15

Richd Henderson

Waterford

The Waterford Mail.

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IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SYRIA.

The following most important intelligence from the East appears in the *Moniteur Parisien*, the official evening paper, of Sunday night:—

"Toulon, Oct. 31, six, p.m.
"Alexandria, Oct. 17.

"THE CONSUL GENERAL TO THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

"The events of Syria have become serious for Mehemet Ali. Beyrout has been occupied by the Anglo-Turks.—They are fortifying Saida. The Emir Beschir has surrendered. He abandons the cause of Mehemet Ali. The insurrection has spread through the mountains. Ibrahim is concentrating his forces."

"Toulon, Oct. 31, half past five, p.m.
"Malta, Oct. 27.

"THE CONSUL GENERAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

"The Cyclops, English steam boat, has arrived here this morning from Saida, which it left on the 21st. It has on board the Emir Beschir, with fifteen members of his family and 115 persons of his suite, all of whom proceed to England. The Captain of the Cyclops confirms the news of the rising of all the Lebanon."

The above intelligence (says the *Morning Herald*) is most important, as it shows that the Syrian affair is nearly at an end. It is peculiarly interesting at this moment, as many doubts were entertained as to the probability of our fleet remaining on the Syrian coast during the winter months. What effect this intelligence may produce at Paris is yet doubtful; as, while on the one hand it shows that the insurrection of Syria is a fact accomplished, it may excite the French people against the Government for having abandoned Mehemet Ali to his fate.

(From the Morning Post of Tuesday.)

We have received *via* Marseilles the annexed French correspondence from Alexandria, dated the 20th ult., being two days later than the intelligence we published in our columns of Monday week. This letter was received at Ancona by the Austrian steamer, and despatched to Toulon. It proves that the communications with Egypt are cut off by the English. It relates certain acts of Mehemet Ali, and the advices are of some interest, although we can in no way guarantee its correctness or authenticity:—

"ALEXANDRIA, Oct. 9.—After the arrival of two ships and a frigate, which had come to reinforce the division which was to effect the blockade of Alexandria, the Commander sought an interview with the Pacha, but the latter hastened to set off for Cairo, in order not to receive the British officer, and that in spite of the counsels of M. Cochelet. Mehemet Ali gave orders that on his return, which will be on the 15th, twelve ships and six frigates were to be ready to put to sea. He has the double object of causing the blockade on the coast of Syria to be taken off, by drawing to Egypt all the British ships, and of favouring the attack directed by Ibrahim against the troops that had landed, or of attacking the isolated ships and sinking them.

"Orders have been issued to claim the *ferdeh* (tax) from all the Jews and Levantines who, having placed themselves under the protection of Russia, England, Austria, and Prussia, were exempt from that contribution.—The refractory have already been bastinadoed and imprisoned.

"In consequence of the landing of the Turks a great promotion has taken place, which has satisfied every one, and which insures the Pacha fresh zeal and devotion.

"A bombardment is always feared: the Viceroy's palace has been entirely evacuated, as well as all the establishments which were too much exposed to the enemy's fire.

"Some voices have been raised against Boghos Bey, who is accused of having allowed himself to be bribed by British gold; but the Pacha did not heed that clamour, his first minister has retained his confidence. What is at any rate positive is, that Admiral Sir R. Stopford is acquainted with every decision taken in the most secret councils, and he says so publicly; the fact is, the blockading ships have communications with the town by means of a marine telegraph. The Pacha ought to turn his attention to this.

"There is a vague rumour about a sort of *fiscum* which has been addressed by Mehemet Ali to the French government. It appears that the Pacha has remitted a note to M. Cochelet, in which, without departing from the moderation which he has always evinced, he reproaches the French government with having broken its promise. We had been promised a copy of that note, but we have not been able to obtain it. A person who assures us that he has read the contents of it has supplied us with nearly the literal sense.

"Mehemet Ali recites in that note all that he has done in order to preserve Syria and the Holy Cities, which, without him, would a long time ago have formed no portion of the Ottoman empire; and all the efforts which he made, and which have been partly crowned with success, in order to encourage agriculture and the manufactories in the countries that were under the control of his government; in short, the right which he has to retain in his family the heirship of power over Egypt and Syria. He cites as an example Tunis, Algiers, and Morocco, which, without the energetic and independent Mussulmen to whom those governments were confided, would have become the prey of the unfaithful.

"'The Sultan,' says he, 'urged on by perfidious counsels, attacked me six years ago, and I was on the point of attaining the object which I proposed to myself after the battle of Koulah, viz., that of delivering him, with the aid of God and the Prophet, from all enemies that surrounded him, when France and the other Powers of Europe arrested the progress of my victorious army, in order to avoid a war which might be brought about by the arrival of the Russians at Constantinople. I should have entered that city before them; but I stopped, being imbued with respect for the governments of Europe, and confiding in the promise that was made to me to settle my rights in a suitable manner. All that was forgotten, and fresh preparations were made to recommence hostilities.—Heaven favoured my arms at the battle of Nezib, and my son was marching upon Constantinople when a French agent caused my army to be stopped, assuring me that his government, in concert with others, guaranteed both for myself and my family the possession of the towns and the country which my troops occupied in Egypt and Syria.—The young Sultan would have forthwith signed an abdication thereof if he had been asked to do so; but, for the second time, I avoided, at any expense, an European war that did not concern me, and my sacrifices and my obedience have produced nothing. The European Powers have only intervened in the affairs of Mussulmen but to prevent, in the first instance, any direct arrangement between the young Sultan and myself, and afterwards to deprive me of all that a long and laborious administrative career and fortunate battles insured me.'

"The Viceroy goes on to complain most bitterly of the four coalesced Powers, who have sworn loss and ruin of the Empire of the Believers, and who do not recede from any means to attain their object.

"The note concludes in nearly the following words:—

"'I thought that France was sufficiently powerful to prevent the devastation of the towns, and the corruption of the Mussulmen and Christians of Lebanon; but I see that I must defend myself alone against all my enemies, who are also those of the Sultan. What France is doing she ought to do openly. With respect to myself I shall contest it to the last. I have sufficient ships, guns, powder, and soldiers to wage war for ten years, and, provided God grants me sufficient life, I shall see peace and prosperity restored to those countries which acknowledge that I am the main prop of their religion, and the inhabitants of which would all die, save unbelievers, before they yielded.

"'I have done my duty. The Sultan, my glorious master, offered me the heirship of Egypt, and the administration of Syria during my lifetime. I have accepted, to prove to him my obedience. He wished to retake Adana, Tarsous, Candia, and the Holy Cities: I restored them to him. God will judge between him and me in the war which he has declared against me. God is just, and he will say on which side is justice.'"

The Court martial which was held at Portsmouth for the trial of Mr. A. Smith, surgeon of her Majesty's steamer Hecate, for drunkenness, and improper conduct, on the 23d and 24th October, terminated on Saturday. The charge was proved, but in consideration that he had never before been guilty of the like, and also in consequence of the high character he had previously sustained, the Court adjudged him to be severely reprimanded, that he quit the Hecate, and to be placed at the bottom of the list of surgeons.

Captain Rose, 69th, has retired on full pay.

R. A. REYNOLDS, ESQ., LATE SENIOR CAPTAIN OF THE 11TH HUSSARS.

[The following is a noble, spirited letter, and must excite universal respect for its writer:—]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES.

SIR—I have to request you will do me the favor to allow your columns to form the channel of a respectful communication I wish to make to the public.

I have been given to understand, from various quarters, that subscriptions have been set on foot to recompense me for the loss I have sustained by the sentence of court martial, and also that addresses are in preparation to her Majesty soliciting her Majesty's gracious clemency in my behalf.

I have most earnestly to request that every well wisher to myself and to the best interests of the service to which, alas! I no longer belong, will refrain from joining in either of the above measures, for the following reasons:—In the first place, I cannot, I dare not, as an officer brought up in her Majesty's service, lay my hand on my heart, and say that I have not grievously offended the laws established for the government of the army. It will not be expected of me, I am sure, to acknowledge that the sentence passed upon my offence was not a severe one. God knows I feel it to be such, and no one who has not loved his profession as I have done, in all its details, can imagine the misery which I suffer in being thus divorced from its noble duties. But I should feel quite unworthy of the generous sympathy which has been so universally expressed, were I by any act of my own, or by countenancing any act on the part of the public, to afford the smallest reason for its being supposed that I do not submit patiently to the punishment which my own indiscretion has brought upon me. Still less would it be consistent with the principles which have guided all my actions, were I either directly in my own person, or indirectly through the instrumentality of the public sympathy, to imply that I distrusted the perfect uprightness of purpose of the gallant officers assembled to judge my conduct. It would be absurd in me to say that I consider their verdict a right one, culpable though I admit myself to have been, but I am so thoroughly persuaded that all the members of the court acted conscientiously, and with no object but the maintenance of military discipline, that I should grieve exceedingly, on military as well as on private grounds, at any occurrence which should cast suspicion on my perfect good faith in making this assertion. My loss has, indeed, been a bitter one, but it is not of a nature to be alleviated by pecuniary compensation; and it would certainly be augmented by any proceeding which might be construed into an admission on my part that the members of the honourable court meant anything but rigid and necessary justice. I have paid too close an attention to my duties as an officer, not to know that military subordination *must* be enforced; and although I cannot subscribe to the sweeping doctrine, that no degree of provocation can ever justify a subordinate in breaking from the strict line of respectful submission, I feel that I am much too deeply and too personally interested on this occasion, to consider myself a fair witness as to the nature and degree of mercy which, with safety to the well being of the army, might have been extended to me.

Such being my views of this matter, I hope and trust that my assertion will be received as sincere, when I state it as my most anxious desire that no subscription of any kind be entered into on my account. But I am, if possible, even more anxious that no attempt should be made to influence the Crown in my behalf. I have said already, and I repeat it, with the most unaffected sincerity, that I am not a fair judge in my own cause, neither do I conceive that the public can be so. At all events, I feel that my unhappy fortunes stand a better chance for amelioration if left to the genuine uninfluenced consideration of my Royal Mistress, to whom all the circumstances must be as fully known in all their bearings as they could possibly be made, were every hand in the empire to subscribe a petition for my restoration to the army. My gracious Sovereign knows that I have served her in all climates for a period of fifteen years, during which (with one exception) I have endeavoured to do, and I hope have done, my duty as became her devoted servant. The Queen knows that I have acquired in that time the good opinion of some of her best and bravest officers, who have cheerfully come forward to bear testimony to the zeal with which I served her Majesty heretofore as a soldier, and to the inviolable purity of my character as a gentleman. I cannot doubt that these circumstances will eventually have their due weight, whatever that may be, in the generous consideration of her Majesty, who knows that soldiers, like the rest of mankind, are liable to err from imperfections of two very distinct kinds—infirmities of temper, and defects of character; and assuredly, if her Majesty shall have reason from perusing the proceedings of the recent court martial, or from any other cause, to suppose, or even to suspect for an instant, that my character is such that I am not worthy to hold her commission, I should be the last man in her Majesty's dominions to seek the royal favor on such terms. But if, as I trust may be the case, her gracious Majesty may see in her always faithful servant only the rashness—the transient rashness—of a temper too finely sharpened in her service to bear with patience what be considered a reflection on his honour, she may yet deem his hand worthy to bear again the sword which he has so long carried in defence of his Queen and country.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
RICHARD ANTHONY REYNOLDS.

Paxton hall, St. Neots, Huntingdonshire,
Oct. 31, 1840.

THE INSTRUMENT OF DESTRUCTION!!

Having had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the operation of the fearful instrument of destruction, the discussion relative to which has almost led the public to doubt the existence of the engine altogether, so marvellous has been the account of it, we are bound to state that no description can adequately picture its most awful power. It is small, about twice the size of a cricket ball, and somewhat pear shaped—it is fired without either flash or smoke, and without the aid of gunpowder. In the case of which we are cognisant, it was projected, at a distance of three miles, into a vessel prepared and strengthened by iron girders and clamps and extra timbers. The effect was instantaneous—the vessel was blown into a thousand fragments in less time than it takes us to describe it! And thus would it be with even the largest ship of the line. Yet the inventor of this tremendous weapon of war is absolutely denied admittance at the Treasury and Admiralty, although he most nobly refuses £300,000, which has been offered to him by Louis Philippe. Were he not one of the most honorable, as well as one of the most gallant of her Majesty's naval officers, he would have accepted the French King's munificent offer, especially when it is considered that he has spent upwards of £30,000 in perfecting his invention. But he who has served Sir Sidney Smith does not revenge himself upon his country for the wrong done him by its government.

We have called attention to this subject, because we now know it to be as fearful as it is real; because we firmly believe that were an enemy to get possession of the secret, our dominion over the sea would be at an end; and further, because we are persuaded that even for the sake of the interests of humanity the inventor's silence ought to be purchased at any cost.—*Age.*

A CARNIVOROUS HORSE.—Recently a flock of sheep belonging to Earl Lovelace were turned into a field at East Horsley, and on the following morning two were found dead and their flesh much torn. The shepherd, suspecting it to be a dog that had committed the slaughter, was determined to watch for him; he did so, but to his utter astonishment saw a horse, belonging to a person named Lucas, running in the field with the sheep, attack them, kill one, suck the blood, and eat part of the flesh.—*Devizes Gazette.*

LUGGAGE.—By the Act 2 and 3 William IV., cap. 120, the top of a stage coach to carry luggage must not be more than eight feet nine inches from the ground, and its bearing on the ground between the off and near wheel must not be less than four feet six inches. On such coach drawn by four or more horses, the luggage itself must not exceed two feet in height; and if drawn by two or three horses only, one foot nine inches in height. The driver, if carrying a greater height of luggage, to forfeit £5.

THE LATE FIRE AT SHEERNESS.

COURT-MARTIAL ON HENTY.

Saturday, Oct. 31.

The evidence on both sides having terminated, the prisoner's defence was handed in and read by the judge advocate. The defence occupies more than four columns of the London papers. When the defence had terminated, the court was cleared, and the windows of the cabin closed. The Court remained in deliberation upwards of four hours. At the conclusion of that time the public were readmitted, and Mr. Osborne, surgeon of the Camperdown, was called and examined by the Court, in order that it might appear on the minutes that Sir H. Baker, although a captain in the port, and as such bound to be one of the members of the Court, was unable to attend.

Mr. James Osborne said.—I am a surgeon in her Majesty's navy—in the Camperdown, Sir Henry Loraine Baker is the captain of that ship. He is now, and has been since the 27th of October, unable to leave his room in consequence of a fractured limb. It is quite impossible that he could attend as a member of this court martial.

The president and members of the Court then placed their hats on their heads, and

The Deputy Judge Advocate proceeded to read the following sentences:—

"At a court martial for the trial of John Henty, a supernumerary carpenter of her Majesty's ship Ocean, in commission in the harbor of Sheerness, and being in full pay and actual service, and also charged to attend to the safety of her Majesty's ship Camperdown, at Sheerness, on the charges hereinafter mentioned, holden on board her Majesty's ship Ocean, in the harbor of Sheerness, on Tuesday, the 27th of October, 1840, and continued by adjournment from that time, day by day, until and upon Saturday, the 31st day of the same month of October, 1840, present the Honourable Duncome Pleydell Bouverie, rear admiral of the white, and second officer in command of her Majesty's ships and vessels in the river Medway and at the buoy of the Nore, president; Capt. John Clavell, of her Majesty's ship Poictiers; Capt. Phipps Hornby, C.B., of her Majesty's yacht William and Mary; Commander Richard Douglas, of her Majesty's ship Poictiers; Commander Jos. Richard Raggett Webb, of her Majesty's ship Ocean; the said John Clavell, Phipps Hornby, Richard Douglas, and Joseph Richard R. Webb, being the only officers of the rank and degree of captain and commander respectively, (Sir Henry Lorraine Baker, K.C.B., captain of her Majesty's ship Camperdown, at Sheerness, being unable, from illness, arising from a fractured limb, to attend this Court,) and now present in this port next in seniority to the president, except Sir John Hill, Knight, captain of her Majesty's ship Ocean, who was a necessary witness, and examined on the part of the prosecution, the Court, pursuant to an order from the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, dated the 22d of October, 1840, directed to the Hon. D. P. Bouverie, &c., proceeded to try the said John Henty on the following charges:—

"'First—For having been guilty, on the 2d day of October, 1840, of a breach of his duty, in collecting and placing, or allowed to be placed, in a locker in the midshipmen's berth, on the larboard side of the after cockpit, and also in a rack in the carpenter's store room, in the fore part of her Majesty's ship Camperdown, various combustible materials, consisting of oakum, pieces of birch wood, rosin, and lucifer matches; and also placing, or allowing to be placed, some hay in the said midshipmen's berth; to the imminent danger of the said ship Camperdown, and other of her Majesty's ships and stores thereunto adjacent.

"'Second—For having been guilty of disobedience of orders on the said 2d day of October, in not taking care for the safety of her Majesty's said ship Camperdown, as was his duty to do.

"'Third—For having, on the said 2d day of October made a false report to his superior officer, Captain Sir John Hill, of the extent of a fire, which, in the afternoon of the said day, had taken place on board the said ship Camperdown, and of the circumstances attending it.

(Signed) J. C. ADAM.
"J. B. PECHELL.

"'By order, R. M. O'Farrall,'

and having heard evidence in support of the said charges, as well as what the prisoner, John Henty, had to offer in his evidence, and the evidence adduced on his behalf; and having very maturely and deliberately weighed and considered the same, the Court is of opinion that the first charge—viz., that of a breach of duty, is not proved; that the second charge—viz., that of disobedience of orders, is not proved, and that the third charge—viz., that of having, on the said 2d day of October, made a false report to his superior officer, Captain Sir John Hill, of the extent of a fire which, in the afternoon of that day, had taken place on board the said ship Camperdown, and of the circumstances attending to it, was fully proved against the prisoner, John Henty; but from the circumstances of his extraordinary good character for skill, zeal, carefulness, humanity, and general good conduct as a carpenter of her Majesty's navy, the Court doth adjudge the said John Henty to be only severely reprimanded and admonished; and the said John Henty is hereby severely reprimanded and admonished accordingly."

The proceedings of the Court then terminated.

Henty was liberated, and received the congratulations of his friends on the result. He warmly expressed his gratitude for the assistance he had received from his legal adviser, Mr. V. Dowling, and other friends.

THE TERM.

Monday being the first day of Michaelmas Term, the Courts were opened with the usual formalities. In consequence of the illness of Lord Plunkett, the Master of the Rolls presided in the Court of Chancery. Messrs. Pigott and Moore were called to take their places as Attorney and Solicitor General—and Dr. Stock as Sergeant at Law. The following gentlemen were called to the bar:—

John Batemán Barnes, Esq., eldest son of Samuel E. Barnes, Esq., late of Powerswood, in the county of Kilkenny, deceased; *Edward Vaughan, Hyde Kenealy, Esq., eldest son of William Kenealy, of the city of Cork, merchant; John Bolton Massy, junior, Esq., second son of John Bolton Massy, Esq., of Ballywire, in the county of Tipperary; Alexander Richard Kirkpatrick, Esq., eldest son of William Kirkpatrick, Esq., of Donocomper, in the county of Kildare; *Edmond William Costello, Esq., only son of Charles Costello, Esq., of Galway, in the county of Galway; *Michael Edmond Corcoran, Esq., only son of Michael Corcoran, Esq., of Lower Gardiner street, in the city of Dublin, solicitor; *Robert Conway Hurley, Esq., eldest son of John Hurley, Esq., of Trilee, in the county of Kerry; Horace Fitzgerald, Esq., fifth son of Richard Fitzgerald, Esq., late of Mackridge, in the county of Cork, deceased; *John Harkan, Esq., second son of George Harkan, Esq., of Ross, in the county of Roscommon; *Edward O'Brien, Esq., eldest son of Thomas O'Brien, Esq., late of Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, deceased; *William Mackey, Esq., only son of Thomas Mackey, late of Thurles, county Tipperary, gent., deceased; William Chaytor, jun., Esq., third son of William Chaytor, Esq., of Clonmel, in the county of Tipperary; Hugh Harris, Esq., fourth son of Hugh Harris, Esq., late of Ashfort, in the county of Armagh, deceased; Richard E. Bourne, Esq., second son of Frederick Bourne, Esq., of Terenure, in the county of Dublin; Conway Edward Dobbs, jun., Esq., third son of Conway Edward Dobbs, Esq., of Summer Hill, in the city of Dublin, barrister at law; John Robert Minnitt, Esq., eldest son of William Minnitt, Esq., of Blackfort, in the county of Tipperary; James Kernan, Esq., sixth son of John Kernan, of Dominick Street, in the city of Dublin, solicitor; Samuel Sheridan Harpur, Esq., eldest son of Wm. Harpur, Esq., of Lucan, in the county of Dublin, sub-inspector of constabulary; Townsend M'Dermott, Esq., third son of William M'Dermott, of French Street, in the city of Dublin, gent., solicitor; Samuel Edward John Reed, third son of Thomas Reed, Esq., late of Rathmines, in the county of Dublin, deceased; Edward Smyth Curry, Esq., third son of Trevor Curry, Esq., late of Newry, in the county of Down, deceased; John James Esq., only son of Samuel James, Esq., of Kingstown, in the county of Dublin; *John Flanagan, Esq., eldest son of Terence Flanagan, Esq., of Knockhall, in the county of Roscommon; George S. Cotter Hingston, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. William Hingston, late of Cloyne, in the county of Cork, clerk, deceased; John Thomas Ball, Esq., eldest son of Captain Benjamin Marcus Ball, of Charlemont Street, in the county of Dublin; John Frances Walker, Esq., fourth son of Samuel Walker, Esq., of Eccles Street, in the city of Dublin; *John Francis Watters, Esq., eldest son of Richard Watters, Esq., of Paris, in the kingdom of France; Edward Glover, Esq., eldest son of James Glover, Esq., of Mount Corbett, in the county of Cork; *Constantine Joseph Smyth, Esq., eldest son of Bernard C. Smyth, Esq., of Rathmines, in the county of Dublin; *Colman Michael O'Loughlen, Esq., eldest son of the Right Hon. Sir Michael O'Loughlen, Bart., of Dromoghra, in the county of Clare, Master of the Rolls; John Richardson, Esq., second son of the Rev. John Richardson, of Summerhill, in the county of Fermanagh, Clerk.

