The Waterford Mail.

Vol. XIX., No. 2029. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1842. Price FIVE PENCE.

FAIR OF BALLINASLOE.

(D. E. Packet of Thursday.)

This fair, which, for very obvious reasons, was looked forward to by the Irish graziers with no small share of anxiety, commenced, for the sale of sheep, on Tuesday last.

On Tuesday the number of sheep of all descriptions which changed owners, amounted to 43,576, which, added to the sales effected yesterday, give a total for both days equal to 62,409. The entire number exhibited on the green, in the present year, is stated to be 74,586; so that there remained unsold, at the close of Wednesday, 12,177. Of these, however, our correspondent informs us, several are expected to be got rid of to day; so that, probably, no more than 10,000, if so many, will be ultimately on hands.

This number may sound rather high to some of our readers, but they will, doubtless, be surprised on learning that, with one exception—namely, 1841—it was considerably less than the quantity remaining unpurchased on any year since 1839, inclusive.

This will appear at once, from a comparison of the following tabular returns, the accuracy of which may be fully relied on. We are now referring to the sales made on the days corresponding to Tuesday and Wednesday last, the great sheep days:—

1839.	
Sheep sold	70,550
Unsold	24,909
Total exhibited	95,459
1840.	
Sold	69,770
Unsold	15,990
Total exhibited	85,760
1841.	
Sold	69,438
Unsold	7,061
Total exhibited	76,499
1842.	
Sold	62,409
Unsold	12,177
Total exhibited	74,586

Thus it will be seen that the numbers offered for sale, as well as those actually disposed of, have been gradually decreasing for the last four years, in the three of which preceding the present, the diminution in the quantity exhibited has exceeded *ten* per cent., while the falling off in this year, compared with the last, does not amount to *four*.

With respect to the prices obtained this week, there seems to have been some difference of opinion. *Our* correspondent, adverting to the business transacted on Tuesday, and describing the stock (sheep) purchased on that day as being superior by 3s per head to those sold on the preceding year, writes thus: "A very slow fair; prices about 2s 6d less than last year." Speaking of the succeeding day, he uses the following words—"I think wedders less in price than yesterday, 12s 6d each, and ewes 3s."

The falling off on the second day can, however, be easily accounted for. On Tuesday none but the very primest lots were bought, while those purchased yesterday must consequently have been of a quality somewhat inferior.—Thus alone can the difference be explained. Besides, the depreciation, generally speaking, is, after all, more of relative than a positive nature. Every one knows that last year's prices of sheep were more than usually high. In plain truth, they exceeded the most sanguine expectations of the graziers themselves. But who will tell us that those we are now about to quote from *Saunders's News Letter* are not fully sufficient to remunerate the grazier in any part of Ireland, not leased at an absolute rack rent? Thus writes the correspondent of our Dublin contemporary.

Ballinasloe, Oct. 4, 1842.

Contrary to every expectation our fair, as far as it has gone, has turned out a good one. Sheep (I mean distinctly prime wedders) fully maintained the prices of last year; inferior descriptions were much below (both ewe and wedder, hoggets especially) the prices of last year. The buyers were numerous, and the cautious fears kept sales later than usual, as none of any importance were effected before twelve o'clock; heretofore the principal business was transacted before nine o'clock. The number of sheep this year on the green was less by some thousands. The effect of the tariff will more distinctly show itself the cattle day. Speculation or chance, in sheep, does not bear even indirectly on Sir R. Peel's measure. It is approaching the latest hour I can wait, and I therefore give prices:—Mr. Fair got £2 12s for his top lot; Mr. J. Smith, £2 10s ditto; Mr. Lynch, £1 8s 6d for wedders; two year old wedders, 30s to £2 2s; Mr. Taaffe, 3 year old ewes, 38s; Mr. Darcy, 2 year wedders, £2 7s; ditto, another lot, £2 10s 6d; hoggets (ewe and wedder) rated from 18s to 23s, the demand for these bad, several lots remaining unsold:—good 2 year old ewes could be got for about 26s. Sold up to this period 43,576.

Ballinasloe, Oct. 4.—I hasten to give you all the information in my power up to this hour. (six o'clock.) The show of sheep, I think, was not much short of the number exhibited last year. Prime lots were sold for much better prices than was generally expected. Mr. P. Taaffe's top lot of wedders brought 54s each; Mr. Balfe's top lot sold for 52s each; Mr. Robert Darcy's lot sold for 52s; Alexander Duke's lot of ewes sold for £3 each; John French, Esq.'s top lot sold for 51., Mr. Tuite bought Mr. P. Taaffe's lot. A. H. Pollock, Esq., and Hugh Barton, Esq., bought largely of Mr. Duke's sheep. It is the general opinion that Sir Robert Peel's tariff has not operated so much against the sales as was anticipated. Amount of number sold up to this hour, 43,500.

On the whole, then, with such prices as these before us, and bearing in mind the continued efforts made by certain parties for the last three months to create a panic, we cannot but congratulate the Irish feeders on the result of this week's sales, as far as it is yet known. As to the price of black cattle we will not be in a position to offer an opinion before Saturday next, when our readers may depend on hearing the whole truth, let the event turn out as it may.

(D. E. Packet of Saturday.)

We are enabled this evening to present the reader with a *synopsis* of all the business transacted at Ballinasloe since the commencement of the fair on Tuesday, down to post hour yesterday. It may be thus classed:—

4th, 5th, 6th, and 7th.	Sheep.	Oxen.	Horses	2 years old Heifers	Calves.
Sold.....	63,263	7,293	88	124	..
Unsold.....	12,644	4,161	340	..	..
Total	75.907	11,454	428	124	..

Comparing this return as regard sheep, the only description of stock noticed in our last publication, with what appeared in Thursday's *Packet*, it will be seen that the number offered for sale in that department alone had received an increase from Wednesday to Friday of no less than 1,321 heads—a tolerably convincing proof that the graziers who held back at first, owing, no doubt, to the influence of the panic, became fully satisfied with the fairness of the prices, and were anxious to effect sales on similar terms. This single fact would alone be sufficient to give a practical refutation to the reasoning of the few sad ill informed alarmists who predicted the absolute ruin of the Irish cattle feeders from the operation of the present Tariff, and who invited us to look to Ballinasloe for a confirmation of their mischievous vaticinations. Those vaticinations, however, have *not* been realised—directly the reverse—and we feel the utmost assurance in the immediate return of confidence among all classes of our rural population.

The utmost that can be said in support of the views of the panic mongers, is, that, in the words of our correspondent, the fair was a slow, "a *very* slow" one; but then he adds—"there will be" *many* other cattle "and *some* sheep disposed of to morrow" (this day.)

The late distemper among cattle of all descriptions, combined with the depressed state of the manufacturing districts in England, aggravated by the recent strike for wages, and the consequent destitution of the working classes, were such as to render the depreciation in the people's food a matter that could neither be foreseen nor averted. So far as the sales at Ballinasloe are concerned, Sir Robert Peel's Tariff could not by possibility have produced any effect whatever? and what is more, there was not, we are credibly informed, a single gentleman at the fair who supposed it had.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday, Oct. 6.

