The Waterford Mail.

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METROPOLITAN CONSERVATIVE SOCIETY.

The members of this society held their weekly meeting Monday night, at their rooms, No. 19, Dawson-street. The meeting was a crowded one.

T. J. Quinton, Esq., (ex-Sheriff,) in the chair.

REPRESENTATION OF THE CITY OF DUBLIN.

The Chairman rose and said he had the great gratification of announcing to the numerous and influential meeting then assembled, the name of the candidate who had been that day decided upon to fight the Conservative battle in the city of Dublin at the present momentous crisis (loud cheering.) At any time it would have been found a difficult task adequately to fill the place of the lamented Mr. West, their late member, whose loss the Conservatives would long and deeply deplore (hear, hear.) It would not, therefore, excite surprise that the task had been one of some difficulty when, by the inscrutable ways of Providence, Mr. West had been suddenly removed to another and a better world. In seeking a candidate for the distinguished position of representing the second city in the united kingdom, it became necessary, from the nature of the constituency, to select a man whose name and political associations would carry with them the assurance that to him might be safely confided the great Protestant interests of this country—(cheers)—and that in him the old, the time honored institutions of Britain would find a zealous advocate and warm defender (hear, hear.) Such he (the chairman) felt convinced they would find in William Gregory, Esq., the grandson of the late Right Hon. William Gregory, long known and respected in the city of Dublin (loud and continued cheering.) Closely connected with the noble families of Clancarty, Castlemaine, Rathdown, and with the not less distinguished family of the late Reverend Archbishop of Tuam, and several others, there could be no doubt whatever of the claims with which he came before the Conservatives of Dublin—(loud cheering.) It were vain and worse than useless to dwell upon the name of William Gregory—(hear, hear)—it carried with it the hallowed memory of one so highly respected—in every relation of life so beloved and esteemed—the consistent politician—the mild but firm advocate of Protestant ascendancy in Church and State (cheers.) In a word, he was the bosom friend of the Right Hon. Wm. Saurin—(continued cheers.) The worthy descendant of such a man he (the chairman) felt assured would meet that reception from the great, the overwhelming Conservative party of Dublin, to which he was justly and eminently entitled (hear, hear.) It now only remained that the society should adopt Mr. Gregory as the candidate to whom they would devote their energies in the approaching struggle, and put the seal of their approval upon one who carried with him the proudest recommendation—the inheritance of a good name—(loud cheers.) He (the chairman) felt he need not add one word more. A resolution would be submitted to them that evening, which he was convinced would meet the unanimous approbation of the society, having for its object the recognition of the distinguished claims of Mr. Gregory upon the Conservative constituency of the city of Dublin (loud and long continued cheering.)

Mr. Joseph Long then came forward, and said he was about to propose a resolution to the members of the society, which he felt assured they would unanimously adopt. It was one calling on them to support Irish manufacture (hear, hear, and cheers.) It was in the person of an Irishman who came forward in opposition to Lord Morpeth, who was about to be imported from England to stand for the representation of the city of Dublin in Parliament (loud cheers.) He (Mr. Long) felt sure they could not be called the enemies of their country by their opponents, when they now came boldly forward in support of Irish manufacture (hear, hear, and cheers.) It was really amusing to read in the Radical newspapers of the last few days the articles on the subject of the representation of the city of Dublin. Some of them said the Conservatives could not get a candidate, others that they were surrounded with difficulties. The first they did not mind—the second was certainly true. They had a great deal of difficulty in finding a man whom they could with safety select to stand as their candidate in opposition to the rejected of Yorkshire (laughter.) But he did not know how his lordship felt after getting such a dose of the Russell purge. He had been sent off to America for the benefit of his health after it (laughter.) He (Mr. Long) could tell him that should his lordship come over here to contest the city they would give him a good dose of Gregory's powder.—(Laughter.) Mr. Long then read the following resolution:—

"Resolved—That we, the members of the Irish Metropolitan Conservative Society, consider William Gregory, Esq., a fit and proper person to represent the city of Dublin in the Imperial Parliament, in the room of its late lamented member, J. B. West, Esq., and pledge ourselves to use every exertion to secure his return accordingly."

He need scarcely say that if they would follow the same course they did on the former occasion in 1841, there would be no doubt of success (cheers.) When he looked around him and saw the same faces about him that he saw on a former occasion, the same men who had so bravely and successfully fought the battle of the constitution, he feared no difficulties.—(Loud cheers.) He would earnestly call on every gentleman there to come forward and rally round the standard of true Protestant principles.—(Cheers.)

Mr. Llewellyn Nash said he felt great pleasure in seconding the resolution of his friend Mr. Long. He (Mr. Long) had very properly said, that when he looked around him and saw the same faces he did on a former occason he feared nothing (hear, hear.) When he (Mr. Nash) looked around him and beheld those veteran troops which in 1835 bravely formed the forlorn hope, and in 1841 had firmly planted the banner of the constitution, and were now ready to stand by it to the last, he confessed he felt very little alarm or apprehension for their forthcoming triumph (cheers.) Yes, he felt satisfied that they would be successful. The strength of their opponents had not increased in any way, nor had their own diminished (hear, hear.) But there was another great advantage for them. On a former occasion they fought the battle of the constitution under adverse circumstances. They fought it under a government that were hostile to them; and yet they were triumphant then; and now, when they had a government which was friendly to them, an honest, straightforward, and independent government, what could they fear? (cheers.) It was true, lamentably true, that they had sustained a loss, a deep, a heavy loss, in that straightforword, honest, manly and uncompromising advocate of Protestantism Mr. West (hear, hear.) He was gone to a better and a happier world, equally lamented and deplored by all hear, hear.) But they should now again bravely fight the battle of the constitution, as if Mr. West were still amongst them. Oh! if his pure immortal spirit could come amongst them that evening, and burst its cerements, what would it say to them? It would tell them, as Protestants, to fight the battle unflinchingly as they had done before, and they must be successful. They had a great advantage now which they should dearly prize, and that was, that under a friendly government they would be protected from such factious violence and disturbance as they had seen at the last election (hear, hear.) Let them join for conducting, supporting, and ensuring the successful return of their friend Mr. Gregory, the same as if their dear departed friend Mr. West was amongst them (hear, hear.) Who was their opponent? Lord Morpeth, the real *bona fide* nominee of Mr. O'Connell. For what was Lord Morpeth but a mere puppet in the hands of Mr. O'Connell? (hear, hear.) He respected the private character of Lord Morpeth as much as any of his warmest supporters, but in his public life he (Mr. Nash) believed him to be a most dangerous man (hear.) It had been attempted to swamp the best interests of the country by nominating Lord Morpeth as a candidate for the representation of the city of Dublin in the Imperial Parliament, but it would, no doubt, seem very strange if Lord Morpeth would not be found to come forward at all (hear.) He (Mr. Nash) thought such would be the result. But, whatever was the private character of Lord Morpeth, they should throw it overboard when they remembered his connection with Mr. O'Connell, the Repealers, and the revolutionary Democrats of America (hear,) These were the boasted friends of the Repealers who proclaimed their loyalty throughout the land. But it was a humbug loyalty; it was not sincere (hear.) Let the Conservatives unite, and, with the blessing of God, they would give their opponents a far greater drubbing than they gave them in 1841 (cheers.)

Mr. Pasley adverted to the article in the *Mail* of that evening relative to Mr. Gregory's coming forward as a candidate, and said he was rejoiced at the testimony it bore to Mr. Gregory's character. He congratulated the society on Mr. Gregory's coming forward as their champion.

Mr. Thompson said he was delighted at hearing the name of Mr. Gregory as their candidate. He wished to know if the gentleman was in the room?

The Chairman told Mr. Thompson that Mr. Gregory was not at present in Dublin, but he knew well that Mr. Gregory would take the earliest opportunity of waiting upon them all, and telling them that he was a stanch, uncompromising Protestant—(cheers.)

Mr. Bowen Thompson felt assured they could not for one moment donbt of Mr. Gregory's being a gentman of independent, honest Protestant principles—(hear, hear.) They had a sufficient guarantee in his family connections—(hear, hear.) He felt peculiarly proud that Mr. Gregory had come forward as their candidate in opposition to Lord Morpeth. Lord Morpeth, they were all well aware, had not a residence in this country, not as much as would sod a lark—(laughter)—and yet his lordship was not the only person whom their opponents could bring forward as a candidate—(hear, hear.) In truth, it did not make much difference to those persons what kind of person they got, whether a sensible man or a fool. Daniel Connell—(laughter)—yes, Daniel Connell; for if his poor old father, Morgan, were asked if Daniel O'Connell was his son, he would not know him at all—(laughter.) He never would have dreamed of the big "O." Well, Daniel Connell, they all knew, had talked a great deal about Irish manufacture. He had, they all knew, solemnly pledged himself before his GOD never to cease from agitating that measure; yet that old brazen faced fellow said afterwards he should postpone it for the repeal of the Union!—(hear, hear.) He would ask his Roman Catholic friends, and he believed he had as many Roman Catholic friends as any man, what confidence could they place in Daniel Connell?—(hear and laughter.) But he (Mr. Thompson) was delighted to tell them that they had an Irishman of distinguished talent, for though he was a young man, yet he had obtained the highest honors in Oxford. He (Mr. Thompson) knew that when Mr. Gregory would come and meet them face to face, he would tell them what were his principles—(hear.) He (Mr. Thompson) rejoiced that they had selected an Irishman. Mr. Daniel Connell talked of seven centuries of persecution by the Saxons; but by whom was the real oppression carried on for 358 years on the people of Ireland? Why, the Popish faction. It was only when the pure principles of the Gospel were disseminated in the land, that they got some relief from that dire oppression. Ask Daniel Connell who was it that carried on the oppression in the country and asserted his supremacy? It was a man called Larry O'Toole—(laughter)—a Popish bishop. In 1155 he sold his country. He (Mr. Thompson) told them at the time of the last election that they would see Daniel Connell making his way up Dame street with the dust upon his wallet, and he had turned out a good prophet. He thought they would see the nominee of Daniel in the same way—(hear, hear, and great laughter.) This old man, Daniel Connell, who was, as he had been credibly informed, seventy five years of age, had pledged himself in the Assembly house that no man should know his politics while he was lord mayor. Within the last week, however, he had presided at a meeting held for political purposes at the Mansion house—(hear, hear.) He had objected to an address supported by Mr. Butt, and opposed it with consistent hypocrisy, not as lord mayor, but as Alderman Connell. But with all his professions that no man should know his politics while in office, yet the agitator attended every week at the Corn Exchange at a repeal meeting; and he had one conscience as lord Mayor, another as alderman, and a third as Daniel Connell—three consciences in the same body. Had not the man in the same breath made and violated his pledge? and had he not also when admitted into parliament, although sworn not to interfere with the Church, availed himself of the opportunity to assail it in every way he could suggest? Perhaps he acted on the old principle that no faith was to be kept with heretics. The lord mayor had spoken of him (Mr. Thompson) before assembled mobs, and asserted that he had trampled on the grave of his mother and insulted the memory of his father, and this he dared to assert, while his (Mr. Thompson's) mother was still, thank GOD, alive and in being—(hear, hear, and loud cheers.) It was a fact that the old man's influence was declining fast; and as a proof of that, a gentleman of credibility informed him that some time since a Roman Catholic priest, not living far from Daniel's residence, addressed the parishioners in the chapel and said, "Boys, it is a shame for us not to do something for the Liberator, when you see so much subscribed for him throughout Ireland." The priest delivered a great piece of oratory in the same strain, but when he had done, a rough clad and ill fed countryman, putting his hand into his coat, and speaking from the body of the chapel, said—"This is all very fine, but the price of the potatoes gives us greater concern"—(hear, hear.) At the last election the Conservatives had everything to contend against in the shape of an adverse, a degraded, and un unprincipled government—in the shape of bludgeoned ruffians and brutal force used to restrain men from voting according to the dictates of their conscience, and to prevent them from asserting their independence. He (Mr. Thompson) trusted that they could now rely on the government—they would have protection—there would be no bludgeon men—they would have a fair field; and while upon this subject he could not omit to speak of the manner in which Colonel Browne had acted at the last election in his capacity of commissioner of police. It was right the Conservatives should deal fairly with the government. Some have said that the government has not exerted itself on the present occasion—(hear, hear.) If it swerved from principle it would not have his support; if it swerved from the principles by which it obtained power, the Protestants would not lend it their support. They sought no ascendance over their Roman Catholic brethren; they only asked for a fair and impartial administration of the laws; but they also asked for a decided countenance and support of the principles which had brought the present men into office—(hear, hear, hear.) As to mere politics, he (Mr. Thompson) hated them; but he would stand by his Protestant brethren in support of that faith in which they lived, and for which they would not fear to die (loud cheers.) No matter what might agitate England; no matter whether it was the corn laws, the ballot, or universal suffrage, here the same everlasting question of Popery and Protestantism was always agitated (hear, hear.) The Roman Catholics had been given emancipation, and placed on the same civil footing with the rest of their countryman; but a spirit prevailed which would not be at rest while Protestantism existed in the land. One word more. They all knew the late Mr. West. He was a worthy man; he had passed from this mortal scene, and entered into his rest, "where the wicked cease from troubling." What was the conduct of the Radical press of this city respecting him whom they had so often abused for party purposes? If that worthy man had lived to be placed on the bench they would have abused the government for the choice, and blackguarded Mr. West; but when he died they admitted that worth to the departed, the existence of which was denied to the living—(hear.) This hypocrisy was disgusting; and in the same manner if Mr. Blackburne or Mr. Brewster were raised to the bench, the government would be called intolerant for doing this; while, if it pleased Providence to take away these distinguished men, the same eulogies would be pronounced on them (hear.) No matter how excellent the man—no matter how ready he might be to contribute to the support of his Roman Catholic countrymen, the offence of being a Protestant could not be got over (hear, hear.) He (Mr. Thompson) never read his Bible without feeling how inspiring was the holy cause for which martyrs had bled, and all merely wordly politics sunk to nothing as compared with the more sacred cause of principle. People might say, "Thompson, you are too violent, and will get nothing from the government;" but to principle he should ever adhere, disregarding every other consideration (loud cheers.) In conclusion he would say, that they should on the approaching contest show that nothing should pass with the Conservatives but Irish manufactures (hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Mr. G. Stokes congratulated the society on the candidate selected, as he had hereditary claims on their support, as well as his own individual merits. They had in the present struggle to contend not with an open foe, like the agitator himself, but with a nobleman who had many Christian friends; but could a conscientious Churchman support a member of the late government? The present occasion was one of vital importance, and no exertions should be omitted in order to secure success. Let no man omit to vote and be early in the field, and let him canvass his neighbor and bring him to the poll, not satisfied of his mere assurance that he would attend if required (hear.)

Mr. Babington said it was a wily stroke of policy on the part of the Popish party to put Lord Morpeth in nomination, instead of an avowed enemy; but it was the duty of every Protestant to oppose such a man Lord Morpeth was, no doubt, in his private life, estimable for his Christian charities—for his domestic worth, and his intellectual attainments; and it might be asked why, after this admission, oppose him? He would tell why he ought to be opposed. The holy text asks—"Can you expect grapes from thorns, and figs from thistles?" and what could be expected from a minister who advocated in this country a fraudulent fictitious Registry Bill, and the Corporation Act, while he supported in England the atrocious Poor Law Bill? By their fruits should such men be judged (cheers.)

The resolution respecting Mr. Gregory was then put and carried amidst enthusiastic plaudits.

Mr. Purcell announced that the different local clubs could be accommodated, as at the last election, with rooms in the society's house.

The meeting soon after broke up, and the greatest zeal was manifested on behalf of the new candidate.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE RECEPTION OF HIS MAJESTY AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

The rooms destined for the occupation of the King of Prussia, upon his Majesty's arrival at the castle, are a portion of the state apartments, whence one of the finest and most picturesque views in England, looking over the north terrace, is to be obtained. The preparations for the reception of the King are now proceeding upon the grandest and most magnificent scale imaginable.

His Majesty will occupy a suit of four rooms, as follows:—

1. The Vandyke Gallery (formerly known as the Queen's ball room,) which is embellished with 22 of the most admirable productions of this highly esteemed painter. In this apartment, which is of considerable dimensions, is the celebrated portrait of Charles I. on horseback; a painting which has been valued at £10,000. There is likewise in this room another celebrated and highly valued painting—viz., a front face, a profile, and a three quarter face, upon one panel, of the same Monarch, which was purchased by George IV., in 1822, of Mr. Wells, for 1,000 guineas. The ceiling of this room is of stucco, formed into lozenge shaped panels, in the border and margins of which is the shamrock. In the centres are the rose and thistle, with the royal arms encircled with palm branches. The hangings are of costly crimson silk damask, into which are interwoven the insignia of the Orders of the Garter, St. Patrick, the Bath, and the Thistle.