* Thus marked are Roman Catholics.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

CONSTANTINOPLE, OCT. 7.—The affairs of Syria have at length assumed a change which places beyond all doubt the resolution of the powers to restore the legal order of things in the East. A new measure has been agreed to unanimously. The question had been proposed—"How the fleet of the allies should act in case French men of war should attempt to enter any port of Syria or Egypt?" The resolution is as follows:—"In this case their entrance is not to be opposed." This is an important decision, which might soon lead to a collision with France. There has been a difference between Lord Ponsonby and M. Titoff, caused by the objection of the latter to the deposition of Mehemet Ali. Their differences have been terminated by the assurance of M. Titoff that his resignation was caused by the importance of the step, and the conviction that it would not be possible to recede at a future time without inconvenience.

A letter from Constantinople of the 7th ult., published in the *Augsburg Gazette*, states that the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi being about to expire (on the 8th of July, 1841,) Lord Ponsonby and M. Titoff (the Russian minister *ad interim*) addressed several questions on this subject to their respective governments. To these questions M. Titoff received instructions that his government renounced the advantages stipulated in the treaty of Unkiar Skelessi, inasmuch as the treaty of London had definitely settled the question of the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus, and that the Porte, on her side, undertook to put those two channels into a proper state of defence.

The *Augsburg Gazette* of the 26th ult. states, in a letter from Constantinople, that negotiations had commenced between the Emperor of Russia and the Khan of Khiva, though the mediation of England, and that they would be speedily terminated by a treaty of peace. The Khan had agreed to restore all the Russian prisoners to an English officer, and Khiva would be placed under the protection of England. Russia has renounced all idea of enlarging her possessions in that quarter. This is one of the beneficial consequences which results to England from the treaty of the 15th of July.

WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

Colonel Pasley's operations at Spithead terminated on Saturday, the 24th ult., when the divers were employed for the last time, after having recovered a considerable quantity of wreck in the course of the week, the neap tides and the mildness of the weather having favoured their exertions. Amongst the fragments got up were several stanchions of the orlop deck, a complete floor timber (the only piece that had not been broken by some of the numerous explosions,) and a very substantial half timber of the same description; also some carline and parts of beams. The whole of the wreck got up within the last three weeks was piled in front of the lead house, in the dock yard. On Monday, the 26th, the Success frigate hulk, and the two mooring lighters or lumps, Nos. 4 and 5, were towed into harbour by the Echo steamer, and the pensioner seamen were paid off the same day, whilst the Portsmouth riggers returned to their duty in the dock yard. On Tuesday afternoon the stores supplied from Portsmouth yard having been landed, and the remainder put on board the Lightning navy steamer, commanded by Lieutenant Waugh, Colonel Pasley, with all the Royal Sappers and Miners, the divers and their assistants, and the Chatham riggers, who had been employed at Spithead, embarked in the same vessel, and were landed in Chatham yard next day, about 2 o'clock, p.m. Thus his operations have closed for the present season, but not with so much success as the Col. had anticipated, for he had sanguine hopes of clearing away the whole of the wreck before the beginning of November. This has not been accomplished, for the shoal of mud noticed in one of our former numbers in which the remains of the wreck, and guns to the value of nearly £4,000 are still buried, has been ascertained to be about 150 feet from east to west (this having been the direction of the ship's length), and from 120 to 125 feet in breadth from north to south; its extreme height above the general level of the anchorage is nine feet six inches, but its average height is much less, and it slopes away gradually on all sides. These dimensions are, according to the soundings taken by Serjeant major Jenkin Jones, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and Mr. Clewitt, leading rigger in Portsmouth yard, on the 23d inst., in Colonel Pasley's presence; and they suffice to prove that at least one half of the mass of mud covering the wreck has been washed away since Lieut. Symonds and Mr. Clewitt sounded over it on the 8th of August last, when it measured 200 feet, from east to west, and on one part, nearly 300 feet from north to south, its extreme height being 14 feet. Thus the half anchor creeper, substituted for the rake, by partially raising the timbers which it gets hold of, and enabling the diver to sling, and the workmen to weigh them, disturbs the mud, and gives greater effect to the continual action of the tides, which washes it away. Last year when Colonel Pasley commenced operations, several parts of the wreck stood 33 feet above the level of the anchorage, for the stem was perfect above the level of the lower deck, as well as the stern and the whole starboard side was standing nearly the same level, the larboard side having fallen over; whilst the fragments of the upper decks, consisting of massy beams, &c., whose fastenings have been eaten away by the worms, lay in a confused mass over all. Colonel Pasley, on breaking up, expressed his extreme satisfaction with all the men employed, whether divers and their assistants, riggers, sappers and miners, or seamen; and he has expressed himself particularly pleased with the zeal and efficiency of the pensioners, near 40 of whom have worked under him during the whole of this season, and has declared that he will be happy to receive any of them next year, if not better employed. Many officers are of opinion that men of war may anchor over the wreck of the Royal George, in its present state, with safety, because none but broken fragments of large timbers or light pieces have been found lately, which have not consistency enough to carry away a ship's anchor, or break a chain cable; but the natural action of the tides, by washing away the mud which now covers them, will lay the remaining floor timbers and guns bare, which will be an impediment hereafter, so that the anchorage can scarcely be considered in a safe or satisfactory state, until the whole of the present shoal of mud, and all that remains buried under it, shall be reduced to the level of the bottom around it. When this shall have been accomplished, the tides will have no tendency to effect any further change; and if any fragments should still remain below that level, they may be disregarded, if small, or broken to pieces by new explosions in the course of next summer, if large.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Miss Burdett Coutts's fortune received from the Duchess of St. Alban's amounted to £1,800,000. This is also the exact sum left by Old Jammy Wood of Gloucester; and it has been calculated that if turned into sovereigns, so as to touch each other, it would extend to the length of 24 miles and 260 yards.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Woolwich, Oct. 30.

The Board of Ordnance have arranged with the Dublin Steam Packet Company for second cabin passages being provided for the non commissioned officers and men of this corps, going to or returning from Dublin to Woolwich, until April next.

Captain Gillespie will succeed to the vacancy on the full-pay retired list, vacant by the death of Captain Amherst Wright, who died in Malta Sept. last.

Recruiting for the regiment goes on very slowly, a few recruits only having joined the garrison during the month, and it is not probable the number will increase until some better prospect than 6d. a day after 25 years' service be held out to the men. The small pension is decidedly the cause of men not enlisting into this corps, as their pay and other comforts are far superior to those of regiments of the line whilst serving.

In the early part of next week a number of the gunners and drivers will be engaged in the marshes making experiments with a shell, which explodes only when it strikes an object, whether at a distance of 300 or 2,000 yards. A new target is in progress of construction for this experiment. The Master General has issued instructions that no strangers or foreigners be admitted to see the practice, by land or any other way, into the marshes.

WOOLWICH, Oct. 30.—On Tuesday last the Sir James Kempt Ordnance lighter arrived here from Portsmouth, and brought as part of her cargo twelve pieces of ordnance, which had been raised from the Mary Rose, a vessel which was engaged and commanded by Sir George Carew against the French fleet in 1544, off Portsmouth. Amongst them is one of brass, in a complete state of preservation, cast in 1542. The others are of iron, and so much corroded and incrusted that some of them on being brought to the surface, after an immersion of 296 years, broke off at different lengths, and the balls with which they were loaded are distinctly to be seen. Some of the gun carriages are so far decomposed that the guns are completely embedded in them; and it is quite evident, from the bore at the muzzle, and the size of the balls, that most, if not all the guns of that period, had chambers in them, all of which had been strongly hooped. The Mary Rose was, at the time she was sunk, in consequence of being overladen with warlike stores and metal, one of the largest ships the English fleet could boast of. These guns or cylinders have been removed from the wharf to the iron yard in the Royal Arsenal. In the same yard are several brass guns recovered from the wreck of the Royal George, manufactured by Scholeb, in 1743 and 1748. They are in a high state of preservation, four of them having been used for some time on board her Majesty's ship Howe, at Sheerness, are quite clean, and have the appearance of new guns, while others have the incrustations upon them as when raised from the bed of the sea. We have been informed that several of these brass pieces, which cost £500 each when manufactured will form part of the castings for the monument of the immortal Nelson. On Thursday a public sale of the iron guns raised from the Royal George took place, when only two of them were sold at £1 15s per ton.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER.

(From the London and Paris Ladies' Magazine of Fashion.)

Watered silks, satins, and velvets will be the most fashionable materials for the toilette this season; in the latter material, cloaks, pelisses, and redingotes and other pretty accoutrements of winter, are preparing, being rendered more or less elegant by the embroidery, lace, gimp trimmings, or ornaments employed. A cheap description of velvet is made, having the same beautiful appearance, but the foundation is of cotton; it answers for many purpose of dress, young ladies' pelisses, &c. Pelisse cloaks of black satin are expected to be very fashionable, lined with pink, green, or blue silk, quilted in pretty patterns, resembling embroidery, and trimmed either with black lace or deep fringes intermixed with the color of the lining; the form is simple, and they are shorter than the dress. Rich and beautiful scarfs are made of velvet, in cachemire patterns, or of plain velvet, ponceau, blue velvet, &c., with Persian and chine patterns; others are of satin embroidered all round with pines at the ends; those of lighter materials will be much used in evening dress.

L'Orient broche, Resille de soie, Etoffe narce Jaspine, chine, rocaille, soie, cristal, &c., are among the new materials of dress; for neglige they are generally of thicker quality. Palestrines and worsted materials plain, printed or broche in rayes patterns. Winter dresses will be made long and full, and tight sleeves still threaten to supersede the full ones. When the sleeves are tight, they button to the bend of the arm, having a deep cuff at the bottom, much wider than a wristband; but full sleeves may still be worn; the corsages are almost all tight and pointed with cordelier or ceintare of ribband, tying with a nœud; the buckle is quite confined to neglige. Many dresses are made of gros de Naples, reps d'Afriques levantine, with velvet spencers of the same colour, the body plain, closing with buttons or Brandenbourgs, with a narrow plaiting round the throat, or a narrow fluted trimming if the body is open; biais will be the only trimming used; flounces are decidedly losing favour, Redingotes are much worn; the most fashionable are bordered with a biais, the corsage tight and open, and tight sleeves; every description of gimp trimmings is used, cordelieres, Brandenbourgs, torsades, &c., both on silk and velvet dresses.

Bonnets continue to be worn small, but the fronts are a little deeper, and the brides are placed inside, which gives a more open appearance, and allows more room for the hair. Capotes have the bavolet rather deeper, and the edge of bonnets is a little turned up. The feathers and flowers continue to be placed quite flat on the front. Velvet bonnets partake of the capote form; the colours are pensee green grenat; the newest style is the capote pelisse of velvet. Voilettes continue in favor.

Caps are made of embroidered muslin, trimmed with fine lace; and for neglige of sambric embroidered and Valenciennes. Chenilles will be very fashionable this winter in trimmings as well as in flowers. Manteaus of velvet, lined with silk of the same colour, are ornamented with gimp trimmings. They form scarf in front and double pelerine behind. The mantean Russe is of white cashmire, with gimp trimmings of ecru colour. The bournous continues in favour; the prettiest are of black silk lined with colors.—They are of the deep cape form behind, with the ends rounded in front, and reaching towards the flounce of the dress: simpler ones are of green merino lined with ponceau.

THE QUEEN.—We regret to say that rumours are prevalent to the effect that the anxious expectations of the people of England, relative to her Majesty's situation, are likely to be disappointed.—*Bath Chronicle.*

PRINCE ALBERT AND THE ARMY.—During the past ten days his Royal Highness Prince Albert, accompanied by Col. Wylde (Equerry to his Royal Highness) and Lieutenant Francis Seymour (Groom of the Bedchamber) has several times attended a morning drill of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, at the cavalry barracks, at Spital, near Windsor, for the purpose of perfecting himself in giving the word of command. His Royal Highness occasionally puts the regiment through various evolutions, and has gained considerable knowledge, from frequent practice, of military duties.

ROYAL PRESENT.—Miss Venn embroidress of this city, has worked a beautiful little cushion, which she purposes sending as a present to the Queen, previous to the approaching interesting occasion of the Royal accouchement. An encircling wreath of roses, thistles, and shamrocks, surmounted with a crown, are beautifully embroidered in gold and silk, and in the centre is the following inscription:—

O!
Gracious Saviour,
Shield from danger,
The Royal mother,
And her little stranger.

It is altogether a beautiful specimen of needle work. Miss Venn has already embroidered the Queen's slippers, and the tops of Prince Albert's boots.—*Bristol Times.*

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	171¾
3 per Cent Consols	—
3½ per Cent. Stock	96¼
3½ Debentures	90

LATEST PRICE OF BRITISH STOCKS.

Three per Cent. Consols, 88¼	Bank Stock, 159
India Bonds, 12 dis.	India Stock, 242

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1840.

Let it not be supposed that, in acquitting Mr. Shaw of the political *perfidy* with which he was charged, we absolve him from political *error*. We are convinced that he, and all they who agreed to any modification of our municipal charters, whereby their privileges might be transferred to Roman Catholics, have committed an error of judgment whose consequences, at this stage of the proceeding, are quite incalculable: but believing that their intent was honest and that they acted under the irresistable constraint of circumstances and a previous agreement, we cannot visit their conduct with unqualified condemnation—were we even to do so, Mr. Shaw could justly be made to sustain only his share in common with the whole Conservative party in both Houses of Parliament; and until we shall feel justified in imputing political perfidy to above three hundred members in each of the Houses of Parliament, we shall feel it unjust to lay such a burden on Mr. Shaw. We see no reason why he should be made the *scape-goat* of the party. If a *victim* must be sacrificed, why not immolate the leader of the flock? Or why should we not rather turn our hands against the enemy—instead of weakening our force by contending with friends? We heartily wish this unpleasant business were at an end. The adversary is watchful, and will not fail to take advantage of our dissensions.

We are the more inclined to believe our present impressions, with regard to Mr. Shaw, correct, because we find them fortified by the name of a distinguished advocate of the Church, whose opinion entitled to great might amongst every assembly of Protestants, will carry the greater authority here, where the attachment of himself and his noble family to the Protestant institutions of the country, is well known and duly estimated. We allude to the Very Venerable Marcus Beresford, Archdeacon of Ardagh, and Vicar General of Kilmore, than whom the Protestant cause does not boast of an abler or more zealous defender. This gentleman—writing in public of Mr. Shaw, observes:—"I freely confess that I am one of the many who refuse to condemn Mr. Shaw, in the absence of all proof of his having betrayed the confidence placed in him as our representative. As yet I have seen nothing more than clamour and assertion in array against him, and to those I am disposed to give the less heed, because I gratefully remember his splendid services to our church and clergy in the hour of trial.

"If I condemn Mr. Shaw for voting for the Corporation Bill, I must, along with him, condemn the only men who stand between the Established Church in Ireland, and utter destruction—so far as it is in man to destroy it.

"Deeply as I lament the passing of a bill that gives new power and privileges to the disturbers of the country's peace, I yet feel that its evils may be aggravated tenfold by sowing the seeds of doubt and dissension among our disheartened people, and causing divided councils when union, wisdom, and energy are all required to save us.

"If I thought Mr. Shaw had betrayed us, no one could be more desirous than I should be to record my vote against him: but as I have no reason to think so, but on the contrary every reason to esteem him unjustly assailed—as I know him to be respected by the great body of our Conservative members, as well as in the confidence of the leaders of that great and growing party, around which the Protestant spirit of England is rallying its people; I think I am doing no more than my duty to my Church, the university, and my country, by saying, I as yet see no reason to withdraw my confidence from Mr. Shaw.

M. G. BERESFORD."

PRIMITIVE WESLEYAN HOME MISSIONS.

It gives us much pleasure at being able to state that the congregations at both morning and evening services at the Primitive Wesleyan Chapel, Lady Lane, on Sunday last, when Mr. M'Fann advocated the cause of the Home Mission in connection with the above society, were, notwithstanding the continued and excessive wetness of the day, much larger than on last year, and the collections made exceeded in a similar proportion.

On Tuesday evening, however, when the annual public meeting was held, the attendance present was greater than even the most sanguine friend of missions could have anticipated; the house was crowded to excess by a most respectable auditory who paid the utmost attention to the proceedings, and seemed highly gratified with the marked success which to the present, under the Divine blessing, has attended the exertions of the labourers in this portion of the vineyard. The chair was occupied by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Waterford, whose countenance and support are ever yielded where the cause of the true religion established amongst us is in question: the meeting was opened by Mr. G. W. Warr, the resident preacher, with singing and prayer. The several resolutions were proposed by Messrs. G. W. Warr, Wherry, Larminie, and M'Fann, who each addressed the meeting with considerable effect. The details entered into by Mr. Larminie, one of the Irish Missionaries excited the marked interest of all present; the knowledge which Mr. Larminie possesses of the several *phases*, if we may so express ourselves, of Irish character—his intimate mastery of the Irish language, which enables him to enter into the hut of the peasant, and freely to unfold the good tidings of the Gospel, and proclaim the Lamb of God, exalted a Prince and a Saviour to give repentence and remission of sins, caused the several statements made by him to have a peculiar weight, whether, as regarded the spiritual destitution of thousands amongst us, or as related to that change from darkness to light, from the power of sin and Satan, as evinced amongst those who had been made the subjects of converting grace. We regret this hasty sketch of the proceedings; we rejoice, however, that the cause of the Primitive Wesleyan Home Mission is rapidly advancing, and no where has the progress been more apparent than in Waterford. The collection on Tuesday night was more than double that made last annual meeting.

BONDS.

By the 3d and 4th of Victoria, passed this last Session, it becomes necessary within 21 days from the 1st of November, instant, to enter judgment on all Bonds passed prior to the 1st of November, and on all future Bonds given, it also becomes necessary to enter judgment within 21 days after they shall be so passed. This cannot be too generally known or several may lose their demands by omitting to enter judgment in sufficient time.

We understand that the Provincial Bank of Ireland in this city, have raised the rate of interest on Deposit Receipts to three per cent. per annum, provided the money remain with the Bank three *months* or longer. [The word weeks, appeared incorrectly in the above paragraph, as it appeared in our last.]

The receipt of the Customs Revenue at the Port of Waterford, for the year ended the 10th October, 1840, was close upon Two Hundred Thousand Pounds; the increase over the previous year being upwards of Thirty one Thousand Pounds.

MEDICAL MEETING.

We understand that a numerous and most influential meeting of Medical men is about to be held in this city, at the Town Hall, on Thursday next, the 12th Nov., for the purpose of considering the present posture of the Medical profession, with regard to workhouse appointments, the Vaccination Act, and the prospects of the Medical charities generally.

The requisition convening the meeting has appeared in the *Medical Press*, and is signed by SEVENTY NINE practitioners, who carry with them the whole weight and influence of the profession in this quarter of Ireland. We observe to the requisition the signatures of Medical men from Tipperary, Wexford, Waterford, and Kilkenny, and we believe that it is in contemplation at the ensuing meeting to form one General South Eastern Medical Association, to embrace the above four counties.

Of all the Meetings of the faculty which have been recently notified to us through the Provincial Press, we believe that the approaching one in this city will be by far the most numerously attended, and of course their proceedings most influential and entitled to great weight with the public whose interests are so closely identified with the well being of the profession.

REPRESENTATION OF CARLOW.

The representation of the county of Carlow, vacant by the death Mr. N. A. Vigors, is, we trust, about being filled by one to whom the country in general, and Carlow in particular, owe an everlasting debt of gratitude: need we mention the name of Henry Bruen? Carlow has proved itself decidedly Conservative, and need fear no struggle whoever the opponent may be—were it even Dan himself. The following is the address of Colonel Bruen:—

"TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF CARLOW.

"GENTLEMEN—An unexpected vacancy having occurred in your representation, I beg leave to solicit the favour of your support at the approaching election.

"My principles are, I believe, tolerably well known to most of those whom I have the honour to address—I feel it therefore unnecessary on the present occasion to say more than that if I become the object of your choice, it shall be my constant study to promote your real interests to the best of my ability, and to resist everything that may militate against them, under whatsoever name or pretext it may be brought forward.

I have the honour to be,
Your faithful humble servant,
HENRY BRUEN.