The period of prorogation having expired this day (Thursday,) the Parliament re assembled *pro forma*, for the purpose of being further prorogued. On the present occasion it took place at the unusually early hour of 12 o'clock, to enable the Lord Chancellor to return to Brighton, where he is sojourning with Lady Lyndhurst; and the Earl of Aberdeen to proceed to Sir Robert Peel's Tamworth. The commissioners were the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the Earl of Aberdeen.

The LORD CHANCELLOR, on entering, acquainted the house that her Majesty had been pleased to cause a commission to be issued under the great seal for the further prorogation of Parliament.

The house then adjourned during pleasure for the lords commissioners to robe.

The house having resumed, the three commissioners (above named) took their seats on a form between the throne and the woolsack.

The LORD CHANCELLOR commanded that the Commons be informed that the Lords Commissioners desired their immediate attendance in the house to hear the commission read.

In the absence of the usher and yeoman usher of the black rod, this duty was performed by Mr. Goodbody, the deputy sergeant at arms, and the successor of the late Mr. Butt,

The Commons appearing at the bar, represented by Mr. W. Ley, one of the clerks at the table; Mr. Rowland, Mr. Pratt, and various other officers of the house, the commission was read by Mr. H. S. Smith, chief clerk of the House of Lords.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then spoke to the following effect:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen of the House of Commons,*

"By virtue of her Majesty's commission, issued under the great seal, to us and other lords directed, and now read, we do in her Majesty's name, and in obedience to her commands, prorogue this Parliament to Thursday, the 10th day of November, to be then here holden; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday, the 10th of November next.

The Lords' Commissioners then rose, bowed, and retired, the representatives of the Commons at the same time leaving the bar.

Owing to the unusually early hour, there were very few strangers present. In the body of the house there were three ladies who had taken the seats occupied by peeresses when ladies are present. They were introduced by the Earl of Shaftesbury, and had previously been over the House of Commons. They and other visitors present afterwards surveyed, from windows of the Lords' committee rooms, the progress making with the new Houses of Parliament. The foundation of the Tower is now completed even with the road, where the stone work that will be visible above ground commences. Other portions of the buildings are now so high, as may be generally known, as to be well seen above the surrounding fencing. Obviously rapid progress is now being made with the buildings.

The present prorogation is very short, so as to enable the meeting before Christmas, should any circumstances render that necessary; if not, the next prorogation will give some idea when the parliament will positively re assemble for "the dispatch of business."

AFFAIRS OF CANADA.

(From a Correspondent of the Colonial Gazette.)

Kingston, Sept. 13. 1842.—The House of Assembly is now engaged in discussing a motion of want of confidence, submitted to them as an amendment upon the address in answer to the governor's speech. It is generally supposed that the motion will be carried; and hardly anybody doubts that whatever may be the vote on this question, the Government will be wholly unable to carry on business in the legislature.

A bold attempt has been made to avert the confusion which must ensue, if the present advisers of the governor General shall be forced to resign their offices. It was made in the form of an offer from the Governor General of a share in the Government for that large section of the opposition which is led by Messrs. Lafontaine and Baldwin. I put the name of Mr. Lafontaine first, because he is the leader of the great French Canadian party, while Mr. Baldwin leads only a section of the Upper Canada Reformers, represented in the house by not more than five members. Mr. Baldwin's influence is equal, not to say superior, to that of Mr. Lafontaine, inasmuch as Mr. Lafontaine's party in the assembly hold themselves to be absolutely bound in honour to repay the sacrifices which Mr. Baldwin made for them last year, by declining to take any part in the Government without his consent, and even without his participation, on his own terms, in any new administration which may be formed. It follows, that the Governor General's offer, though addressed to Mr. Lafontaine, and chiefly directed to French Canadian objects, was, in reality, submitted to Mr. Baldwin's decision. It was peremptorily declined. Without entering into particulars, for which there is not time at present, I may say that a governor of Canada has proposed to admit the French Canadians to a real and large share in the government of their country. One part of the proposal, moreover, virtually proclaims that the representative of the crown is sincerely prepared to bury the late rebellion in oblivion. When I add that the whole proposal really and largely conceded all the points upon which Mr. Baldwin resigned his place in Lord Sydenham's government last year, and would have admitted him to a higher office than that which he formerly held, with a conspicuous triumph for his policy, you will be surprised that this immense concession should have been rejected. So far as I can judge from the explanations which have taken place, it was rejected, not as being an insufficient measure of justice to the French Canadians, nor as falling short of Mr. Baldwin's utmost desires last year, but because it did not amount to a reconstruction of the Government, and involved a junction by Mr. Baldwin with men to whose principles he has no objection, but from whom he has been hostilely separated ever since they refused to accompany him in opposition to Lord Sydenham. This at least appears to be the main cause of the failure of Sir Charles Bagot's attempt to form a Government consisting of French Canadians and Upper Canada Reformers, and able to command a large majority in the Assembly. But other circumstances have, doubtless, tended to produce this unhappy result. These are—first, the postponement of the attempt until the very last moment, when there was scarcely any time for reflection, and none for ascertaining the opinion of the constituencies; secondly, the want of sufficient tenderness towards wounded pride and exasperated feelings, for which again the hurry of the action must be blamed; and lastly, the absence of that most healing measure, a general amnesty, which I have before described as being indispensably requisite to the pacification and good government of this country.

Everybody who understands the subject must be grieved at the position in which Sir Charles Bagot is placed. It would appear to be almost out of his power now to form a strong administration on the representative principle. For one inevitable effect of the acrimonious debates at this moment going on between the Baldwin section of the Upper Canada Reformers, and that larger section of them which supported Lord Sydenham, will be to split what is called the Liberal party in Upper Canada into two hostile parties; and when that shall be done, there will not be any party in the Assembly so large as to constitute a working majority when joined with the French Canadian party. It seems probable that, for a time at least, the French Canadians will have lost their power of the casting vote. Whom, then, can Sir Charles Bagot take to counsel him when his present advisers shall have retired from office? Neither the Upper Canada Tory party, nor the Lower Canada British party, nor both of them combined, are strong enough in the Assembly, or in the country, supposing a dissolution, to carry on the government for a week. Confusion worse confounded is the only prospect. Sir Charles Bagot's intentions have obviously been so excellent, that I feel quite sure of his having sown a seed which, barring the deplorable course of events last noticed, will gain for him the affections, not only of the more intelligent, moderate, and well disposed of the superior class, but of the great bulk of the people in both divisions of the province. This consideration should sustain him under the abuse that he is sure to receive from the Tory party in Upper Canada, and the more violent of the British party in Lower Canada. Unfortunately, these are the parties in this country which, really weak as they are here, have the most communication with England, and the readiest means of spreading their doctrines there, So far as your influence extends, he will surely be defended from their aspersions.

THE WOOLEY BRYERS CONSPIRACY.

(From the Times.)