2. The Queen's Drawing room.—This apartment contains seven paintings of Italian landscapes by Zuccarelli, in the artist's best style. There are also three scriptural subjects by the same master, and two portraits. In the centre of the ceiling, which is stuccoed, are the arms of England and Saxe Meiningen upon shields richly emblazoned, surmounted with a crown, the whole entwined with oak leaves, and the rose, shamrock, and thistle. This room is also ornamented with scrolls and flower wreaths of gold, and with shields bearing the initials of the late Sovereign and her Majesty the Queen Dowager. The royal arms are beautifully displayed upon the hangings, which are of rich crimson silk damask.

3. The Queen's Closet.—The hangings of this somewhat small apartment are of light blue silk, upon which are beautifully displayed a crown, with the letters "A. R." The ceiling is tastefully ornamented with festoons of fruit and flowers, and with medallions, edged with gold, surmounted with a crown, containing the words "Adelaide Regina, 1833." The silver table, presented by the city of London to Charles II., and another, likewise presented by the corporation to William III., are in this apartment; also twenty five paintings, by some of the most esteemed of the old masters.

4. The King's Closet.—This apartment, like the one previously described, is also of rather small dimensions. It contains forty paintings, by the ancient masters, of great merit. The hangings are of crimson silk, the initials "W. R." being interwoven, in damask, and entwined by the rose, shamrock, and thistle. In the centre of the ceiling is the star of St. George, and branches of oak, entwined by a cable. The anchor and trident, and other maratime devices of a similar character, abound in various parts of the ceiling, and also the initials "W. R." and wreaths of oak leaves. The royal arms are beautifully emblazoned upon shields, in panels at the sides, with palm and laurel branches. In the corners are anchors, encircled with cables.

It is not at all improbable that, before the arrangements are finally completed, another room or two may be added for the use of his Majesty.

A few days ago a vessel, from India, arrived in England with two ourang outangs, consigned to a merchant in London, which died on the voyage. The merchant, on receiving a letter from his agent that they were on their voyage, entered into an arrangement with the Zoological Gardens, that if they arrived in this country alive they would give £200 for them.—On the vessel reaching the Downs the captain forwarded a letter to the merchant, informing him of the misfortune. One of them was aged, and a female, the other was a young male; the latter fell sick after a few days of the voyage, and the female attended upon it, giving it its food and nursing it on her lap. However, the young male got well, and they were cheerful for a considerable time, running about the ship and up the rigging, the female frequently cleaning out her berth, when suddenly she fell sick, and after a long illness died, which the younger one so took to heart that it fretted and cried like a child, and died very shortly afterwards. They are in spirits, and it is the intention of the owner to have them stuffed.

CHINA.

REPORT OF THE FOKIEN MANDARINS RESPECTING THE CAPTURE AND RE-CAPTURE OF AMOY.

The English barbarians, on the 7th moon and 9th day (25th of Aug., 1841,) proceeded to attack Hea mun (Amoy,) and on the 10th they ascended the hills from the river Sheakeang, and seized the fortifications of the city.

Their Excellencies You (the governor) and Lew (the taou tae) withdrew into Fung an, and on the 15th summoned forward Tseun chow troops 4,000, from Chang chow 2,000, villages braves 6,000, and from the various villages of Chang chow 4,00 brave militia. There were military Heu graduates and military Lew graduates, who became the patriotic leaders of the people. From Kin mun there were also 1,200 troops and 4,000 brave seamen from Yoang, and while 7,000 outlaws of Hea mun banded themselves together for opposition, the troops and the militia of Chang chow and Kin mun proceeded without delay, having combustibles and arms, in small boats, each of which had 70 or 80 oars, and carrying powder, sulphur, muskets and shields. From the road of Pin shih tow and Koo lang yu they made their entrance. When the admiral heard this, he took more than ten war ships with which he had been searching for pirates, and straightway entered Taetan, and from the Tsing logate he advanced to the attack. His Excellency Yu poo wun, commander of the land forces, leading his troops, and forming a junction with the governor, crossing over the Woottung lake, and fixed his quarters at Kin ke.

The commander of the Yungan encampments receiving the summons of the governor, led in person the troops and militia over Woo tung to Kaou ke, and directly entered the mouth of the river, and both divisions, forming a junction, advanced. The sea and land forces from every quarter assembled together.—On the night of the 17th, and during the first watch, the governor fired off his line of signal guns, and taking his flag on horseback with him, he, in person, directed the ranks to make an immediate attack upon the barbarians. On the night the north east wind blew exceedingly strong, and there was a vast abundance of small rain. On a sudden, in front of the ranks, a company of troops was perceived, which was headed by a single individual, whose head was adorned with a blue button, and his hand grasped a long lance. This was understood to be the soul of the venerable Chang yen, who came to fight at the head of the ranks. On that night the barbarians were sound asleep, but suddenly hearing of the gathering together of our land and naval forces, the barbarian military chief issued orders to fire their cannon, and summoned his troops to Hewshay poo, and then with our troops they joined in mutual conflict. And then was to be seen the soul of the venerable Chang yen aiding us, and all the barbarians falling down with dizziness found it difficult to serve their guns, and we put to death and arrested them without number. Our admiral perceiving the barbarian ships at anchor in the bay at the end of Sha po, ordered the guns to be made to bear upon them. The barbarians also wished to return the fire, when suddenly was seen one of the gods with dishevelled hair and bare feet, holding a sword in his hand, and descending from heaven, leading a numerous host of brave soldiery. At this the souls of the barbarian troops were affrighted out of their bodies, and being set upon by the celestial corps were unable to work their guns. Our troops without intermission played upon them with several tens of great guns. We destroyed eight three masted ships, six two masted vessels, four fire wheel ships, and upwards of 20 ships' boats. Of the barbarian troops that were slain it would be impossible to state the number. Of camp followers there fell more than 200, while upwards of 700 white devils, and more than 900 black devils (Sipahis) were slain.

The commander in chief, with the chief officer of Kin mun, fought up to the third watch, and then ascended the hill with the governor, and in a body entered the city. The barbarian troops having not yet fled, our soldiers proceaded to arrest them all, after having put to death between three and four hundred. There were seven military chiefs who were taken alive. The transports which escaped destruction, perceiving the victory to be lost, forthwith proceeded out to sea.

That Amoy was recaptured on the 17th was owing, first to the aid of the gods; second, to the assistance afforded by the soul of the venerable Chang yen,; and, third, to the love which the governor cherished for his country and his people.

At present the various seaports are guarded by our troops and are in a state of preparedness should the barbarians again return, and within the river the fort of Sha po is mounted with more than a thousand cannon When the barbarians captured the forts they did not injure a single gun, and now we have all back again without loss.—*Canton Press.*

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, DEC. 17.—It is now ten years since Russia established, on the shores of Circassia, a blockade, whose ostensible motive was to prevent the introduction into that country of the plague, but whose real object was to deprive the Circassians of all succour or hope from without, whilst the armies of the autocrat proceeded to subjugate or annihilate a nation of freebern mountaineers, too honest to be corrupted, too brave and noble to be trampled upon. For several years the blockade was quite a nominal one, and we saw traders and others go and come with almost as much facility as if it had not been in existence.

Of late, however, it has been more rigidly kept up, and the communication with Circassia has become so far impracticable that reports of important battles may be in circulation for months without its being possible for persons in the immediate vicinity to ascertain their truth or falsehood. The sacrifices of Russia in men and money have been immense; and it was predicted that the Emperor would long ere this have been tired of such a waste of life and treasure; but, on the contrary, the means of action brought to bear against the Circassians are annually increased, and the untiring vigour of the Czar indicates a spirit of obstinate spirit and revenge that can have little to do with the magnanimity for which he has taken to himself such unbounded credit. Some writers have described Circassia as the safety valve of Russia, by which the revolutionary steam generated by the effervescence of the age is let off without danger, and truly as Poles and culprits are sent to Siberia for life, so are the troublesome military sent to Circassia for death; and few of the masses who leave Russia in that direction ever return to relate their sufferings in the hopeless contest.

When Greece, in 1821, raised the standard of revolt, many months had not elapsed ere, not only were the sympathies of all Europe enlisted in favour of the cause of freedom, but volunteers flocked in from the west and north, whilst nearly every country in the civilised world poured forth with a prodigal hand its contingent in money. All feelings of conscience and interest were stifled, and at Navarino was committed an act of injustice and folly, which, for want of a name, has always borne the designation of the "untoward event." Infatuated Europe, proud of the part it played in the struggle, took no account of its victims offered up in holocaust on the alter of classic Greece; and the *noble* Greeks could cheat, plunder, and murder their benefactors with perfect impunity, Machiavelian diplomacy excusing Greek *irregularities*, by repeating the maxim, "*Il faut bien s'industrier pour vivre.*" Thus, for freedom in Greece everything was done, everything permitted and sanctioned. The worst qualities were encouraged in her sons, and for four years the ships of the very nations assisting her were pursued and captured by her pirates, who, to punish resistance or avoid detection, frequently murdered the whole crews.

For freedom in Circassia, what has been done? Why, next to nothing. A few adventurous Englishmen have visited the country at their own expense, remaining with the inhabitants a sufficient time to learn their virtues and to get an insight into their institutions, which have in them much to admire and little or nothing to condemn. It may not be generally known that the Circassians have, among other things, trial by jury; and, by a strange coincidence, the number of jurymen, as with us, is twelve.

Such are the Circassians, and most assuredly they merit the freedom for which they have now, during a long series of years, constantly fought and bled, and yet Europe looks on calmly, whilst a power, professedly opposed to liberty, exerts its energies, lustre after lustre, to crush it for ever in the Caucasus. There once was a hope that England would have espoused the cause of the mountaineers so far as to have forbidden, peremptorily, the continuance of the Russian blockade, by which they are cut off from the sympathies of the world; but the British cabinet shrank from the task, and abandoned the Circassians to their fate. We have now, thank God, at the head of our government, men who can admire the constancy of the gallant mountaineers, appreciate their good qualities, and form an estimate of the capabilities of their country. I would not ask England to go to war for any purpose not strictly national (we have already had too much of that,) but she could surely induce the other powers of Europe to unite with her in making to Russia such representations on the subject as she would not disregard. This is all that can be required. During the winter season the blockade will necessarily be suspended, and I humbly conceive that, whether it be ever renewed or not, may be very readily made to depend upon the will of others than the autocrat of Russia.—Isolated as Circassia now is, of course no commerce is carried on with it; but let the coast be clear, and it will be found, even by our merchants, to be a most interesting country.

COLLEGE FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS.

SINGULAR OUTRAGE—NON INTERFERENCE OF THE POLICE.—A mode of proceeding was adopted at Putney on Saturday last, by Colonel Hutchinson, the resident director of this ill fated college, the secretary, Mr. Curtis the superintendent, Mr. Hague, aided by the porter of the lodge, and gardener, together with the police, a blacksmith, and a man with horse and cart, to effect an entrance by stratagem or otherwise, into the house and residence of their medical officer, Dr. Johnstone, a gentleman with whom the authorities of the college are at variance. The secretary commenced with a ludicrous harangue outside the front garden gate to this effect;—"I come in the name of the president, the council, the resident director, and all the great authorities of the Engineers' College, to demand an entrance into this their house. I come for certain articles of furniture in the garrets, belonging to the council, the primary council, and the authorities, consisting of bedroom furniture and appurtenances, and articles of crockery, and if you, Dr. Johnstone, do not forthwith deliver, I will (as I am acting under the law) force open the gates and get in and no mistake." To all this the doctor made a very polite bow, upon which the secretary tipped a wink to a highly respectable blacksmith of Putney town, who picked the lock, and the gate was thrown open, when the whole posse entered. The doctor very prudently, in the meantime gave his orders, and his house, in one moment, was closed throughout. Not a word of notice was previously sent to Doctor Johnstone, as to possession being required so prematurely, and it is surprising how a respectable youth like Mr. Curtis, the secretary, could lend himself to so violent an outrage. It could only arise from want of knowledge in such cases and ignorance of the law, certainly not from any innate vulgar notions he may possess; but youth will be youth, and it is not easy to place old heads on young shoulders. It was, however, rumoured the house is intended for the secretary. It appeared when they found the doctor resolute their courage failed them, and the little secretary did not venture to give orders to break open the street door. All Putney turned out on the occasion, and the quiet village has not witnessed such a noisy affair since the students had their late row, to evince their respect for the resident director. A policeman was sent for, who, however, refused to act when requested by Dr. Johnstone to expel the intruders from his premises, saying it was merely a question of right between the college and Dr. Johnstone. The learned policeman persisted in refusing to act, and eventually walked away with the train of college authorities, who were as yet unsuccessful in the attempts to get possession of the doctor's house. It is to be regretted that such offices should be entrusted to *gentlemen*—the council really should employ brokers or appraisers to do such dirty work, and not a lieutenant colonel of the Bengal engineers, and an F.R.S. and a gentleman in the situation of secretary (whose youth, however, has been taken advantage of in this case, and who might be pardoned); but we cannot help looking upon the whole affair as insulting to his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch, and indeed the whole council, as these two officers are his Grace's representatives; and we cannot reconcile for one moment the idea of His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch picking locks. The matter is likely to come very shortly before the learned profession, and we will therefore abstain from further remarks.—*Morning Chronicle.*

FRIGHTFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

(From the Liverpool Albon.)

Albion office, Jan. 10.
One o'clock, p.m.

We have just been informed by a gentleman from Manchester, of a serious accident which occurred this morning, on the Leeds and Manchester Railway; and which, he supposed, will be found the most disastrous in its results of any that has hitherto been recorded.

It appears that about half past seven o'clock this morning, as a luggage train was proceeding towards Leeds, it was discovered that an engine and tender were returning thence on the same line of rails. Before either engines could be stopped a fearful collision took place, by which the engines were destroyed and the whole train upset on the adjoining line, rendering the road impassable. Immediately after this had occurred the early passenger train came up, and before the engineer could succeed in stopping it, it also came in fearful contact with the wreck of the previous engines and train. Our informant states that the loss of life is very great, but he could not, at the time he left Manchester, ascertain the number. He states, also that the carriages and goods were on fire at the period the messenger left the scene of the accident.

Braham seems to be singing his way to some purpose through the United States. By recent accounts from private letters and local journals we find he has been giving several concerts lately at Boston, and the glowing language of the critics proves that the reputation he has established is as likely to be permanent in the new world as in the old. In a programme of one of these concerts printed in a Boston paper, it will be seen that he deals only with the choicest English ballads of the modern school, it need therefore be no wonder that he has enlisted the opinions—golden and complimentary of the natives in his behalf—for who can sing such charming lyrics with so much taste and genuine expression as himself? It is to be regretted that this Nestor of English vocal art is a voluntary alien from his country, but it unfortunately happens that that country is both unmindful of its sons of genius and ungrateful to them for past services. It is to be hoped, however, that Braham, after having reaped an abundant harvest, will return amongst us and retake his proper position in our national theatres, which it may be truly said have felt his loss more than they have chosen to acknowledge. By the way it may not be uninteresting to the musical world to be informed that since his sojourn with cousin Jonathan he has entirely recovered his *falsetto*, of which he was many years previously deprived.

NEWLY INVENTED COMPOSING MACHINE.—The *London Phalanx*, of Saturday week, thus concludes its leading article:—"Amongst other interesting movements, we may mention the fact, that the principal portion of this number of the *Phalanx* has been composed in type of a newly invented composing machine; and is the first piece of periodical literature which has ever been typographed in this manner.—It is the beginning of a new era in the art of printing, which, with a very little practical experience, will render the art of composing type so simple and elegant, that ladies may sit down, as at a pianoforte, and set up their own sweet effusions, with as much ease as they can commit them to writing. The keys are marked with the letters, and when touched with the finger, the corresponding type falls into its place with the rapidity of spelling. It will multiply printing, and reduce its price, without diminishing the number of workmen, or lowering their wages; for cheap production multiplies demand."

RICE OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	175
3 per Cent Consols	88¼
3½ per Cent. Stock	98⅛
3½ Debentures	91

The Mail.

WATERFORD, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1842.

As the time for a trial of party strength approaches the Whig and Radical journalists become less and less confident in their hopes of disturbing the present administration. The war of parties is over. Measures, not men, are all that can be questioned; and the policy of Sir Robert Peel presents as yet no vulnerable point. Indeed it is now confessed that the Right Hon. Bart. holds the seals of office by the will of the people: that his majority is such as to render opposition nugatory; and it is hailed as a blessing that we have at length a Government so circumstanced in both houses of Parliament as to be fully able to carry whatever good they intend for the country.