"Oak Park, 31st Oct., 1840."

We are glad to perceive that the *Bristol Temperance Herald*, continues to persevere in the good cause which it advocates with the same energy that marked its outset. The number for the present month contains much pleasing intelligence; amongst the rest an excellently condensed report of the first public festival of the Norwich Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Society for the suppression of intemperance, at which the Lord Bishop of Norwich presided. In alluding to the Rev. Mr. Mathew and the Temperance cause in Ireland, his lordship said that—

"In the course of his proceedings he had slighted and even strongly suspected the Rev. gentleman, he doubted his sincerity, and, he believed, added his voice to the slander and defamation that was heaped upon him by prejudiced individuals. He had done it in ignorance, but his object was to have every man fairly tried and examined before he was condemned, and he had therefore been determined to examine both sides, and the Rev. Mr. Mathew had come forth from the ordeal free from taint or suspicion (cheers.) Hearing him defamed on all bands, he had written to him himself, to make assurance doubly sure; and his reply was such as did honour to him as a man and a christian. He (the Bishop) wished to know if he was exerting himself merely to uphold the vain superstitions of his church, or acting from the word of God—performing a duty to his Maker to reclaim his brethren! They should hear his reply; a more manly, straightforward, creditable answer he never received from any individual. The Bishop then read the following extract from Father Mathew's letter:—"I have never pretended to any miraculous power, and I have urged no other motive to induce men to become members of the Total Abstinence Society than the temporal and eternal advantages, which, with the divine assistance would result from temperance. The members of every Christian church who have taken the pledge at my hands, sufficiently prove the assertion." (loud cheers.) So much for Father Mathew and he should be wanting in duty and respect if he did not esteem so good a man, and give his best wishes in eradicating the evils of his country. To those who were in the habit of finding fault with Father Mathew he would say "Go ye my friends and do likewise" (hear, hear.)

His Lordship concluded by adding, that having bestowed so much praise, he would now administer a little blame. He would say, "Be at peace amongst yourselves." (hear, hear). He (the Bishop) was a temperance man; but some liked the *short* pledge while some preferred the *long* one. He looked to nothing of this sort, considering that each was fighting under the same banner, and hoped they would not quarrel amongst themselves, but direct their forces against the great adversary. *We were too much in the habit of fostering divisions, and thereby prevented that great amount of good which might be effected by union.*"

John Blake, collector to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful the Mayor, the sum of £3 5s being the produce of a benefit given by Mr. Audoe, (Wizard of the South) for the above Institution, after paying all expenses.

The registries at the Thurles Sessions up to the last accounts present a glorious majority in favor of the Conservatives; Mr. Sheil M.P., who is in constant attendance has looked most bilious those few days back in consequence; the Radical failures have injured his digestion.

A married woman named Mary Sexton, a native of Tipperary, who was going to meet her husband in the county Wicklow, was brutally assaulted on the road leading to Glenalla, in that county, on Monday last, by two ruffians, who through the activity of the police, have since been apprehended.

On Monday night last one of Lord Lorton's tenant, a Protestant, named Morrisson, residing at Ballinamuck, was way laid and *butchered* on his way from Drumlish fair, to Ballinamuck, within a gun shot of the police station of Drumlish; his skull was *battered to pieces* with stones, and his *brains scattered* about the road. No reason can be assigned for the murder of Morrisson except his religion, and his having been a tenant of Lord Lorton. No trace, of course, can be found of the murderers, for the peasantry true to their confederacy are doing everything in their power to screen the assassins.

On Sunday night last the house of a man named John Kenealy at Ardprior, who has been employed as a cess collector, was maliciously fired, and were it not for the early and providential discovery of it, the inmates would miserably have perished in the flames. By great exertion the fire was got under only on a small portion of the roof being consumed. On the following morning between 9 and 10 o'clock, as Kenealy was proceeding to the fair of Rathclase, Buttevant, he was attacked and severely beaten by two men who had their faces blackened. They jumped out of a plantation close to the gate of the Rev. Father O'Leary, Currymount, seized him by the collar, struck him with a stone on the forehead which felled him to the earth, and after having robbed him of £6 1s 6d, leisurely decamped. No clue has as yet been found leading to the discovery of the perpetrators.—*Cork Constitution.*

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION.—I have heard that Mr. O'Connell and Lord Kingston had a most unpleasant dispute on Friday—O'Connell accusing his lordship with harshness to his tenantry, and the earl recriminating by their ungrateful conduct in voting against himself in 1834, and against his brother in 1837. There was violent recriminations in both parties. O'Connell did not enter the castle—it was in the garden they were.—*Cork Herald.*

The late Major Stack commanded the company of the 45th regiment which defeated the Chartists at Newport in Wales. He was a native of the county of Kerry, and served with distinction in the Peninsula and in India. He was in his 53d year.

MEETING TO ESTABLISH A PUBLIC MARKET SQUARE.

We are unable to give, in full, the proceedings at this meeting, which took place on Tuesday; the results arising from it appeared in the *Mail* of Wednesday; the following, however, contains anything of interest which took place on the occasion. The several resolutions appear in our advertising columns.

The Right Worshipful the Mayor (Alderman Simon Newport) on taking the chair said—That soon after he assumed his present office, he expressed a wish that the Corporation should make an instruction to their Committee, to consider the general state of the markets of the City. When the question came before the committee it was considered that the better course would be to ascertain the feelings of the citizens at large as to the site and extent of market that would be best adapted for the comfort and convenience of the public. Some gentlemen of that committee were always alive to the interests of the citizens—gentlemen whom he was glad to see present—and he hoped that they would give their opinions on the subject. It was thus that the requisition had originated, and he would be happy to hear every gentleman who wished to speak on this subject, most important as it was to the comfort and general weal of the city. He considered the present in the light of a preliminary meeting, and would request Alderman Harris to state his opinions on the subject they all had in view (hear, hear)

Alderman Harris said the requisition originated in an opinion on the part of the Committee that it would be well for the Citizens to take the whole subject of the markets into their consideration, rather than by making additions to the present markets, to leave them still in an imperfect state. He believed that it would be always found that good accommodation brought good markets. The present state of our markets was a subject of continual outcry and complaint, He was not interested in the question, nor was the Corporation as a body. He felt only as an individual citizen.

Alderman Ardagh said it would depend entirely on the citizens themselves, whether it would be carried on. In a mercantile view, he thought that such a general market in which the various present markets would be centred, was sure to be a satisfactory speculation, not only benefiting those who would invest funds in it, but serving the city at large. Ald. Ardagh moved the appointment of a Committee to consider the establishment of a general market square.

Samuel King, Esq., seconded the motion.

The Mayor was anxious to hear the opinions of gentlemen conversant with the inconvenient state of High street and other streets that were blocked up with articles that ought to be confined in a market place.

Mr. King would request Ald. Harris to speak on any plan that was under consideration. He felt that that would be more satisfactory to the meeting.

Ald. Harris said that there really was no plan in existence, the Mayor was aware that the matter originated in a question as to obtaining a plot of ground near Keyser's lane, for a vegetable market. It was found that this could not be done unless at an expense of some hundreds. It was then suggested that the entire matter of having all the markets under one roof, should be brought under the consideration of the Citizens.

Counsellor Harris said that he thought that such a matter of detail as any particular plan, would be extremely premature, and suggested that the Committee should be empowered to confer with the Committee of the Corporation in order to ascertain the probable feeling of the Wide street Commissioners. The present state of our markets was admitted on all hands to be most disgraceful.

Mr. Nugent O'Reilly said that the great desideratum would be a corn market. He wished to know whether they were likely to have a grant from the Corporation for the purpose of the meeting?

The Mayor—We are prevented by law.

Alderman Harris said that the present butter market was built for a corn market, but was found too small.

Mr. O'Reilly was of opinion that to be successful, they must begin with a corn market.

James Wallace, Esq., said the Corporation was obliged to give up its former attempt to establish a corn market, in consequence of the general dissatisfaction that it occasioned. He did not wish to introduce political matter, but they were obliged, in consequence of the opposition, to give up the toll that it was imperative to levy. They were obliged to do this, in order to produce popularity and conciliate good will. These tolls produced £300 or £400 per annum. he might say double the sum, and yet they were obliged, he would say, *ex necessitate*, to give up them and the market.

Mr. Wallace said it was proposed to form a corn market in Ballybricken, but the situation was objected to. He considered the junction of a corn market with the other market wholly inconsistent and inconvenient.

The Mayor thought it better that the proposed square should not embrace a corn market. The merchants, who were generally alive to their own affairs, were lately taking steps with respect to the latter. The crowded state of Mr. O'Reilly's street arose from the market being so situated that the Dungarvan and other fishermen would no longer supply Waterford if they were confined to that market. He was authorised to spend £30 per annum in renting two yards from Mr Dobbyn to be used as vegetable and butter markets, but they were found inadequate, and hence the streets were blocked up. He hoped some arrangement would be come to before the meeting separated.

Mr. Clarke made some observations on the manner in which the streets were allowed to be occupied by standings, to the unfair prejudice of the industrious householder.

The Mayor said that all this fortified him in his opinion of the necessity of the present meeting.

Mr. Thos. Hanton said that parts of the city would be severely injured if all the markets were concentrated into one. It seemed unfair thus to benefit one portion of the city at the expense of another.

Ald. Ardagh would meet this objection by introducing "or market squares" after "a market square.',

The resolution was then altered to meet the suggestions of Counsellor Harris and Mr. Hanton, and passed.

Alderman Harris said that as the committee would be soon called upon to go to expense for plans, &c., he would move that the Corporation be requested to place a sum of £50 at the disposal of the Committee. The resolution, seconded by Mr. Peet, was adopted, as was also a resolution moved by Mr. Peet, appointing seven to be a quorum.

Alderman Ardagh hoped that Mr. O'Reilly's suggestion respecting a standing committee would lead to other meetings more important. No town presented more opportunities or greater facilities for such improvements than Waterford.

The Mayor—I would not hold this rod for 24 hours if I did not hope to be often called upon to preside at similar meetings.

Wm. Peet, Esq. having been called to the chair, a vote of thanks to the Mayor was passed.

The meeting, which became very numerous after the commencement of business. then separated, and the committee entered upon preliminary arrangements for proceeding acively in its enquiries.

Mr. Sherlock, the Sub Comptroller of the Customs at Dungarvan, is promoted to the Customs at Liverpool, and is succeeded by Mr. Ivie, late Coastwaiter at Dunmore, both Irish Officers, at a considerable increase to their salaries.

In compliance with the prayer of a memorial to Government representing the extremely insecure manner in which gunpowder is landed at Duncannon Pier, for the Ordnance as well as the dealers, Gerald Fitzgerald, Esq., R.M., held an investigation into the circumstances, in this City, on Monday. The inquiry was attended by the dealers in this City, and by several other gentlemen interested officially and otherwise. It was agreed that Government should be requested to send down an Engineer officer to enquire whether the gunpowder could not be landed, and conveyed to the Fort, at the Strand of Duncannon, or some other situation less exposed than the Pier.

The Petty Jury at the Sessions on Monday were occupied with the trial of a presentment made by the Grand Jury, of a lane formerly known as "Pan lane," off Conduit lane. The Grand Jury, after consideration, presented the lane in its present state as a nuisance, and an issue was sent before the Petty Jury to try the fact. Mr. Edmond Thomas Power appeared as solicitor in support of the presentment, and Mr. Lionel Stephens for the traverse. Mr. John Chambers, Sir Benjamin Morris, and Mr. Wm. C. Dreaper, were examined in support of the presentment, and Mr. Michael Murphy, Cornelius Ryan, and —— Ryan (a scavenger,) were examined for the traverse. After an absence of some hours the jury found for the presentment, and the sheriffs will therefore have to abate the nuisance.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of Friday publishes the royal ordonnances containing the nominations of the new ministers.

The ordonnances are dated the Tuileries, October 29. That which appoints Marshal Soult Duke of Dalmatia to the ministry of war and presidency of the council is signed by M. Vivien, ex-keeper of the seals; all the others are signed by Marshal the Duke of Dalmatia.

The following is the list of the new and old ministry:—

CABINET OF OCTOBER 29.

President of the Council and Minister of War	Marshal Soult.
Foreign Affairs	M. Guizot.
Interior	M. Duchatel.
Public Instruction	M. Villemain.
Justice	M. Martin (du Nord.)
Marine	Admiral Duperre.
Public Works	M. Teste.
Commerce	M. Cunin Gridaine.
Finance	M. Humann.

CABINET OF MARCH 1.

President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs	M. Thiers.
War	General Cubieres.
Interior	M. Remusat.
Public Instruction	M. Cousin.
Justice	M. Vivien.
Marine	Admiral Roussin.
Public Works	M. Jaubert.
Commerce	M. Gouin.
Finance	M. Pelet (de la Lozere.)

The ministerial ordonnances are followed by one dated the 30th of October, signed by Admiral Duperre, promoting Vice Admiral Baron Roussin to the dignity of admiral.

"Before the ministerial arrangements," says the *Univers* "had been terminated with his colleagues, M. Guizot, it is said, had drawn up the speech of the Crown for the opening of the session, and assured him of its acceptance by the King."

M. Thiers, according to the *Temps*, proposes to travel in Italy, where he will finish his "History of Florence, for which he had collected important materials; but his departure will only take place, at all events, after the discussion of the address.

On the same authority we are told that Admiral Roussin is to depart to take the command of the Levant fleet, and that he is to have under his orders, as Major General, Vice Admiral Baudin.

The *Siecle* states that at a meeting of deputies of the Left party, amounting to eighty, at M. Odilon Barrot's house, it was resolved not only to oppose the new cabinet, but it was pledged not to support any administration which did not include that party in its number.

According to the *Semaphore*, the junta of Barcelona was about, in imitation of Andalusia, to declare Catalonia independent of the rest of Spain.

SPAIN.

The *Moniteur* contains the following from Spain:—

"Bayonne, Nov. 1.

"The young Queen, and the Infanta her sister, reached Madrid on the 28th. Espartero rode by the side of their carriage. The cries of 'Viva la Reyna!' were not very numerous, nor those of 'Viva Espartero!, much more so."

ATTACK UPON JAMES GALWAY, ESQ.—The *Dublin Evening Packet* of Tuesday has the following remarks upon the recent attempt on the life of the respected gentleman whose name appears above:—The gentleman whose life has been attempted on this occasion is brother to John Mathew Galway, Esq., one of the most liberal and kind hearted landlords and agents in Ireland. Mr. James Galway is a worthy member of the Galway family. Mr. James Galway has, since the attack, been obliged to travel armed, with young Dicky Sheil, son of the Right Hon. Dick, and with four other persons, also armed. Owing to the sympathy among the peasantry for murderers, there is no chance of the assailants of Mr. Galway, or of any other person, being brought to justice. And this is the boasted tranquillity enjoyed under the O'Connell sway!

Sir Wm. Brabazon's title is extinct. His estates descend to his nephew, Hercules Sharpe, Esq., of Blackhall, county Dublin.

The Carlow Masonic Lodge is to hold a grand encampment of Knights Templar and St. John early in spring. Benedict Arthur Yates, Esq., is elected Grand Principal of the Royal Arch Chapter.

The Hon. Robert Campbell Scarlett, eldest son of Lord Abinger, has purchased the Marquis of Huntley's romantic seat of Inverlochy Castle for £75,150. It was originally bought by the Marquis, in 1835, for £56,000.

The Earl and Countess of Charleville have left Charleville Forest, King's County, to proceed to Hanover where Lord Tullamore is at present dangerously wounded by an accident with a gun while in the act of shooting at a pigeon match.

It is generally supposed that Edward Roche of Kilshanick, Esq., father of our respected county member will be high sheriff for the county of Cork. This appointment would give great satisfaction.—*Cork Reporter.*

A man who held some situation about the police stores at Montpelier Hill, was choked on Sunday, while at dinner by a piece of meat sticking in his throat.

The valuation books of the Clonmel Union will be left open for the inspection of the public, until Saturday, the 28th November, but as they are full of the grossest errors, they must be rectified by the Assistant Barrister and the magistrates. At a monthly meeting of the guardians which was held on Monday, they would have been returned to the valuators, but that by so doing another month would be lost, and the consequence most distressing, as the Poor House is now almost ready to be taken up, and no funds in existence for supporting the poor in the House of Industry. Amongst other blunders, in the valuation books, it appears by the *Tipperary Constitution* that the Electoral Division of Clonmel, though not containing 4,300 acres, is valued to within £7,279 of the other 9 Electoral Divisions, containing 50,781 acres; and its share of the rate will be within £457 of the other nine divisions. The value set upon the several divisions in regard to each other, and in respect to their proper estimate, is equally erroneously given.

There are at present confined in our county jail no less than *two hundred and sixty six* prisoners, many of whom are charged with murder.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The Mount Mill, in the neighbourhood of this town, was again destroyed by fire early on the morning of Saturday last.—*Newry Telegraph.*

We regret to learn that fever is at present raging to an alarming extent amongst the poor inhabitants of Mogeehan.

LAW LECTURES.—We understand Michael Barry, Esq. Barrister at Law, was elected the Professor in the department of Criminal Law, at a meeting of the council of the Institute, held on Friday week.

The Act 3d and 4th Victoria, chap. 105, for abolishing arrest on mesne process in civil actions which came into operation on the 1st inst. also extends the remedies of creditors against the property of debtors.

A robbery of Bank of England notes, to the amount of £1,500 has been committed at the Custom House, Liverpool, by Wm. Redknap, the landing waiter's messenger who has absconded.

The Home Mission of the Presbyterian church in Ireland have appointed the Rev. John Coulter to succeed the Rev. John Knox Leslie, in Tralee. Mr. Leslie returns to his charge in the North.

In consequence of the death of Ralph Westropp Jamieson, Esq., the intended Grand Fancy and Full dress Ball, which was to have taken place at Limerick on the 9th of Nov., is postponed to the 6th of Dec. next.

It is stated from high authority that the names of every magistrate and professional man attending Repeal meetings is noted down at the Castle.

The Wexford Cape Club Challenge Cup, will be offered for competition on Monday, the 16th inst., some good sport is expected.

Upwards of 3000 civil bills are entered for the present Thurles Sessions.

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

We take the following from the *D. E. Packet*:—"This corps, under the command of Major E. J. Crabbe, K.H., was inspected Aug. 27, by Lieutenant-General Maister, commanding the forces in the Windward and Leeward Islands. His Excellency arrived on the parade ground at five o'clock, p.m., attended by his numerous staff, and after being received with the usual honors, the regiment marched past in slow and quick time, performed many manœuvres with a steadiness and precision which did not fail to call forth the marked approbation of his Excellency, as well as all present, who were much astonished to find a regiment which had served six years in the West Indies, (the principal part of that period in small detachments among the different islands,) in such an efficient state both as to discipline in the field and internal economy. In the evening the officers entertained his Excellency and staff to a dinner. Covers were laid for thirty. The band was in attendance, and added much to the hilarity of the evening by a choice selection of the latest and most admired music. The next day the Lieutenant General was pleased to issue the following general order:—

"'Barbadoes, head quarters, Aug. 28, 1840.

"G.O.—The Lieutenant General commanding has great pleasure in expressing his perfect satisfaction with the inspection of the 74th regiment yesterday, both with respect to the internal and bivouac arrangements, and their appearance and movements in the field; he particularly noticed the manner in which the knapsacks were put on, the ammunition packed, and the steadiness of the regiment under arms; the marching past, the correct preservation of distances in open column and the attention evinced by the supernumerary ranks in the field movements were also highly creditable to the corps. The Lieutenant General is also highly gratified in having it in his power to congratulate the 74th on their improved health, appearance, and the evident rapid recovery of their strength, which he trusts very shortly will be perfectly re-established, by a perseverance in the judicious and unremitting attention of Major Crabbe, seconded by the zealous exertions of Lieutenant Walsh, the Adjutant, assisted by the co-operation of the other officers and non-commissioned officers of the regiment."'

[Though the depot of this gallant regiment is but a short time amongst us, the urbane and gentlemanly demeanour of the officers, and the highly proper and unexceptionable conduct of the men have created a feeling of general respect towards its members amongst all classes in our city, E. W. M.]

On Monday, John Pierce, master of the brig *Trio* (which arrived here from Miramichi on Sunday) with John Moore, Patrick Rowe, John Lambert, and Patrick Walsh, seamen on board said vessel, were brought before Robert Johns, and Robert Hughes, Esqrs., Magistrates, to answer the complaint of G. C. Hamilton, Esq., Collector of Customs for this port, for having on board said vessel a quantity of contraband tobacco, and forcibly taking the same from the officers in charge, after the latter had made a seizure thereof. After a patient hearing of the case, all the defendants (with the exception of the Master) were found guilty, and sentenced to pay £100 severally to the Crown; in default of which they are now imprisoned in our County Jail.—*Wexford Independent.*

The garrison of Gibraltar is immediately to be reinforced by the addition of the 79th Regiment.

Lord John Russell is about being married to Lady Fanny Elliott, the Earl and Countess of Minto's second daughter. Her Ladyship is in her 25th year, and his lordship in his 49th.

The Britannia 120, Captain Drake, flag ship of Rear Admiral Sir John Ommaney, sailed from Portsmouth for the Mediterranean on Saturday morning. As also the Howe, 120, Captain Sir W. O. Pell, for the same destination.