Goose for mankind on Michaelmas day, and the fool's nose for the knave's fingers. Such was the reflection which arose in our minds when, having profited by the first of these natural laws, we read the next morning an account, entitling itself, "Romantic Incident," or, otherwise, "Extraordinary Conspiracy" at Bristol. Certainly, to those who love to trace in the disturbances of this complicated world of ours the steady workings of wise and immutable laws, it is a matter of no small interest to watch the incredible labour and ingenuity, the steady instinct and intricate contrivances, through which the finished fool elaborates his own exposure and punishment. We do not speak of the fool natural—the born idiot—or honest simpleton. To such the wise course of nature is more benignant. Over the one rests the vague suspicion of inspiration, or a floating sentiment of tenderness, confessed by all but the keeper of a madhouse or a parish school boy; on the other, the unsolicited gifts of comfort and prosperity are ever ready to pour themselves forth. Our honest, simple neighbor Flamborough "goes forward without suspicion, and grows rich."—while the sharp one, who generally cheats him once a year, starves on his ingenuity It is the fate of a different folly which Mr. John Woolley, timber merchant, of Bristol, is destined to exemplify—the folly which is grounded on vanity, and unprotected by principle—the folly which thinks itself sharper, more attractive, more handsome, and more favoured, than the rest of the world, and is greedy to appropriate the entire profit of its advantages. It is such a frame of mind which nature, and art, and circumstance ever conspire to elevate to no agreeable preferment; and it is such a preferment which Mr. Wooley has been enabled, by the most unparalleled exertions, to attain.

In the month of June last, Miss Ann Bryers—(we take Mr. Wooley's statements before the police magistrates)—his sister in law, who had resided with him ever since his wife's decease in 1838, and who was, accordingly, we must suppose, well acquainted with his estimate of his own attractions, the propriety of his conduct, and the measure of his wits, "made a representation" to him respecting a Miss Louisa Poole King whose name we hereby apologise for introducing in our comedy, a young lady supposed to be possessed of many attractions, and, among the rest, of £47,000.

"She told him, deposes Mr. Wooley, "that the young lady had taken a great fancy to him t that she knew him by his passing the house frequently; that she expressed a strong inclination to become acquainted with him, and that her hopes of happiness were fixed upon him. Bryers then asked him if he had any objection to cultivate the acquaintance of such an amiable and accomplished young lady as Miss King, and, as he was aware of the respectability of her family, he acquiesced in her wishes."

Would that we had been admitted to see with what exact form of countenance Mr. Wooley recapitulated these tender secrets to Mr. Traill, sitting magistrate at Union Hall, and the attendant policemen, clerks, constables, attorneys, and reporters—whether he held his head up or down—whether he smiled—whether the disclosure was borne with all the veracious impetuosity of vindictive indignation, or whether the sweetness of conscious conquest returned upon his mind—the smirking dignity of which, having "no objection" to the young lady's acquaintance, and "being aware of the respectability of her family," he bent himself to "acquiesce in her wishes." But this it boots not to inquire; suffice it that presently came a note from Miss King, desiring a personal interview, in order to divulge the "secrets of her heart to him," and adding that "she trusted he would accede to her proposition."

"Be not afraid of greatness," Mr. Woolley, even of £47, 000.; "some are born great, others achieve greatness, and others have greatness thrust upon them." Much, Woolley, thou hast done for thyself, and still more zealous have others cooperated in the very singular promotion. "Thy fates open their hands, let thy blood and spirit embrace them!" and so they did—Mr. Woolley was again kind enough to "acquiesce." How your modern *Malvolio* accounted for this devouring passion—whether he thought the lady a fool, or acquiesced in the passion as the natural result of his own attractions transmitted through a ground floor window, or whether he thought the fact not unusual enough to require any explanation—he did not tell Mr. Traill. Ignorant of the lady's person and only aware that what he was doing was contrary to the wishes of her family, he pursued his tender correspondence with the owner of £47, 000.; and finally, "*had no objection*" to elope with her. "Although he had not seen her, yet if she was willing to accompany him, he would take her away." We pass over, as not appearing in evidence, how the good city of Bristol began to smell the hoax—how young Mr. King called on the wretched man with the Christian—the very Christian—purpose of disabusing him—how Bryers persuaded him to say "not at home" to the formidable brother—how Mr. King wrote a letter for the same pious purpose, but was again foiled, from Bryer's preternatural impudence and resource. All these things, as resting on rumour only, "*prudens præterco,*" *and so* hasten to the *denouement*. A Miss King was shortly produced, an elopement effected, rooms taken at the Bridge House Hotel in London.

"Where the assumed Miss King informed him that she had a fortune of £47,000, £27,000 of which she should make over to him, the remainder to be settled on herself for life."

Only "for life!" Mr. Woolley, with his usual facility, again kindly "acquiesced in this latter arrangement, and having procured a license at Doctors' Commons, they were accordingly married at St. John's Church, in the Borough, on the morning of the 13th September," the bride being so mastered by her "nervous feelings," that it became necessary for Bryers to guide her hand while signing the fatal register. Alack! Woolly! Woolly!—Fleecy, and to be fleeced! Many any animal of thy kind has before now "gone for wool, and come back shorn." "So shall it be with Cæsar." After a happy week in "Saint Thomas Street," the affectionate triad returned to Bristol.

"They then went to his house, and the next day Bryers told him that she and Mrs. Woolley were going to Radcliffe terrace (the late Miss King's residence) to prepare for his reception, as it was intended they were to live there. The prisoners then *gave him a kiss each!* (Most touching reminiscence!) and departed, saying they should be back again in half an hour. They then went away, taking with them (without his knowledge) two large trunks and a box belonging to him, containing various articles, his property, and—"

"And"—with Mr. Traill and the constables, we wait in eager expectation for the climax of the story. Alas! these honied kisses—these tender promises of return—were the last he was to receive, Mrs. Woolley departed—

"Stealing his soul (and his portmanteaus) with many
a vow of truth,
And ne'er a true one."

Mrs Woolley departed, "and"—"and he had seen neither of the 'ladies' until the day he met them in the city, and—and—gave them into custody."

Hardhearted perhaps towards the interesting partner of his imprudence; but necessary for the recovery of his portmanteaus. Beyond this—

"He did not know to what family the woman to whom he was married belonged; but from what he had since learnt, he believed she was of low origin, that she had been a servant, that she could not write, and that she had a brother, a sailor, who lived in Radcliffe street, Bristol."

The "ladies" are remanded for trial;-Mr. Woolley shows every intention to prosecute, and it becomes our duty meanwhile to record the instructive tale of this unfortunate for the warning of all captivating widowers who may fancy £47,000 in love with them in spite of its relations. May Mr. Woolley's misadventure soon appear in a worthier and more authoritative shape, "and in such great letters as they write 'here is a good horse to hire,' let them signify under his sign 'here you may see Woolley the married man.'"

NEW STAMP ACT—IMPORTANT.

In a recent article on the new Stamp Act, we alluded to the ambiguity and blundering in regard to the taxation of transfers of Bank of Ireland Stock and the Shares of Joint Stock Companies. We have reason to believe that the opinion we then ventured to express, that certain exemptions provided by former Acts were not abrogated by the measure of last Session, will prove to be correct.

The 55th Geo. 3, cap. 78, exempts transfers of Shares in Bank of Ireland Stock, or in any other Corporation or Joint Stock Company in Ireland, from Stamp Duty.

The 56th Geo. 3, cap. 56, sec. 3, provides that "all exemptions by previous Acts then in force, and not expressly repealed by this Act, shall remain."

The 5th and 6th Victoria, cap. 82, contains no enactment repealing the exemptions provided by the Acts we have quoted, although other exemptions are specially abolished.

Under these circumstances, it is but reasonable to infer that the exemptions in regard to Bank of Ireland Stock and Joint Stock Companies still continue in full force.