Such is the state of parties in England: nor is it less satisfactory on our own side of the channel. The general administration of affairs by Earl De Grey and Lord Eliot gives unqualified satisfaction to the Conservative party; and it is so perfectly free from exception that even the Repealers cannot get up a grievance, nor produce one stimulating complaint to aid their absurd attempt to recover the representation of Dublin. In that city nine tenths of the opponents of Government are Repealers—the rest are Whigs. But so low is Repeal, and so popular the administration, that up to this moment the Repealers have no candidate at all; and the Whigs only a suppositious one. Lord Morpeth is not in truth a candidate for Dublin: so far from it, that as yet he knows not of the vacancy in its representation. A few audacious and unauthorized persons have taken the liberty of putting forward his name as a stalking horse for their designs; but they have no warrant for their presumption either from himself or any member of his family. At the last general election, when Hutton had been put aside and Mr. O'Connell wanted a moneyed colleague to bear his expenses, the very same party that are now making free with Lord Morpeth's name took the same liberty with the name of the Marquis of Kildare, and without any authority whatever put his Lordship in nomination as a candidate. When the audacious fact reached the ears of the noble Marquis and his father the Duke of Leinster, the monstrous proposition was immediately scouted, and a plump rejection of the *honour* of representing Mr. O'Connell and his myrmidons was the instantaneous result. We have no doubt that the experiment on the character and purse of Lord Morpeth and his noble father, the Earl of Carlisle, will have a similar termination.

By the way, it is not a little singular that the party could find no one man in Ireland to offer himself for Dublin! No one man in England? No Irishmen or Englishman, abroad or at home, has offered himself; and so poor are the faction in resources—in men as well as money—that they are fain to resort to the trick of putting up an Englishman, now on his travels in North America—for want of any one to give his consent, or risk his money on the forlorn hope. Why does not Mr. Pierce Mahony, the contriver of this plot—as well as that upon the Marquis of Kildare—come forward in his own person, and try the popularity of his party, or the prevalence of his principles?

Mr. Gregory, the Conservative candidate, is arrived in Dublin; and is pursuing a most successful canvass. With the force which beat the Radicals at the last election (and there has been made no sensible change in it during the interval) the Conservatives are sure of returning their man against any opposition.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR,—Happening to cast my eye on that wretched organ of the Romish party in this city, the *Waterford Chronicle*, I observed there very nearly a column of nonsense by way of reply to the Rev. Mr. Seymour's disavowal of all connection with the wretched man, the guilt of whose recent criminality that vile print attempted to fix on the sect called Kilhamites.

Such an uncharitable experiment—so common with the votaries of Rome to cover the ugly incidents in her own depraved history—has, however, failed: because it is well known that none are so strict in discipline as the Protestant dissenters—none more careful to lop off rotten branches from their communion.

A certain portion of the press seem to think they best serve the purpose of the "Great Apostacy" by the use of base language towards Protestantism under every name, apparently forgetting that the church which is thus advocated is notorious for trading in the souls of men, and has established prices for indulgences, and absolution for the commission of the greatest crimes.

I am not in communion with either of the sections of the Christian Church alluded to; and, therefore, above suspicion of personal feeling in this matter.

I cannot expect to trespass longer on your valuable time by this subject; but I would advise the writer in the *Chronicle, whether lay* or *clerical*, to "take the Temperance Pledge" that he may save a little money towards paying the just debts of a certain Catholic congregation, as the rent of their chapel, it is said, does not go into the right purse. He may also, if he likes, make all due preparation to stand Godfather to the new corporation.

Yours, &c.,
A SUBSCRIBER.

January 14, 1842.

THE ALLEGED RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

The Liverpool papers received yesterday make no allusion to the accident reported in a second edition of the *Liverpoyl Albion*, to have occurred on Monday morning on the Manchester and Leeds Railway. We hope, therefore, that such an occurrence has not taken place.

The papers received this day are also silent upon the subject, so we conclude that our contemporary has been misled by some heartless miscreant. A similar hoax was practised on the *London Morning Post* of Tuesday, by a correspondent from Bath, who related a dreadful accident said to have occurred in a village near that city. This story has turned out to be an infamous fabrication.

MONEY MARKET—LONDON.

WEDNESDAY, HALF PAST ONE—The market is depressed under the influence of the sales by the government broker, and Exchequer bills have also slightly declined. The following are the quotations at which business has been transacted this morning:—Bank Stock, 167, Consols for Money, 88⅛ ⅜; Consols for Account, 89 88⅛ ¼ ⅜; New Three and a Half per Cents, 98⅛ ⅜ Long Annuities, 12 9 16¼; India Stock, 246¼; India Bonds, 11s pm.; and Exchequer bills, 11s pm.

FOUR O'CLOCK.—Consols for the Account closed at 89 1⅛ ex div. Spanish Bonds, 25 ⅛.

The Reverend Theobald Mathew will visit Waterford on the 23d instant.

HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS.

The monthly meeting of this Board on Thursday was attended by the following gentlemen:—Alderman Ardagh, chairman; Aldermen Harris, Poole, Newport; Jacob Penrose, Joshua William Strangman, Josiah Williams, Henry Ridgeway, Francis Davis, John Power, John Sparrow, Thomas Murphy, and Benjamin Moore, Esqrs.

The Secretary having read the proceedings of the last meeting, laid before the board a communication relative to the buoys in Dungarvan bay, received since last meeting from the Secretary to the Mining Company of Ireland; also one from the Dublin Ballast Board stating that it was the intention of the commissioners for improving the port and harbour of Dublin to erect a lighthouse on Carrigapane Rock, which would render most essential service to shipping trading on that coast.

The proceedings of the Finance Committee were read and received, with the exception of a payment of £363 10s 1d to the Neptune Foundry, which was referred back to the committee until they ascertained the full performance of the contract for which it was to be paid—namely, for 2 iron barges for the new steam dredge.

The report of the Quay Committee was read and received.

Mr. Strangman suggested that the Quay Committee be requested to examine the state of the quays at present. He understood that there are several irregularities existing just now that require to be looked after.

Doctor Briscoe's application for an increase of salary was discussed at some length, when, on the motion of Mr. Williams, seconded by Mr. Penrose, an addition of £10 per annum was voted to be paid to him.

Messrs. Williams, Penrose, Sparrow, Murphy, Moore, Ridgeway, and Alderman Poole voted for the addition, and Messrs. Strangman and J. Power opposed it.

A long discussion took place on the loss that occurred in the ballast department during the three months that the commissioners have worked it themselves.

Alderman Harris was of opinion that if the commissioners had their own boats, instead of hiring them, that instead of a loss there would have been a reverse. They were now paying at least 40 per cent. on the value of those boats for the use of them, and he was strongly impressed with the idea that the board had no power to contract for such a purpose at all.

The subject was referred to the Pilot and Ballast Committee, on the motion of Mr. Davis, and the Secretary is directed to apply to the law officers of the Board to get counsels opinion thereon.

Mr. Strangman moved that the three pensions chargeable to the Penalties and Stoppages Fund, in consequence of the exhausted state of that source, be transferred to the Surplus Medical Fund, there being a sum of £338 accumulated therein.

The board then separated.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

At the weekly meeting of the Board the following gentlemen attended—Sir Benjamin Morris, chairman; Michael Dobbyn, William Morris, —— Hayden, Robert Curtis, Sylvester Phelan, John Waters Maher, John Hackett.

The minutes of the last meeting being read, the report of the Visiting Committee was received and adopted.

The following report of the Committee appointed to audit the Building account was then read.

"Report of Committee appointed to investigate the Accounts laid before the Board by the Commissioners for the building of the Poor House; for fittings, alterations, &c., as per statement.

"Your Committee have to state, that as no contracts have been laid before the Board by the Commissioners, a report of their being fulfilled cannot be made by the Committee.

"But having inspected the account of the Contractor, for works done in addition to his original contract, there appears to be in them items to a very large amount, which, if proper attention was paid to it, should have been included in the contract for building the house.

"The Board always understood that the first contract clearly and distinctly meant that the house was to be given up to them, with its yards and enclosures, finished, and fit for the reception of paupers; but in place of that being the case, an account is now presented to them for alterations and re building, iron work, &c., amounting to £800 and upwards, which could not come under any other head of accounts than as the first contract for a finished house.

"To point out a few items will suffice to shew that the view your committee take of them is correct, that there has been either very gross neglect or want of knowledge displayed in making the contract; they are as follow:—

Amount of additional contract for Gangways	£178	0	0
Cash for Treasurer	20	0	0
Brickwork in Chimneys	117	0	0

"Several other items, such as levelling, mason work, &c., amounting to £800, or thereabout, all of which were, and ought to be known to the Commissioners, as necessary for a finished house, before they made the contract, as they now are; and they must have known that alterations and rebuilding, and the re making of contracts for them, are always attended with wanton and increased expense,

"It appears, therefore, to your Committee, that enormous and unnecessary expense has been created in the building of your Poor House, either by neglect or the professional incompetence of those concerned in its superintendence, which might have been avoided, if that respect was paid to the Board of Guardians which was their due, namely, to have been consulted by the Commissioners, both about making the Contract and the fulfilment of it.

"Under these circumstances, your Committee are unanimous that they can come to no other than the unavoidable conclusion, that your Board cannot be called on in justice for the amount of the sum called for by the Commissioners, for it is the duty of your Board to protect the Rate payers of the Union, by whom its members have been appointed, from the payment of so large a sum of money as is now claimed, and for which there could not have been any necessity, if proper attention had been used for their interests, and if they had been consulted about the works, as they, being most interested, ought to have been.

"Your Committee, therefore, recommend the Board, until further information be had. not to give the security required by the Commissioners, for borrowing the sum of £900, and charging the Rates with the payment thereof.

MICHAEL DOBBYN.
W. MORRIS.
R. CURTIS."

Mr. Morris expressed himself as being opposed to the report being received by the Board until the Assistant Commissioner was present, as it would, he thought, be a more open and candid manner for them to adopt than that of passing censure as it were, upon the Commissioners when their delegate was not present to defend them.

Mr. Curtis said, that he feared Mr. Morris; who was one of the Committee who signed the report was endeavoring to back out of the sentiments it contained.

Mr. Morris said he only wished them to defer the adoption of the report until Mr. Muggeridge would be present.

Mr. Dobbyn said that their investigating that account was not to prevent Mr. O'Reilly being paid £800 or whether it was to be paid or not, but it was on the principle of preventing money being borrowed on the laying out of which they were not consulted. He was one of those who, in the first instance opposed the borrowing of £1000 by the Commissioners, and his present impression is, that had they (the Guardians) been consulted as to the laying out of that money the union would have had better value for it than it now has.

Mr. Curtis could not see why Mr. Morris objected to the adoption of a report which he himself had signed.

Mr. Morris declared himself to fully coincide with the report and every sentiment it contained, but he did not wish the Board to adopt it, until the representative of the Commissioners was present, who could perhaps explain some of the matters for which the Commissioners were now censured.

Mr. Dobbyn thought it was inconsistent for a member of the Committee to make any observations on the reception or dismissal of the report.

After some discussion the report was adopted on the motion of Mr. John Hackett, seconded by Mr. John Waters Maher.

Margaret Walsh was appointed to be Ward Mistress.—There was only the one application.

State of the House for the past week—

Admitted	24
Discharged	4
Remaining in the house	606

Charles Dickens (Boz) sailed in the Britannia, from Liverpool, on Wednesday se'ennight on his way to the United States.

J. Drummond, Esq., resident magistrate, has been changed from Tallow, county Waterford, to Tralee.

WATERFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RAILWAY COMMUNICATION IN IRELAND.

In returning to the subject of Mr. Walker's well received lecture of Wednesday evening last, we shall rather endeavour to supply any deficiency in the reports of our contemporaries, than at this period attempt a seriatim report of our own.

After giving a very interesting history of railways, and entering into the details of the rails, carriages, &c., the lecturer alluded to a bill, proposed to be brought before Parliament next session, to form a *Main Trunk Railway* to the south of Ireland, and purporting to adopt the Irish Railway Commission Line to somewhere about Holycross. To illustrate this part of his subject, and the notice he would take of the project, Mr. Walker distributed a number of copies of a neat lithographic map of the south of Ireland, and read a letter on the Kilkenny and Leinster line—which he had published previous to the appointment of the Railway Commissioners—the date of the letter being so far back as September, 1835.

Adopting the main principle established by the Commissioners' Report—that the *heart* of the south of Ireland is the place for the MAIN TRUNK RAILWAY—the line he would recommend coincided entirely with that of the commissioners for about 25 miles from Dublin and again near Cashel, but between those points—say Monastereven and Cashel, for the purpose of shortening the *branch* railways—he would take the main trunk to or near Freshford; thus requiring but an eight mile branch to Kilkenny city—that branch to be hereafter brought on to Waterford. At Cashel he proposed a branch to Clonmel, forming so far a portion of the SUIR AND SHANNON JUNCTION LINE, ultimately to be completed eastward to Waterford. The *Main Trunk*, proceeding from Cashel to Tipperary town, would not only answer for a continuance of the Suir and Shannon line, but also for the direct line to Limerick: thus superseding not less than seventy five miles of branches necessary by the line laid down by Mr. Vignoles for the Railway Commissioners.

Mr. Walker then very satisfactorily explained his reasons for his recommending the main trunk to be taken *north* instead of south of the Salties (mountains.)

First—The absolute necessity (from the importance of Clonmel and its interior trade) of a branch from Cashel, which with the main trunk from Cashel to Tipperary to supersede or save twenty five miles of the Suir and Shannon line.

Secondly—The County South of the Salties from Cahir by Mitchelstown and Kildorrery to near Doneraile, the lecturer stated not only to present very serious engineering difficulties in the way of a railroad, but, to be as remarkable for the poverty of its soil and the paucity of its inhabitants as the north side of the Salties, well known as the Golden Vein, was celebrated for the exuberance of its productions in every way, but chiefly live stock without which, whether biped or quadruped, it is notorious no railway can pay.

This magnificent and fruitful plain thus proposed to be traversed for nearly sixty miles presenting no difficulties whatever from the Kilkenny Colliery hills to near Charleville in the county Cork, Mr. Walker stated to be only exceeded by one other in Europe, viz.—the delta or valley of the river Po extending from the Alps to the Adriatic.

In passing from Charleville to Cork the lecturer preferred crossing the Blackwater *above* Mallow, but the best popular line ought to be obtained as the difficulties are considerable though not insurmountable, and as there can be very little doubt were the main trunk from Dublin to Cork completed and the branch made to connect that celebrated harbor with Limerick and Waterford, but it would become a *transatlantic station*, but the actual loss and inconvenience of often a two days' longer voyage to Liverpool and Bristol must be submitted to till the communication in the interior of our Island bear some comparison with those of the sister country.

We had intended to add some observations on the Milford Packets, which the length of our observations on the matter more immediately before us obliges us to postpone till our next.

FRAUDS UPON FARMERS!!

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

COLOURED AND BLEACHED CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS.

SIR—The crops of seed having failed, immense quantities of bad seed are being *coloured, dyed, brushed*, and *bleached*, in order to deceive the unwary farmer; this process costs only 3s to 4s per cwt., and the improvement made by it in the appearance of the seed is equal to 20s to 30s per cwt., which is just so much money taken from the farmer's pocket; often this sort of seed will not grow, and the farmer loses the money paid for the seed, the value of the labour, and the use of the land.

Persons engaged in this laudable trade say, that the process only improves the appearance of the seed—this is, however, a mistake, and that eminent Chemist, Professor Brande, stated to a Committee of the House of Commons, that it is injurious and destructive to its growth.

There is no penal statue against colouring seeds; your Agricultural Associations should at once petition parliament to redress the evil—and they should expose every case of coloured seed they meet with; also, a fund should be found to enable a farmer to recover his loss of crop from the seller of coloured seed. Mr. Purcell would render his country great service by taking up the question, and Mr. O'Connell might bring in a bill next session for the suppression of the practice.

MEANS OF DETECTION.

Red clover, *coloured, brushed*, or *dyed*, looks unnaturally blue or green; black specks are seen sometimes at the end of the grain; and sometimes the colour will disappear when rubbed in the hand. Red clover bleached, smells of *sulphur, and oil*, and looks pale white, or sickly lemon colour.

White clover and trefoil, bleached, smell of oil and sulphur, and when coloured, smell of oil and turmeric, and if wetted and rubbed, the hand is stained yellow.

Coloured and bleached seeds, always lose 2lbs to 6lbs a sack, and even more.

When the buyer receives the bulb into his store, he should sift it through a clover seed sieve, when he may, perchance, discover left in the sieve, logwood chips, indigo, turmeric, sulphur, and other dyes.

Buyers of seeds should always take a written warranty, that the seed is not *coloured, dyed, brushed* or *bleached*; and farmers and dealers should be careful to buy of honest characters. They should not buy of "Seed Doctors."

Parliament alone can put a stop to this system, but as it is a serious matter to the farmer, I earnestly recommend it to the consideration of all agricultural associations.