Wexford All Hallows Fair which was held on Monday, was thinly attended; the stock was of an inferior description, with the exception of pigs, which were excellent in quality, and large in number. Pork, however, owing to advices from the other side, is drooping, fat pigs having only averaged on Monday 42s to 45s per cwt. but creel and store pigs maintained their prices, averaging from 20s to £2 each. Sheep, which were of an inferior description, brought only from 15s to 30s a head. Horned cattle rated from £3 to £11 according to girth; but like the horses (of which there was but a middling appearance) very few exchanged owners. On the whole, this fair did not hold out very flattering encouragement to the farmer.

Lord Lyndhurst is arrived in London from Paris.

A family in Dublin residing in King Street, were nearly poisoned on Sunday. The circumstances, as far as we can ascertain them, are these:—There had been some poison mixed up with oatmeal for the purpose of destroying rats, and this was incautiously put into broth, of which they partook, and soon after the entire, six in number, became very ill. A medical gentleman, from Mercer's Hospital, was promptly in attendance, and used the stomach pump with good effect, so that at present, although very ill, they are considered out of danger.

The following officers retired from the army last week:—Cornet Freeman, 3d Dragoon Guards; Cornet Ricketts, 1st Dragoons; Captain and Lieutenant Colonel Johnston, Grenadier Guards; Captain Hammill, 9th foot, f. p.; Captain Richardson; 11th Foot, f. p.; Captain Pointon, 26th foot, f. p.; Lieut. Pilsworth, 30th Foot; Major Reid, 33d Foot, f. p.; Ensign Bateman, 48th Foot; Captain Dowdell, 54th Foot, f. p.; Lieut. Lockyer, 57th Foot; Captain Eason, 61st Foot, f. p.; Captain Clarke, 66th, Foot, f. p.; Major Barton, Captain Pigot, f. p., and Captain Rose, f. p. 69th Foot; Captain Doyle, f. p.; Captain Sutherland, f. p., and Captain Kelso, 72nd Foot; Captain Patton, 77th Foot, f. p.; Captain Bolton, and Captain M'Crae, 84th Foot; Captain Moore, 87th Foot, f. p.; Captain Marshall, 91st Foot, f. p.; Captain Mackenzie, 96th Foot; Captain Cochrane, Rifle Brigade, f. p.

Mr. Blennerhassett, M.P. for Kerry, has written to the London *Spectator*, in contradiction to a rumour that "the treatment he had received from his Tory friends, in withholding pecuniary aid, and leaving him to pay all the expenses, would prevent him from hazarding another contest. He says—"I should be wanting in gratitude to my numerous and tried friends, if I did not at once declare, that from their first invitation to come forward to our final success in a protracted contest, and over 'a frivolous and vexatious petition, I experienced no 'treatment' from them that has not left most grateful recollections. This 'promised support' was in every way fully awarded to me. I am not aware that they have complained of any failure of my engagements to them, as their representative;—and until they evince dissatisfaction, I have no intention whatever of declining to hazard another contest, if necessary.

The great fair of Newbridge was held on Monday, the 1st of November having fallen on Sunday. The quantity of cattle exposed for sale exceeded anything before witnessed. The purchasers were in the fair at an early hour, and almost every head was sold before two o'clock. Mr. Coffey obtained £12 a piece for 33 cows, and £13 10s for a lot of 20. Mr. Fitzgerald, of the Queen's County, received an average of £13 for a large lot of heifers. Mr. Trench's heifers averaged £11 5s. Mr. Grant gave £13 a head for a drove of bullocks. Some yearlings brought from £7 to £9. Fat pigs brought from £3 10s to £7. There were upwards of 6,000 sheep, which sold freely, of a superior quality; inferior stock was dull of sale.

M. Gisquet, the late prefect of Police, in his memoirs, calculated the number of thieves in Paris, who exist by plunder, at 10,000; of those, he considers that 6,000 live by picking up stray property, and that 3,000 of the latter add to the former occupation that of picking pockets. Of these, again, 2,000 would not scruple to enter an apartment by picking a lock, and of those 1,000 are confirmed house-breakers; to which may be added 600 who are capable of adding murder to robbery.

At the Fair of Quin, county Clare, on Saturday, Beef sold at 45s per cwt. sinking offal; Mutton at 5d per lb. do. Sales:—Sir Lucius O'Brien 20 Heifers, at £13 7s 6d each; Messrs. Lynch 60 Cows and Heifers, at £12 5s; T. Arthur 30 average £11; W. Riedy 10 Cows, at £13; Michael M'Mahon 10 Heifers, at £12; James Frost 10 do. at £11 to £10; Mr. Hewitt 5 ditto at £12 12s; Mr. Morlan 6 do. at £11 10s; P. Bourke 20 do. at £10; Mr. Grady 10, average £8 8s; C. Reddan 6 Heifers, at £11 10s; Thomas Arthur 30, average £11; Charles Studdert 20 Heifers, at £12.

LORD MAYOR'S COURT—DUBLIN, MONDAY, NOV. 2.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

Campbell *v.* Murphy.

On Monday morning at ten o'clock, this case came on to be heard before the Lord Mayor. Messrs. Kirwan and Mosse, clerks of the market, as well as the parties immediately concerned, were present.

Mr. Fulham attended professionally for Murphy.

Mr. Campbell, who is a respectable farmer, living within a few miles of Dublin, stated that he and many other farmers in the country had great cause to complain of a species of annoyance, he would say fraud, which was attempted to be practised on them by persons purchasing corn by samples, and against which he hoped his lordship would be able to grant some proper species of protection. They were in the habit of selling their grain by sample, but as soon as it was sent in, the merchant then objected to it, on the ground that it was not equal to the sample, and would not take it unless a ruinous reduction was made in the price. Such was the case in the present instance.—The sample, which would be proved to be an honest one, was sent in to Mr. Dodd, the factor, who sold by it a parcel of wheat to Mr. Murphy, the defendant in the case; but when it was sent in (twenty three bushels,) he refused to take it, unless a reduction of three shillings per bushel was made, although it would be proved beyond all doubt that the lot was fully equal to the sample. The man who brought it was never employed by him (Mr. Campbell) before, and he offered it at one shilling a barrel reduction, sooner than be at the expense and trouble of taking it back. Murphy would not take it even at that reduction, and it was brought back and thrown into a damp coach house for several days, and sold at a shilling a barrel less than Murphy was to give; he thought it fair that he should be made to pay the difference.

Witnesses were then produced, who swore that the parcel was fully equal to the sample, and that Murphy refused to take it.

The Lord Mayor said there was a great hardship in the case as regarded the farmer or seller—he had the act of parliament before him, 58, George III., which appeared to have been made exclusively for the purchaser, for whilst it imposed a fine and forfeiture of the corn upon the seller for producing grain worse than the sample, yet there was no penalty attached to the buyer for refusing to take that which was fully equal to the sample by which the sale was made.

The complainant said he would summon the defendant to the court for the loss he had sustained.

Mr. Fulham said he would be prepared to meet him here, and to give proof that the parcel was not equal to the sample.

The Lord Mayor said that by complainant selling the wheat in question, he had destroyed the best evidence he could give as to its being equal to the sample and in his opinion he had no redress.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Well, give us county Wexford sportsmen for fun, frolic and invention. We challenge even "Charles O'Malley" and the good people of Galway, for a more original invention of racing than that which came off on Monday last. It was no less than

A TANDEM RACE

from Enniscorthy to Wexford, and the race was won by Mr. Spears. We regret, that we, who should know everything, did not know of this extraordinary case, for if we had, we would have been able to describe the struggles, the spatterings and the strong strivings of the stout competitors, who showed that they knew well to manage the rein and the whip, and in all the tortuous course from Rudd's Inn, Enniscorthy, to the Jail gate in this town, neither molested apple woman, donkey cart, or any biped or quadruped soever.—Long may they live to enliven our society by their harmless infusion of novelty into the pastimes of the country.

Seven gentlemen, each with a companion, started their gigs, in tandem harness, from Rudd's, Enniscorthy, about half past three, P. M., and within *forty five minutes* the race was terminated at the Jail gate!

The following is the order in which the several competitors came in:—

1. Mr. Richard Spears, Dublin.
2. Mr. George Glascott, Camolin.
3. Mr Richard Donovan, Jun., Ballymore.
4. Mr.——Edwards, Camolin Park.
5. Mr. E. W. Nunn, St. Margaret's.
6. Mr.——Derinzy, Clonegall.
7. Mr. Butler Bryan, Co. Carlow.

From the novelty of the race, had it been better known, almost all the sporting characters of Wexford would have been out to witness it. The only regret we feel is that the worthy and respectable bridge keeper at Ferry Carrig was so alarmed at first and pleased in the end, at the sport that he is not yet able to describe the strange and hazardous figures the whole racers cut as they wound round FitzStephen's Tower and dashed gallantly and harmless over the bridge to the termination of their course.—*Wexford Conservative.*

NEW IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.

In pursuance of the act for abolishing arrest on mesne process, (3 and 4, Vict. c. 105.) the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, the Master of the Rolls, and the Lord Chief Baron have appointed Wm. Woodlock, Esq., Solicitor, Clerk of the Appearances in the Pleas side of the Court of Exchequer, to be *Registrar of Decrees, Orders, and Rules,* for the purposes of said act.

A steeple chase will come off at Munmore, in the neighbourhood of Crossabeg, county Wexford on Monday, the 23d instant. Heats two miles each.

On Thursday the 29th inst. the dead body of a new born child was found in a ditch near the town of Gorey. An inquest was held on the body, on the same day, by John T. Brownrigg, Esq., Coroner. Suspicion rests on a certain woman as being the mother.—*Wexford Conservative.*

It is stated that her Majesty, seeing that Captain Reynold's dismissal has given so much pain to the country, and that it is likely seriously to affect the discipline of the army, has expressed a wish that the gallant officer may be at once restored to his rank. Her Majesty, it is further stated, is anxious that her husband should withdraw himself from the command of the 11th, until other arrangements can be made. This, if true, would imply that the Queen had very little to do with the matter.—*From the "Queen's Own" Sunday Paper.*

Lord Alfred Paget has contradicted the report which was going the round of the papers, relative to his appointment to the 11th hussars, there being no foundation whatever for any such statement.

An order has been issued to the army, that all sentries and military men are to observe the same salute of respect to mates in the navy, as has hitherto been paid to ensigns and lieutenants of the army.

Among the recent visitors at Hanover, who have had the honor to be entertained at dinner by the King, are Mr. Quinton Dick, M.P., Mr. Emerson Tennent, M.P., and Colonel Perceval, M.P.

A great anti corn law tea party was held at Manchester on last week. Eight hundred ladies and gentlemen were present.

An inquest was held on Wednesday before Mr. Pasley, senior coroner of the county Dublin, at 27, Richmond Street, upon the body of Miss Catherine Murphy, a governess in the house of Mr. Bennett, when it appeared upon an investigation of the case that the deceased was burned to death by her clothes catching fire. The accident occurred on Saturday night, and the unfortunate sufferer languished in the most excruciating agony until Monday morning, when death put an end to her sufferings.

It is said that the Radicals of New Ross are about inviting Mr. O'Connell to a public dinner, and meeting in furtherance of Repeal.

The 9th Geo. 4, cap. 82 was brought into operation at Maryborough on Thursday, the 29th ult., and 21 Commissioners appointed; the same day 21 Radicals were elected Commissioners for Carlow.

The commissioners for watching, &c., the town of Clonmel have issued a notice that in every instance in which the householders neglect to have the footway adjoining their houses sufficiently cleansed before ten o'clock in the morning of each day; they will inflict the penalty provided for by act of Parliament.

TO BE LET,

A PRIVATE, COMFORTABLE HOUSE, No. 122 QUAY, Furnished, newly Papered and Painted.

For Particulars apply to Mr. GILL, 123, QUAY.

REDUCTION OF FREIGHTS BETWEEN WATERFORD AND LONDON.

THE WATERFORD ASSOCIATION hereby give Notice, that they have this day lowered the Freights of Butter and Provisions from this Port to London by their Vessels to TEN SHILLINGS, per ton.

BEN. MOORE and SONS, MICHAEL DOWNEY, } Agents.

Waterford, Nov. 6th, 1840.

WATERFORD UNION.

I HEREBY give Notice that a rate of 5d in the Pound, for the Relief of the Poor, has been duly made on the Property situated in the above mentioned Union, rateable under the provisions of the 1st and 2nd Vic., cap. 56, and that the said rate was this day signed at a Board of Guardians of the said Union, by three of the said Guardians there assembled, and is now in my custody, and may be seen at my House, No. 15, QUEEN STREET, on any day except Sundays, between the hours of 10 o'Clock in the forenoon, and 4 o'Clock in the afternoon.

Signed this 6th day of Nov., 1840.

JOHN DE BOURKE,
Clerk to the Guardians.

THE CHEAPEST MAGAZINE PUBLISHED.

THE CITIZEN FOR NOVEMBER,
PRICE ONE SHILLING,

CONTAINS:—1. The Good of the Corporate Reform Bill. 2. Song.—3. Aileen O'Dwyer.—4. Sonnets.—5. Cousin Walter.—6. On Transportation.—7. To an Infant.—8. The Duncan Prize Essay.—9. Necessity for a Fire Police in Dublin.—10. Songs.—11. Ballitore in 'XCVIII.—12. The Hindoo Maiden.—13. The Dublin Law Institute.—14. Stories of the Pyrenees. No. IV. The Prisoners on Parole.—15. To Floranthe.—16. The Death of the Beautiful.

DUBLIN:—MACHEN and CO. 8, D'OLIER-STREET. LONDON: R. GROOMBRIDGE. EDINBURGH: BELL and BRADFUTE. GLASGOW: D. CAMPBELL. And may be had of all Booksellers and Newsvenders in the Kingdom.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 4, at Hammondville, county Waterford, the lady of J. H. Bunbury, Esq., of a daughter.

At Lyons, county Kildare, the seat of Lord Cloncurry, the lady of the Hon. E. Lawless, of a son and heir.

On the 2nd inst, at Clonmore, the lady of Richard Davis, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED,

In Merrion Street, Dublin, George T. Goold, Esq., second son of Sir George Goold, Bart, of Old Court, county Cork, to Clara, daughter of Colonel Webber Smith, commanding Royal Artillery in Ireland.

DIED,

On Sunday last, at his residence Upper Deal, Kent, to the deep regret of an attached family and of a numerous and respectable circle of friends and acquaintance, James Ansell, Esq., senior. In the several relations of life—as a fond husband, an affectionate parent, a stanch and unswerving friend, a good and uncompromising citizen, he has left a blank in society not easy to be repaired, while to those who now mourn his loss the consolation that—as a Christian, while here, he had fought the good fight, and had kept the faith—he now rejoices in the full fruition of a SAVIOUR'S love, presents a never failing source of consolation, which, while the world cannot give, neither can it take away.

On Sunday, Nov. 1st, A. V. Colclough, Esq., of Newtownbarry, the last surviving child of the late Rev. Dudley Colclough, of Duffry Hall, county Wexford.

In Wexford, Mrs. Bolton.

At her residence in Cheltenham, Alicia Lady Stewart, relict of General Sir James Stewart, Bart., of Coltness, in the county of Lanark, N. B. Her Ladyship, who had nearly completed her 89th year, was daughter of William Blacker, Esq., formerly of Carrick, in the county of Armagh.

In Dublin, in the 66th year of his age, John Adair, Esq., for more than forty five years at the Irish bar.

At Leamington, the Hon. Admiral Fleming, Governor of Greenwich Hospital.

Suddenly, at Cheltenham, where she had only arrived the previous day with his Lordship, from Dublin, Lady Rossmore.

At Cullen House, Scotland, the Earl of Seafield.

At Brighton, Major Jenkins, 11th Hussars.

At Kanturk, in the county of Cork, of malignant fever, Charles Bastable, junior, Esq.

In Dublin, Mary, youngest daughter of Thomas Dwyer, of Lower Mount Street, Esq.

At Harmony Lodge, Cove, Catherine, wife of Richard Barry, late of Greenville, county Cork, Esq.

At Hackney, near London, Thomas Hart, Esq., formerly an extensive merchant in Limerick.

A recruiting party from the 48th marched from Youghal on Tuesday, to the recruiting depot at Cork, to embark per steamer, for Dublin, en route to Banagher, there to be stationed.

Surgeon J. Hibbert 59th, who was ordered to embark at Cork on board of her Majesty's ship Calcutta, with the draft for the Mediterranean, there to join the service companies, has joined the depot companies at Templemore, under the command of Major N. Hovendon, he not being required to embark at present.

A majority is vacant in the 11th regiment by the death of Major Stack.

A private of the 6th Dragoon Guards was found drowned in the Grand Canal, at Portobello, near the barracks, on Sunday last.

On Sunday the Pantaloon, 10 brig, Lieutenant R. Tryon, proceeded from Portsmouth to Bantry Bay, to assist the Inconstant in raising seamen.

Captain John Rowland Smith, brother of the Princess of Capua, has joined the head quarters of his regiment, the 6th Dragoon Guards, at Dublin, from leave.

The Nenagh November fair was held on Monday, there was a tolerable good show of stock at this fair; sales were rather dull. The following prices were obtained:—Ewes, 25s to 38s; Wedders, 30s to 40s; Hoggets, 27s to 34s; Lambs, 13s to 19s, a few prime lots at 21s; Milch Cows, £8 to £10 15; Fat Heifers, £8 to £11 10s; some prime beasts, £12 and £15. A good supply of Bacon Pigs at 33s to 37s.

The Rev. Talfourd M'Donough, A. B., T.C.D., has been officiating as Curate *pro tem* in Nenagh for the last few weeks. His permanent residence in Nenagh is anxiously desired by the Protestants in that town and neighbourhood.

Up to October 31, there were 60 patients in Nenagh fever hospital.

On Sunday night, between the hours of nine and ten o'clock, two men, one armed with a gun and apparently of the better class of country people, attacked the dwelling house of a man named Kealy, of Newtown, in the vicinity of Ballymacky, broke the door and windows, entered the house, dragged Kealy out of bed, and beat him with the butt of the gun with the most savage ferocity, and inflicted severe wounds on his head.—Kealy can form no idea of the cause of such summary chastisement.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

The *Court Circular* of Wednesday says—"The Marquis of Normanby is better, and is recovering from his recent indisposition."

ARREST AND ESCAPE OF MR. P. B. RYAN, LATE MANAGER OF THE THURLES AGRICULTURAL BANK.—Our readers are aware that Mr. P. B. Ryan had been in the employment of the Directors of the Agricultural Bank as their Manager at Thurles, and against whom a judge's fiat had been issued for withholding upwards of five thousand pounds of the Company's assets. Until Saturday last Mr. Ryan evaded the vigilance of the bums, when two of the craft pounced upon him in his own yard at Liscahill, and effected his caption. His cry of "Murder, murder," brought out two young men named Fogarty, who rushed from the house armed, and who succeeded in his rescue. The bailiffs lodged information of the facts, upon which a party of the police went out and arrested the Fogartys who were subsequently held to bail. The police are, we understand, still about the house, until the opinion of the law officers arrive, if they be justified in breaking into it for Mr. Ryan. It is generally believed that he has already fled.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

A malt store on Sir John Rogerson's quay, Dublin, took fire on Wednesday morning. The origin of the fire is not known. Property to a large amount has been consumed, and, unfortunately, not insured.

There were 27 persons convicted at the Cashel Quarter Sessions; two to be transported for seven years, and the remainder sentenced to various periods of confinement with hard labour.

A MEETING of MEMBERS of the ESTABLISHED CHURCH will be held at the COUNCIL CHAMBER, TOWN HALL, on MONDAY next, the 9th inst., at ONE o'Clock, for the purpose of ADDRESSING the Rev. R. RYLAND, on his recent Resignation of the LIVINGS of NEWPORT.

Waterford, Nov. 5, 1840.

TO BE LET,

FOR A TERM OF LIVES AND YEARS,

THE DWELLING HOUSE, OUT OFFICES, GARDENS, &c., on NEWTOWN ROAD, late in the occupation of EDWARD PEET.

Enquire at the House, or of

WILLIAM PEET.

ADDRESS.

TO THE NOBILITY, GENTRY, AND INHABITANTS OF THE COUNTIES OF WATERFORD AND KILKENNY.

MR. JOSEPH CORBETT,
SURGEON DENTIST,

AT the request of several influential families, has been induced to fix his Residence in the City of Waterford, and may be consulted on all cases of Dental Surgery and Mechanism, and the Adaptation of Artificial Teeth, on the most modern and improved scientific principles.

No. 12, Mall.

Waterford, October 13th.

NOTICE.

WATERFORD SAVINGS BANK.

THE TRUSTEES hereby give notice that the Office will remain closed from FRIDAY, the 13th, to FRIDAY, the 27th of November, Instant, to admit of having the Annual Statement prepared, and the Interest calculated, as usual, to the 20th of November, and placed to the Credit of the respective Accounts remaining open on that day in the Books of the Institution.

THOMAS DILLON,
Secretary.

November 3, 1840.

SALE OF TEAS AT BRISTOL.

