith's horse taken prisoner. The case was heard on Thursday before the Magistrates of Arran-quay police-office. The deserter was sent to the Provost, but the man who maimed the horse discharged. It appeared to the Magistrates that the soldier acted in the strict performance of his duty when he fired the shot.

ADVANTAGES OF RAIL-ROADS OVER CANALS.—These considerations place in a conspicuous point of view the advantages which transport by steam engines on rail-roads possesses over the means of carriage furnished by inland navigation. The moving power has in each case to overcome the inertia of the load; but the resistance on the road, instead of increasing in the canal in a faster proportion than the velocity, does not increase at all. The friction of a carriage on a rail-road moving sixty miles an hour, would not be greater than if it moved but one mile an hour, which the resistance in a river or canal, were such a motion possible, would be multiplied three thousand times. In propelling a carriage on a level railroad, the expenditure of power will not be in a greater ratio than that of the increase of speed, and therefore the cost will maintain a proportion with the useful effect; whereas in moving a boat on a canal or river, every increase of speed, or of useful effect, entails an enormously increased consumption of the moving principle. But we have here supposed that the same means may be resorted to for propelling boats on a canal and carriages on a railroad. It does not, however, appear hitherto that this is practicable. Impediments to the use of steam on canals have hitherto, except in rare instances, impeded its application on them—and we are forced to resort to animal power to propel the boats. We have here another immense disadvantage to encounter. The expenditure of animal strength takes place in a far greater proportion than the increase of speed. Thus, if a horse of a certain strength is barely able to transport a given load ten miles a day for a continuance, two horses of the same strength will be altogether insufficient to transport the same load twenty miles a day. To accomplish that, a much greater number of similar horses would be requisite. If a still greater speed be attempted, the number of horses necessary to accomplish it would be increased in a prodigiously rapid proportion. This will be evident if the extreme case be considered, viz., that there is a limit of speed which the horses under no circumstances can exceed. The astonishment which has been excited in the public mind by the extraordinary results recently exhibited in propelling heavy carriages by steam engines on railroads, will subside if these circumstances be duly considered. The moving power and the resistance are naturally compared with other moving powers and resistances to which our minds have been familiar. To the power of a steam engine there is, in fact, no practical limit; the size of the machine and the strength of the materials excepted. This is compared with agents to whose powers nature has not only imposed a limit, but a narrow one. The strength of animals is circumscribed, and their power of speed still more so. Again, the resistance arising from friction on a road may be diminished by art without any assignable limit, nor does it sustain the least increase, to whatever extent the speed of the motion may be augmented; on the contrary, the motion of a vessel through a canal has to encounter a resistance by increase of speed, which soon attains an amount which would defy even the force of steam itself, were it applicable, to overcome it with any useful effect.—*Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia.*

DREADFUL SUICIDES.—On the morning of sunday last, a person of gentlemanly appearance mounted the Highflyer coach for the south, at the foot of Dean-street, Newcastle, and rode with it to Chester-le-street, where he descended, on the coach stopping to water horses, at the Queen's Head inn. His conduct upon the coach was marked by great wildness, and on alighting he proceeded to the back door of the inn, where he placed a pistol loaded with powder, but without ball, in his mouth, and then discharged it. He was horribly disfigured by the explosion, but he lingered till Wednesday afternoon, when he expired. It turns out that he was a Mr. John Wallace, mathematical teacher in the College of Edinburgh; that his intellects were unsettled by fear of arrest, which was threatened by some of his creditors, and that he had, in that state, quitted Edinburgh, where he was not heard of until intelligence of the fatal act which cost him his life was communicated to his housekeeper. He has, we hear, left an aged mother, residing in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen. He was found to have upwards of £14 in his possession when searched at Chester. We hear that he requested his creditors to grant him time till the conclusion of his winter classes, when he would have satisfied their demands; but that this indulgence was refused.—On Wednesday week, a gentleman hired a chaise in this town, and proceeded to the west. On arriving at Brampton, his conduct betraying symptoms of insanity, his actions were watched by the inhabitants of the inn, but, we are sorry to add, he eluded their observation, and cut his throat in such a shocking manner that he only survived a few hours. He is supposed to be a traveller from Liverpool.—*Newcastle Journal.*

Extensive purchases were made by the Duchess of Cumberland, previous to her departure, at some of the principal *marchandes de modes* at the west end, to whom it was intimated that their Royal Highnesses' absence would extend to two years at least.

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