In the hope that you will insert this letter, and use your influence to discountenance the practice complained of,

I remain, Sir,
Yours respectfully,
A FRIEND TO AGRICULTURE.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT AT DUNMORE EAST.—On Sunday evening last a very old and most respectable inhabitant of this village, named Walter Butler, had to attend as President at a meeting of the St. Patrick's Society of Dunmore East. On his return at seven o'clock, he missed the path and was precipitated over the cliff, where he was found dead next morning. An inquest was held on Tuesday, before Mr. Gamble, coroner, when the strongest testimony was brought forward as to the deceased's character for the strictest sobriety on that particular night, and always. In fact he was never known to have been *the worse for drink*, and several of the jury remarked on the different escapes which persons, with the very best sight, had at that particular part of the road near the cliff—whereas this poor old man, of seventy five, had defective sight. A verdict was accordingly recorded of "Accidental Death." The authorities should look to this dangerous spot on a very frequented road.

On the night of the 6th, two valuable sheep were maliciously killed on the demesne of Marlfield, the property of John Bagwell, Esq. Mr. Bagwell has offered a reward of £20 for such information as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators of this malicious act.—*Tipperary Constitution*,

ENGLAND IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,

London—HOW and PARSONS; Dublin—J. CUMMING.

A new monthly publication has appeared under the above title divided into two portions, northern and southern, the northern division commencing with Lancashire, and the southern with Cornwall. As far as the present numbers extend we may predict it will form a valuable addition to the library, and an admirable companion to Mrs. Hall's Ireland. It is proposed in the course of the work to enter into all the elements of national strength contained within the geographical limits of England whether elaborated by art or spontaneously produced by nature, with corresponding pretorial design. The present parts are most gorgeously illustrated.

THE DUBLIN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Dublin—MACHEN.—Price 1s 6d.

We here recommend to our readers, an old friend in a new dress; the *Citizen* now appears under the above title, and, though, for old association's sake, we would prefer the original spellative we must acknowledge the feeling of gratification the pages of the *monthly* has afforded us. The several papers are exquisitely written:

IRELAND, ITS SCENERY, CHARACTER, &c.—By Mr. and Mrs. S. C. HALL.—Part XV.

Dublin: JOHN CUMMING.

This admirably written and beautifully illustrated work continues to progress in interest. We have now passed through Wicklow, and entered on the borders of Kildare. The descriptive portion in the present number is replete with interest, and the statistical and other parts are of the greatest merit.

OUR MESS.

Dublin: CURRY and Co.—Part I.

The closing year and Charles O'Malley had scarcely given us a farewell souvenir than a new candidate for public favor has appeared under the auspices of Harry Lorrequer. For exquisite drollery the present publication bids fair to equal, if not eclipse, its predecessors. *Jack Hinton* must become a favourite.

HANDY ANDY.—Part I.

Price 1s.—By SAMUEL LOVER.

Dublin: J. CUMMING.

The readers of Bentley's Miscellany will be gratified at perceiving that this inimitable piece of drollery which appeared in the publication mentioned at intervals "few and far between" and to their utter dismay disappeared altogether, has now assumed a different form, and will henceforth be presented to the mirth loving public in monthly parts. The engravings in the present number fully indicate what may be expected from the forthcoming portions of this laughter inspiring brochure.

REPRESENTATION OF DUBLIN.

Mr. Gregory arrived in town late on Wednesday afternoon, in obedience to the call made upon him to offer himself as a candidate, and to announce in person his accession to the request. His address will appear in our next publication.

Our candidate is in high spirits, and has reason to be so. He comes to meet a body of electors, composing a large majority of the constituency pledged to his support, and he appears before them confident of victory. Nothing is wanting to insure it. Ample means, steadfast friends—union constituting strength—a spirit not to be subdued, and everything indicative of victory.

Whilst this presents but a faint picture of the Conservative camp, what aspect does that of our opponent's offer? Consternation and dismay—

"With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout—confusion worse confounded."

The hat is taking its rounds from house to house, and the Mendicity is outbeggared in solicitations for subscriptions for Lord Morpeth. All the respectable portion of his lordship's family repudiate the insolent liberty taken with his name, and refuse to identify themselves with the unworthy trick. Mr. Frederick Ponsonby—the *pis aller* of his party upon all forlorn hopes of a polititical character—has been dispatched to Lord Fitzwilliam for pecuinary aid in this emergency, Lord Carlisle, the proud father of Lord Morpeth, turns with disgust from the idea of his son and heir apparent being made the tool and nominee of Mr. O'Connell; and Lord Morpeth himself, unconscious of the abuse he suffers, enjoys his transatlantic honors without a forethought of the degradation prepared for him. We believe there is no man in the empire who will both feel and express such hearty indignation at the vile delusion practised on the citizens of Dublin, as he whom the factious movement pretends to honor. Lord Morpeth is not a candidate for the city of Dublin. He will never be its representative.—*D. E. Mail.*

VACANT BISHOPRIC.—Dr. Hook, Dr. Wordsworth, the Archdeacon Lyall, and the Rev, John Peel, canon of Canterbury, brother of Sir R. Peel, are spoken of as likely to be raised to the see of Chichester, vacant by the death of Dr. Shuttleworth.—*Globe.*

The Speaker of the House of Commons new private secretary, vice Mr. C. Romilly, is Mr. Lefroy.

If the revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall be reserved for the young Prince till the usual period of setting up a separate establishment, he will have from that source alone a million of money to commence housekeeping.

Mr. William Gregory, the Conservative Candidate for Dublin, is nearly connected with several distinguished families in Ireland; anongst others with those of Lords Clancarty, Rathdowne, and Castlemaine, the late Archbishop of Tuam, Kavanaghs of Carlow, La Touches of Kildare, M'Clintocks oi Louth, O'Haras and Burkes of Galway, and Maxwells of Derry.

There is now living in the possession of Mr. T. Jones farmer, in the parish of Llanishen, in the county of Glamorgan, a pet goose, upwards of forty five years of age, having produced to him a flock over 350 in number. —*Monmouth Merlin*

AWFUL DEATH.—A scene of the most solemn description occurred on New Year's day, at a village called Kenfig, near Carmarthen. A man of the name of Roberts, who practised as a farrier in the neighbourhood of Newtown Nottage, was sent for by Mr. Williams, of Kenfig House, for the purpose of inspecting a horse of his, recently labouring under a strong internal disease. Roberts arrived at the house, and announced himself to the family, "but," said he in the Welsh language, "before I look at the horse, I must wish you a happy new year." These cheerful words had scarcely escaped his lips, when, turning pale, he fell prostrate on the floor before the eyes of the astonished host and his family, and death's chilly hand immediately extinguished the vital spark of human existence.—*Carmarthen Journal.*

London in length is nearly eight miles, its breadth three, and its circumference 26. It contains above 8,000 streets, lanes, alleys, and courts, and more than 65 different squares. It has 246 churches and chapels, 207 meeting houses for Dissenters, 43 chapels, for foreigners, and 6 synagogues for Jews—making 502 places of public worship. The number of inhabitants during the sitting of Parliament is estimated at 1,250,000. In this vast city there are upwards of 4,000 seminaries for education, 10 institutions for promoting the arts and sciences, 122 asylums for the indigent, 17 for the sick and lame, 13 dispensaries, 704 charitable institutions, 56 cours of justice, 7,040 professional men connected with the various departments of the law. There are 13,300 vessels trading to the river Thames in the course of a year, and 40,000 waggons going and returning to the metropolis in the same period; including their repeated voyages. The amount of exports and imports to and from the Thames is estimated at £66,311,922 sterling annually, and the property floating in this vast city every year £170,000,000 sterling. These circumstances may be sufficient to convince us of the amazing extent and importance of the capital of the British empire.

LATER FROM AMERICA—FRESH TROUBLES ON THE CANADIAN FRONTIER.

Our American news continues to exhibit the fruits of that bad feeling which has unfortunately so long subsisted between the people of the United States and the British. The Canadian frontier, at a place called Odelltown, has been the scene of its last display: a party of incendiaries having crossed the boundary there, and burned the houses and homesteads of several of her Majesty's subjects. The Canadians threaten retaliation in kind, and it gives us much concern to find the *Montreal Courier* recommending the people to pursue that improper course. Her Majesty's Government are the proper parties to require reparation, and to prevent the recurrence of similar outrages; and there can be no doubt that they possess both the will and the power to do both. We subjoin the passage from the *Montreal Courier*, as a specimen of the sort of feeling that prevails to so deplorable an extent between the Canadian and States' population:—

"'We shall now give our views of what the retaliation must be. Experience has shown that our government can do nothing, and that the neighbouring state governments will do nothing. The British government cannot make war against the United States for barn burning, burglary, and assassination. The retaliation must then be private and secret. As the frontier inhabitants of the adjoining states will sympathise with these ruffians, will harbour them, will afford them sanctuary, the frontier Canadians must make them pay the penalty. Their own blazing barns must be a shining light to them. They protest they cannot see they are doing wrong in harbouring, sheltering, and succouring the incendiaries; well, it is our duty to light them to the right path: and it is but proper they should pay for the fuel. Let the war be carried into their country—(as was done on the Missiskquo frontier some time since), and very soon (as was the case there) deputations of generals, colonels, majors, and captains, with judges and 'squires, will appear, to ask for peace and sue for a cessation of hostilities. Let this be done near Odelltown, and it will be a very unusual circumstance, then, to see the midnight sky over that neighborhood illuminated by blazing barns.

"'The only chance for peace is to retaliate, by burning two barns in the States for every one that is burned in Canada, and the 'respectable' inhabitants across the border, as they choose to call themselves, will very speedily stop the sport, as they did in 1838, when the same advice we now give was acted upon. It would not be difficult to muster a band of the Doric Club in this city to burn Champlain and Plattsburg, should the atrocities we now have occasion to notice be continued. We speak not rashly, for we know the feeling which exists on this subject, so the 'respectable Americans had better take the hint in time.'"

(From the Private Correspondent of the Msil.)

LIVERPOOL, TUESDAY.—The arrival of the packet ship New York, Captain Cropper, which entered the Mersey this forenoon, has put us in possession of New York papers seven days later than those previously received, viz., to the 22d ult., by which we learn that fresh troubles have arisen on the Canadian frontiers. It appears that a number of American scoundrels have again been guilty of committing depredations on the British soil, by wantonly and maliciously setting fire to numerous buildings, the property of British subjects. The circumstance had created a feeling of deep indignation in Canada, and a retaliation in kind had been threatened; but when the last accounts left, all was tranquil. The British authorities, in consequence of the disturbances, had ordered a detachment of the 70th Regiment to Odelltown, in order to protect the frontier from further attacks. We take the following from the *New York Daily Express*:—

"We stated a few days since that there had been recently a renewal of disturbances on the Canadian frontier, and that a set of scoundrels, calling themselves Americans, had fired a large number of buildings on the Canadian side.—There is evidently a set of miscreants upon the borders, who are determined, if possible, to plunge the two countries into a war, but it cannot be doubted that many who are concerned in these outrages are Canadian outlaws, although they perpetrate their ruffian acts under the name of Americans. Whoever they are, whether our own villainous citizens, or foreign vagabonds, it is the bounden duty of the American authorities to take such measures as will bring all concerned to a summary punishment.

"The recentacts of incendiarism have naturally created a feeling of deep indignation in Canada, and they threaten a retaliation in kind. Should they carry their threats into execution, and there is every reason to fear they may, should the atrocities from the American side continue, what could we say? It is fearful to think of the consequences which may result from the condition of things on the frontier, and it is earnestly to be hoped that prompt and energetic measures will be taken to put a stop to the outrages committed.

Great fears were entertained that the present aggressions would lead to something unpleasant to both the United States and the British government. At all events, it is evident there is a very belligerent spirit abroad in the neighbourhood of the frontiers.

A resolution had been offered in the United States' Congress, to refer to a committee those parts of the President Tyler's message, referring to the state of the relations between England and the United States, which had been adopted, and beyond which nothing of importance had transpired in either house.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy is published in the New York papers. It is, as usual, exceedingly verbose, and recommends a great increase in the number of steamers and large frigates; but none in the number of line of battle ships.—The Secretary also strongly urges upon the American government the paramount importance of establishing lines of ocean steamers, like the British.

In commercial affairs there had been no change in the interval between the sailing of the last arrival and the present, nor was it expected there would be until such time as the plan for the establishment of a fiscal agent, and the other financial schemes of the government, were fully developed. Business was exceedingly dull, and money exceedingly scarce. On the 21st a very small business was done in the New York market, and such sales as were made were effected only by a great reduction in prices. Foreign exchanges were dull, and the rates nominal at 9½ per cent. premium.—*D. E. Mail,*

We understand that Edward Tierney, Esq., of Dublin and this city, has been left the principal portion of his lordship's estates in England and Ireland, value £14,000 a year by the late Earl Egmont, who died without issue. This news will be hailed with delight by the numerous and respectable tenantry in this country.—*Limerick Paper.*

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—On Wednesday last a fatal accident occurred on board the Aurora steam boat, at present getting in new boilers in Dunbar's Dock. Ross Murdoch, one of the sailors, being employed in arranging the chains round of the boilers, the shears to which they were attached unexpectedly gave way, and fell upon the unhappy man, crushing him in a dreadful manner. He was immediately carried to the hospital, but died in a short time afterwards. This unfortunate man was a native of Groomsport, near Bangor, and we understand, has left a wife and four children, the oldest only ten years.—*Ulster Times.*

EMIGRATION FROM LONDONDERRY.—The following is a statement of persons who have emigrated from this port between the 1st of January, and 31st of December, 1841: British colonies in America, 3,327; United States of America, 2,065; total, 5,392. The number emigrated in 1840 was 4,701, showing an increase of 691 emigrants for the year 1841.

DEATH OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE MILITARY KNIGHTS OF WINDSOR.—Friday morning, Lieut. Col. Thos. Basset, who had filled the appointment of Governor of the Military Knights of Windsor during a period of about 20 years, expired at the governor's residence, in the lower ward, at the advanced age of 85.

Invitations have been forwarded to Sir Robert Peel, the Duke of Wellington, and the chief members of the Government, to witness the interesting ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the Royal Exchange, on Monday next, by his Royal Highness Prince Albert. The Lord Mayor gives a splendid banquet, at the Mansion House, to his Royal Highness, when all the members of the Cabinet, and the Earl of Jersey, Earl of Liverpool, Earl of Delawarr, and the leading officers of her Majesty's household, will honor his Lordship with their company, to meet his distinguished guest.

STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

It must be gratifying to the numerous persons who are interested in the prosperity of this Institution to be made aware of its continued advancement and success.

The SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the COMPANY was held upon the 15th of December, in terms of their Act of Parliament, within the Head Office, 3, George Street, Edinburgh.

The Directors were enabled to report—

A LARGE INCREASE in the number of Policies issued during the past year;

A CORRESPONDING INCREASE in the sums assured, and a general advance in every department of the business;

AN INCREASE of Capital, and an increase of Revenue.

JOHN SLIGO, Esq., of Carmyle, was in the Chair.

After the balance sheet of the Company's books, and various statements, prepared in terms of the Act of Parliament, along with the report by the Directors, had been read and approved of, the Chairman addressed the Meeting.

Many important facts, testifying the prosperity of the Institution, were brought under notice, showing the rapid progress which the Company has made; but one fact stated was particularly noted, as conveying a more adequate idea of the Company's progress than any other.

"*The Revenue and Capital have both been doubled since the beginning of the year 1837, and more than trebled since 1834.*"

The Prospects of the Company, it was, at the same time, shown, are not less favorable than its past state has been successful. For instance, it appeared that its present large amount of Revenue arises principally from Policies effected at the Head Office at Edinburgh, or its Scottish Agencies.

It is also stated that during the past year one seventh only of the Assurances opened have been effected out of Scotland,—a fact which readily leads to the conclusion that a wide field is still open for the advancement of the Company's business, by extending its Agencies in England and Ireland, while its large Scottish connection secures a full share of public patronage at home.

The increasing preference shown to the Company, it was further remarked, might be referred at the same time to many strong points in its constitution; among these were stated,—

THE SECURITY, which is unexceptionable, without mutual risk or responsibility among the Policy holders.

THE RATES, which are equitable, and without Entry Money, an item which should not be lost sight of in estimating the expense of Life Assurance.

THE DIVISION OF PROFITS, which, according to the method pursued, confers advantages in proportion to the duration of a Policy—a system which allows the Assurer the full benefit of lengthened survivance. THE BONUS, upon the earlier Assurances, as already declared, being thus larger than the vested additions of *any other Scottish* Office, on policies of the same standing.

ITS LIBERAL CONDITIONS OF ASSURANCE; its liberality of general management, and the promptitude with which *every* claim has been settled.

The Meeting expressed much satisfaction with the statements which came before them, and the Directors and Office Bearers were thanked for the attention which they had bestowed upon the business of the Company.