At the TEA SALE ROOM, PRINCE'S STREET,
On THURSDAY, the 12th NOVEMBER,
At Twelve o'Clock precisely,
(Instead of the 20th October, previously advertised,)

4000 PACKAGES of TEA:—

Consisting of CONGOU, SOUCHONG, FLOWERY PEKOE, HUNG MUEY, TWANKAY, HYSON, IMPERIAL, and GUNPOWDER.

To be seen at ACRAMANS' Warehouse, Prince's street, from MONDAY, the 2d November, (when Catalogues will be delivered) to the day of Sale.—The Warrants will be issued on Thursday, the 19th of November.

*** Samples may be seen at the Offices of Messrs. HULBERT, LAYTON, and Co., 14, Mincing lane, London; and at Messrs. MOLYNEUX and HULBERT Liverpool.

ACRAMANS, BUSH, CASTLE, and Co.

AT A MEETING of CITIZENS held at the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY, the 3d Inst., for the purpose of taking into consideration the most effectual mode of providing a suitable Market Square for general purposes,

The Right Worshipful the MAYOR in the Chair,

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted—

Moved by Alderman ARDAGH. and seconded by SAMUEL KING, Esq.

That a Committee consisting of Twenty one be appointed for the purpose of taking into deliberation the object of this Meeting, viz., the formation of a general Market or Markets, and that they be requested to prepare and furnish a Report thereon, to a future meeting, and that they also be instructed to confer with the Committee of the Council, and to call for their co operation in the furtherance of the present most desirable object.

The said Committee was appointed to consist of the following Gentlemen—

Alderman Ardagh,	Mr. Arthur Doyle,
Mr. King,	Mr. William Christmas,
The Mayor,	Mr. Edward Kehoe,
Mr. Jeremiah O'Brien,	Mr. Thomas Clarke,
Mr. Nugent O'Reilly,	Mr. John F. Dunford,
Mr. John Barden,	Mr. William Aylward,
Alderman Harris,	Mr. Thomas Harris,
Mr. Owen Carroll,	Mr. Edward Commins,
Mr. William Peet,	Mr. Benjamin Graham,
Alderman Poole,	Mr. Sheriff Hamard.
Mr. John J. Aylward,	(Seven to form a quorum.)

Moved by Alderman HARRIS. seconded by WILLIAM PEET, Esq.

That the Mayor be requested to apply to the Corporation to place at the disposal of the Committee now appointed, a sum not exceeding Fifty Pounds, for the purpose of procuring Plans and Estimates of Markets.

WILLIAM PEET, Esq., having been called to the Chair,

Thanks were voted to the Mayor for his kindness in convening the Meeting, and for his proper and dignified conduct in the Chair.

IN CHANCERY.

GEORGE GILES and THOMAS FAYLE NEVINS,
Plaintiffs;
SAMUEL WATSON FAYLE and DAVID MURPHY,
Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree in this Cause, bearing date the 11th day of FEBRUARY, 1840, I will on SATURDAY, the 28th Day of NOVEMBER, instant, set up and sell by public Cant, at my Chambers on the INNS QUAY, Dublin, the Freehold Estate of the said Defendant, Samuel Watson Fayle, in All That and Those, the Mill and Mill Lands of Strangsmill otherwise MILTON, and that part of the Lands of DUNKITT held therewith, and that part of the lands of Strangsmill aforesaid called the Woodland, and that part of the Lands of Strangsmill, otherwise Milton, containing, 34A. 1R. 27P., plantation measure, situate, lying and being in the Barony of Ida, and county of Kilkenny, or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the purposes of said Decree.

Dated this 5th day of November, 1840,

For Master HENN,
THOMAS GOOLD.

For particulars apply to TANDY'S and Co., Solicitors for the Plaintiffs, No. 32 Anglesea Street, Dublin, and 16, Colebeck Street, Waterford.

IN CHANCERY.

Edward Courtney Clibborn,
PLAINTIFF;

Charles Lennon, John Carroll, jun., Pierse Edmond Forstall, Jane Grant, Mathew Hughes, John Forstall, Edmond Forstall, Henry Winston Barron, Roger Hayes, Letitia Carroll, Paul Carroll, Mary Walsh, executrix of Thomas Walsh, John William Angell, and John Cowan, administrator of Robert Adair,

DEFENDANTS.

PURSUANT to Final Decree of Her Majesty's High Court of Chancery in Ireland, made in this cause, bearing date the 11th day of February, 1840, I will, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of July instant, at the hour of One o'Clock in the Afternoon, at my Chambers on the Inns Quay, Dublin, Set Up and Sell, by Public Cant, to the Highest and Fairest Bidder, ALL THAT AND THOSE, that part of the Town and Lands of Rochestown, containing about 571 Acres, late Irish Plantation measure, or thereabouts, lately in the occupation of the said Defendant, Pierse Edmond Forstall or his undertenants, and the Fee and Inheritance thereof situate lying and being in the Barony of Ida Igrim and Ibercon and County of Kilkenny, with the appurtenances to the same belonging or so much thereof as will be sufficient for the purpose of said Decree.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1840.

THOMAS GOOLD.

The Sale of that part of the above Lands which comprises Nos. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17, in the Rental, and producing the Yearly Rent of £323 18s 0d is ADJOURNED to THURSDAY, the 12th day of NOVEMBER next, at the hour of ONE o'Clock in the Afternoon, at the place aforesaid.

Dated this 3rd day of August, 1840.

THOMAS GOOLD.

For particulars apply to MECREDY and BATE, Solicitors for the Plaintiff, No. 38, Summer Hill, Dublin; or to Messrs. IVIE and GERAGHTY, Solicitors for the Defendant Forstall, No. 22, Upper Ormond Quay, Dublin, or Waterford.

WINTER FASHIONS.

MISSES WESTWATER

BEG leave to inform their Patrons and the Public, that they have returned from Dublin, and that their MILLINERY WARE ROOM is now OPEN, with a Superior Selection of the very latest Parisian Fashions, in great variety, of new and beatiful designs, surpassing those of any former Season; together with an elegant assortment of French Cloaks and Shawls; Feathers and Flowers; Plain and Plaid Velvets; Chene, Lutestring, and Satin Ribbons; Plain and Plaid Velvet do.; Plaid Velvet Handkerchiefs; French Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

48, Lady Lane.

DISEASED AND ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

TO BE IN WATERFORD ON MONDAY NEXT.

MR. LALOR,
DENTIST,

HAS the pleasure to intimate his intention of being in WATERFORD next MONDAY, till FRIDAY EVENING at Mr. SUPPLE'S GLOVER, on the QUAY.

His FEES continue at the same unusually moderate standard which has secured him so extensive a practice in the City and County of Waterford &c., *during the last seven years.*

His practice embraces the cure of the different diseases incident to the Teeth and Gums, the correcting of Irregularities in Children's Teeth, the Fastening of Loose Teeth, the cure of Toothache (generally without extraction), the permanently preserving of hollow and tender teeth, [by filling them with gold, cement, &c., as circumstances may require,] the making of Palates and of Artificial Teeth of every substance proper for the purpose, including *Terro Metallic or Composition Teeth of a new description, and so superior in shape and color to those hitherto known, as to warrant the assertion that this kind has at length been brought to look as perfectly natural as the human Tooth.*

Saturday, Nov. 7, 1840.

WEST OF ENGLAND FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EMPOWERED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CHIEF OFFICE, EXETER.—ESTABLISHED, 1807.

CAPITAL—£600,000.

PRESIDENT:
The Right Hon. the Earl of Devon.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:
Sir John Thomas Buller Duckworth, Bart.
Sir Robert William Newman, Bart.
Augustus Stowey, Esq.
Samuel Kingdom, Esq.

SECRETARY:
Charles Lewis, Esq.

LIFE INSURANCES.

A Bonus is declared on Life Policies every 5 years, commencing 1827, by adding to the Sums Insured, payable at the decease of the Life, or an equivalent reduction of the future Annual Premiums at the option of the Insured. This advantage added to the reduced rate of Premiums, renders the terms of this Company particularly favourable to the Insured.

TABLE OF LIFE RATES
FOR THE INSURANCE OF SUMS ON SINGLE LIVES
Premium per Cent. per Annum, if the Contract of Insurance be

Age.	7 Years.	For Life.	Age.	7 Years.	For Life
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14	0 19 4	1 13 10	45	2 5 10	3 10 3
20	1 6 6	1 19 3	50	2 14 7	4 3 6
25	1 9 0	2 3 3	55	3 4 9	5 1 4
30	1 11 3	2 8 0	60	4 2 6	6 5 0
35	1 15 0	2 13 10	65	5 5 4	7 14 0
40	1 19 9	3 1 3	70	7 6 8	9 17 6

FIRE INSURANCES

Continue to be granted on the plan of admitting the Insured into a participation of the Surplus, at the end of every fifth year, from which the public have already derived considerable returns.

The Company's business is still increasing, and the estimation in which the Institution is held, may be inferred from the fact, that as a Fire Office, it ranks the SEVENTH in the Kingdom; and as a Life Office, the extent of its Business is not inferior to that of the first-rate Companies.

Annuities are granted and purchased. Endowment of Children effected.

Prospectuses may be obtained, and every information given at the Office of

THOMAS S. HARVEY,
Agent at Waterford,
No. 55 Merchants' Quay.

*** A Liberal Commission to Solicitors, procuring Business for this Office.

11th mo. 3, 1840.

INDEPENDENT WEST MIDDLESEX ASSURANCE COMPANY,
Opposite the Bazaar,
BAKER-ST., PORTMAN SQUARE, LONDON,

South St. David's-street, Edinburgh; Ingram street, Glasgow; and Sackville-street, Dublin.

Empowered under the several Acts of Parliament of 14th Geo. III., c. 48;—22d Geo. III.;—53d Geo. III., c. 141; 3d Geo. IV., c. 92;—and 1st Victoria, c. 10.

CAPITAL—£1,200,000.

MANAGERS.

James Alexander, Esq.	H. R. Perkins, Esq.
Samuel Eyre, Esq.	Thomas Price, Esq.
Robert Ferguson, Esq.	William E. Taylor, Esq.
Thomas Hope, Esq.	John Wilson, Esq.
J. D. Hustler, Esq.	William Whittaker, Esq.
Thomas Knowles, Esq.	George Williams, Esq.

MEDICAL REFEREE FOR THE COMPANY IN WATERFORD,
JOHN ARDAGH, Esq., Surgeon, 39, Bridge Street.

IMMEDIATE BENEFITS OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE RATES
Reduced 30 per Cent. per Annum lower than any other Office.

LIFE ANNUITY RATES,
CALCULATED ON EQUITABLE PRINCIPLES!

FOR EXAMPLE.

FOR every £100 deposited, this Association will grant the Annuity placed opposite the age of the party depositing. From £50 and upwards, in proportion.

Age, 30	to 40	to 45	to 50	to 60
£8 0 0 per Cent.	£8 10 0 per Cent.	£9 0 0 per Cent.	£9 10 0 per Cent.	£10 10 per cent.

Age, 60 to 65	to 70	to 75	to 80
£12 10 0 per Cent.	£18 10 0 per Cent.	£20 0 3 per Cent.	£25 0 0 per Cent.

LIFE AND FIRE INSURANCE RATES,
Reduced 30 per Cent. per Annum.

LIFE ASSURANCE RATES.

Age,	20 to 25	to 30	to 35	to 45	to 50	to 55
	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Pr.	1 11 6	1 15	2 0	2 6	2 10	2 15

This Company make no Charges for intermediate Ages under 50 Years

FIRE INSURANCE RATES.

	s	d	
Common Insurance			
Private Houses and Shops (not hazardous,)	1	0	per cent
Hazardous	2	0	do
Double Hazardous	3	6	do.
Farming Stock	1	6	do.

Secretary—G. E. Williams, Esq.,
HENRY BUNN, Agent at Dublin,
No. 7, Upper Sackville-street.

Surgeon—W. H. Parkinson, Esq., M.D., Lower Gardiner-street.

Surveyor—W. Murray, Esq., 72, Lower Gardiner-street.

Solicitor—J. Gresham, Esq., 27, Upper Temple-street.

Agent for WATERFORD and its Vicinity,
Mr. SAMUEL B. ARDAGH,
Licentiate Apothecary and Chemist, No. 10, the Mall,
Three doors from the Town Hall.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, Nov. 7.

Wheat, millers new	30s 0d to 33s 6d
Ditto, white	30s 0d to 31s 6d
Ditto, shipping	24s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 14s 3d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 15s 0d
Oat, black, new	10s 0d to 10s 3d
Ditto, white, new	10s 0d to 11s 0d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	11s 0d to £12 0d
Flour Fine, per sack (old)	48s 0d to 50s 0d
New do. do.	49s 0d to 50s 0d
Seconds do. do.	44s 0d to 46s 0d
Thirds, ditto	38s 0d to 42s 0d
Coarse, thirds do.	35s 0d to 38s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25s 0d to 30s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	37s 0d to 40s 0d
Scalded ditto	00s 0d to 0s 0d
Heads, ditto	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	16s 0d to 20s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	29s 0d to 30s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	17s 0d to 18s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	60s 0d to 65s 0d
Straw, per ton	36s 0d to 37s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 6d to 6s 9d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4d to 0s 6d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5½d to 0s 7d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 0d

BUTTER MARKET.

	Firkins.	s. d.	s.
Wednesday,	126	92 0 to	98
Thursday,	268	92 0 to	102
Yesterday,	22	90 0 to	95 0

CORK MARKET, NOV. 5.

BUTTER. To the Merchants.—97s—93s—92s—88s—86s—70s. To the Country—86s—82s—81s—77s—75s—59s—per cwt.

KILKENNY, NOV. 3.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	39 0	— 00 0	Wheat	33 0	— 34 6
Inferior	36 0	— 00 0	Do. inferior	27 0	— 30 0
Thirds	20 0	— 00 0			

WEXFORD, NOV. 3.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	88 0	— 91 0	Beans	20 0	— 21 0
Wheat	26 0	— 32 0	Oatmeal	14 0	— 14 2
Barley	10 6	— 14 9	Pork, per cwt.	40 0	— 46 0
Oats	8 6	— 10 6			

CLONMEL, NOV. 3.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	93 0	— 97 0	Barley	12 0	— 14 0
Oatmeal	12 6	— 00 0	Wheat, per st.	1 6	— 1 8
Pigs' Heads	28 0	— 00 0	Oats, per do.	0 8½	— 0 8¾

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—NOV. 3.

There was not any alteration in prices at this day's market, and we continue the quotations of Friday:—

White wheat	34s 0d to 36s 0d	Oats	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Miller's red	29s 0d to 35s 0d	Do. New	9s 6d to 11s 0d
Inferior	25s 0d to 28s 0d	Oatmeal	11s 0d to 13s 0d
Barley	12s 0d to 15s 6d	2d Flour	19s 0d to 22s 0d
Bere	10s 0d to 11s 6d	Rape	28s 0d to 30s 0d

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET, NOV. 4.

There was hardly so good a show of stock to day as on this day se'nnight, nor was the quality of either beef and mutton so good as on that day. The demand was pretty fair, and there was not much left unsold at the close of the market, and what was so was very inferior. Best beef, 5½d to 6d; middling, 5d. to 5½d; inferior, 4d to 4½d. Best mutton, 5½ to 7d; middling wether and ewes, 5½d to 7d per lb. sinking the offal.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—NOV. 3.

The receipts of Grain into this port from Ireland since Tuesday last have been only moderate, and of Flour trivial, but of Oatmeal thence we have a further good supply; at the same time the arrivals fresh in Coastwise, on the whole, are unimportant, and those from the Continent of Europe confined to 1900 qrs. of Wheat. Canada however, continues to furnish us pretty freely with Flour, having from that scource 9474 barrels, upon part of which the duty of 3s has been paid; while that on Foreign Wheat and Flour, not Colonial, is now considered prohibitory.

With a rather better feeling in the Wheat trade this morning, but by no means a lively demand, sales in most descriptions of Foreign progressed to a moderately fair extent at the full rates of this day week; and although in English or Irish Wheats no extensive business was done, our last quotations were generally maintained.—In British and Foreign free Flour, the proceedings of to day were upon a limited scale without any material change in prices; and States Flour in bond was again rather cheaper, 23s 6d to 24s per barrel being the extreme rates obtainable.

Malting Barley, from the small quantity at hand, appeared to support late prices; and grinding samples, although in slow request, were not offered on lower terms.—Malt dull and 1s per qr. cheaper.—Beans and Pease continued to rule nearly the same as on Friday.

Oats, upon a limited inquiry, were rather easier to purchase; and Oatmeal, being taken off sparingly, merely realised the currency of this day se'nnight.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET, NOV. 2.

The supply of stock to day has been considerably smaller than that of last week, but more especially of beasts, and a great portion of these arrived at a late hour, after the principal part of the business was over. There was a good attendance of buyers and dealers, and the market, upon the whole, may be considered a selling one, as the principal part of the stock shown in the early part of the day was sold off. The best beef realised fully 6d, second 5½d, and ordinary 5d. Good wether mutton may be quoted at 6½d, varying from that down to 5½d, agreeable to size and quality. Number of cattle at market:—Beasts, 1,218; sheep 7,305.

Cattle imported into Liverpool from the 26th to the 2d November.—

Cows, 2331—Calves 1—Sheep 6259—Lambs 128—Pigs 3089—Horses, 43.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—NOV. 3.

Belfast Butter, 98s to 100s, Derry, 94s to 99s, Banbridge, 96s to 00s, Sligo, 92s to 95s, Carlow 96s to 100s, Waterford 96s to 100s, Kilkenny 100s to 102s, Cork pickled 2nds, 93s to 94s, beef per tierce 122s to 130s, pork, per barrel, 76s to 80s; bacon, per cwt., 54s to 57s, new hams, 56s to 64s, firkin lard, 64s to 65s, Bladdered 68s to 70s.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

3d—Concordia, Read, London, g.c.—Commodore, Cosens, ditto, ballast—Brighton, Green, Shoreham, ditto—Marshall, Harvey, Newport, coals—Henrietta, Power, Beerhaven, copper ore, for Swansea—Royal Victoria, M'Farren, Swansea, coals—H. M. Packet, Prospero—Lovely Mary, Egan, Pembray, coals—Thomas and Elizabeth, Head, Newport, ditto—Jane Frances, Wickham, Liverpool, salt, for Ross.

4th—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond Bristol, g.c.—Favorite, Jones, Bangor, slates—Union, Johns, Swansea, culm—H. M. Packet, Jasper—Thomas, Berry, Newport, coals—Rose Macroom, Evans, Quebec, timber and deals, for Ross—Ann and Mary, Davies, Dungarvan, ballast, for Newport—Sarah, Nicolls, Lydney, coals for Cork.

5th—William Penn, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.—H.M. Packet, Adder—Susan, Fishwick, Newport, coals.

SAILED.

3d—City of Bristol, (steamer) Stacey, Bristol, g.c.

4th—H. M. Packet, Prospero—Good Intent, Howell, Llanelly, ballast—Gipsy, (steamer) Shute, Liverpool, g.c.—Charles Tucker, Tucker, Newport, grain.

5th—H.M. Packet, Jasper.

6th—H. M. Packet, Adder.

Put back, Rock, Evans; Drake, Richards; Two Brothers, Greenfall.

Wind—S.W. to S.S.W., S.S.E. and E.S.E.

A majority in the 11th Hussars is vacant by the death of Major Jenkins, at Brighton on Saturday. This gallant officer had been thirty five years in the service, thirteen of which he was on service in the Peninsula and France. He was at the battle of Waterloo, and afterwards served for twenty years in India, assisting at the capture of Bhurtpore. The Major was taken ill on Wednesday, and his malady terminated in a fit of apoplexy. The deceased was a widower, and has left a son, aged 19, at the University of Oxford, and four daughters of tender age. He had intended to sell out, and it is feared that his circumstances were anything but good.

THE ADDRESS FROM THE LADIES OF THE URSULINE CONVENT.

(From the D. E. Packet of Tuesday.)

The annexed letter, bearing the Waterford post-mark, reached our office this morning:—

"Lady lane, Waterford.

"Mr. R. C——s presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Packet*, encloses him the genuine copy of the address of the young ladies of St. Mary's, as written by his daughter. He may insert it if he pleases."

We, of course, comply with Mr. C——'s wish, leaving our readers to determine which is the true document.

Let joy, love, and hope
Have unlimited scope,
As if we were after being shrived by the Pope;
Let pleasure, too, reign,
As if earth had no pain—
Heaven knows when a man will be near us again.

Oh! honored and dearest,
As on us thou leerest,
We hail thee with gratitude, deepest, sincerest;
And though we may spy
Age and rheum in thine eye,
The eyes of our love will no blemish descry.

Poor girls that we are,
Still one feeling must mar
Our pleasure, though it is indeed beyond par—
'Tis that we have no vent
Of a fitting extent
To let out the joy with which we are besprent!

For you realise
All the hopes that we prize;
(Though truly you look like a mountain of *frize*;)
And yet, hapless dears!
How our bosoms it sears,
Our transport 's *unvented*, except by our tears!

Through thin and through thick,
To your standard we'll stick,
For we are all downright Repealers, avick!
And though we defy men,
And honor not Hymen.
To stand not to you were *terribile crimen.*

Then now let us kneel
To the god of repeal,
And though we've no vent, let him hear what we feel;
Our blessings on DAN,
Though the males are our ban,
We hereby elect him our own fancy man.