We have reason to believe—indeed we may say we are certain—that the Directors of the Bank of Ireland, acting on legal advice, are determined to adopt this view of the subject; and that, on Monday next, when the Stamp Act will be in operation, the tax of 7s 9d, charged on English Bank Stock, will not be charged upon transfers here.—*D. E. Post of Saturday.*

EXAMINATION OF TWENTY CHARTISTS FOR CONSPIRACY.

Considerable interest was excited in Manchester on Thursday in consequence of its being fixed for the examination of a number of Chartists charged with what was stated to be a most serious conspiracy, connected with the recent outbreak in that neighborhood. At ten o'clock Mr. J. F. Foster, Mr. Maud, and several other magistrates, took their seats in the New Bailey, when the following prisoners were placed in the dock, charged with conspiracy:—James Leach, John Campbell, the Rev. James Scholefield, Christopher Doyle, Bernard M'Cartney, Robert Utley, George Julian Harvey, John Thornton, John Massey, Robert Brook, Rev. W. Hill, Thomas Smith, John Ellison, Samuel Parks, Thomas Railton, William Scholefield, James Arthur, William Fletcher, John Norman, and Robert Ramsden.

The hearing of the case attracted a very crowded court, and the precincts were also crowded by a noisy mob, who required the interference of the police to preserve order.

Mr. Gregory, solicitor to the government, was attending to the case for the prosecution, which was conducted by Mr. Brandt barrrister at law.

Mr. Cobbett, solicitor, attended on behalf of 16 of the defendants; Mr. Bent defended Arthur, and the remaining three—namely, Smith, Railton, and M'Cartney, defended themselves.

After a long examination of several witnesses all the prisoners except Arthur, Fletcher, Norman, and Ramsden, who were not identified, were committed for trial but bail for their appearance ranging between £100 and £400 each was accepted.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.

The Berlin papers of the 27th ult., on the faith of letters from Hamburgh, give the whole of the afflicting particulars connected with the shipwreck of the Russian line of battle ship, Ingermanland, on the Swedish coast, a short notice of which appeared in our columns a few days ago. The letter says—"The shocking account of the misfortunes which occured to this ill fated ship is, alas! true to its fullest extent and it is now ascertained to a certainty that the number of those who have perished, and which was stated, to be 453, was not exaggerated. Unfortunately it would appear that the captain of the ship thought of nothing but his own personal safety, and he, who should have been the last man to leave the ship, escaped in one of the boats, leaving the rest of the unfortunate crew to their fate. The Ingermanland, a seventy four gun ship, commanded by Captain T. M. Terschin, and, with a crew of 936 men, was on her voyage from Archangel to Cronstadt. On the night of the 12th ult she got on shore on the sunk rocks to the eastward of the Oroe Light, and continued beating on them for some time. The sea, which at the time she struck was running very high, broke over her, and strained her so much, that she became leaky, and it was found necessary to cut away the masts, and to heave the guns overboard. The noise of her signal guns having been heard, the steam boat North Cape, Lieutenant Sigholt, then lying in the harbour of Christiansand, was ordered to sea, for the purpose of rendering assistance,, but, owing to the thickness of the weather, she was unable to discover the position of the wreck, although the signal guns, denoting her distress, were distinctly heard. On the following morning, another attempt was made, which was equally unsuccessful. It the meantime the wreck had got off the rocks, and was drifting at no great distance from the high land of Mandabi, where the bodies of nine men and a woman was washed ashore. Of the ship, nothing but the bowsprit and fore bulwark could be seen, the latter of which appeared crowded with people clinging to it. Accounts were instantly sent off to Mandabi and to Christiansand, and every effort was made, without loss of time, for the deliverance of the crew. Two small vessels from Mandabi and the steam boat North Cape, were instantly despatched to their relief. The latter vessel, after a search of ten hours, came up with the wreck, then drifting about ten miles from the Lister light. On running alongside, 150 people were found alive on the wreck, but suffering, and frightfully benumbed with cold, and two of them died on being brought in. Amongst these unfortunates, however, no officer of any sort was to be found. The sufferers were immediately taken off the wreck and brought into Christiansand. Many dead bodies, as well of women and of men, were scattered round the wreck; but, though endeavors were made to get them in, they were fruitless, and the steam boat was compelled to leave them where they were. Report says, that the whole of the people saved at that time, who belonged to the crew of this unfortunate ship, were 304 men, two women and one child. the whole of whom were received, and tended by all classes in the kindest manner. The captain and nineteen others had already got ashore in the ship's long boat, in the neighborhood of Fahrsund; so that out of the whole crew, altogether 483 people have been saved, and melancholy to relate, 468 have found a watery grave." The wreck was still visible at the date of the letter, from the heights of Egersund, drifting about in the sea as chance might direct, to the great danger of vessels navigating thereabouts.

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close to each other. The weather moderating about nine o'clock, both vessels set larger jibs, and the Corsair a mizen; the Talisman always increasing sail first, being the most powerful vessel, and the pilots of the Corsair being fearful of their mast, which was a weak stick. After rounding the start point the Corsair took the lead; the Talisman then down upon her trysail, and set her mainsail with two reefs in it, and soon after passed the Corsair. The Corsair then set her mainsail similarly reefed; the Talisman put out a larger jib, and kept the lead till off Sidmouth, when the Corsair went under the Talisman's stern and spoke her (about seven. P.M.) At twelve o'clock they rounded Portland, both vessels together; at three A.M. on Saturday, the Corsair was half a mile dead in the wind ahead of the Talisman, and eventually lost sight of her, The Corsair tacked to the northward, took in a reef in the mainsail. Five A.M. saw the Talisman half a mile to leeward, under a press of sail, which compelled the Corsair to shake the reefs out, in doing which she carried away the boom earing, which brought the Talisman close up aside her. The damage being repaired, the whole sail was set, when she went a head again, and beat by four minutes. The Talisman was sailed by Captain John Long, assisted by Robert Newman, John Denton, Mathew Fletcher, J. Wills, and 20 seamen. Mr. Joseph White, the builder, was also on board. The Corsair was sailed by Captain Daniel Brown, assisted by Daniel and Edward Corke (the well known pilots of the Water Witch in her match round the Eddystone with the Galates), and 22 men. The match is an extraordinary one, from the vessels sailing for so large a sum under the smallest sails they could set, the gale raging with such violence. The Corsair had the assistance of a mizen when the Talisman shifted her jibs, which were at all times larger than the Corsair's.

GREAT YACHT MATCH.

th much pleasure we give the result of the
ng match, between the *Corsair* belonging to
eve, Esq., of Mount Congreve, in this county,
Talisman belonging to Mr. Meilkam, for
Cowes to Eddistone lighthouse and back,
was gloriously won by the *Corsair* on
ornin', after nearly forty hours sailing,
e exceeding 300 miles. They started at
ntes before four on Thursday afternoon,
under storm trysail, small jib, and reefed
e Corsair taking the lead, and keeping
point; at this period the vessels were
st difficult situations. The Talisman, in
f the gale, running, the Corsair came up
her, the waves running so high that
oard the Corsair were fearful the Talis-
un them down, as she came up on the
a, they lying in the hollow. They all
, and hailed her to alter her course,
did. Had they come in contact, it is
th would have sunk, and all perished, there
in sight. The Corsair jibbing carried
of her gaff, when the Talisman passed,
and kept
to the Eddystone, which she passed
Friday; in that time having gained
ntes on the Corsair. Both rounded
der reefed trysail, reefed foresail,
At five a.m., the two vessels were

CONSUMPTION.