The Chairman then mentioned the lamented death of the Most Noble the Marquis of Lothian, an event which had made a vacancy in the Deputy Governorship of the Company; and, referring to the report which had been submitted by the Directors, he drew attention to the appointment of the Right Hon. the Earl of Elgin as successor to the Noble Marquis,—a nobleman connected with the Company, and who has expressed much interest in its prosperity.

After filling up the vacancies in the Ordinary Direction of the Company, occasioned by the retiring of the three Directors at the head of the list, in terms of the Act of Parliament, the Board of Management was declared to be as follows for the ensuing year:—

GOVERNOR.

His Grace the DUKE of BUCCLEUCH and QUEENSBERRY.

DEPUTY GOVERNOR.

The Right Hon. the EARL of ELGIN and KINCARDINE.

DIRECTORS.

Humphry Graham, Esq.	Charles Pearson, Esq.
Adam Rolland, Esq.	Dr. Walter Adam.
John Sligo, Esq.	Thomas Innes.
William Wood, Esq.	Eagle Henderson, Esq.
William Keith, Esq.	David Smith, Esq.
John Robert Tod, Esq.	Adam Paterson, Esq.
Alexander Clapperton, Esq.	William Bruce, Esq.
George Patton, Esq.	

The Meeting separated after a vote of thanks to the retiring Directors and to the Chairman.

WILL. THO. THOMSON, Manager.

Standard Life Assurance Office, 3, George Street, Edinburgh, 29th December, 1841.

Assurances can be effected at the Head Office, or through the Company's Agencies, where every information as to Life Assurance can be obtained gratis.

WATERFORD LOCAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Francis Davis, Esq.	Wm Marchant Ardagh, Esq.
Henry Ridgeway, Esq.	Joseph Dunn Lapham, Esq.

PHYSICIAN—Dr. Matthew Poole.

AGENT—Charles Samuel Tandy, Esq., Office, 16, Colebeck Street.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE SOUTH OF IRELAND.

We hope that the establishment of a line of Packets between Bristol and Waterford will not be lost sight of, and that the inhabitants of our commercial town and extensive county will use their best efforts to accomplish this most useful and important object, which, if achieved, will confer incalculable benefits upon the south of Ireland. Last week we had an instance of the celerity, with which we could communicate with the sister country, if we had a mail between Bristol and Waterford. A gentleman of this county left London on Tuesday morning last, and was at the fair of Clonmel on the next day! He came by Bristol and Waterford, and brought the *Times* newspaper of Tuesday morning with him. This is a fact and one which speaks forcibly of the advantages to be derived from the establishment of a line of Packets between Bristol and Waterford.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

DISPUTED LEGACY.

A curious case, connected with the will of a wealthy Catholic lady, named Whelan, is likely to be made the subject of judicial inquiry during the term. It appears that this lady, after leaving various sums to Catholic charities, directed that, in case of failure of issue on the part of her son, a sum of £10,000 to which he was entitled, should go to the "Archbishop of Dublin" (meaning Dr. Murray, the Catholic Bishop, whose name was mentioned in another part of the will,) to be disposed of in charity as he might think proper. The son has died, and the money is claimed by the Commissioners of Charitable Bequests, on the part of the Protestant Archbishop, inasmuch as the law does not recognise any other.—*Morning Register.*

BARBAROUS MURDER.

NEWPORT, JAN. 10.—On this day, in Castlewaller, Wood, near this town, Denis Roughan, the wood-ranger, was barbarously murdered by a miscreant, whom he caught in the act of felling a tree. Roughan's head was literally chopped off. It is evident it was done with a hatchet. The inhuman murderer is known, and in all likelihood will be made amenable to justice at the approaching assizes.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

We understand that Mr. Peel, an uncle of Sir R. Peel's, died very suddenly at Exmouth, in Devonshire, on Wednesday, having fallen from his chair in a fit of apoplexy while sitting at table with his son. The deceased gentleman was possessed of immense wealth, and is said to have died intestate. The dividends accruing on his funded property for the past half year amounted to upwards of £30,000, which were received yesterday by power of attorney, and it is rumoured that he has left upwards of two millions of money.—*Globe.*

RAILWAYS IN ENGLAND.—A correspondent begs to inform us that in consequence of the agitation, alarm, and horror, excited in the public mind, by the late most disastrous occurrence on the Western Railway, and the avowed impossibility of preventing such destructive accidents, it is very probable that several of the coach proprietors of this city and Bristol will resume their late daily public conveyance to London.—*Bath Journal.*

PUSEYISM IN IRELAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING PACKET.

SIR—Knowing your able advocacy of Protestantism, and your detestation of the debasing doctrines of Popery, I request you will give a place in your valuable paper to the following facts, which, as a Protestant, I sincerely regret, but they are unfortunately too true.

In a certain parish in the diocese of Armagh, a gentleman has been recently appointed to a perpetual cure. Soon after his induction he commenced his Puseyite doctrines, in such a manner that he drove all the upper class of his congregation who could afford to travel to other churches of the Establishment from his own, leaving him in possession of his Popish propensities. Many persons crossed over the street to the Presbyterian church, so that the parish church is now all but deserted.

A few humble but zealous Protestants attended at Armagh, to complain of the conduct of the incumbent. The surrogate examined the witnesses, whose characters are respectable, and veracity unimpeachable. Several complaints were made, and one witness was supposed to be sufficient for the establishment of each; but the ecclesiastical law, it appears, requires *two* for each case of delinquency; so that the clergyman alluded to, has escaped for the present.

A person might naturally conclude that the dispersion of the flock would be *prima facia* proof of the culpability of the shepherd, but unfortunately for the Established Church, the emoluments of the zealous and apathetic is all the same. The poor people who had travelled thirty miles to establish their case were told, by way of comfort, that if they entered into security to defray the costs of trial, that one would be obtained. This they had neither the means nor power to procure.

It is in vain that long charges are made by bishops to their clergy, if they cannot punish and expel heterodox members from the pale of the Church; and if they had neither the power nor the inclination so to do.

I send you my card, and vouch for the accuracy of the foregoing statement,

Yours,

A PROTESTANT.

Ballygawley, Jan. 10, 1842.

THE CHINESE RANSOM.

On Monday a portion of the ransom paid by the Chinese for the evacuation of Canton arrived in London, and was transferred to the Royal Mint, in which establishment it was deposited at two o'clock. The treasure was landed at Portsmouth from her Majesty's frigate Conway, and thence conveyed to Gosport. A special train was engaged to bring the treasure by the Southampton Railway to London, under an escort of the 32d Regiment. On the arrival of the train at the Vauxhall terminus, the boxes of silver, about one hundred in number, were transferred to thirteen vans, and carts, each drawn by two horses, and guarded by the soldiers of the 32d, in command of an officer. The procession attracted much notice in the streets through which it passed, and, upon its arrival on Tower hill, the mob was so great that the guard on duty at the Mint was immediately ordered under arms to clear a way for the vans and carts to advance which they found some difficulty in effecting. The great gates having been thrown open, the vans and carts entered amidst loud cheering from the populace. The value of the treasure is £550,000, sterling, and consists of small bars and lumps of sycee silver, the whole of which is to be melted down and refined previous to its being converted into the current coin of the realm. Many years have elapsed since a treasure so valuable entered the metropolis. After the Spanish galleons were taken, the money they contained was conveyed from Portsmouth to London in waggons, and entered the metropolis while the guns were firing to announce the birth of a Prince of Wales, afterwards George IV. The remaining portion of the ransom paid by the Chinese for the release of Canton will be distributed as prize money, among the brave soldiers, sailors, and mariners, engaged in the war.

EXTRAORDINARY COMBAT.

During some time bad feeling has existed between the private soldiers of the 2d and 59th regiments of the line, which produced alarming consequences on Sunday last. On that day about 2,000 men of either regiments met at the Barriere de l'Ecole, and commenced fighting with a desperation which caused most disastrous results. Like two armies drawn in battle array, the 2d regiment took possession of one position, and the 59th of another. On a signal having been given, they drew their sabres, and the men of the centre companies not being furnished with swords, provided themselves with staves, and the fight commenced. The inhabitants being terrified, closed their houses, and this deplorable contest continued for several hours. Officers of all ranks who came to restore order, were disobeyed, several military guard houses were disarmed, and the fatigue alone put an end to the affray. The ground on which this battle was fought presented a lamentable sight. Broken sabres, helmets, &c., were scattered over the field, whilst a number of men, some dangerously, and several severely, wounded, were incapable of moving, and were obliged to be carried to the hospital. An order was published on Monday, consigning those regiments to their barracks, and a strict investigation has been instituted by order of Marshal Soult.—*The National.*

GRAND PROTESTANT CONFEDERATION.—The grand Protestant Confederation of Loyal Orangemen held their anniversary meeting, during the past week, in Birmingham. It was numerously attended by the members of the order in Birmingham, and by deputations from Manchester, Liverpool Huddersfield, Beverley, Kidderminster, Bewdley, Northampton, and other towns. The meetings for the transaction of the business of the association commenced on Wednesday, and terminated on Saturday. At the first meeting of the body, at which J. M. Silvester, Esq., of Manchester, presided, the secretary read a number of letters from noblemen, clergymen, members of Parliament, and other influential conservative gentlemen who had been invited to take part in the proceedings, but were unable to attend. Amongst these letters was one from Sir Harcourt Lees, who communicated much valuable information respecting the state of Ireland, and the objects and designs of Popery in that country. The annual dinner of the association took place on Thursday evening, at the Vauxhall Tavern, and was attended by about 200 members of the order and other friends; the grand master in the chair.—Among the toasts were—"The Queen," "The Prince of Wales," "His Royal Highness Prince Albert," "Her Majesty the Queen Dowager," "The King of Hanover," followed by the charter toast, "The pious, glorious, and immortal Memory of King William III." Several other toasts were given during the evening, and were prefaced and responded to in able addresses. From the report it appears that the society is in a most flourishing condition, and the number of members enrolled in England and Wales amounting at the present time to upwards of twenty five thousand. Since the meeting of the society in Birmingham, two lodges have been formed in the town; one of them bears the title of "The Prince of Wales' Lodge," of which Mr. Greatwood, solicitor, has been appointed grand master; and the number of members in both are rapidly increasing. The next general meeting of the order will be held in Glamorganshire, on the 12th of July, and the annual meeting of the body will take place in the following January, in Kidderminster, in which town there are no less than 15 lodges already formed.—*Morning Herald.*

FREEMASONRY IN SWEDEN.—Freemasonry in this kingdom is, perhaps, more in the ascendant than in any other. All classes, from the king himself to the humble peasant, look on the Institution with great veneration. In no part of Europe is its power so great, perhaps from its being more fully understood. Charles XIII. (formerly Duke of Sudermania,) before his adoption of Bernadotte, now Carl John the King, created an order of Knighthood; one of the qualifications in the candidate was, that he must be a Freemason of merit, and this qualification is still the most stringent. It happens at the present moment that some most excellent Masons, not otherwise of gentle blood, but even exercising honest vocations, by virtue of their being members of this particular Order, take precedence at court of some who on other occasions would look on them with disdain.—*Freemasons' Quarterly Review for Jan.*

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

THE FARM at GRACE DIEU, lately held by Messrs. FLINN, containing about 18¼ acres, Irish Plantation Measure.

Application, (if by letter, pre paid) to be made to JAMES ANDERSON, Esq., Myshall, Leighlin Bridge; or to JAMES KEARNEY, Grace Dieu.

Dec. 31st, 1841.

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF WATERFORD.

WE, the Undersigned Members of the County and County of the City of Waterford FEVER HOSPITAL, request you will convene a Meeting of the Governors of that Institution, to receive the Annual Statement of Income and Expenditure for the past Year, and appoint a Committee for the present Year, and to transact any other Business.

Waterford, Jan. 4, 1842.

JEREMIAH O'BRIEN,
BENJAMIN MOORE,
HENRY GALLWEY,
PATRICK TOBIN.

In Compliance with the above Requisition I hereby convene a Meeting of the GOVERNORS of the Waterford County and County of the City of Waterford FEVER HOSPITAL, to be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, at ONE o'Clock, on MONDAY, the 17th JANUARY, for the purposes above stated.

THOMAS L. MACKESY
Mayor.

Waterford, Jan., 5, 1842.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Farms and Lands of GRAIGUE BEG EAST and GRAIGUE BEG WEST, PARKMORE, CHURCH QUARTER, NEWTOWN, and COOLRUE, containing about SIX HUNDRED Statute Acres of Arable and Pasture Land, with an extensive and improveable Mountain thereto, being part of the Lands of SCART MODELIGO, situate in the barony of Decies Without Drum, and parish of Modeligo aforesaid.

These Lands are held under a lease for Sixty Years, renewable for ever, (the last renewal executed in the year 1838,) at the rent of £225 0s 0d sterling, and a renewal fine of £92 6s 2d at the expiration of each Sixty Years. They are Let in Six Large Farms, to Solvent and Respectable Farmers, upon Leases for Terms of Years, upon which considerable fines were paid, and produce a well paid annual rent of £549 9s 6d, leaving a clear income of £324 9s 6d sterling. One of the Tenants' Leases will expire on the 25th March next, when a considerable rise is expected. There are Twelve Acres of very fine YOUNG OAK and LARCH WOOD on the Lands, and the river Phynisk partly bounds them. They are situate within Five Miles of the Market and Seaport Town of Dungarvan, Ten Miles of Youghal, and Four Miles of Cappoquin.

Proposals to be made to CHRISTOPHER HUME LAWDER, Esq., No. 30, Lower Mount Street; or to HENRY DENNEHY, Solicitor, 3, Hume Street, Dublin, or Tivoli, Cappoquin, from whom every information as to Title can be had.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the bench at one o'clock, on Tuesday, and the following gentlemen, having taken the accustomed oaths in the Queen's Bench, were called to the bar:—

Andrew Cowen, Esq., only son of James Cowen, late of Ballintogh, in the county of Down, Esq., deceased.

William Allen, Esq., third son of John Allen, late of Portaferry, in the county of Down, Esq., deceased.

Thomas Carrique Ponsonby Esq., third son of William C. Ponsonby, late of Crotto House, in the county of Kerry, Esq. deceased.

George Willian Adair, Esq., fifth son of Henry Adair, late of Mountjoy square, in the city of Dublin, Esq., Barrister at law, deceased,

John Swift Joly, Esq., second son of Charles Joly, of Charlemont place, county Dublin, Esq.

John Hervey Adams, Esq., eldest son of the Rev. Samuel Adams, of Northlands, county of Cavan, Dean of Cashel.

* James Fitzpatrick, eldest son of James Fitzpatrick, late of Moyne, in the county of Tipperary, Esq., deceased.

* John William Cooke, Esq., second son of Willixm Cooke, late of Fortwilliam, in the county of Tipperary, Esq. deceased.

James Walker, Esq., only son of Thomas Walker, of the city of Dublin, merchant.

William Thomas Poe, Esq., second son of the Rev. James Hill Poe, Rector of Nenagh, in the county of Tipperary.

* Those marked thus are Roman Catholics.

COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.

Judge Burton entered the court at half past one o'clock, when the city and county grand juries were sworn.

Mr. Barry applied to the court on behalf of Mr. Philip O'Hanlon of Rathkeale, in the county of Limerick, that he be appointed a commissioner for taking affidavits for that town.

The Chief Justice—You may take the order.

Sir Richard Morrison *v.* Sir William Wrixon Beecher, Bart.

Mr. Blood applied, on the part of the defendant, to have the venue changed in this case from the county of the city of Dublin to the county of Cork. He (the learned counsel) submitted that the venue ought to be laid there.

The court granted the order.

Wednesday—O'Grady *v.* the Rev. Patrick M. Cumming.

Mr. Napier applied to the court on behalf of the plaintiff, that a sum of £47 4s 6d be added to the bill of costs, taxed pursuant to the order of the 7th of May 1841, and which amounted to the aum of £283. The sum thus claimed to be added was under the head of miscellaneous costs, which the officer refused to tax, and they were therefore obliged to apply ro the court to have that sum added to the judgment obtained.

The court granted the order.

BIRTHS.

At Gurteen House, the lady of the Rev. Wm. Bryan, of a daughter.

The lady of Edw. Power, sen., Esq., of Duncon street, Clonmel, of a son.

At Fethard, Co. Tipperary, the lady of W. A. Byrne, Esq. surgeon, of a son

Jan. 5, at Hazlewood, Co. Clare, the lady of James Foster, Esq., of a daughter.

Jan. 8, at Churchtown, Dundrum, the lady of James Adams, Esq., of twin sons.

MARRIED,

On Monday last, at the Abbey Church, Thos. Lanigan, Esq., of Bake House, son of the late Trevor Lanigan, Esq., to Charlotte Harriett, daughter of Capt. Frazer, of Air Mount, late of the 55th Regt.

On the 12th inst., at St. Peter's Church, Dublin, the Rev. Edw. Hughes, Co, Wexford, to Mary, only daughter of John Burrowes, Esq., Herbert street, Dublin.