(Here follow signatures.)

AN EXCELLENT OLD SONG REVIVED, FOR THE NEW RENT.

BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE IRISH EXCHEQUER.

Of all the trades a going, the Beggar's is the best,
Since Dan adopts the begging trade, and beggars all the rest.
Then a begging let us go—and go—and go—
And a begging let us go!

From Queens, and Ministers, and all, the Beggar bears the bell,
For who would be Lord Chancellor, when beggars thrive so well?
Then a begging let us go, &c.

The Queen may go to Parliament all in a coach of state—
But the Beggar's cavalcade is twenty thousand times as great.
Then a begging let us go, &c.

The Queen must for her maintenance depend on Parliament—
But the Beggar's independent who can always raise THE RENT.
Then a begging let us go, &c.

'Twas said—from beggars begging that a man would ne'er grow rich;
But were the Queen to say so now, we'd tell her she's no witch.
Then a begging let us go, &c.

Men scorned of old the begging trade, but now they are more wise—
Since Queens and Ministers themselves the Beggar don't despise.
Then a begging let us go, &c.

Hurrah, then, for Repeal, my boys—and MILLIONS TWO TIMES FOUR—
And may the Beggar's benison attend them evermore!
Then a begging let us go, &c.

LINES

ON DANIEL O'CONNELL SUGGESTED BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

"High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."—SCOTT.

* * * * *

I'v seen, said I, from time to time,
The great, the good, of many a clime;
And mark'd with pride each glorious name,
That crowds each avenue to fame;
The statesman, warrior, and peer,
The bard, the patriot, the seer;
And now mine eyes shall gaze on thee,
Thou type of human infamy.
I marked the man whose specious guile,
Has wrung his lands, his ample purse,
From Erin's lone, neglected isle,—
At once her glory, and her curse.
Oh! ills beset the sordid knave
Would steal the green grass from the grave!
I mark'd his strange, chamelion hue,
Embracing red, and green, and blue,
Yet all so quaintly blent together,
That now t'was all, anon, 'twas neither;
And some aver, though strange the story,
He's Whig, and Radical, and Tory!
"My frins," this demi god would say,
"Ould Ireland's suffer'd many a day;
I've tould ye this, boys, o'er and o'er
But, faith, she ne'er shall suffer more;
I'll taich those dastard English knaves
That Irishmen will ne'er be slaves;
I'll taich thim to restore our due,
I'll milk and honey bring to you,
And hope you'll all be wilthy yit,
Aside (For more ye's have, the more I'll git,)
Those English knaves have stolen your meat
And lift ye's nathin scarce to eat!
But soon for this they shall atone,
I'll soothe your grief;—and pick your bones;"
I mark'd him as he strode about—
I heard the wild enthusiasts shout;
And much it grieved my breast to hear—
So mean the wretch—so loud the cheer.
But men, alas! are blindly led,
And thus are vice and folly fed;
'Tis thus the purest motive fails,
While powerful villainy prevails.

* * * * *

I'll wish for no man's speedy fall,
For soon will death surprise us all;
But still, methinks, when Daniel fades,
And sinks for ever to the shades,
No man may heave the bitter sigh,
No tear bedew one mourner's eye;
Save that he act the lost one's part,
And weepeth with a laughing heart.
The world will miss, to give him due,
The finest knave it ever knew;
And Ireland lose, at one fell blow,
A seeming friend a certain foe,
And earth receive a sordid elf,
"A wretch, concentered all in self!"

The ex-King of Spain has entered upon the occupancy of Newenham Paddocks, near Lutterworth, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, for the ensuing year, the noble Earl having removed to his residence in town to enable him to be ready in attendance upon the Queen Dowager during her visit to the metropolis, and at Bushy, at which place his Lordship also has a seat. Prince Joseph arrived at Newenham on Monday last, accompanied by his suite.—*Northampton Mercury*.

KENSINGTON PALACE.—We hear that orders have been given to discharge all the men employed in what are called the kitchen gardens, and that the site will be let on building leases. [To help to pay for the stables and dog kennels at Windsor, perhaps!]

THE WEST INDIES—JAMAICA.

Her Majesty's packet *Pandora*, Lieutenant Innis, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, the 27th ult., from the West Indies in 32 days, by which intelligence has been received from Jamaica up to the 17th; they prove highly gratifying, and present an agreeable change to those received by the last arrival.

In consequence of the change of weather, owing to the luxuriant showers which had fallen, the planters calculated on an increase in the coming crop of one third more than that of last year, although several estates, parcicularly in the Dry Mountain harbour district, has been irreperably injured. The home account of the state of the sugar market afforded much satisfaction. It was expected, that as it had been determined that all accounts should be kept in the sterling coin of the colony, a fixed rate of payment, in exchange, would be the result; that the Spanish dollar, for instance, should be valued at four shillings, without variation. Bills were effected by this packet at 18s. The colonial bank, as well as the local banks, had issued paper money and specie payments on the above principle.

His Excellency the Governor remained exceedingly popular. The members of the House of Assembly were not to commence digesting the "divers weighty causes and considerations," until October 6th. We are told that the virulent clique among the Baptists are "put down." The island enjoyed great quietude. Mr. Barclay, the agent of the colonial legistature, engaged to obtain emigrants, had addressed to a party in Jamaica a communication from New York, to the effect that he had been unsuccessful there, as far as the emigration of free blacks was concerned. Certain allegations having been laid against the Hon. Mr. Grant, of which the Attorney General would take no cognisance, instructions were subsequently received from the Colonial office, in London, to institute proceeding, forthwith, on 10 several counts.

By the interference of the Government, and the extreme and peremptory manner marked out, the greatest sensation had been created; but the result proves to be a victorious one for the accused, by the grand jury ignoring nine, and the petit jury declaring him "not guilty" of the tenth count of the bill of indictment.

The next arrival will, in all probability, be that of the Linnet Packet which followed the Pandora.

IMPORTANT AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—THE DOG DAYS.

"The cat will mew—the dog will have its day," says Shakspere, and truly the "dog star" appears to be now, in the ascendant, for there never was a period in the History of England, when the canine part of the creation were treated with more royal favour or distinguished notice.—They vie with courtiers in the affections of the Queen—ministers make legislative provision for their maintenance—august commissioners seriously deliberate for their comforts, and the *Globe* chronicles the news of the kennel, with the same elevated precision that the *Morning Post* does that of fashionable life. The following appeared in the first named print of Wednesday; and it must be gratifying to know, that when the Dock Yards are silent, and the Admiralty asleep, the energies of the whole Commissioners of Woods and Forests are concentrated on the great national work of a royal dog kennel:—

NEW DOG KENNEL IN THE HOME PARK, WINDSOR.—A contract has just been entered into by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the ereation of a spacious dog kennel in the Home Park, to be appropriated *exclusively* to the use of the several favourite sporting and other pet dogs belonging to her Majesty and Prince Albert. A house for the residence of Maynard, the official keeper of those royal favourites, will be erected close to the kennel. The situation selected by her Majesty is within a stone's throw of Adelaide Lodge, not more than half a mile of the Castle, thus rendering the site within an easy walk of the Sovereign from the royal residence. The building is to be commenced forthwith, and to be in a fit state to receive the dogs in the course of January next. The style of architecture to be adopted is in strict keeping with that of the Castle.—Several of the Prince's dogs, which have been indisposed, are we are happy to state now convalescent.—*Globe*.

We do not know whether more to admire, the purity of taste displayed by the Commissioners in keeping up a strict unity between the style of the kennel and that of the castle, or the loyal diligence which prompts them to have it ready in January next for the reception of its august inmates. We trust, however, that no injudicious haste will tempt them to endanger the precious and priceless lives of all the little Pompeys, by too early an occupation, ere the building is sufficiently aired. The death of one of those darlings, a cold caught by Cherry, or a rheumatism by Rainbow, might plunge the court into grief and mourning. The health and lives of the illustrious members of the royal kennel are not to be trifled with like the existence of mere ordinary animals, especially as there has already been some affliction in the Prince's family, several of which have, it appears, been indisposed, but are now, we are happy to relate, on the authority of an official bulletin, "*convalescent.*" A day of public rejoicing ought to be appointed for the event, and we wonder there is no complaisant courtier to suggest it. This new palace for the dogs, it also appears, is *exclusively* for the favourites of the Queen and her consort, no "dog of low degree," must approach it; and we do not hear that access for even Lord Palmerston's white poodle is permitted. Woe betide the plebeian brute that dare present itself within view of this courtly kennel, while to Maynard's supervision is confided so many delicate and select quadrupeds. It is clear Brutus lived in different days when he contemptuously declared "he'd sooner be a dog, and bay the moon," &c, for there is now more to covet than despise about the condition of some of them.

In a century it will read somewhat strange in the *res gestæ* of the present reign, that when a palace was built for favourite dogs, a few thousand pounds for the erection of churches were refused to the petitions of a Protestant people.

SUGAR FROM INDIA.—Mr. Gladstone, the prime mover of transporting hill coolies to British Guiana and the Mauritius, which Lord Brougham so eloquently and successfully denounced, has now discovered that a more profitable plan may be adopted, by employing them at home in the cultivation of sugar in India, in which project his friends say he is expending £100,000. He has openly declared that through the course of his long commercial life "he never knew what it was to make money till now."—*Courier*.

DEATH OF JOHN COLLIS, ESQ., MONTFORD LODGE, FERMOY.—This sad event, the most lamentable to the destitute poor of Fermoy that ever occurred in that town, took place in the forenoon of Saturday last, after an illness of some weeks. Mr. Collis entered the army in early life, and in Spain lost both his eyes in battle. But his valuable life was spared almost miraculously, as the bullet which entered into one, eye came out at the other, being turned in its course through the head either by some nerve or fibre, or probably by the fiat of that All-Powerful and Omniscient Being without whose will a hair cannot fall from the head, or a sparrow to the ground. After recovery, on his return home, Mr. Collis became deeply impressed with religion, not that religion of the head or tongue, but the true religion of the heart, pure and undefiled before God and the father; which according to St. James ((cap. i. v. 27.) is this—'To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.' This was Mr. Collis's religion, and the fatherless and widows, and all others, the destitute poor of Fermoy, without distinction of sect or creed, were the objects of not only his pecuniary bounty, but his valuable and unwearied advice through a moral course of life. He gave his large pension of £300 a year, every farthing, in charity annually. Although in him the poor are greatly bereaved, yet his Christian friends must rejoice that he is now in full fruition of that Divine virtue which never faileth, and which is the greatest of all virtues—Charity.—*Tip. Constitution.*

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 30, 1840.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Peter Broughton, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Freeman, who retires.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Hugh Gough, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Ricketts, who retires; Assistant Surgeon Arthur West, M. D., from the 40th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Rennie, deceased.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Capt. the Hon. Charles James Fox Stanley to be captain and lieutenant colonel, by purchase, vice Johnson, who retires; Lieut. Hervey Hopwood to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Stanley; Ralph Bradford, Gent., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hopwood.

2d Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Wm. Nichol Ralph to be captain, without purchase, vice Greenville, who retires upon full pay.

6th Foot—Assistant Surgeon George Knox, from the 3d light Dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Thompson, appointed to the 94th foot.

9th Foot—Capt Francis Standford, from the half pay unattached, to be captain, vice Hammill, who retires upon full pay.

11th Foot—Lieut. John Tobin to be captain without purchase, vice Richardson, who retires upon full pay; Ensign Valentine Frederick Story to be lieutenant, vice Tobin,

17th Foot—William A. Armstrong, Gentleman, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Parker, appointed to the 69th foot.

21st Foot—Captain Nich. Wrixon, from half pay unattached, to be captain, vice l'Estrange, deceased.

26th Foot—Lieutenant J. Maple to be captain, without purchase, vice Pointon, who retires upon full pay.

30th Foot—Ensign Edward Edwards to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Pilsworth, who retires; Charles Dudley Oliver, Gentleman, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edwards.

33d Foot—Brevet Major Richard Westmore to be major, without purchase, vice Reid, who retires upon full pay; Lieutenant John Williamson, to be captain, vice Westmore.

40th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Hen. Mapleton, M.D. from the 62d foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice West, appointed to the 1st dragoons.

47th Foot—Assistant Surgeon John Mair, M.D., from the 59th foot, to be surgeon, vice Mostyn, deceased.

58th Foot—J. Chas. Conolly, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bateman, who retires.

54th Foot—Lieutenant George Holt to be captain, without purchase, vice Dowdall, who retires upon full pay.

57th Foot—Ensign Warren Ahmuty to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lockyer, who retires; Robert William Sanderson Raper Hunton, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ahmuty.

59th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Gideon Dolmage, from the half pay 18th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Mair, promoted in the 47th foot.

61st Foot—Lieutenant John George Philipps to be captain, without purchase, vice Eason, who retires upon full pay; Ensign Thomas Wright Hudson to be lieutenant, vice Philipps.

62d Foot—Richard George Davys Barron, Gent., to be assistant surgeon, vice Mapleton, appointed to the 40th foot.

66th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Rainsford to be captain, without purchase, vice Clarke, who retires upon full pay.

69th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Hugh Wm. Barton, from half pay unattached, to be major, vice Wm. Noel Hill, who exchanges; Captain William Blackburne to be major, by purchase, vice Barton, who retires; Lieut. Chas. Dutton to be captain, without purchase, vice Pigot, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. Wm. Broom Farrant, from the 9th foot, to be captain, without purchase, vice Rose, who retires upon full pay; Ensign Campbell Sawers to be lieutenant, vice Dutton; Lieut. Wm. Walker to be captain by purchase, vice Blackburne; Ensign Fred. Mundell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hemphill, deceased: Ensign Percival Fenwick to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walker; Ensign Chas. Wm. Parker, from the 17th foot, to be ensign, vice Fenwick; Ensign Augustus Barnard Hankey, from the 96th foot, to be ensign vice Mundell.

72d Foot—Lieut. Lewis Xavier Leslie to be captain, without purchase, vice Doyle, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. Donough O'Brien, to be captain, without purchase, vice Sutherland, who retires upon full pay; Ensign Wm. Adam, to be lieutenant, vice Leslie; Lieut. Andrew Sandilands Fisher to be captain, by purchase, vice Kelso, who retires; Ensign Wm. W.T. Cole to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fisher; Henry Sandford Rebenham, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cole.

74th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Robert Giles Montgomery from the 1st West India regiment, to be assistant surgeon, vice Kirby, deceased.

77th Foot—Lieut. Paris W. Augustus Bradshawe to be captain without purchase, vice Tatton, who retires upon full pay.

79th Foot—Capt. James W. Dalgety, from the 95th foot, to be captain, vice Maxwell, who exchanges.

84th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Lovelocke Coxe to be captain, by purchase, vice Bolton, who retires; Lieutenant George M'Call to be captain, by purchase, vice M'Crae, who retires; Ensign Thomas Lightfoot to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coke; Ensign Arthur Cavendish Bentinck to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Crae; William Frederick Macbean, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bentinck.

87th Foot—Capt. George Mainwaring, from the half pay unattached, to be captain, vice Lord Arthur Chichester, deceased; Lieut. Robert Russell Harris to be captain, without purchase, vice Moore, who retires upon full pay; second Lieut. John North Ouvry North to be lieutenant, vice Harris.

88th Foot—Assistant Surgeon David Dumbreck, M.D., from half pay of the staff, to be assistant surgeon.

90th Foot—Ensign David Davies to be adjutant, vice Chester, who resigns the adjutancy only.

91st Foot—Lieutenant George Adam Barnes to be captain, without purchase, vice Marshall, who retires upon full pay.

94th Foot—Surgeon Wm. Thompson, M.D. from the 6th foot, to be surgeon, vice Dix, deceased.

95th Foot—Capt. Wm. Craig Maxwell, from the 79th foot, to be captain, vice Dalgety, who exchanges.

96th Foot—Lieut. Phillpotts Wright Taylor, to be captain, by purchase, vice Mackenzie, who retires; Ensign the Hon. John Stourton to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Taylor; Augustus Barnard Hankey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stourton; Herbert Vaughan Mundell, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hankey, appointed to the 69th foot.

97th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Alexander M'Gregor, M.D., from half pay 4th dragoon guards, to be assistant surgeon.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Thomas Wm. Smith to be captain, without purchase, vice Cochrane, who retires upon full pay.

Unattached—Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. Elliott (late deputy quartermaster general in Jamaica) to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase.

Memoranda—The exchange between Captain Nicholas Wrixon, on half pay unattached, and Captain Arthur L'Estrange, of the 21st foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of 2d October 1840, has been cancelled. The appointment of Assistant Surgeon George Knox, from the 3d light dragoons, to be surgeon in the 94th foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of 9th Oct., 1840, has been cancelled.

THE HON. E. S. PLUNKETT.—This gentleman who, as our readers may remember, was tried at the last Liverpool assizes but one, for a riot and rescue at Wigan, and sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle, was released from custody on Monday morning last, the remainder of his sentence having been remitted by the Marquis of Normanby. The unluckly young officer has not yet, however, fairly and permanently escaped from the trammels of the law. It appears that during his incarceration in prison, Mr. Plunkett, in consequence of some disagreement, attacked one of the turnkeys, holding also the situation of a monitor, and gave him a severe beating. For this assault the visiting justices preferred a bill against him at the Lancaster sessions, on Tuesday, and the grand jury having returned the bill into court, a bench warrant was issued against him, and he was taken into custody early on Wednesday morning, in this town. On Wednesday he was brought before J. Master, Esq., who was at the time attending the quarter sessions, when he was held to bail, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, to appear and take his trial at the next Lancaster sessions.—*Preston Chronicle.*

NOTES ON NOSES.

(From the London Saturday Journal.)

But to put aside the extreme case of men without noses, we ask was there ever an instance known of a man with a small, pitiful, paltry nose, distinguishing himself in arts, literature, or arms? We suppose not. Were Homer, Shakspeare, or Milton, or Raphael, or Correggio, Marlborough, or Collingwood, men with little noses? Has the "iron duke," the hero of a hundred fights, a little nose? If he had, we are certain he never would have gained the battle of Waterloo, or become the prime minister of England. There is, in truth, more in a nose than many people seem to imagine.

Extremes, however, are not good. It is possible for a man to have too little, as well as too much, even of a good thing. This holds especially in the matter of noses. A man may have a small, diminutive, tom-tit of a nose—in short, a mere apology for a nose—or he may have a remarkably large, powerful, aristocratical looking nose, which seems to rule "lord of the ascendant" over all the rest of the features. As temperance is better than either drunkenness or total abstinence, so a medium-sized nose is better than either a very small or a very large nasal organ. If, however, we were by some overpowering necessity obliged to have either an exceedingly small or an exceedingly large nose on our face, we should prefer to have one of large dimensions. A man with a large nose, if he does not always rise in the world, very seldom sinks into the lowest current of society; his nose keeps him always floating above. He is generally, at least, decent, and frequently highly respectable in his character and character.

None of these things can be predicated of a man with a small nose; it is morally impossible that he can rise in the world—his nose keeps him down. Nobody likes to have anything to do with a man whose nose is contemptibly small; there is something suspicious about such a man. The man, in fact, feels this himself; he cannot look you in the face like one who has a full complement of nose. He is continually reminded of his paucity of nose. He cannot shave himself, he cannot wash himself, he cannot tie on his neckcloth, he cannot see the profile of his face on the wall, without being painfully reminded that his nose is less than the least of all noses. A feeling of insignificance steals over him; he feels he is a mere cipher in society—that he is, in fact, more insignificant than a tailor. He loses hopes, becomes regardless of character, and appearance, drinks to drown the recollection of his nose, and probably ends his days in obscurity, as a ballad-singer or knife-grinder.

Noses differ from each other, not only in size but also in shape. Roman noses and aqualine noses are generally esteemed the handsomest; they belong to the large order of noses. There is something dominant and aristocratical in the form and expression of these noses, which renders them very imposing. Such noses frequently belong to persons of superior intellect and high moral sentiment, and are often found indicative of great strength of mind and decision of character. Grecian noses are very beautiful and becoming in women, but we cannot say that we admire them in the male face; they give it a soft and silly appearance.—We never knew a man with a Grecian nose who was not a confirmed nincompoop.

Cock noses and snub noses belong to the small order of noses. This description of noses is much more numerous than any other; perhaps two thirds of the population have their faces adorned with noses of this fashion. The family of cock noses, if not very respectable, are certainly very numerous. You cannot walk in the street, or go to church, or attend a public meeting without seeing hundreds of men and women with such noses. The cock nosed men are a busy, bustling race, remarkable for their self conceit and cool assurance. They are always nestling themselves into snug, little, great places; ever and anon they are becoming candidates for the office of town councillor, commissioner of police, or magistrate, or some other place of honor, by which they will gain greeting in the market place, and become entitled to uppermost seats at feasts. Cock nosed men are generally remarkably loquacious, and love well to hear the melody of their "most sweet voices." Hence, at dinners they are constantly starting up and proposing toasts; and at public meetings some cock nosed man is sure to "get on his legs," and raise an uproar by proposing an amendment or adjournment. The sense of the meeting may be clearly opposed to him, and on all sides his ears may be saluted with cries of "down, down," "off, off," "spoke, spoke," and other popular marks of disapprobation; but the cock nosed man is not to be put down—he is determined either to carry his amendment or spoil the meeting.