A very interesting and instructive lecture was given lately, at the Portico, Liverpool, by Mr. Cronin, surgeon to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Lungs in that town. The room was crowded by a respectable and attentive audience, who frequently indulged their approval of the lecturer's remarks. In the course of his introduction Mr. Cronin observed, that 55,000 perish annually in Great Britain alone from this disease, and that it was on the increase among the middle and higher classes of society. Differing from the profession generally, as to the cause of consumption, he would first notice the situation, structure, and use of the pulmonary apparatus, and the bony structure which surrounds it. He would then notice the general opinion entertained by the members of the profession as to its cause; and, after noticing many of the remedies, recommended, would lastly state his views. In the two first branches of his subject Mr. Cronin showed considerable talent and research, explaining the first part by diagrams which were exhibited on the stage; and, in the second, mentioned various writers on the disease; after which, he gave a brief review of the remedies recommended at different times, and, lastly, stated his own views. He considered consumption arose from debility, which instead of being an attendant on, was, in fact, the sole cause of consumption; that the debility may be caused by sudden changes of atmosphere, insufficient clothing, want of diet, want of cleanliness, and irritation of the nervous system; that consumption was a disease of the general system, and not confined to the lungs in the first instance; that the cause of the disease of the lungs did not arise from the deposit of certain matter that produced tubercle, but from unnatural pressure of the surrounding parts, brought on by general and extensive debility; that debility produced disorganisation of the muscular system, in consequence of which the bony case which surrounds the lungs press on them; that this pressure produced congestion, inflammation followed, and ulceration of the glandular structure of the lungs was the consequence. Mr. Cronin noticed, that consumption was a frequent attendant on tight lacing, which he strongly deprecated, and remarked, it was immaterial what part of the body was pressed on, the effect would be similar, and added the following case confirmatory of his views:—

"A fireman in Paris was struck down, and the front part of his chest driven in by a heavy machine which fell on him; he lay apparently dead, and was on the point of being removed as such, when Dupuytren, (the celebrated French surgeon,) who was passing by, ascertained that the cause of his condition was the pressure exerted by the depressed bones on the contents of the chest. He raised them by pressing on either side, when the man sighed deeply, and soon evinced marked signs of life. He finally recovered."

Mr. Cronin proceeded to notice his treatment Acting on the principle that pressure alone produced the disease, he placed in a glass a small quantity of spirit mixed with essential oil of camphor. Having ignited the spirit, he placed the glass over the patient's stomach, the effect of which was, that the flesh occupied the place of the exhausted air and drew the abdominal muscles forwards, then the glass was drawn gently downwards, in consequence of which, the breast bone being elevated, the air rushed freely into the lungs, affording immediate relief. The applause which followed this announcement was frequently renewed, as several persons cured by Mr. Cronin presented themselves on the platform, and expressed, in warm terms, their thanks for the benefit they experienced from the treatment adopted.

The *Bristol Mirror* says:—"We understand that by the will of the late Mrs. Wooley, her sister, Miss Bryers, is entitled to a certain sum of money on the demise or marriage of Mr. Wooley. If this be true, it may afford some reason for the extraordinary conduct of Miss Bryers. It is stated that Mr. Wooley is so unfitted for business, that he has dissolved partnership, and is about to leave Bristol.

Conversions from Romanism.—On Sunday week two respectable men renounced the Roman Catholic religion in St. Audoen's Church, Dublin, in the presence of a densely crowded congregation. Four others were expected, but they have deferred to a future day to conform to the faith of the Established Church. The Rev. Thomas Scott preached an impressive and affecting sermon from Ephesians, c. ii., v. 8—"By grace are ye saved through faith." The converts afterwards partook of the Lord's Supper, and signed the renunciation roll. Many Roman Catholics were present, who seemed to listen to the service and the sermon with the most undivided and solemn attention.

THE FUNDS.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—Public securities remain nearly in *statu quo*, the market being fully as firm as on any day during the week. Consols have been done at 93¼ for Money, and Exchequer Bills have advanced to 52 54 pm. There were unequivocal indications of money being redundant, as there is next to a total absence of all speculation.

Consols for Account 93¼.

PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—MONDAY.

Bank Stock	—
3 per Cent Consols	92
3½ per Cent Stock	99½
3½ Debentures	92½ 2

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 12, 1842.

The fair of Ballinasloe—the great pivot of agricultural prices for the year—has completely dissipated the panic artfully raised, either by those who would take advantage of it to realize enormous profits on the provision contracts, or those whose object it was to bring the new tariff into distrust, and with it to abate the confidence of the agricultural classes in Sir Robert Peel. The prices of cattle and sheep have experienced a fall from those of the preceding year—but it is a slight one; not by any means exceeding a fair reduction of the *enormous* prices which then prevailed; and which may be accounted for in various ways entirely independent of the tariff. The abundant harvest of breadcorn, oats, and potatoes, cannot but have had its effect in lowering the price of butcher's meat; and this of itself suffices to explain the slight decline which has taken place.

But supposing the tariff to have had some share in producing the effect, what class is there in society that will not admit the justice and rejoice in the benefit of a fall which brings the provision market within the reach of all classes of consumers, without injuriously or unjustly affecting the interests of the producers? We have no doubt that the farmers themselves will admit that the prices charged for butchers' meat, and for bread, in the markets for those commodities, were too high—and that those high prices did not reach the hands of the farming interests, but fell in the shape of exorbitant profits into those of the victuallers and bakers. Still less do we doubt that all those classes which live on a fixed income, or derive their livelihood from trades or professions, will hail with gratitude the measure and the series of accompanying contingencies which have placed more of the necessaries and comforts of life within the command of their means, than the artificial state of the markets hitherto allowed them to enjoy.

Though lower than the prices obtained for live stock in 1841—the prices got for cattle and sheep at Ballinasloe, at the late fair, exceed to a very great amount the prices realized for the five or six preceding years. It is quite plain, then, that as the farmers were able to pay their rents and enjoy reasonable profits in any of those years—take 1835 for an example—and, that as no rise of rent has taken place in the mean time, their present position is better than it was in 1835, or at any period before or after, since the reduction of rent at the close of the war, with the single exception of last year. But in 1841 the prices were unnatural, unjust, and oppressive to the consuming classes. The present fall, therefore, equalises the interests of both; for, while the producers have a fair price for their commodity, the consumers have their commodity at a fair price. Prices likewise will become steady; for it is not possible almost that, under the operation of the tariff, they can ever again arise to their late excess, nor is it probable from the state of the continental market that they can or will fall sensibly lower. Fixedness of price is the greatest benefit to the farmer—for then it becomes an indisputable standard of rent. Thus all parties are the better for the change. And for this we may thank, in the first instance, a gracious Providence for its direct operation on the seasons; and, in the next, tender our acknowledgments for a wise administration—which, as the secondary means in the hands of Providence, has made such arrangements in our traffic as to secure to the country all the benefits of abundance, and all the rewards of industry.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS, LONDON.

Mr. John Coman, of Waterford, son of Mr. Michael Coman, formerly of Clonmel, having been duly and solemnly examined before the Court of Examiners, in London, received letters testimonial qualifying him to practice surgery, was elected a member of the College.