BRIG RUN DOWN BY A STEAMER.—On Thursday night the Dublin Steam Navigation Company's ship Royal William, Captain Swainson, from Dublin for London, ran down the brig Mary Ann and Martha, Captain Roddick, belonging to Dundalk, between the Lizard and the Manacles, at half past six o'clock. Such was the violence of the collision that the brig almost instantly disappeared, the crew having only time to save themselves by running out on the bowsprit of their vessel, from which they got on board the Royal William. Everything belonging to them went down with the Mary Ann and Martha. The Royal William received damage, but was able to proceed to London, where she arrived on Sunday.

AN "AFFRAY" IN THE UNITED STATES.—A number of the *New York Morniug Herald* contains the following paragraph, the details of which, as occurring in a civilised country, if ever equalled, can seldom have been surpassed:—A cabinet maker, named Robert Harris, and a printer, named James M'Dermott, got into a drunken fight; the former stabbed the latter in nearly one hundred places, cutting the throat, laying bare the windpipe and carotid artery, through the nose, in the left shoulder, in the chest, in his thighs, and indeed literally slashed him to pieces. M'Dermott fought until he fell, when Harris mounted him and hacked his body at his pleasure, during the whole of which five men were looking on—not interfering at all. Dr. Johnson was called in, and, strange to say, the wounded man will probably recover, although the surgeon pronounced it the most perfect piece of butchery he ever witnessed."

WATERFORD ENDOWED SCHOOL.

Rev. WM. J. PRICE, LL.D., Master.

Business was resumed THURSDAY, January 13.

THE INTRODUCTORY LECTURE on the PRINCIPLES of MECHANICS is to be delivered on FRIDAY, the 21st Inst.

A punctual attendance of the Pupils is requested.

WATERFORD COMMERCIAL SCHOOL.

THE General Annual Meeting of this Institution will take place at the School Room, on the Mall, on Tuesday evening, the 18th Inst., at 8 o'Clock, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Committee, and to elect a Committee, and other officers for the ensuing year. The Governors are most respectfully requested to attend.

BENJAMIN COLLINS,
Hon. Secretary.

12th Jan. 1842.

MOUNT SION SCHOOL.

ON SUNDAY, the 23rd Inst., at Half past TWO o'Clock, a SERMON will be Preached in TRINITY CATHEDRAL in this City, by the Very Rev. Dr. THEOBALD MATHEW, the Apostle of Temperance, in aid of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, Mount Sion, where about Six Hundred Boys receive daily a gratuitous Education, under the Patronage of the Rt. Rev. Dr. FORAN.

Donations from those who cannot attend, will be thankfully received by the Rt. Rev. Dr. FORAN, the Reverend Gentlemen of this City, the Very Rev. Preacher, or by any of the conductors of the Establishment of Mount Sion.

MR. HENRY GARBOIS,

PROFESSOR OF DANCING,

HAS the honour of announcing to the Nobility and Gentry of Waterford and its vicinity, that his Academy will continue open during the Season for Young Ladies, on WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 3 o'clock, and for Gentlemen on the Evenings of the Same Days, at his Residence.

Mr. G. begs leave to announce that his days of attendance in KILKENNY will be on MONDAYS, at 11 o'clock. At ROSS on TUESDAYS, at his Academy on the Quay, at 12 o'clock. And in TRAMORE, at O'NEIL'S Hotel, on FRIDAYS, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. G. being professionally engaged in Thurles from the 17th inst., will resume his Teaching in Waterford on the 22d inst.

Commands addressed to his Residence, 18, Lombard Street, will be attended to.

January 12, 1842.

Attractive Sale of an Elegant Selection of Household Furniture, &c., &c. An Excellent Outside Jaunting Car, on Patent Axle, and about Eight Tons of Fine Hay.

THE SUBSCRIBER has the honor to announce that he has received instructions to submit to Unreserved Sale, by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 24th Instant, and following day, at BALLYCANVAN, in the county of Waterford, the Residence of JAMES GADSDEN, Esq., within three Miles of this City. The entire Household Furniture, which are of the most superb description, and consists of Balloon Pillow, stuffed Chairs, Conversation ditto; Easy Chairs; Mahogany Chairs, in hair cloth; Bedroom Ditto; a Set of Dining Tables, 7 feet 2 inches by 4 feet; Loo, Sofa, Breakfast, Tea, Poys, and other Tables; a very excellent Lounge; Chiffonier, two Brussels Carpets, best quality, one 5¾ yards by 4½, the other 7¾ yards by 6; Bed Room, do; Hearth Rugs, Fenders and Fire Irons; Sideboard, Mahogany Wardrobes, and hanging Presses, Mahogany Nobbies, Mahogany Dressing Tables, and Washhand Stands; Painted, ditto; Commodes; a very beautiful Dumb Waiter, Crimson Window Curtains, with poles, &c.; Bell pulls, an excellent Bagatelle Board, complete by Mechi; Mahogany Fourpost and Eliptic Bedsteads, and Hangings; Sofa Bed, French, and Cradle, ditto, Feather Beds and Bedding, Palliasses, Table Clothes Press; Tea Urn; Tea Trays; several Yards of Floor Cloth, Delph, Kitchen Furniture, &c. A beautiful Outside Jaunting Car on Patent Axle, and in the best order; a good draught Horse, one Milch Cow; a set of single Harness, (very little used); Saddles and Bridles, &c., &c. The House will be open for the inspection of the goods, on the 20th and 21st Inst. Sale to commence each day at 12 o'Clock.

JOHN CLEARY,
Auctioneer, 58 Merchant's Quay.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, will be Published,
PRICE SIXPENCE,
Stamped to go Free by Post,
THE FIRST NUMBER FOR 1842,
OF
THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE;
A
Weekly Record of Rural Economy and General News.

The Horticultural Part Edited by PROFESSOR LINDLEY.

TWELVE MONTHS since the Proprietors of THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE announced their objects in undertaking this Journal, and if the support they have received may be considered as a test of the satisfaction of the Public, they have every reason to believe that their exertions have been appreciated, for it has already attained a Sale far beyond any contemporary of a like character—a Sale which has gone on progressively increasing from January to the present moment, and has so far exceeded their own sanguine expectations that no less than Three Editions of the earlier numbers have been required to meet the continued demand. They now, therefore, need only refer to the past as an earnest of the future, and announce, for the information of the public generally, the nature of the publication.

The plan followed is, in the first place, to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a Weekly Record of everything that bears upon Horticulture, Floriculture, Arboriculture, or Garden Botany, and to introduce such Natural History as has a relation to Gardening, with Notices and Criticisms of every new work of importance on these subjects. Connected with this part are WEEKLY CALENDARS OF GARDENING OPERATIONS, given in great detail, and adapted to the objects of persons in every station of life, so that the Cottager, with a few rods of ground before his door, the Amateur who has only a Greenhouse, and the Manager of extensive gardens, are alike informed each week of the routine of operations which the varying seasons render necessary—Foreign and Domestic correspondence upon Horticultural subjects, with illustrative wood cuts (112 have already been given)—Reports of Horticultural Exhibitions and proceedings at home and abroad—Notices of Novelties and Improvements—in short, everything that can tend to advance the profession, benefit the condition of the Workman, or conduce to the pleasure of his employer. Replies to all questions, whether practical or theoretical, connected with the object of the Paper are also given weekly in great detail. And although the Paper is not, strictly speaking, an Agricultural Journal, yet it contains full reports of the proceedings of the Royal Agricultural Society, and much valuable information upon the more interesting subjects of discussion in this branch of inquiry.

In the second place, that description of domestic and political News is introduced, which is usually found in a Weekly Newspaper. It is unnecessary to dwell on this head further than to say, that the Proprietors do not range themselves under the banners of any party; their earnest endeavours are to make THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE a full and comprehensive RECORD OF FACTS only—a Newspaper in the true sense of the word—leaving the reader to form his own conclusion and opinions: their object being the elucidation and discussion of the laws of nature, not of man. The reader is thus furnished, in addition to the peculiar feature of the Journal, with such a variety of information concerning the events of the day, as supersedes the necessity of his providing himself with any other Weekly Paper.

On SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25th,
Will be Published,
Neatly bound in Cloth, with Title Page and Index,
PRICE £1 6s,
THE VOLUME FOR 1841,
OF THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE,
(Each Volume is complete in itself.)

Persons anxious to possess the Volume should order it at once, as but very few complete copies remain, although Three Editions of particular numbers have been Printed.

THE GARDENERS' CHRONICLE is published every Saturday, Price 6d, and may be ordered of all Newsvenders in town or country.

A Prospectus, with the List of Contributors during the past year, may be had on application; or by letter, at the Office, 3, Charles Street, Covent Garden, London.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JAN. 15.

The supplies of grain at market during the week were dull. Yesterday's was the best supplied. No change took place except in oats which advanced from 11s 3d to 11s 6d. Bacon pigs are still holding the price last quoted. 38s is the top price for scalded.

Wheat, prime seed	35s 0d to 36s 0d
Wheat, millers	31s 0d to 33s 0d
Ditto, white	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	22s 0d to 30s 0d
Barley, malting	16s 0d to 18s 0d
Ditto, shipping	12s 0d to 14s 0d
Ditto, Chevalier	14s 0d to 16s 0d
Oats, black, new	10s 6d to 11s 6d
Ditto, white	9s 6d to 11s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per ton	£13 0d to £14 0d
Flour Fine, per sack, old and new	48s 0d to 49s 0d
Seconds do. do.	41s 0d to 46 0d
Thirds, ditto	35s 0d to 40s 0d
Coarse, thirds do	30s 0d to 33s 0d
Fourths, ditto	25 0d to 28s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	43s 0d to 44s 0d
Scalded ditto	37s 0d to 39s 6d
Heads, ditto	26s 0d to 30s 0d
Offal, ditto	25s 6d to 27s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	50s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	21s 0d to 22s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	12s 0 to 16s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	18s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	17s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	65s 0d to 70s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	35s 0d to 36s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal.	6s 4d to 6s 9d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 3d to 0s 4½d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 7d
Beef, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6½d
Veal, per lb.	0s 5d to 0s 5d
Pork, per lb.	0s 4d to 0s 6d

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins.	s. d.	s. d.
Wednesday	69	88 0 to	90 0
Thursday	15	88 0 to	00 0
Yesterday	70	85 0 to	88 0

KILKENNY, JAN. 11.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Second Flour	37 0 —	00 0	Wheat	25 0 —	33 0
Inferior	33 0 —	34 0	Do. inferior	20 0 —	24 0
Thirds	25 0 —	00 0			

WEXFORD, JAN. 11.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d
Butter	68 0 —	00 0	Beans	19 6 —	20 6
Wheat	26 0 —	34 0	Oatmeal	13 0 —	00 0
Barley	14 0 —	17 6	Pork, per cwt.	40 6 —	43 6
Oats	10 6 —	11 6			

CLONMEL, JAN. 11.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter	90 0 —	93 0	Barley	17 0 —	0 0
Oatmeal	14 0 —	14 6	Wheat, per st.	1 7 —	1 9
Pigs' Heads	30 0 —	00 0	Oats, per do.	0 9 —	0 11

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JAN. 11.

White wheat	29s 0d to 35s 0d	Oats	9s 0d to 13s 0d
Miller's red	26s 0d to 30s 0d	Oatmeal	12s 0d to 15s 0d
Inferior	23s 0d to 25s 0d	2d Flour	19s 0d to 21s 0d
Barley	15s 0d to 19s 0d	Rapeseed	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Bere	14s 6d to 15s 0d		

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE.

Our arrivals of English grain since Monday are very small, and nothing has got up from Ireland or any foreign port.

The little English wheat on show is of inferior quality, left over from last market day, buyers for which were difficult to obtain, without submitting to lower prices. But little passing in free foreign or bonded.

Barley and malt as noticed on Monday. The quantity of oats on sale is considerably reduced, and a few purchases made to store for Irish account has imparted increased firmness to the trade. The dealers, however, reluctantly comply with any advanced rates, and it is only in partial cases more money has been realised; still at our late currency there are buyers to a considerable extent. Beans and peas u altered in value.

THOS. USBORNE & SON.

5, New London street, Jan. 12.

SALFORD CATTLE MARKET—WEDNESDAY.

There was a better supply of good beef to day, indeed it may be called a good one; and of sheep also the supply was larger than it has been for some months past. The best beef maintained last week's prices, and mutton rather easier to buy. A few beasts and a fair number of sheep unsold. Best beef 6½d to 7d, middling 6d to 6½d, inferior 5½d to 6d; prime mutton 7d to 7½d, middling 9½d to 7d per lb.

MANCHESTER AND SALFORD HIDE, SKIN, AND TALLOW MARKET—JAN. 7.

Short horned hides sold this day at 12s each; hides 60 to 72lbs 3d per lb, 72lbs and upwards 3½d per lb; large skins (Irish and Yorkshire) 4s to 5s 6s; Cheviots and half bred 3s to 4s 6d; Scotch 2s to 3s. Tallow 5s per stone of 14lbs.

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE, JAN. 11, 1842.

The receipts of Irish grain, flour and oatmeal into this port since Tuesday last, are smaller than usual; and except a moderate supply of wheat, with a fair quantity of barley and malt, the arrivals coastwise are trivial; whilst of foreign wheat and beans we have a tolerable import, with 9827 brls. o flour from New York.

At this day's market, upon a better attendance of country buyers than of late, a moderate extent of business was transacted in the general runs of foreign wheat, in most instances at a decline of 1d to 2d per 70lb from our last quotations; a similar abatement was also conceded with regard to English and Irish, of which very few sales were made; fine red Baltic wheat, however, forming an exception, nearly retained the rates of this day se'nnight. In wheat or flour under bond, no further purchases were reported to day, although the latter was offered at a decline of 1s per brl. English, Irish, and foreign free flour, continuing to meet a very limited inquiry, must be considered nominally rather cheaper.

Barley, malt, beans and pease, remained in the same languid state as on Friday, but without any further decrease in value.

Oats, although not in lively request, were more saleable at our last currency; and oatmeal, of which 3000 to 4000 loads have been disposed of to hold over, but not much to consumers, supported former prices.

ROBERT MAKIN & SONS.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—TUESDAY.

Butter Belfast 95s to 97s, Newry 86s to 90s, Sligo 86s to 89s, Derry 94s to 00s, Waterford and Carlow 92s to 94s, Cork (2d pickled) 84s. to 00s, ditto (3d dry) 78s per cwt.; bacon (short middling) 52s to 53s 0d, ditto long (no bone) 50s to 52s per ditto; bladder lard 66s to 68s 0d per ditto; hams, dry, 56s to 60s per ditto.

LIVERPOOL CATTLE MARKET—MONDAY.

There has not been so large a supply of beasts at market to day as last week, but a greater number of sheep, which were eagerly sought after, and sold at a little advance of last week's prices. Best beef 6½d down to 6d; mutton 7d down to 6½d per lb. Number of cattle at market;—Beasts, 1,226, sheep 3,983.

Cattle imported into Liverpool, from the 3d. to the 11th. of Jan. inclusive.

Cows, 1,336; calves, 2; sheep, 2,486; lambs, 1; pigs, 4,324; horses, 29.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

11th—H.M. Packet Prospero, at half past 11 a.m.—John, M'Grath, Cardiff, coals.

12th—H.M. Packet Adder, at 11 a.m.—Put back—Native, Macauley—Kitty, Flinn—Nora Creina, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, gen. cargo—William Penn, (ditto) Clarke, Liverpool, ditto.

13th—Reward, Welsh, Youghal, ballast, for Newport—Nancy, Brown, Cork, ditto, for ditto—Sparrow, Gibbons, Dungarvon, ditto, for Dublin—H.M. Packet Advice, at noon.

SAILED,

11th—Harriett and Ann, Morgan, Swansea, flour—Flora, Morgan, Bury, ballast—Margaret, Owen, Newport, ditto.

12th—H.M. Packet Prospero, at half past 7 a.m.

13th—H.M. Packet Adder, at half past 7 a.m.

14th—Nora Criena, (steamer) Pond, Bristol, g.c.—H.M. Packet Advice, at noon—Native, Macaulay, and Sparrow, Gibbons, above mentioned—William Penn, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool, g.c.

14th—Wind—calm during the day—at night, N.W.

The Duke of Nemours is to be Viceroy of Algiers.

Lord Ashburton is a citizen of the great republic, and one of the largest landed proprietors in the State of Pennsylvania.

CHRISTENING OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

(From the Times.)

Sunday afternoon the first rehearsal of the sacred music to be performed at the ceremony of the christening of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales took place in St. George's Chapel, The rehearsal was strictly private, the public, of course, not being admitted. The pieces have been selected by his Royal Highness Prince Albert; but, as it is intended that the time to be occupied by the ceremony should not be prolonged to any great or unnecessary extent, in consequence of the apparent difficulty, at present, of raising the temperature in that edifice to so high a degree as had been anticipated, it has been determined that no anthem shall be performed during the sacred ceremony.