The men with snub noses are rather an amiable class of individuals. There is a rich store of humour and drollery about their noses, which causes them to be much sought after as boon companions. They are often cunning shavers—"men of infinite jest and most excellent fancy." Abstractedly considered, a snub nose is not prepossessing. Looking at the nose itself, we would not form a high opinion of the mental or moral qualities of a man with such a nose, yet it is an undeniable fact, that many men who have been born into the world with snub noses have risen to great eminence in divers professions, and in the race of life have sometimes left behind them men with far better noses. Nay, we know instances in which men with most ridiculous looking little snub noses have contrived to step over the heads of men with large, imposing, aristocratical-looking Roman noses. There is no accounting for these things—they are beyond the reach of our philosophy to explain.

The last class of noses to which we shall advert are hook noses. They belong to the large order of nasal organs, and are rather of rare occurrence. The paucity of such noses, however, is not much regretted. The men who have the misfortune to have hook noses on their faces are frequently "no better than they should be;" they are, in general, sly, insinuating rogues, who by cunning and craftiness, contrive to circumvent and cajole the simple ones of the earth. No good can ever be expected to come of a man having a hook nose—"Let no such man be trusted." If we were a tender hearted maiden, we would on no account fall in love with, far less wed, a man having a hook nose. Such a man would, in all probability, commence beating his wife, even before the expiration of the honey moon.—We cannot explain why there should be so much wickedness in hook nosed men; but such is the case. We should not like to journey through Coventry with a man having a hooknose.

Orders have been given to prepare barracks at Dover for the reception of 5,000 men.

THE FRIGATE IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—All persons who frequent the Regent's Park, must have seen and admired the beautiful little frigate on the ornamental waters thereof. This minature man of war is the property of Captain Hood, R.N., who has for some time past been sailing on these waters, to test some nautical improvements, for which she was built by him; and that gentleman has drawn our attention to a most important subject—that of the preservative solution of Sir Wm. Burnett, Physician General to the navy. The Captain informs us that in the spring of 1839, the sails of the main and mizen mast were left in their ordinary state. Both have been subject to the same wear and tear and exposure, and when not in use, have been kept in the same place in order to test the preservative quality of the solution; the result of which experiment is perfectly conclusive. The sails which were prepared with the solution are, up to the present moment, nearly as good as when they were saturated, while those which were not prepared show evident symptoms of decay, and of much less durability. A similar experiment was made with the remaining rigging, which was left rove the whole of the winter, and in this case the benefit derived was even greater, for that part which was saturated, resisted the atmospheric influence while the other cordage which was not prepared became quite rotten, and broke off short by the application of the slightest possible strain upon it.—We are glad of this opportunity of giving publicity to this most valuable and important discovery, and as the admiralty has approved of it, we trust our mercantile marine will avail themselves of the advantages of it.—*London Times.*

LIBERALISM IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

(From the Bristol Times.)

"Thanks to our sullen resistance to innovation," says Burke, "thanks to the cold sluggishness of our national character, we still bear the stamp of our forefathers." This was written when the fearful and fantastic acts and forms of revolutionized France were dazzling the vain and wicked, and perplexing the sober and sensible, with the fear of change and the dread of innovation. At that time England, contiguous as it was to the republican conflagration, was saved by the solidity or "sluggishness of its national character" from catching the destructive flame: sparks, it is true, from the neighbouring burning fall amongst us, and now and then a red brand cast by the hand of an occasional incendiary; but all the efforts used to kindle a kindred democratic blaze in this country failed, and only tended to show how firm and fire proof against the consuming element of anarchy which laid a Gallician church and a Gallician constitution in ruins, were the people of England, which in that trying and terrific period not only preserved its own internal peace, but

Met the commotion
Of Europe as calm as its cliffs meet the sea.

The secret of our security then was the wholesome moral and religious tone of national feeling—the innate and natural respect and affection which Englishmen were taught to entertain for the faith and institutions and even the forms of their forefathers—the implanted reverence for religion, for the ministers of religion, and even the grey old churches in which they worshipped—the salutary abhorrence with which they learned to regard every description of government, except monarchy—their deference for ranks and orders as hereditary in the people as heraldic honors were in the nobles. "In happy England," said the same statesman, writing in his own time, "we still feel within us and naturally cherish and cultivate those inbred sentiments, which are the faithful guardians, the active monitors of our duty, the true supporters of all liberal and manly morals. We still preserve the whole of our feelings native and entire, totally unsophisticated by pedantry and infidelity, We have real hearts of flesh and blood beating in our bosoms. We fear God, we look up with awe to kings, with affection to Parliament, with duty to magistrates, with reverence to priests, and with respect to nobility." In those nationally characteristic feelings, fostered through centuries, and only once or twice in the whole period of our history overpowered by other sentiments, we recognise the true cause of our greatness, far more than in our valour, or situation, or resources: to these we owe the steady progressive growth of our strength which has taken years to mature, unlike the fitful epileptic efforts of France, which though they astonish us with their supernatural force, are ever followed by an utter prostration of physical power.

It is rarely that apprehension is not mingled with the "pleasures of memory," and when we reflect upon some of the latest and proudest passages of our history, the unpleasant fact forces itself on our minds, that those moral and religious feelings of nationality—that sullen resistance to innovation, which preserved us in internal peace when continental Europe was rocked to its centre, which supported us in the most perilous epochs of the world, and marked us for a great, a prosperous, and happy people, are diminishing, and daily giving place to a spirit of change, to presumptuous and new born notions on government and religion, to cold sceptical "every-man-think-for-himself" systems, which destroy that great source of national strength—national unanimity. When Burleigh was impressing upon Elizabeth the formidable nature of her Spanish foes, he said, "Above all things you will bear in mind, madam, that you have a nation opposed to you which is united in religion."—A union of sentiment, moral and religious, a united love of country and constitution, a manly jealousy of our imperial honor and rank, were the basis of our power and glory. Now that principle of combination, which formed our strength, is daily relaxing: a social diemememberment is rapidly taking place; few people think alike on the same subject, and there are thousands of British born subjects who care no more for their own country than they do for any other, who have no sympathies for *natale solum*, or for each other, and who talk and think and act, [illegible] as if they were our enemies than our countrymen.

Liberalism is the [illegible] of our greatness; and should we again be tried as we once were, when our spirit of nationality and our sound old English principles of morals and religion, and our sullen resistance to innovation, saved us at once from the example and attacks of anarchical France, we might have reason to be apprehensive for the issue. We are not now what we then were; our character has changed, our disposition has undergone a great alteration, and should the old flame of revolution, which once more threatens France, again break out, we fear it would too soon reach the light fantastic wood work with which modern experimentalists have of late replaced the solid marble of our own constitution. This is a reflection to be seriously borne in mind, especially as the unsettled state of France and the perilous position of its able but unhappy monarch render a recurrence of the events of the latter part of the last century not at all improbable. Liberalism has repeatedly ruined France, which seems destined to serve as an awful example to other nations; and with such an appalling warning before us, we seem disposed to run the same road to ruin. It is our fashion to despise what proved our safeguard, and to imitate those spurious, licentious, and infidel systems, the fatal tendency of which we before witnessed, and seem again doomed to behold in France. No "scourge of God" was ever laid on a country more dreadfully destructive of all the social comforts or security than infidel Liberalism. The day that England exchanges her old national character, her religion, and her "sullen resistance to innovation" for it, she makes a sorrowful and disastrous bargain, soon and sorely to be regretted. Every voice that reaches her from distracted [illegible] Spain, or anarchical France, enjoins her to preserve her constitution and her church; and even the warning from the other side of the Atlantic is not less earnest. Hear what a large body of the principal inhabitants of New York say of their own and the boasted *model republic*, to which political theorists turn their eyes with the same devout admiration that the Musselman does to the city of the prophet. It is a resolution passed at a late meeting of the American merchants—

"13th. Resolved—That the merchants and traders of New York continue an unabated and hearty opposition to the present administration—*to its war upon state credit*—to its sub treasury—*to its financial schemes—to its conduct of the Florida war—to its plan for an unconstitutional standing army—to its increase of patronage—to its [illegible] proscription for opinion sake—to its [illegible] of the public revenue—to its defaulting [illegible]—to its attempt to array the poor against the rich—to its encouragement given to the powers of [illegible] doctrines—to its reduction in the price of labour—to its neglect of the currency—and finally to its general incompetency at home and abroad.*"

BIBLE FOR THE BLIND.—The Lords of her Majesty's Treasury have just awarded the sum of £400 towards printing a Bible for the blind, under the superintendence of a committee at Glasgow, and which was to be fully completed this month. It will be contained in fifteen volumes, large super royal quarto, and in all there will be 3,300 volumes printed. There will be in each 2,470 pages, each containing 37 lines, and will consist of 1,160 reams of paper, weighing 9,860lbs. The New Testament has been already completed in four volumes, and contains 42 lines in each page. No fewer than 10,850 volumes have already been published by the Glasgow Society for the instruction of the blind.

AMERICAN PUNNING.—An American paper states that a poor drunken cobler was last Monday picked up in the streets with no *sense* in his head, or *cents* in his pocket but having a powerful *scent* of spirits, he was *sent* to the watch house to conclude the celebration of *Saint* Monday.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday.—Saturday, November 7, 1840.

THE ADDRESS FROM THE LADIES OF THE URSULINE CONVENT.

(From the D. E. Packet of Tuesday.)

The annexed letter, bearing the Waterford post-mark, reached our office this morning :—

"Lady lane, Waterford.

"Mr. R. C——s presents his compliments to the Editor of the *Packet*, encloses him the genuine copy of the address of the young ladies of St. Mary's, as written by his daughter. He may insert it if he pleases."

We, of course, comply with Mr. C——s's wish, leaving our readers to determine which is the true document.

Let joy, love, and hope
Have unlimited scope,
As if we were after being shrived by the Pope ;
Let pleasure, too, reign,
As if earth had no pain—
Heaven knows when a man will be near us again.

Oh ! honored and dearest,
As on us thou leerest,
We hail thee with gratitude, deepest, sincerest ;
And though we may spy
Age and rheum in thine eye,
The eyes of our love will no blemish descry.

Poor girls that we are,
Still one feeling must mar
Our pleasure, though it is indeed beyond par—
'Tis that we have no vent
Of a fitting extent
To let out the joy with which we are besprent !

For you realise
All the hopes that we prize ;
(Though truly you look like a mountain of frize ;)
And yet, hapless dears !
How our bosoms it sears,
Our transport 's *unvented*, except by our tears !

Through thin and through thick,
To your standard we'll stick,
For we are all downright Repealers, avick !
And though we defy men,
And honor not Hymen.
To stand not to you were *terribile crimen*.

Then now let us kneel
To the god of repeal,
And though we've no vent, let him hear what we feel ;
Our blessings on DAN,
Though the males are our ban,
We hereby elect him our own fancy man.

(Here follow signatures.)

AN EXCELLENT OLD SONG REVIVED, FOR THE NEW RENT.

BY THE CHANCELLOR OF THE IRISH EXCHEQUER.

Of all the trades a going, the Beggar's is the best,
Since Dan adopts the begging trade, and beggars all the rest.
Then a begging let us go—and go—and go—
And a begging let us go !

From Queens, and Ministers, and all, the Beggar bears the bell,
For who would be Lord Chancellor, when beggars thrive so well ?
Then a begging let us go, &c.

The Queen may go to Parliament all in a coach of state—
But the Beggar's cavalcade is twenty thousand times as great.
Then a begging let us go, &c.

The Queen must for her maintenance depend on Parliament—
But the Beggar's independent who can always raise THE RENT.
Then a begging let us go, &c.

'Twas said—from beggars begging that a man would ne'er grow rich ;
But were the Queen to say so now, we'd tell her she's no witch.
Then a begging let us go, &c.

Men scorned of old the begging trade, but now they are more wise—
Since Queens and Ministers themselves the Beggar don't despise.
Then a begging let us go, &c.

Hurrah, then, for Repeal, my boys—and MILLIONS TWO TIMES FOUR—
And may the Beggar's benison attend them evermore !
Then a begging let us go, &c.

LINES

ON DANIEL O'CONNELL SUGGESTED BY FEARGUS O'CONNOR.

"High though his titles, proud his name,
Boundless his wealth as wish can claim ;
Despite those titles, power, and pelf,
The wretch, concentred all in self,
Living, shall forfeit fair renown,
And doubly dying, shall go down
To the vile dust, from whence he sprung,
Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung."—SCOTT.

* * * * *

I've seen, said I, from time to time,
The great, the good, of many a clime ;
And mark'd with pride each glorious name,
That crowds each avenue to fame ;
The statesman, warrior, and peer,
The bard, the patriot, the seer ;
And now mine eyes shall gaze on thee,
Thou type of human infamy
I marked the man whose specious guile,
Has wrung his lands, his ample purse,
From Erin's lone, neglected isle,—
At once her glory, and her curse.
Oh ! ills beset the sordid knave
Would steal the green grass from the grave !
I mark'd his strange, chamelion hue,
Embracing red, and green, and blue,
Yet all so quaintly blent together,
That now t'was all, anon, 'twas neither ;
And some aver, though strange the story,
He's a Whig, and Radical, and Tory !
"My frins," this demi god would say,
"Ould Ireland's suffer'd many a day ;
I've tould ye this, boys, o'er and o'er
But, faith, she ne'er shall suffer more ;
I'll taich those dastard English knaves
That Irishmen will ne'er be slaves ;
I'll taich them to restore our due,
I'll milk and honey bring to you,
And hope you'll all be wilthy yit,
Aside (For more ye's have, the more I'll git,)
Those English knaves have stolen your meat
And lift ye's nathin scarce to eat !
But soon for this they shall atone,
I'll soothe your grief ;—and pick your bones ;"
I mark'd him as he strode about—
I heard the wild enthusiasts shout ;
And much it grieved my breast to hear—
So mean the wretch—so loud the cheer.
But men, alas ! are blindly led,
And thus are vice and folly fed ;
'Tis thus the purest motive fails,
While powerful villainy prevails.
* * * * *

I'll wish for no man's speedy fall,
For soon will death surprise us all ;
But still, methinks, when Daniel fades,
And sinks for ever to the shades,
No man may heave the bitter sigh,
No tear bedew one mourner's eye ;
Save that he act the lost one's part,
And weepeth with a laughing heart.
The world will miss, to give him due,
The finest knave it ever knew ;
And Ireland lose, at one fell blow,
A seeming friend a certain foe,
And earth receive a sordid elf,
"A wretch, concentered all in self !"

The ex-King of Spain has entered upon the occupancy of Newenham Paddocks, near Lutterworth, the seat of the Right Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, for the ensuing year, the noble Earl having removed to his residence in town to enable him to be ready in attendance upon the Queen Dowager during her visit to the metropolis, and at Bushy, at which place his Lordship also has a seat. Prince Joseph arrived at Newenham on Monday last, accompanied by his suite.—*Northampton Mercury.*

KENSINGTON PALACE.—We hear that orders have been given to discharge all the men employed in what are called the kitchen gardens, and that the site will be let on building leases. [To help to pay for the stables and dog kennels at Windsor, perhaps !]

THE WEST INDIES—JAMAICA.

Her Majesty's packet *Pandora*, Lieutenant Innis, arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday, the 27th ult., from the West Indies in 32 days, by which intelligence has been received from Jamaica up to the 17th ; they prove highly gratifying, and present an agreeable change to those received by the last arrival.

In consequence of the change of weather, owing to the luxuriant showers which had fallen, the planters calculated on an increase in the coming crop of one third more than that of last year, although several estates, parcicularly in the Dry Mountain harbour district, has been irreperably injured. The home account of the state of the sugar market afforded much satisfaction. It was expected, that as it had been determined that all accounts should be kept in the sterling coin of the colony, a fixed rate of payment, in exchange, would be the result ; that the Spanish dollar, for instance, should be valued at four shillings, without variation. Bills were effected by this packet at 18s. The colonial bank, as well as the local banks, had issued paper money and specie payments on the above principle.

His Excellency the Governor remained exceedingly popular. The members of the House of Assembly were not to commence digesting the "divers weighty causes and considerations," until October 6th. We are told that the virulent clique among the Baptists are "put down." The island enjoyed great quietude. Mr. Barclay, the agent of the colonial legistature, engaged to obtain emigrants, had addressed to a party in Jamaica a communication from New York, to the effect that he had been unsuccessful there, as far as the emigration of free blacks was concerned. Certain allegations having been laid against the Hon. Mr. Grant, of which the Attorney General would take no cognisance, instructions were subsequently received from the Colonial office, in London, to institute proceeding, forthwith, on 10 several counts.

By the interference of the Government, and the extreme and peremptory manner marked out, the greatest sensation had been created ; but the result proves to be a victorious one for the accused, by the grand jury ignoring nine, and the petit jury declaring him "not guilty" of the tenth count of the bill of indictment.

The next arrival will, in all probability, be that of the Linnet Packet which followed the Pandora.

IMPORTANT AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT—THE DOG DAYS.

"The cat will mew—the dog will have its day," says Shakspere, and truly the "dog star" appears to be now, in the ascendant, for there never was a period in the History of England, when the canine part of the creation were treated with more royal favour or distinguished notice.—They vie with courtiers in the affections of the Queen—ministers make legislative provision for their maintenance—august commissioners seriously deliberate for their comforts, and the *Globe* chronicles the news of the kennel, with the same elevated precision that the *Morning Post* does that of fashionable life. The following appeared in the first named print of Wednesday ; and it must be gratifying to know, that when the Dock Yards are silent, and the Admiralty asleep, the energies of the whole Commissioners of Woods and Forests are concentrated on the great national work of a royal dog kennel :—

NEW DOG KENNEL IN THE HOME PARK, WINDSOR.—A contract has just been entered into by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, for the creation of a spacious dog kennel in the Home Park, to be appropriated *exclusively* to the use of the several favourite sporting and other pet dogs belonging to her Majesty and Prince Albert. A house for the residence of Maynard, the official keeper of those royal favourites, will be erected close to the kennel. The situation selected by her Majesty is within a stone's throw of Adelaide Lodge, not more than half a mile of the Castle, thus rendering the site within an easy walk of the Sovereign from the royal residence. The building is to be commenced forthwith, and to be in a fit state to receive the dogs in the course of January next. The style of architecture to be adopted is in strict keeping with that of the Castle.—Several of the Prince's dogs, which have been indisposed, are we are happy to state now convalescent.—*Globe.*

We do not know whether more to admire, the purity of taste displayed by the Commissioners in keeping up a strict unity between the style of the kennel and that of the castle, or the loyal diligence which prompts them to have it ready in January next for the reception of its august inmates. We trust, however, that no injudicious haste will tempt them to endanger the precious and priceless lives of all the little Pompeys, by too early an occupation, ere the building is sufficiently aired. The death of one of those darlings, a cold caught by Cherry, or a rheumatism by Rainbow, might plunge the court into grief and mourning. The health and lives of the illustrious members of the royal kennel are not to be trifled with like the existence of mere ordinary animals, especially as there has already been some affliction in the Prince's family, several of which have, it appears, been indisposed, but are now, we are happy to relate, on the authority of an official bulletin, "*convalescent.*" A day of public rejoicing ought to be appointed for the event, and we wonder there is no complaisant courtier to suggest it. This new palace for the dogs, it also appears, is *exclusively* for the favourites of the Queen and her consort, no "dog of low degree," must approach it ; and we do not hear that access for even Lord Palmerston's white poodle is permitted. Woe betide the plebeian brute that dare present itself within view of this courtly kennel, while to Maynard's supervision is confided so many delicate and select quadrupeds. It is clear Brutus lived in different days when he contemptuously declared "he'd sooner be a dog, and bay the moon," &c, for there is now more to covet than despise about the condition of some of them.

In a century it will read somewhat strange in the *res gestæ* of the present reign, that when a palace was built for favourite dogs, a few thousand pounds for the erection of churches were refused to the petitions of a Protestant people.

SUGAR FROM INDIA.—Mr. Gladstone, the prime mover of transporting hill coolies to British Guiana and the Mauritius, which Lord Brougham so eloquently and successfully denounced, has now discovered that a more profitable plan may be adopted, by employing them at home in the cultivation of sugar in India, in which project his friends say he is expending £100,000. He has openly declared that through the course of his long commercial life "he never knew what it was to make money till now."—*Courier.*

DEATH OF JOHN COLLIS, ESQ., MONTFORD LODGE, FERMOY.—This sad event, the most lamentable to the destitute poor of Fermoy that ever occurred in that town, took place in the forenoon of Saturday last, after an illness of some weeks. Mr. Collis entered the army in early life, and in Spain lost both his eyes in battle. But his valuable life was spared almost miraculously, as the bullet which entered into one eye came out at the other, being turned in its course through the head either by some nerve or fibre, or probably by the fiat of that All-Powerful and Omniscient Being without whose will a hair cannot fall from the head, or a sparrow to the ground. After recovery, on his return home, Mr. Collis became deeply impressed with religion, not that religion of the head or tongue, but the true religion of the heart, pure and undefiled before God and the father ; which according to St. James ((cap. i. v. 27.) is this—'To visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.' This was Mr. Collis's religion, and the fatherless and widows, and all others, the destitute poor of Fermoy, without distinction of sect or creed, were the objects of not only his pecuniary bounty, but his valuable and unwearied advice through a moral course of life. He gave his large pension of £300 a year, every farthing, in charity annually. Although in him the poor are greatly bereaved, yet his Christian friends must rejoice that he is now in full fruition of that Divine virtue which never faileth, and which is the greatest of all virtues—Charity.—*Tip. Constitution.*

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, Oct. 30, 1840.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Peter Broughton, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Freeman, who retires.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Hugh Gough, Gent., to be cornet, by purchase, vice Ricketts, who retires ; Assistant Surgeon Arthur West, M. D., from the 40th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Rennie, deceased.