By order of the Court,

EDMOND BELFOUR, Secretary.

October 7th, 1842.

CONCERTS AT THE TOWN HALL.

It will be seen, by our advertising columns, that a grand concert will be given at the Town Hall, on Monday evening next, by those justly celebrated vocalists, Mr. and Mrs. King, and Mr. J. P. Knight, under the patronage of the Earl of Huntingdon. We have no doubt but that the rooms will be crowded to overflowing. The bill of fare on the occasion is most ample, and presents selections from the works of the most eminent composers.

Mr. Morisy, who is to deliver the course of Lectures on Agriculture, already announced in our advertising columns, will arrive here on Friday evening. From the very flattering character which has preceded him, and the important nature of the subject, it is to be hoped, that the attendance upon his *debut*, which will be made on next Monday, at eight o'clock, in the Town Hall, will be at least equal to the anticipations of his friends, and of the friends of scientific and practical farming. Of the respectability of the audience there can be no doubt, as the distinguished lecturer has received the support, and will be hailed with all the cordiality of the leading gentry of this and the neighbouring counties. Mr. Morisy's lectures will afford a fine opportunity of manifesting a genuine zeal after useful knowledge and scientific improvement; and will greatly contribute to forward that peaceful and profitable agitation, which is pregnant with immediate and permanent advantages, equally to all parties.

Strangman Davis, treasurer to the Protestant Orphan Association, thankfully acknowledges having received from Michael Mortimer, Esq., £100 sterling, being amount of a bequest from the late Francis Mortimer, Esq., to be invested for the benefit of that institution.

Walter Herbert, Esq., of Carrick on Suir, has been appointed to the commission of the peace for the county Waterford, on the recommendation of the county Lieutenant, Lord Stuart De Decies.

The Marchioness of Waterford has given two pounds as her contribution towards the improvements in Carrick on Suir Convent.

Nearly two hundred and fifty pounds was the amount of collection and subscription, at the sermon preached in this city by the Rev. Mr. Maguire, in aid of the new chapel, Beresford Street, on Sunday week. The three evening lectures produced about ninety pounds.

A splendid schooner was launched at Dungarvan on Thursday evening; she went gracefully into her future element, amidst the usual honours on such an occasion. She is called the "*Mary and Joseph.*"

At the Cork City Sessions, on Friday, *Kelly Walter, alias Mrs. Malone*, who pleaded guilty on a former day to the robbery of a watch, from the premises of Mr. Evans, Patrick Street, was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

MR. THOMAS MAGUIRE.

DEAR SIR—You have been, by the general consent of your Ecclesiastical brethren, acknowledged as the champion of your creed in this kingdom: you are, I believe, confessedly, the most able and ingenious defender of the doctrines of your church that this country has produced.

Under the impression that I would hear from you the best arguments that could be adduced in defence of your cause, I was induced to attend your lecture on Monday evening on the subject of Transubstantiation.

I deem it a duty, which I owe not only to God, whose truth I would in my feeble measure earnestly endeavour to uphold—but also to yourself, dear sir, and to the thousands who drank in, as truth, the dreadful and destructive error you dispensed to them, to present a few simple, but as I conceive conclusive arguments, in confutation of your positions

It is not my intention to follow you through all the mazes of your ingenious sophistry, such a course would extend my communication to a greater length than is suited to the columns of a newspaper, nor do I think it needful to pursue it; I hope to prove that your argument is built upon a *false* foundation, and if I succeed in removing that foundation, of course, the entire superstruction must fall, however it may be supported by the buttresses and adorned by the devices of human ingenuity and wisdom.

We must be, for the decision of this question, cast upon the authority of the New Testament. We cannot interpret the types of Moses except by the light of the Christian revelation; nor have we in the writings of the Prophets any sufficiently distinct notices of the subject to warrant us in building upon them a doctrine.

Before I proceed further, however, I must premise that I repudiate *in toto* the imaginary authority of the church—that I set no value upon the opinions of the Fathers, or the decrees of Councils—that I take the Bible and the Bible alone as the standard of Faith, and hold it the right of every Christian to read and to understand for himself the Sacred Volume, under the teaching and by the promised aid of the Holy Spirit, and as you have not professed to adduce other proof than what you fancied was supplied by Scripture no difficulty will result from my pursuing this course.

The doctrine of the Church of Rome upon the subject of Transubstantiation is this—that "in the most Holy Sacrament of the Eucharist, there are truly, really, and substantially, the body and blood together with the soul and divinity of our Lord Jesus Christ, and that there is made a conversion of the whole substance of the bread into the body, and of the whole substance of the wine into the blood, which conversion the Roman Catholic Church calls Transubstantiation." This dogma it has been your effort to prove from the words of our Blessed Lord at the institution of the supper, as recorded in Matthew, Mark, and Luke, and in his address to the jews in the sixth chap. of John's Gospel, and by St. Paul in his epistle to the Corinthians. You maintain that the phrase "this is my body" is to be understood literally—that "the flesh and the blood" spoken of by Christ are his actual flesh and blood—on these passages the whole controversy hinges. I deny the correctness of the interpretation you have given and now proceed to *prove* it to have been erroneous.

You have anticipated many of my objections, and I am glad you did so, as it puts me in possession of the entire of your argument.

I object then to your interpretation—

1st—Because it involves an impossibility and self-contradiction.

2nd—Because it is opposed to the plain common-sense meaning of the passages.

If I establish these objections it follows necessarily that the meaning you have given these passages *cannot* be the *true* one.

First, then, I assert that the literal interpretation of the words "this is my body" would involve an impossibility and self contradiction, and that God does not require belief of that which is contrary to the evidence of our senses:

The Bible is indeed a revelation of the mind of God and is to be believed—every word that it contains—with the most profound reverence and implicit confidence. Many of its magnificent disclosures are utterly beyond the reach of finite comprehensions—soar infinitely higher than our loftiest thoughts; but it contains nothing *contrary* to our reason: nothing which our senses could demonstrate to be *impossible*—for instance we find no such statement in the Scriptures as that *two* and *two* make *five*. If we did, it would rob the Scriptures of their authority as a revelation from God. Why? Because it would be a statement of that which involved manifest impossibility. God does not require this of us. He has himself imparted to us our senses, and without their testimony there can be no testimony—all evidence rests upon their accuracy. How do we know that the Bible is a revelation from God but by the exercise of those faculties? What were the miracles by which Jesus attested his divine mission but appeals to the senses of mankind? What was the resurrection itself—the great cardinal proof that Jesus was the Christ—whose offering was accepted of the Father. What was it I say, but evidence to the senses? And this is the very foundation upon which the Gospel stands—the fact, well proved, well attested to mankind; that Jesus is risen from the grave. Mark the care with which the evidence of this fact has been recorded. We read in Matthew, (chap. xxviii., 17,) that when the disciples "*saw* the Lord they worshipped him," but some (slow to believe even the clearest testimony of their senses in such a case) "doubted." We read in Mark (chap. xvi., 19v.,) "When Jesus was risen early on the first day of the week, he APPEARED first to Mary Magdalen out of whom he had cast seven devils." "After that he appeared in another form unto two of them as they walked into the country." "Afterwards he *appeared* unto the eleven as they sat at meat, and upbraided them with their unbelief and hardness of heart, because they believed not them who had *seen* him after he was risen." Again we read in Luke (chap. xxiv., 36v.,) "And as they thus spake Jesus himself stood in the midst of them and said peace be unto you. But they were terrified and affrighted, and supposed that they had seen a spirit, and he said unto them, why are ye troubled? And why do thoughts arise in your hearts? *Behold* my hands and my feet, that it is *I myself: handle* me and *see*; for a spirit hath not *flesh* and *bones*, as ye *see* me have. And when he had thus spoken, he shewed to them his hands and his feet. And while they yet believed not for joy and wonder, he said—have ye here, any meat?" And again (John, xx, 19, 20,) we read; "Jesus came and stood in the midst, and saith unto them, peace be unto you. And when he had so said, he *shewed* unto them his hands and his side. Then were the disciples glad when they *saw* the Lord." But Thomas, incredulous of the testimony of his brethren, and open to conviction only from ocular demonstration, declared—"Except I shall see in his hands the print of the nails, and thrust my hand into his side, I will not believe." Jesus upbraided him with his want of faith in refusing to believe the evidence of his brethren, who had *seen* him—which evidence was to be the warrant for the faith of Christians in all after ages; but so far from denying him the right to exercise his senses, or saying, in your language, that they should be "kicked out of court." He graciously addressed him—"Reach hither thy finger, and *behold* my hand; and reach hither thy hand and *thrust* it into my side, and be not faithless but believing." He did not require him to believe contrary to the evidence of his senses; but he rather challenged the exercise of every faculty to convince him of the fact that he was really risen. But further we have in the fifteenth chapter of St. Paul's first epistle to the Corinthians—the most luci and comprehensive statement of the Scripture proofs of the doctrine of the Resurrection. And whence does he derive these proofs?—From the testimony of the senses—they rested upon the following facts:—"That he was *seen* of Cephas, then of the twelve; after that he was *seen* of above five hundred brethren at once, of whom the greater part remain till this present, but some are fallen asleep. After that he was *seen* of James then of all the Apostles—and last of all, he was *seen* of me also, as i one born out of due time." But to complete my quotations from Scripture on this subject:—We read, (1st Epistle of John, chap. 1st, 1st v.)—"That which we have *seen* with our *eyes*, which we have *looked* upon, and our *hands* have *handled* of the word of life. That which we have seen and *heard* declare we unto you."

Now allow me to ask, what do those passages of Holy Scripture prove—prove beyond the possibility of gainsaying or contradiction? Why, they prove this—that the great fundamental truth of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ—without which all preaching and all faith are alike vain—rests upon the testimony to the senses of the witnesses chosen of God, "to whom he shewed himself alive after his passion by many infallible proofs."—(Acts 1, 3.)

What comes then of your position, that in matters of faith the evidence of the senses is to be excluded? St. Matthew did not think so—St. Mark did not think so—St. Luke did not think so—St. John did not think so—St. Paul did not think so: for these men, as "well as all the Apostles," grounded all their preaching and all their faith on this very evidence.

The Revelation of God, as I have said, contains much that is *above* our comprehension. Many of its sublime doctrines are beyond the reach of our finite thoughts, and in the humble reception of them by our faith we have only to say, what "I know not now I shall know hereafter." But we are not to receive the statements of Scripture until we are convinced by the exercise of the faculties, which God has given us, that the Bible itself is a Divine Revelation. Once convinced of this (and, thank God, the evidence is perfectly irresistible) we are bound humbly and reverently to receive *all* that it proposes to our faith; but if it contained that which involved an evident contradiction—or a palpable absurdity—or a plain impossibility, which was directly contrary to the evidence of our senses—then would it be plain that it was not a Revelation from the Blessed God, and such a fact would overturn all the evidence on which we have been accustomed to receive it.

We now proceed to inquire whether your doctrine of transubstantiation is, or is not, such an evident contradiction, palpable absurdity, or plain impossibility, contrary to the evidence of our senses?—if it be, the whole fabric of your reasoning must tumble to the ground.

Indeed I can scarcely think it needful to enter into proof that this is the case. The idea that, that which we can prove, *as truly and with the same kind of evidence*, as that Jesus is risen from the grave, to be a *morsel* of bread, should be at the same moment not only a living man, but further—(Oh! blasphemous absurdity!)—the SON OF GOD, comprising his body, blood, soul, and divinity, at once sitting at the right hand of God, and found upon ten thousand altars, and digested in the stomachs of unnumbered millions of his creatures, incorporated into their systems, and thus brought to corruption and decay. I shall, however, on this topic transcribe an extract from an excellent little volume which lies before me, and submit five contradictions, which, if your doctrine be true, must be admitted:—

First—A thing may exist without its essential attributes; Christ is divested of these in the wafer, which has neither thought, feeling, nor motion.

Second—The attributes or "accidents" of a body may exist without the substance in which they naturally inhere, The Eucharist presents all the attributes without the substance of bread and wine,

Third—A body bounded in space, may be in ten thousand places at the same time. Thus, the human body of Christ may be on all the altars on earth at the same moment, and, also, in hundreds of millions of stomachs.

Fourth—A part is equal to the whole. The Host when elevated by the priest is the body of Christ; and the Council of Trent decreed (canon 3) "that the body of Jesus Christ is entirely contained in the Sacramental Eucharist under either species; and, after separation, under every part of these species!" Hence, if one of the communicants divided the portion of the wafer given to him into a thousand parts, and then swallowed them, he would have a thousand human bodies in his stomach! and these all made out of one body! And, after all, there is but one body of Christ! Amazing infatuation!

Fifthly—That which exists already may begin to be.—Jesus has existed in his human nature for more than 18 centuries; but the priest gives him existence—forms him out of bread and wine, every time he says Mass. "The Son of God is formed in the species without creation, generation, or motion; and exists without locality, quantity or extension."

Now, I appeal to you, dear sir, or to any candid Roman Catholic who may read this letter, have I not demonstrated that your dogma does involve an evident contradiction—a palpable absurdity—and a plain impossiblity; and, if so it cannot be taught in the revelation of God. But here I am met by your reply that—"in matters of faith the senses of hearing, seeing, touching, and feeling, are to be kicked out of court as incompetent witnesses." Let us examine this—I have shewn you that the great fundamental truth of the Gospel, on which the whole superstructure of Christianity is built; the Resurrection of Jesus Christ rests solely on the evidence of the senses—you maintain that such evidence is not to be admitted; reject it, and Christianity tumbles a "baseless fabric" to the ground; all the inspired penmen admit such evidence, and argue upon it as perfectly conclusive—receive it, and the doctrine of transubstantiation is exploded for ever. Whether then are we to believe *you* or *them*—if we believe you, we are to reject the testimony of our senses, we are to give the lie to the divine wisdom, which has built our faith on the well proved fact of the Resurrection, and we are to believe what is utteriy impossible—if we believe them, we are to receive the testimony of our senses, to admire the wisdom and the goodness of God in furnishing us with such conclusive and demonstrative evidence of the truth of our religion, and to repudiate as absurd and impossible the dogma of transubstantiation.—Here we are again met by the objection that "all things are possible to God," and that our argument sets a limit to his power; in reply to this objection I would again briefly quote from the excellent little volume before referred to "we know that with God all things are possible" that does not involve a contradiction. He cannot deny himself—cannot lie—cannot be unjust or ignorant—cannot cease to be in any particular place—cannot change. He can create innumerable worlds with a word, but cannot make a thing to be, and not to be, at the same time. He might change a mouse into an elephant; but then the elephant so formed would not be a mouse. When the rod cast from the hand of Moses (Exodus iv. 5) became a serpent it was not a rod. God never required any one to believe in an exercise of his power producing a change not evident to the senses. To them Moses in his miracles appealed, and so did our Lord himself. In the xi chap. 1st Corinthians, 26 verse, we read "as often as ye eat this bread and drink this cup ye do shew the Lord's death *until he come.*" Now, I argue—that if these words mean anything, it is this—that the ordinance of the Lord's Supper was to be observed because of the *absence* of the Lord—it was to be held in continual observance until *he come*—Christ in the elements of the Supper must either be *present* or *absent*, if present, he must "come" every time it is partaken, and the Apostle in the passage I have quoted would speak falsely when he speaks of his coming as yet future—this would involve manifest contradiction, and therefore the interpetration cannot be the true one.