The whole of her Majesty's private band were in attendance at the rehearsal at the chapel, and also Messrs. Salmon, French, Mitchell, Harris, Turner, and Smith, lay clerks of St. George's, Mr. John Hobbs, from the Chapel Royal, St. James's, Mr. Adams (Dr. Elvey's assistant), and ten of the choristers.

Dr. Elvey presided at the organ, and the Queen's private band was led by Mr. Williams, in the absence of the master, Mr. Anderson.

The rehearsal took place on Sunday by command of Prince Albert, and the pieces selected by his Royal Highness—the whole from the compositions of Handel—are as follow :—

1. An occasional overture.
2. Overture to the oratorio of *Sampson*.
3. Grand march in *Hercules*.
4. The "Hallelujah Chorus" from the oratorio of the *Messiah*. "Hallelujah! For the Lord God only liveth and reigneth. The kingdoms of the world are become the kingdoms of our Lord and of his Christ; and he shall reign for ever and ever, King of Kings, and Lord of Lords. Hallelujah!

This splendid sacred composition of Handel will be performed at the conclusion of the ceremony. The occasional overture will be played upon the entrance of the Royal and illustrious personages to the interior of the choir, and the march in *Hercules* upon the retiring from the sacred edifice. The overture to *Sampson* will be introduced during the performance of the sacred rite.

In addition to the whole of the lay clerks and choristers of St. George's and her Majesty's private band of musicians, there are expected to be present the following gentlemen of the Chapel Royal, St. James's:—Messrs. J. Neild, W. Knyvett, T. Vaughan, J. B. Sale, W. Hawes, T. Welsh, C. Evans, W. Salmon, R. Clark, J. Roberts, J. W. Hobbs, H. Goulden, O. Bradbury, F. W. Horncastle, O. Hawkins, and H. Wilde. Dr. Elvey will preside at the organ, and Sir George Smith will be the conductor. The instrumental performers will consist of upwards of 60, and the vocalists will not be less in number than between 70 and 80. It is stated that two temporary galleries will be erected on each side of the organ, one for the instrumental performers, and the other for the Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's household, to be appropriated to the use of his lordship and several of those distinguished personages who will be invited to be present. The stalls in the chapel will be occupied by the Knights of the illustrious Order of the Garter. None will be permitted to enter the chapel, except those specially invited, and who are furnished with tickets from the Lord Chamberlain. The 25th inst. is still the day named for the celebration of this national event, before which period (it has been intimated by the Lord Chamberlain) several more rehearsals of the vocal and instrumental music are to take place.

The effect of the wind and stringed instruments on Sunday, in the splendid vaulted chapel of St. George, mingling with the full deep tones of the powerful organ, was extremely grand and imposing, and when the additions to which we have alluded shall have been made to the band and vocalists, the effect will be magnificent in the extreme. Divine service was performed in the chapel to day, for the last time until the christening. It will be closed against the public to morrow, to enable the severa' workmen to complete, unmolested, the necessary alterations which have been decided upon. Two more large stoves were placed in the nave on Sunday. The iron chimney of one, which had been only temporarily secured, fell down in the afternoon, while the workmen were absent, with a tremendous crash. The chimney was upwards of 36 feet in length. Fortunately no one was under it at the time, although several persons were within a few yards of the spot. Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, and Lord Wriothesley Russell, the canon in residence, were engaged in the chapel for nearly two hours on Friday, inspecting the choir and the side aisles, for the purpose of deciding upon several important arrangements connected with the event.

It is rumoured that the state carriages, with the beautiful cream coloured Hanoverian horses, will be sent from London to be used upon the occasion; her Majesty and Prince Albert, and their royal and illustrious visitors with their distinguished attendants, proceeding in the carriages from the Castle to St. George's Chapel, alight at the entrance to Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel; thence they will proceed to the chapter room* (entering at the east door at the back of the altar,) where the infant Prince of Wales will be taken until the commencement of the solemn rite. The entrance of her Majesty, the Prince, &c., to St. George's from Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel will be through the cloister (dividing the two buildings, which will be closed at each end and well warmed.

The temperature at the warmest part of St. George's on Sunday and to day, between the two stoves at the east ends of the north and south sides, could not be increased beyond 44 degrees, but it is expected that the additional stoves (two of them having been brought from the Pavilion, at Brighton, for this purpose) intended to be placed in other parts of the immense edifice, will enable a temperature of from 50 to 55 degrees to be obtained on the day of the ceremony. Cardinal Wolsey's Chapel, the stone flooring of which has been boarded over throughout, will be carpeted and appropriately furnished for the occasion. There will be a raised platform for the font in the chapel, a short distance from the altar, of sufficient dimensions to accommodate her Majesty, Prince Albert, the sponsors, and several of the immediate attendants of the Queen, his Royal Highness, the King of Prussia, &c. The King of Prussia's arrival in England is expected to take place about the 20th or 21st inst. It is also expected that His Majesty will remain in London for two or three days upon his arrival, occupying during that period either a suite of rooms at Buckingham Palace, or the apartments of the King of Hanover, at St. James's.

The remainder of the week succeeding the christening will be devoted to splendid and magnificent banquets and evening parties at the Castle, Upon the evening of the event there will be a sumptuous banquet given by her Majesty, in St. George's Hall, to upwards of one hundred royal and distinguished guests. The state ball room will be afterwards thrown open for dancing. The whole of the arrangements at the Castle for the celebration of this national and joyous event are upon a scale of unprecedented grandeur, and will vie in splendour and gorgeousness with the most magnificent galas and entertainments given during the reigns of the late monarchs, William IV. and George IV.

Men are now at work day and night, under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders, the general inspector of palaces.

(From the Observer.)

Active preparations are in progress at Windsor Castle, under the superintendence of Mr. Saunders, for the reception of the royal and other distinguished visitors invited to be present at the approaching ceremony of the christening of the Prince of Wales, and many rooms, hitherto unoccupied, will be brought into requisition, while apartments without the Castle are secured for those who cannot be accommodated within. In the state apartments, we believe, no material alterations are in contemplation—indeed any attempt to improve St. George's Hall, the Waterloo Gallery, and state ball room, would only spoil the good taste and splendour by which they are at present distinguished. The imposing and truly interesting ceremony of the christening will take place in St. George's Chapel, whither the font used on such occasions will be removed. Heretofore this ancient font was kept in the Tower, but we believe it is at present deposited for safe custody with the regalia, A platform will be raised in front of the altar, upon which the font will be placed, and here her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the royal and distinguished sponsors will assemble. The knights will occupy their respective stalls, in their proper costumes, and the array of the nobles of the land will be of the most brilliant description. Every means will be adopted to render the accommodation for the reception of spectators, who will be admitted by tickets, as ample as the details of the edifice will permit.—The service, though short, will be performed with every regard to the importance of the occasion, and will embrace the highest musical talent, Especial care will be taken, by the introduction of stoves and otherwise, to render the atmosphere of the chapel sufficiently genial to prevent the chilling effects of the season—a precaution, the absence of which on former occasions was productive of very melancholy consequences. The tomb house at the back of the altar is boarded, will be richly carpeted, and provided with appropriate furniture for the reception of the castle guests previous to their entering the chapel, to which they will be conducted by the proper heraldic officers. Her Majesty, Prince Albert, the Prince of Wales, and the royal visiters will be conveyed from the great quadrangle of the Castle, in carriages, and set down at a porch erected at the entrance of the cloisters, from which there are doors of communication on the left to the chapel, and on the right to the tomb house, so called from being once the royal tomb. Her Majesty and Prince Albert have been assiduous in examining the proposed plans, and although no unnecessary display will be courted, nothing will be omitted to do honor to an occasion so deeply interesting to the nation.

We understand there is to be a grand banquet in St. George's Hall in the evening, the guests invited to which, we hear, are first to assemble in the Waterloo Hall; and this, it is surmised, will be followed by a ball in the state ball room. The remainder of the week will be devoted to appropriate entertainments befitting the splendour of the British Court. At present the day named is Tuesday, the 25th instant, but this may from circumstances be altered.

* This room is at the north end of the chapel, and contains two objects worthy of observation. The first is a full length portrait of Edward III., habited in his robes, and holding in his hand a sword, to which the crowns of France and Scotland are attached. Round the portrait is the following inscription in Latin :—"Edward, the invincible King of Britain, founder of this chapel, and of the most noble Order of the Garter." The other object is the sword of state of this great prince, which is 6 feet 9 inches in length.—JESSE'S *Windsor*.

NIGER EXPEDITION.

Extract of a letter from an officer of her Majesty's steamvessel Wilberforce, dated Fernando Po, October 5 :—

"The Soudan had turned her head downwards on the 19th of September, under charge of Fishbourne, with the greater part of the sick on the squadron. It was Captain Trotter's intention at that time that the Wilberforce should proceed up to Chadda, and the Albert up the Niger; but on the following day the number of our officers (originally as you know, very small) being much reduced, it was thought proper to send us down to the sea as well. Accordingly on the 21st we parted from the Albert, then under weigh, to go upwards, and arrived here four days ago, having been unavoidably detained cutting wood on our way. I saw Captain Trotter and Captain Bird Allen a few minutes before we left, both in perfect health and spirits. We brought down as passengers Messrs. Bowden, Harvey, and Collman, all ill with fever. Mr. Bowden has had a sharp attack, but is, I trust, fairly in the way of recovery. Poor Harvey breathed his last two days ago, and we lost Mr. Wakeham on our passage down. On our arrival here we found the Soudan and Pluto, and Poor Fishbourne laid up with fever, to which, no doubt, fatigue and anxiety have mainly conduced. I trust, however, that as the fever shows some signs of being spent on board the Wilberforce, since our exit from the river, his may not prove a serious case. The deaths have been altogether fifteen, five of whom were officers. (This does not include the eight deaths on board the Dolphin, of which the writer knew nothing.) The number of cases by the time we left the Albert had been altogether 85 or 86."

Extract of a letter from an officer of her Majesty's steam vessel Albert, dated

"Wilberforce, off Ascension, Nov. 22.

"The Albert left the confluence for Rabbath the same day we did for Fernando Po. As Mr. Fishbourne took the Soudan down the river with 36 fever patients, Captain Bird Allen remained in the Albert. As soon as we arrived at Fernando Po Captain William Allen despatched the Soudan and the Ethiop (Mr. Becroft) up the river to assist the Albert, in case of need. We arrived at Fernando Po on the 1st of October, and left the island on the 9th, accompanied by the Pluto. Mr. Stronge took the command of the Soudan, because, Mr. Fishbourne got the fever and came on board the Wilberforce to go to Ascension, but recovered so rapidly that he returned in the Pluto to join the Albert on the 21st of October, with Mr. Bowden, who also had been taken ill up the river. On the 14th of September it was arranged that the Albert and the Soudan should proceed together up the Niger, and the Wilberforce up the Chadda; 'but my thoughts are not your thoughts, nor my ways your ways, saith the LORD.' Sickness and disease come upon us like a thunderbolt. This was as unexpected a defeat of the plans as it was sudden. The Lord's will be done! If prudence, sound judgment, and indefatigable diligence and perseverance could have overcome the difficulties of the expedition, our excellent commander in chief would soon have accomplished more than the most sanguine hope could ever have ventured to expect; but to overcome the laws of nature is beyond the power of human wisdom and strength.—In two letters which were written by Capt. Trotter, on the 20th and 21st of Sept., at the confluence of the Niger and Chadda, there are the following passages, which show, that notwithstanding the numerous obstacles arising from the climate, he had still strong hopes of eventual good resulting from the expedition, and was by no means disposed to omit one single chance of success—

"'The new cases that occur every minute are very perplexing, but I do not see that it is yet time for the Albert to give up the river this year, though half an hour more may alter the case.' 'I shall certainly, I think, be at Fernando Po by the 15th of Dec. The model farm is going on well, and is beautifully situated.'"

It is probable, as no news of the Albert had reached Ascension when the letters from which we have given extracts were written, that Capt. Trotter has been able to persevere in his design of visiting Rabbah before leaving the river, It appears from other letters that the Wilberforce came down the river in charge of Lieutenant Strange, Captain Wm. Allen, and 26 of her hands being ill of the fever. She also brought down three individuals from the Albert, leaving her with eight or ten on the sick list, inclusive of two of her engineers. Captain William Allen had quite recovered at the date of these letters. We publish these letters because it is desirable that authentic intelligence should be before the public. At the best the news is bad and distressing enough, but it is always better that facts rather than uncertain and often exaggerated reports should reach the ears of the friends of those engaged in this perilous enterprise.

TRIAL OF A YOUNG LADY ON A CHARGE OF FELONY.—At the Gloucester sessions, Friday, the trial of Miss Allen, the daughter of the wealthy Colonel Allen, well known to the county of Gloucester, took place in the court house, which was from an early hour crowded, for the matter had caused much excitement. Miss Allen, on her name being called, presented herself, attended by her mother, and some male friends, who manifested great anxiety on her behalf. She was elegantly attired, but kept her face closely enveloped in a thick crape veil. When called upon to plead she trembled violently, and would have fallen to the ground had she not received the support of the turnkey. The chairman ordered that she might be accommodated with a chair, and she then, in a feeble tone of voice, pleaded "not guilty." The charge against the prisoner was, that she had, on the 22d of November, gone into the shop of a chemist and druggist named Joslin, in the High street, Cheltenham, and inquired if Mr. Joslin was within. On being answered in the negative, she went away, but subsequently returned, and asked liberty from the apprentice to sit down. She remained a considerable time. The apprentice went up stairs, and took his position near a glass which was suspended from the ceiling, and upon which was reflected all the things in the shop. While so occupied, he (the apprentice boy) observed the prisoner go towards the counter and take up a packet of perfume and place it under her cloak. Mr. Joslin shortly afterwards returned, and when told by his apprentice of what had occurred, took the prisoner up stairs and charged her with the robbery. She denied it at first, but upon Mr. Joslin's sending for a policeman, the prisoner gave up the packet of perfume, remarking that her head was so distracted that she did not know what she was doing. It was contended on behalf of the prisoner, that she was subject to fits of abstraction and weakness of intellect, and that she was not at all times mistress of her own actions. Medical and other testimony having been adduced in support of this defence, the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of acquittal,

THE PHILIPSTOWN *(MURDER.)*

A sense of justice to a Cotemporary, the *Monitor*, impels us to postpone for this evening the publication of the proceedings and finding of the coroner's inquest upon the death of Flanagan—alleged to have been a murder of the most foul and aggravated character. If our cotemporary is unable to guess at the cause which induces us to come to this conclusion, he will be before our next publication in a position to give us credit at least for sincerity of intention, and a kindly feeling towards him.

The *Evening Packet* of last night states that—

"As there is an investigation going on by the proper authorities, and as publication pending inquiry might prove prejudicial, we shall wait until an authenticated report shall have been made."

By the "proper authorities" is clearly meant the Government; and it has been so interpreted by the Liberal press. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? We can state most positively that no "investigation is going on;" nor is any such intended. The Government would stultify itself by such a proceeding. In their opinion, and in the minds of every honest man the ends of justice have been fully and fairly attained and satisfied. It there can be one dispassionate person who entertains a doubt upon the subject, the publication of the inquest, and the filing of affidavits, which certain parties charged have been driven, in their own defence, to make, will remove all scepticism.

Why this should have been made a subject of violent and virulent attack against the Government, we have never been able to understand. At no period did it present an aspect—except in newspaper exaggeration—that would warrant the interposition of the Executive, further than an inquiry from their own officers, as to whether the circumstances alleged had or had not foundation in fact. This being done their duty was performed; but as an instance of the recklessness with which charges are made, and the absurdity with which they are sought to be sustained we extract the following article from the *Pilot* of Monday evening :—

"THE PHILIPSTOWN TRAGEDY.

"We have some reason to believe we have shamed the government into some demonstration to appear, at least, to meet the demand for inquiry in this shameful outrage, of the true aristocratic kind, and one of the natural results of an oligarchical government. There is some talk, at least among the Castle folk, of an official inquiry being about to be sent down to investigate. Better late than never—but we shall watch the spirit in which it will be conducted. For reasons which shall hereafter appear, we shall not, pending this inquiry, disclose the facts we derive from our own peculiar source of information: at present we prefer analysing the statements given on the authority of our cotemporaries. The Tory press, which obviously endeavours to shield the delinquency—a very suspicious circumstance—admits that the deed, whoever did it, was perpetrated on the 11th December, and yet the same press admits the inquest, as it calls it, was not held until the 15th—after an eight days' interval. Did the jury view the body? Was it kept, or was it taken up after eight days?"

The simple reason why the inquest was delayed, was, that the unfortunate man survived the accident for six days, and no inquest could be held until after his decease!