1st or Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Capt. the Hon. Charles James Fox Stanley to be captain and lieutenant colonel, by purchase, vice Johnson, who retires ; Lieut. Hervey Hopwood to be lieutenant and captain, by purchase, vice Stanley ; Ralph Bradford, Gent., to be ensign and lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hopwood.

2d Regiment of Foot—Lieut. Wm. Nichol Ralph to be captain, without purchase, vice Greenville, who retires upon full pay.

6th Foot—Assistant Surgeon George Knox, from the 3d light Dragoons, to be surgeon, vice Thompson, appointed to the 94th foot.

9th Foot—Capt Francis Standford, from the half pay unattached, to be captain, vice Hammill, who retires upon full pay.

11th Foot—Lieut. John Tobin to be captain without purchase, vice Richardson, who retires upon full pay ; Ensign Valentine Frederick Story to be lieutenant, vice Tobin,

17th Foot—William A. Armstrong, Gentleman, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Parker, appointed to the 69th foot.

21st Foot—Captain Nich. Wrixon, from half pay unattached, to be captain, vice l'Estrange, deceased.

26th Foot—Lieutenant J. Maple to be captain, without purchase, vice Pointon, who retires upon full pay.

30th Foot—Ensign Edward Edwards to be lieutenant by purchase, vice Pilsworth, who retires ; Charles Dudley Oliver, Gentleman, to be ensign, by purchase, vice Edwards.

33d Foot—Brevet Major Richard Westmore to be major, without purchase, vice Reid, who retires upon full pay ; Lieutenant John Williamson, to be captain, vice Westmore.

40th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Hen. Mapleton, M.D. from the 62d foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice West, appointed to the 1st dragoons.

47th Foot—Assistant Surgeon John Mair, M.D., from the 59th foot, to be surgeon, vice Mostyn, deceased.

58th Foot—J. Chas. Conolly, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bateman, who retires.

54th Foot—Lieutenant George Holt to be captain, without purchase, vice Dowdall, who retires upon full pay.

57th Foot—Ensign Warren Ahmuty to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lockyer, who retires ; Robert William Sanderson Raper Hunton, Gent. to be ensign, by purchase, vice Ahmuty.

59th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Gideon Dolmage, from the half pay 18th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Mair, promoted in the 47th foot.

61st Foot—Lieutenant John George Philipps to be captain, without purchase, vice Eason, who retires upon full-pay ; Ensign Thomas Wright Hudson to be lieutenant, vice Philipps.

62d Foot—Richard George Davys Barron, Gent., to be assistant surgeon, vice Mapleton, appointed to the 40th foot.

66th Foot—Lieutenant Thomas Rainsford to be captain, without purchase, vice Clarke, who retires upon full pay.

69th Foot—Brevet Lieut. Colonel Hugh Wm. Barton, from half pay unattached, to be major, vice Wm. Noel Hill, who exchanges ; Captain William Blackburne to be major, by purchase, vice Barton, who retires ; Lieut. Chas. Dutton to be captain, without purchase, vice Pigot, who retires upon full pay ; Lieut. Wm. Broom Farrant, from the 9th foot, to be captain, without purchase, vice Rose, who retires upon full pay ; Ensign Campbell Sawers to be lieutenant, vice Dutton ; Lieut. Wm. Walker to be captain by purchase, vice Blackburne ; Ensign Fred. Mundell to be lieutenant, without purchase, vice Hemphill, deceased : Ensign Percival Fenwick to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Walker ; Ensign Chas. Wm. Parker, from the 17th foot, to be ensign, vice Fenwick ; Ensign Augustus Barnard Hankey, from the 96th foot, to be ensign vice Mundell.

72d Foot—Lieut. Lewis Xavier Leslie to be captain, without purchase, vice Doyle, who retires upon full pay ; Lieut. Donough O'Brien, to be captain, without purchase, vice Sutherland, who retires upon full pay ; Ensign Wm. Adam, to be lieutenant, vice Leslie ; Lieut. Andrew Sandilands Fisher to be captain, by purchase, vice Kelso, who retires ; Ensign Wm. W. T. Cole to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Fisher ; Henry Sandford Rabenham, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Cole.

74th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Robert Giles Montgomery from the 1st West India regiment, to be assistant surgeon, vice Kirby, deceased.

77th Foot—Lieut. Paris W. Augustus Bradshawe to be captain without purchase, vice Tatton, who retires upon full pay.

79th Foot—Capt. James W. Dalgety, from the 95th foot, to be captain, vice Maxwell, who exchanges.

84th Foot—Lieutenant Richard Lovelocke Coxe to be captain, by purchase, vice Bolton, who retires ; Lieutenant George M'Call to be captain, by purchase, vice M'Crae, who retires ; Ensign Thomas Lightfoot to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Coke ; Ensign Arthur Cavendish Bentinck to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice M'Crae ; William Frederick Macbean, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bentinck.

87th Foot—Capt. George Mainwaring, from the half pay unattached, to be captain, vice Lord Arthur Chichester, deceased ; Lieut. Robert Russell Harris to be captain, without purchase, vice Moore, who retires upon full pay ; second Lieut. John North Ourry North to be lieutenant, vice Harris.

88th Foot—Assistant Surgeon David Dumbreck, M.D., from half pay of the staff, to be assistant surgeon.

90th Foot—Ensign David Davies to be adjutant, vice Chester, who resigns the adjutancy only.

91st Foot—Lieutenant George Adam Barnes to be captain, without purchase, vice Marshall, who retires upon full pay.

94th Foot—Surgeon Wm. Thompson, M.D. from the 6th foot, to be surgeon, vice Dix, deceased.

95th Foot—Capt. Wm. Craig Maxwell, from the 79th foot, to be captain, vice Dalgety, who exchanges.

96th Foot—Lieut. Phillpotts Wright Taylor, to be captain, by purchase, vice Mackenzie, who retires ; Ensign the Hon. John Stourton to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Taylor ; Augustus Barnard Hankey, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Stourton ; Herbert Vaughan Mundell, gent., to be ensign, without purchase, vice Hankey, appointed to the 69th foot.

97th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Alexander M'Gregor, M.D., from half pay 4th dragoon guards, to be assistant surgeon.

Rifle Brigade—Lieutenant Thomas Wm. Smith to be captain, without purchase, vice Cochrane, who retires upon full pay.

Unattached—Brevet Lieut. Col. Wm. Elliott (late deputy quartermaster general in Jamaica) to be lieutenant colonel, without purchase.

Memoranda—The exchange between Captain Nicholas Wrixon, on half pay unattached, and Captain Arthur L'Estrange, of the 21st foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of 2d October 1840, has been cancelled. The appointment of Assistant Surgeon George Knox, from the 3d light dragoons, to be surgeon in the 94th foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of 9th Oct., 1840, has been cancelled.

THE HON. E. S. PLUNKETT.—This gentleman who, as our readers may remember, was tried at the last Liverpool assizes but one, for a riot and rescue at Wigan, and sentenced to 15 months' imprisonment in Lancaster Castle, was released from custody on Monday morning last, the remainder of his sentence having been remitted by the Marquis of Normanby. The unluckly young officer has not yet, however, fairly and permanently escaped from the trammels of the law. It appears that during his incarceration in prison, Mr. Plunkett, in consequence of some disagreement, attacked one of the turnkeys, holding also the situation of a monitor, and gave him a severe beating. For this assault the visiting justices preferred a bill against him at the Lancaster sessions, on Tuesday, and the grand jury having returned the bill into court, a bench warrant was issued against him, and he was taken into custody early on Wednesday morning, in this town. On Wednesday he was brought before J. Master, Esq., who was at the time attending the quarter sessions, when he was held to bail, himself in £500, and two sureties in £250 each, to appear and take his trial at the next Lancaster sessions.—*Preston Chronicle.*

NOTES ON NOSES.

(From the London Saturday Journal.)

But to put aside the extreme case of men without noses, we ask was there ever an instance known of a man with a small, pitiful, paltry nose, distinguishing himself in arts, literature, or arms? We suppose not. Were Homer, Shakspeare, or Milton, or Raphael, or Correggio, Marlborough, or Collingwood, men with little noses? Has the "iron duke," the hero of a hundred fights, a little nose? If he had, we are certain he never would have gained the battle of Waterloo, or become the prime minister of England. There is, in truth, more in a nose than many people seem to imagine.

Extremes, however, are not good. It is possible for a man to have too little, as well as too much, even of a good thing. This holds especially in the matter of noses. A man may have a small, diminutive, tom-tit of a nose—in short, a mere apology for a nose—or he may have a remarkably large, powerful, aristocratical looking nose, which seems to rule "lord of the ascendant" over all the rest of the features. As temperance is better than either drunkenness or total abstinence, so a medium-sized nose is better than either a very small or a very large nasal organ. If, however, we were by some overpowering necessity obliged to have either an exceedingly small or an exceedingly large nose on our face, we should prefer to have one of large dimensions. A man with a large nose, if he does not always rise in the world, very seldom sinks into the lowest current of society ; his nose keeps him always floating above. He is generally, at least, decent, and frequently highly respectable in his character and character.

None of these things can be predicated of a man with a small nose ; it is morally impossible that he can rise in the world—his nose keeps him down. Nobody likes to have anything to do with a man whose nose is contemptibly small ; there is something suspicious about such a man. The man, in fact, feels this himself ; he cannot look you in the face like one who has a full complement of nose. He is continually reminded of his paucity of nose. He cannot shave himself, he cannot wash himself, he cannot tie on his neckcloth, he cannot see the profile of his face on the wall, without being painfully reminded that his nose is less than the least of all noses. A feeling of insignificance steals over him ; he feels he is a mere cipher in society—that he is, in fact, more insignificant than a tailor. He loses hopes, becomes regardless of character, and appearance, drinks to drown the recollection of his nose, and probably ends his days in obscurity, as a balladsinger or knife-grinder.

Noses differ from each other, not only in size but also in shape. Roman noses and aqualine noses are generally esteemed the handsomest ; they belong to the large order of noses. There is something dominant and aristocratical in the form and expression of these noses, which renders them very imposing. Such noses frequently belong to persons of superior intellect and high moral sentiment, and are often found indicative of great strength of mind and decision of character. Grecian noses are very beautiful and becoming in women, but we cannot say that we admire them in the male face ; they give it a soft and silly appearance.—We never knew a man with a Grecian nose who was not a confirmed nincompoop.

Cock noses and snub noses belong to the small order of noses. This description of noses is much more numerous than any other ; perhaps two thirds of the population have their faces adorned with noses of this fashion. The family of cock noses, if not very respectable, are certainly very numerous. You cannot walk in the street, or go to church, or attend a public meeting without seeing hundreds of men and women with such noses. The cock nosed men are a busy, bustling race, remarkable for their self conceit and cool assurance. They are always nestling themselves into snug, little, great places ; ever and anon they are becoming candidates for the office of town councillor, commissioner of police, or magistrate, or some other place of honor, by which they will gain greeting in the market place, and become entitled to uppermost seats at feasts. Cock nosed men are generally remarkably loquacious, and love well to hear the melody of their "most sweet voices." Hence, at dinners they are constantly starting up and proposing toasts ; and at public meetings some cock nosed man is sure to "get on his legs," and raise an uproar by proposing an amendment or adjournment. The sense of the meeting may be clearly opposed to him, and on all sides his ears may be saluted with cries of "down, down," "off, off," "spoke, spoke," and other popular marks of disapprobation ; but the cock nosed man is not to be put down—he is determined either to carry his amendment or spoil the meeting.

The men with snub noses are rather an amiable class of individuals. There is a rich store of humour and drollery about their noses, which causes them to be much sought after as boon companions. They are often cunning shavers—"men of infinite jest and most excellent fancy." Abstractedly considered, a snub nose is not prepossessing. Looking at the nose itself, we would not form a high opinion of the mental or moral qualities of a man with such a nose, yet it is an undeniable fact, that many men who have been born into the world with snub noses have risen to great eminence in divers professions, and in the race of life have sometimes left behind them men with far better noses. Nay, we know instances in which men with most ridiculous looking little snub noses have contrived to step over the heads of men with large, imposing, aristocratical-looking Roman noses. There is no accounting for these things—they are beyond the reach of our philosophy to explain.

The last class of noses to which we shall advert are hook noses. They belong to the large order of nasal organs, and are rather of rare occurrence. The paucity of such noses, however, is not much regretted. The men who have the misfortune to have hook noses on their faces are frequently "no better than they should be ;" they are, in general, sly, insinuating rogues, who by cunning and craftiness, contrive to circumvent and cajole the simple ones of the earth. No good can ever be expected to come of a man having a hook nose—"Let no such man be trusted." If we were a tender hearted maiden, we would on no account fall in love with, far less wed, a man having a hook nose. Such a man would, in all probability, commence beating his wife, even before the expiration of the honey moon.—We cannot explain why there should be so much wickedness in hook nosed men ; but such is the case. We should not like to journey through Coventry with a man having a hook-nose.

Orders have been given to prepare barracks at Dover for the reception of 5,000 men.

THE FRIGATE IN THE REGENT'S PARK.—All persons who frequent the Regent's Park, must have seen and admired the beautiful little frigate on the ornamental waters thereof. This minature man of war is the property of Captain Hood, R.N., who has for some time past been sailing on these waters, to test some nautical improvements, for which she was built by him ; and that gentleman has drawn our attention to a most important subject—that of the preservative solution of Sir Wm. Burnett, Physician General to the navy. The Captain informs us that in the spring of 1839, the sails of the main and mizen mast were left in their ordinary state. Both have been subject to the same wear and tear and exposure, and when not in use, have been kept in the same place in order to test the preservative quality of the solution ; the result of which experiment is perfectly conclusive. The sails which were prepared with the solution are, up to the present moment, nearly as good as when they were saturated, while those which were not prepared show evident symptoms of decay, and of much less durability. A similar experiment was made with the remaining rigging, which was left rove the whole of the winter, and in this case the benefit derived was even greater, for that part which was saturated, resisted the atmospheric influence while the other cordage which was not prepared became quite rotten, and broke off short by the application of the slightest possible strain upon it.—We are glad of this opportunity of giving publicity to this valuable and important discovery, and as the admiralty has approved of it, we trust our mercantile marine will avail themselves of the advantages of it.—*London Times.*

LIBERALISM IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

(From the Bristol Times.)

"Thanks to our sullen resistance to innovation," says Burke, "thanks to the cold sluggishness of our national character, we still bear the stamp of our forefathers." This was written when the fearful and fantastic acts and forms of revolutionized France were dazzling the vain and wicked, and perplexing the sober and sensible, with the fear of change and the dread of innovation. At that time England, contiguous as it was to the republican conflagration, was saved by the solidity or "sluggishness of its national character" from catching the destructive flame : sparks, it is true, from the neighbouring burning fell amongst us, and now and then a red brand cast by the hand of an occasional incendiary ; but all the efforts used to kindle a kindred democratic blaze in this country failed, and only tended to show how firm and fire proof against the consuming element of anarchy which laid a Gallician church and a Gallician constitution in ruins, were the people of England, which in that trying and terrific period not only preserved its own internal peace, but

Met the commotion
Of Europe as calm as its cliffs meet the sea.

The secret of our security then was the wholesome moral and religious tone of national feeling—the innate and natural respect and affection which Englishmen were taught to entertain for the faith and institutions and even the forms of their forefathers—the implanted reverence for religion, for the ministers of religion, and even the grey old churches in which they worshipped—the salutary abhorrence with which they learned to regard every description of government, except monarchy—their deference for ranks and orders as hereditary in the people as heraldic honors were in the nobles. "In happy England," said the same statesman, writing in his own time, "we still feel within us and naturally cherish and cultivate those inbred sentiments, which are the faithful guardians, the active monitors of our duty, the true supporters of all liberal and manly morals. We still preserve the whole of our feelings native and entire, totally unsophisticated by pedantry and infidelity. We have real hearts of flesh and blood beating in our bosoms. We fear God, we look up with awe to kings, with affection to Parliament, with duty to magistrates, with reverence to priests, and with respect to nobility." In those nationally characteristic feelings, fostered through centuries, and only once or twice in the whole period of our history overpowered by other sentiments, we recognise the true cause of our greatness, far more than in our valour, or situation, or resources : to these we owe the steady progressive growth of our strength which has taken years to mature, unlike the fitful epileptic efforts of France, which though they astonish us with their supernatural force, are ever followed by an utter prostration of physical power.

It is rarely that apprehension is not mingled with the "pleasures of memory ;" and when we reflect upon some of the latest and proudest passages of our history, the unpleasant fact forces itself on our minds, that those moral and religious feelings of nationality—that sullen resistance to innovation, which preserved us in internal peace when continental Europe was rocked to its centre, which supported us in the most perilous epochs of the world, and marked us for a great, a prosperous, and happy people, are diminishing, and daily giving place to a spirit of change, to presumptuous and new born notions on government and religion, to cold sceptical "every-man-think-for-himself" systems, which destroy that great source of national strength—national unanimity. When Burleigh was impressing upon Elizabeth the formidable nature of her Spanish foes, he said, "Above all things you will bear in mind, madam, that you have a nation opposed to you which is united in religion."—A union of sentiment, moral and religious, a united love of country and constitution, a manly jealousy of our imperial honor and rank, were the basis of our power and glory. Now that principle of combination, which formed our strength, is daily relaxing : a social dismemberment is rapidly taking place ; few people think alike on the same subject, and there are thousands of British born subjects who care no more for their own country than they do for any other, who have no sympathies for *natalo solum*, or for each other, and who talk and think and act, abroad if they were our enemies than our countrymen.

Liberalism is the dry rot of our greatness ; and should we again be tried as we once were, when our spirit of nationality and our sound old English principles of morals and religion, and our sullen resistance to innovation, saved us at once from the example and attacks of anarchical France, we might have reason to be apprehensive for the issue. We are not now what we then were ; our character has changed, our disposition has undergone a great alteration, and should the old flame of revolution, which once more threatens France, again break out, we fear it would too soon reach the light fantastic wood work with which modern experimentalists have of late replaced the solid marble of our own constitution. This is a reflection to be seriously borne in mind, especially as the unsettled state of France and the perilous position of its able but unhappy monarch render a recurrence of the events of the latter part of the last century not at all improbable. Liberalism has repeatedly ruined France, which seems destined to serve as an awful example to other nations ; and with such an appalling warning before us, we seem disposed to run the same road to ruin. It is our fashion to despise what proved our safeguard, and to imitate those spurious, licentious, and infidel systems, the fatal tendency of which we before witnessed, and seem again doomed to behold in France. No "scourge of God" was ever laid on a country more dreadfully destructive of all the social comforts or security than infidel Liberalism. The day that England exchanges her old national character, her religion, and her "sullen resistance to innovation" for it, she makes a sorrowful and disastrous bargain, soon and sorely to be regretted. Every voice that reaches her from distracted ruined Spain, or anarchical France, enjoins her to preserve her constitution and her church ; and even the warning from the other side of the Atlantic is not less earnest. Hear what a large body of the principal inhabitants of New York say of their own and the boasted *model republic*, to which political theorists turn their eyes with the same devout admiration that the Musselman does to the city of the prophet. It is a resolution passed at a late meeting of the American merchants—

"13th. Resolved—That the merchants and traders of New York continue an unabated and hearty opposition to the present administration—*to its war upon state credit*—to its sub treasury—*to its financial schemes*—*to its conduct of the Florida war*—*to its plan for an unconstitutional standing army*—*to its increase of patronage*—*to its fearful proscription for opinion sake*—*to its squandering of the public revenue*—*to its defaulting agents*—*to its attempt to array the poor against the rich*—*to its encouragement given to the powers of agrarian and other disorganising doctrines*—*to its reduction in the price of labour*—*to its neglect of the currency*—*and finally to its general incompetency at home and abroad.*"

BIBLE FOR THE BLIND.—The Lords of her Majesty's Treasury have just awarded the sum of £400 towards printing a Bible for the blind, under the superintendence of a committee at Glasgow, and which was to be fully completed this month. It will be contained in fifteen volumes, large super royal quarto, and in all there will be 3,300 volumes printed. There will be in each 2,470 pages, each containing 37 lines, and will consist of 1,160 reams of paper, weighing 9,860lbs. The New Testament has been already completed in four volumes, and contains 42 lines in each page. No fewer than 10,850 volumes have already been published by the Glasgow Society for the instruction of the blind.

AMERICAN PUNNING.—An American paper states that a poor drunken cobler was last Monday picked up in the streets with no *sense* in his head, or *cents* in his pocket ; but having a powerful *scent* of spirits, he was *sent* to the watch house to conclude the celebration of *Saint* Monday.

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