We take this opportunity of contradicting an assertion made in the *Evening Post*, that we had made use towards that journal of a "threat" of legal proceedings with a view of preventing it from discharging its duty. We used no threat to any paper. It is true we intended to convey a friendly hint to another evening journal; but we never contemplated the *Evening Post* in any article written upon the subject.

THE ROMANCE OF EMIGRATION.

(From the Buffalo Advertiser.)

About three weeks since a pretty and interesting young woman, with two fine children, of the ages of one and three years, called at the office of our city clerk, inquiring for the mayor. That officer was absent, but her sorrowful demeanor spoke so affectingly in her behalf, and although evidently in humble life, she seemed so intelligent and unassuming in her address, that Mr. Lacy, the clerk, was led to ask the cause of her trouble, when she told him her brief story. She said her husband, whose name was Evans, left their native place, Brecknock, in Wales, a year ago, to seek a new home for them in America, leaving them to follow when he should have found the desired spot, and earned the means to enable them to make the journey. He finally settled at Oakhill, Jackson county, in the southern part of the state of Ohio, where he worked industriously at his trade, that of a tailor, until he had laid by thirty dollars for the passage money of his family. This amount he enclosed to his wife, with directions as to the best rout to reach her destination, which would be *via* Liverpool and New York. She accordingly bade adieu to her birth place, and started on her lone and distant voyage, cheered by the prospect of soon joining her husband in their new western home. On arriving at the nearest seaport on the coast she was persuaded by the mercenary captain of a trading vessel that it would be much cheaper to go by way of Quebec, whither he was bound, and she therefore took passage with him. It was two long months before the tardy craft reached port, and during this time, her stock having been exhausted, she was compelled to purchase from the captain at his own rates, a supply for the wants of herself and her children.—The extortion to which her inexperience made her an easy prey, and the increased expenses of the inconvenient route she had ignorantly taken, left her without a shilling on her arrival at Buffalo. She was still 500 miles from her journey's end, without a friend or acquaintance, truly a helpless stranger in a strange land, with her little children looking up to her for food. The energies of a woman's nature, so strikingly developed by necessity, did not leave her to despair. She obtained shelter for herself and her children in a cellar room in Troubridge block, for which she had to pay 5s a week, and succeeded in procuring a little sowing from a clothing shop, which barely realised as much money as paid for their gloomy lodging and coarse and scanty fare. She wrote a letter to her husband, informing him of their arrival and destitute situation; but weeks wore away in cruel suspense, while she wrote again and again, and on the return of each post learned with a heavy heart that it had brought no letter for her. At length her employer had no more work for her, and she was obliged to pledge articles of clothing to procure necessary food. This wretched recourse now failed, several weeks' rent were due, and in her extremity she thought of applying to the mayor for advice and relief. The poor Welch woman's simple statement touched the heart of Mr. Lacy. He commenced a subscription, and Mr. Williams, a countryman, a worthy mechanic residing here, with prompt philanthrophy, took Mrs. Evans and her little ones into his house, when a discovery that his guest was born within half a mile of the old home he left 20 years before, and the family histories she related, amply repaid the kind Welchman for his hospitality, Another honest Welchman soon cheered her with his greeting. Fifteen dollars, the sum necessary to send her to Oakhill, were soon raised, and Mrs. Evan's passage was engagd on board the packet. But, while hastening to redeem a shawl which, during the preparations for the start, she recollected still lay on the pawnbroker's shelves, the boat cast off. Lamenting her disappointment, she turned round, and her husband stood before her. He had been in the city ten days in search of her; had boarded at the United States Hotel, just over the low and squalid apartment in which his little family were staying—he comfortably lodged, and living upon the luxuries of a well served table, while they were famishing only a few feet distant. It was a joyful meeting; the dollars were returned to the good subscribers, and the re united and happy family took boat the next day.

ACCIDENT THROUGH HOOP TRUNDLING—Thursday a serious accident occurred to Capt. Markham Jones, of Prestfield lodge, Kent. The captain, accompanied by his groom, was driving to town in his gig, when, in crossing the road near Wilmington common, a boy, who was trundling a hoop, got in the way, and the hoop getting between the fore legs of the horse, threw the animal down. Captain Jones was thrown out, and received a dislocation of his collar bone and some severe bruises. The groom's head came in contact with the iron of the dash board with such violence that his right eye was forced from its socket, and his left arm becoming entangled in the step of the gig, as he fell out sideways, was broken.

It appears by the last census, that there are over 300,000 more males than females in the United States. The ladies, therefore, may have it all their own way, and pick and choose as eastern monarchs do their wives,

MOST IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE TWELVE JUDGES—PRESBYTERIAN MARRIAGES.

The judges met on Monday in chamber, to consider a point of immense importance to the people of the north of Ireland, reserved by Judge Crampton from the last Armagh assizes.

The question simply was, whether a marriage between a Presbyterian and an Episcopalian Protestant, celebrated by a Presbyterian Clergyman, be *valid?*

The meeting of the judges was private: but we have learned that their lordships have decided, by a great majority, that such a marriage is NOT VALID—is, in the eye of the law, NO MARRIAGE AT ALL!

It is impossible to over estimate the importance of this decision, It will astound and afflict hundreds of the most respectable families in the north of Ireland, where such marriages have been of every day occurrence, and have never heretofore had their validity brought into question.

There must be, of course, an instant appeal to Parliament on the subject. The decision is *retrospective* as well as *prospective* in its operation; and unless the Legislature pass an act to protect the multitudes whom it will affect, its consequences must be really of a terrific character.

But we cannot doubt that the Legislature *will* interfere, promptly and effectively, if the Presbyterians of Ireland exert themselves for their own protection.

The judges were almost unanimous in this decision, there being *ten* for it, and only *two* dissentients—who are understood to have been Baron Foster and Mr. Justice Perrin.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY AT SHEFFIELD.

The second edition of the *Sheffield Independent* of Saturday contains an account of a dreadful attempt at murder and suicide perpetrated in that town. It appears that three sisters, Hannah, Sarah, and Harriet Poole, residing at Pye Bank, Sheffield, and maintaining themselves decently by dress making, have long been persecuted by a young man named Vaughan, a table knife hafter, who paid his addresses to the second sister, but who, in consequence of his intemperate and dissolute character, was rejected and repulsed. For some time back Vaughan had been constantly endeavouring to induce the girl Sarah to revoke her determination, sometimes coaxing her and sometimes threatening, but invariably without effect. Latterly his persecution had been constant, and his conduct towards the girl had assumed a most violent character. On one occasion he threatened to cut her throat with a razor, on another he flung a stone at her whilst she was standing at the window, and only a few weeks since he fired a pistol into the house declaring that he would frighten them to death. The girls were in such fear that last Tuesday they applied to the magistrates to bind Vaughan over to keep the peace. He was summoned to the police office, at which he made his appearance, but without remaining to answer to his name.

On Friday night, about a quarter past eight, the sisters were seated at work, when Vaughan suddenly rushed into the house, and, closing the door, he drew two pistols from his coat Pockets, crying out "Revenge, revenge, this night, if I go out a corpse." The second sister, Sarah, rushed to the back door, followed by Harriet, who, perceiving that Vaughan was aiming one of the pistols at Sarah, closed the door upon her just as the miscreant fired. The ball grazed Sarah's forehead, but she escaped into a neighbor's house. Hannah, the eldest sister, rushed out of the front door to give the alarm. Harriet, however, in saving the life of Sarah, had shut herself into the room with the assassin. Vaughan rushed upon her to open the closed door, but Harriet, with wonderful intrepidity, pushed him back, and he fell heavily on the ground. The girl snatched that which she supposed to be the loaded pistol from his hand, threw it down, and escaping through a door which led to an adjoining room, she made for the window. She threw up the sash, and was in the act of jumping out when Vaughan fired at her. The ball struck her right shoulder, making a superficial wound, and slightly grazing her cheek. Meanwhile Hannah had alarmed the neighbors, two of whom came up to the door. Two of them, a Mr. Palfreyman and a Mr. Pearson, were pushing it to force it open, when Vaughan from the inside fired a third pistol, the ball of which passed through the panel, and grazed Mr. Palfreyman's left thigh. A passer by ran for the police, who came up and broke the door open. Whilst they were thus engaged, one or two other shots were heard. On entering the house Vaughan was found on the floor in the last agony of death. His last pistol had been directed against his own breast, and had taken fatal effect. The inquest on the body was held on Saturday, when a verdict of *felo de se* was returned against Henry Vaughan, and the coroner issued his warrant for interment at midnight without Christian burial. The affair has excited great sensation at Sheffield. The narrow escapes are most surprising. In the first case the bullet touched Sarah's forehead without killing, in the second it scored Harriet's cheek without killing, and in the third it was within an ace of passing through Mr. Paltreyman's abdomen. It was proved at the inquest that Vaughan bought the pistols only a few hours before the attempt on the grls' lives.

CROWN JEWELS OF HANOVER.—The interesting lega proceedings instituted by the King of Hanover for the recovery of jewels and other property, will very shortly come on for hearing in the Court of Chancery.—*Court Journal.*

EUROPEAN CAPTIVE AT BORNEO.—The mention by Captain Page that some of the Lascars of the Sultana who had found their way to Maludu (northern extremity of Borneo) had there seen an European female, led to some inquiry on the subject, by the local authorities, and the following is a copy of the deposition of one of the Sultana's crew taken here in the course of the investigation :—Hajee Hassan, a Lascar, of the late ship Sultana, states—I was one of the party in the cutter which landed at Maludu, I cannot say how long I remained at that place, but I had been at Bruni ten days when the steamer arrived. When at Maludu I lived at the house of a Syed, and was treated very well. About three days after leaving Maludu for Bruni we touched at a place called Amboon for water, where there is a good harbour. There were about forty houses on the beach. I had previously heard, when on board the boat, from the crew, that there was an European female residing at Amboon. The house was pointed out to me, which induced me to enter; it was raised on poles about six feet high, and situated in the centre of the village. On entering, I saw seated on a mat a European female; she was dressed in the Malay costume. There was a Malay woman seated near her, and five or six children playing about the house. I did not see any man in the house. I remained about a minute. The European woman did not attempt to leave, nor did she say a word. She looked at me for a moment, and then hung down her head. I am most positive she was a European female, and about forty years of age, fair, with blue eyes and light hair. We remained at Amboon two days, but I did not see the female, save on the occasion just stated. I heard that about 15 years since the female alluded to had been taken to Amoy, but whether a vessel had been wrecked or captured about that time, I did not learn. Taru Passook is inland of Amboon. This is all the testimony that has been elicited; but there seems no reason to question its truth, for what could have prompted the Lascar to invent any story of the kind? There is also, to countenance his statement, the fact of missionaries and others who have of late years visited Borneo having often heard mention made of a European female being still in that neighborhood. When our government adopts means, as it no doubt will, to effect the release of the twelve Lascars of the Sultana, who are still detained at Maludu, some clue may be discovered as to the identity of the female in question, and measures taken to release her.

ASTROLOGY EXTRAORDINARY.

We have received the following list of predictions of a new order, which, to say the least of them, are *curious*—

(From the Cheltenham Chronicle.)

G. T. F. SMITH'S

ANNUAL PARLIAMENTARY PREDICTIONS,

TOUCHING EVERY POLITICAL CRISIS OF THE GOVERNMENT DURING THE SESSION OF 1842.

The principle on which these predictions are founded is the result of matured study and considerable practice, which has enabled the author, with much certainty, prospectively to predict the immediate period of any political contest or crisis, whether embarrassing or successful to the Government, severally as they occur throughout the session. To give a retrospect of previous predictions and their fulfilment would require more space than can be devoted to it, in the columns of a newspaper, therefore let the following facts suffice :—Every important event during the past session, 1841, and previously, together with two resignations of the Ministry, were prospectively and unequivocally predicted, and their accuracy acknowledged by many of the provincial and metropolitan mediums of the day.

I now proceed to submit to the observance of the public my predictions for the session 1842, in which the principal periods of success or defeat to the Government are enumerated, and every remarkable crisis distinctly noted. To prove how far this judgment can be relied on, I shall first allude to an important event that will occur to the French Government during their present session.

A dissolution of the *French Ministry* will take place in the *spring of* 1842. either *near the 14th or the 22d of March*, or April 18th. A difficulty of this nature may occur near the 21st of January, but not to be depended upon. But mark the crisis of the subsequent dates—March 14th and 22d, and April 18th, one of which periods will certainly displace them.

JUDGEMENT RELATIVE TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT FOR THE SESSION 1842.

February, near the 14th.—Nothing of further importance than a measure rather inimical to an important official, or calculated to cause a change, coinciding with public opinion, clashing with the views of one high in power.

From February 23d to March 5th, or near then, business of intense interest will be under discussion, beating a considerable struggle and clashing of interests, respective of some *important changes*, under which the Government will be much opposed—much public clamour and excitement. The ministry are placed in an unpopular position, notwithstanding which their power and success appear certain; the period prejudical to some one of its members, and official elevation attends it.

March, near the 12th and 14th. to the 18th.—The cogitations of the Cabinet are of a most active nature, engrossing the attention of the whole country. The subject appears to be respective of military operations and successes: foreign diplomacy or acquisitions are connected with it, or some public measure of much importance will be decided on. Under the same influence, educational schemes or pecuniary grants would prove successful; the period distinguished the Government in aught of a provisional policy, whatever the precise business may be, the Government are successful.

April, near the 4th, to the 19th, denotes mutinies and commotion, and violence to the Government; and the period an afflicting one. Changes or displacing of some one of the Government are connected with it; much turbulence, both within and without the House of Commons. The Privy Council or their friends meet with considerable opposition, relative to any measure they may introdure; the House of Commons precariously situated; much petitioning and public clamour! the measures of Government reduced to considerable alteration, notwithstanding which, they have power to carry their principal views; the period replete with changes in the systems of imposts and revenue.

April, near the 28th.—A bill is introduced, or a division takes place, of considerable importance, and the Government succeed in carrying their measures, connected, as they certainly are, with the primary interests of the country; but whatever the precise matter may be, much dissatisfaction and discontent will attend it;—riot and confusion follows.

May, near the 5th—Tumults and political excitements are rife—rioting and great commotion; a period of considerable annoyance and affliction to her Majesty. Near the commencement of the month, some important measures arrive at maturity, and are carried by the Government.

13th to the 19th—The Government succeed, and business of high official importance is on the tapis. Preferment, either of a military or judicial character, engages their attention; but whatever the precise matter relates to, considerable opposition will be manifested by the community. Matters of *finance, revenue*, or the *public securities* are connected with it; discredit, want of faith, and depreciation of investments, will result from it; the commercial and monetary interests of the country in a precarious state, and speculators puzzled in their progress, from the critical state of the times.

May 26th to June 7th, 13th, and 17th—A crisis of the greatest consequence will now occur—most malignant and afflicting in its tendency. The Government receive a shock—violence, agitation, and public excitement are rife; an event will happen, tending to a dissolution of the Commons. The importance of this momentous period will ring through the kingdom—the city of London much disturbed. Fires, uproar, and tumult, in the whole period from May 26th to the latter end of June; enough will occur to commemorate this prediction. The greater part of July will also be replete with mischievous events, the continuance of which is very remarkable. To the public securities and national interests, there will be much hazard; the health of the community at large will suffer, as predicted in the years 1837 and 1840, when the wetness of the late autumn together with the recent floods and inundations, was also distinctly stated, the proof of which has been already acknowledged by the metropolitan and provincial papers of the day. Also, the autumn of 1842, from September during October, Nov. and Dec. there will be a continued tendency to heavy rains, let time and the periods mentioned prove how far this principle of judgment may be deserving of public credence.

Cheltenham, Dec. 31, 1841.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A lady arrived in this city (Exeter) last Monday week, bringing a female servant with her. On the day of her arrival the latter broke a looking-glass. She became greatly alarmed at this trifling accident, covered the glass over with a handkerchief, and turned it to the wall that she might not see it. She expressed her conviction that it foreboded a life of trouble and misfortune, and could not dismiss the subject from her mind. She said "she should never prosper in the world again." Haunted by this idea, she became sad and dejected, and went to bed on the Wednesday, two days after the accident, poorly and miserable, retiring earlier than usual on account of her illness. The next day she was worse, and her mistress desired her not to get up. On Friday one of the most experienced of the medical gentlemen of the city was called in. He fouud her free from bodily pain, but suffering under a perfect prostration of strength and spirits. She continued to sink till twelve o'clock the next day, when she expired, a victim to the absurd superstition of the dreadful consequences of breaking a looking-glass, which proved, indeed, a parting glass to her.—*Western Times.*

A MAN OF BUSINESS.—There's a chap down at Quamphegan so tarnation cute, that he refuses to pay the debt of Nature unless the discount is taken off.—*Punch.*

WATERFORD:—Printed and Published by the Proprietor RICHARD HENDERSON, on the Mornings of Wednesday and Saturday—Saturday, January 15, 1842.