I trust I have now sufficiently established my first position—that your interpretation of the Scriptures alluded to, involves an impossibily and self contradiction. I shall now very briefly proceed to prove

Secondly—That your interpretation is opposed to the plain common sense meaning of the passages. Having, I trust, shewn in the foregoing remarks what these passages do *not* mean, I now hope by the Lord's grace to explain what they *do* mean, and to show that your interpretation is inconsistent with it.

The Lord Jesus Christ when he was just about to finish his earthly course, and was in immediate prospect of his death, gathered his disciples together around the table—he "took *bread*, and when he had given thanks, he brake *it*," and said—"Take, eat, this is my body which is broken for you; this do in *remembrance* of me"—and again, "As often as ye eat this BREAD and drink this CUP, ye do shew the Lord's death until *he come*" Now, sir, I ask, was it not "BREAD" *after* the Saviour gave it? The text I have quoted literally says so. It was no unusual thing for Jesus to bless the food of which he ate himself, or dispensed to others; we find he uniformly did so; and having done so in this instance, he institutes the supper in words which may, I think, be correctly interpreted as conveying this manifest meaning—"After my decease, do this in remembrance of me—this bread represents to you my body which was broken on the cross, and this cup represents my blood which was shed, once for all, for the remission of sins; keep this ordinance in continual observance as long as I am absent from you, until I come." This I take to be the plain, common sense meaning of the passages, which speak upon the subject. You object that I do violence to the words of Scripture, by making the words "*this is*," mean "*this represents*;" and further, that there should be some similarity between the thing represented and that which represents it, which does not exist between the body of Christ, and bread and wine.

I have already shewn that the literal interpretation *could* not be the true one. I now proceed to shew that we have numerous examples in Scripture, where the verb "to be" must be interpreted "to represent." We read, (Gen. xli., 26)—"The seven good kine, *are* seven years: (Rev. i., 20)—"The seven stars, *are* the angels of the seven churches: and the seven candlesticks which thou sawest, *are* the seven churches." Did any one ever think that the seven good kine, were truly and literally seven years; or that the seven candlesticks were *really* seven churches? But again, we read the words of Christ—"I am the door," (John x., 9.)—"I am the way," (John xiv., 6.)—"I am the vine," (John xv., 1.) Did any one ever dream or affirm that the verb "to be," employed in these instances, was to be understood literally?—Surely not. No one ever thought that Christ was actually a door, a way, and a vine. And again, we read in 1 Cor. x., 4—"And that rock was Christ." Having heard you, yourself, interpret that passage on Tuesday evening, "That rock *signifies* Christ." I do not think I have need to advance further proof that the verb "to be" in Scripture, frequently means "to signify" or "represent." My construction then of these passages violates no sound principle of biblical interpretation; but yours drives you into the most monstrous and untenable absurdities. I must hold you to it, and remind you, that you *must* believe Christ to be a rock, a door, a way, a vine! That you *must* believe a church to be a candlestick! But I need not multiply instances of the extravagancies into which your literal interpretation drives you; and if you insist upon it in the passages "This is my body, &c.," you *must* adhere to it *in all*.

With reference to the supposed want of similarity between the body of Jesus and bread and wine, I may remark, that I can see, in the bread broken by the Saviour and the wine poured out, a beautiful and fitting symbol of his body, which was broken, and his blood, which was shed upon the cross of Calvary. However, I need not press this, as the passages I have quoted abundantly overthrow your statement. Was there any apparent resemblance between Jesus and a *rock*, and Jesus and a *Vine*?—or between a candlestick and a Church? We can discover beautiful meaning in the figures here employed—if we understand them figuratively; and if we apply the same principle to the bread and the wine of the Lord's Supper, we find them not less replete with wisdom and appropriateness. But there is one other passage where the figure bread is used, which must, I conceive, be to you perfectly conclusive: we read (1 Cor., x., 17.)—"For we being many, are one bread." If you adhere to your principle consistently, (and we cannot allow you to depart from it,) you must not only believe that the wafer is truly and really "the body and blood" of Christ—thus containing his "real presence"—but that it was also administered in *remembrance of him*. Now what is the plain common sense meaning of a token "of remembrance?" Does it not necessarily presuppose the absence of the party remembered?—and would not the presence of the party inevitably prevent the possibility of his being *remembered?* You know it would; and I therefore can scarcely give you credit for sincerity in your illustration from Wellington commemorating himself, or representing himself, at Waterloo. The Duke of Wellington might commemorate the battle of Waterloo, and his own particular action *in the battle*, but he could not commemorate *himself*—he could not preserve his identity as the Duke of Wellington, and yet be the representative or commemoration of *himself*, which supposes non-identity; it is impossible that he could be, and not be, at the same moment the Duke of Wellington. Now, mark the words of Jesus—"This do in *remembrance* of ME:" it would cease to be *remembrance* if he were present every time that it was done.

I believe I have now sufficiently proved my point, and may leave my statements for your own candid examination. I have not written for the sake of obtaining a name, or of getting a victory; but because I felt the subject to be infinitely momentous—and not only your own immortal soul, but the souls of thousands who were listening to you, to be in peril from the belief of the opinions you advanced. I remembered the terrific amount of responsibility which devolved upon you, and I was constrained by solicitude for your eternal interests to set the truth before you.

Your doctrine overturns the Gospel of the Grace of God—as I hope to shew, affectionately, but clearly, in my next letter; when I hope to take up the subject of the sacrifice of the mass, and the validity of the priestly claims of the ministers of Rome. I expect then to shew that these doctrines are subversive of the very foundations of Christianity, and preach another Gospel than the Gospel of the New Testament.

With sincere desire, that God may give you to understand his own blessed truth—that "HE THAT BELIEVETH ON THE SON HATH LIFE"—I conclude for the present, and subscribe myself, sincerely,

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Editor of the Waterford Mail.

SIR—Permit me, through the medium of your highly respectable paper, to call the attention of the proper authorities to the disgraceful and revolting state of nuisance in which Bake House Lane is at present, and has been for the last six months. Why, I ask, is this densely populated and confined locality allowed to be made the receptacle of every description of filth, highly dangerous to the health of the inhabitants, and disgraceful to the authorities—under whose control the cleanliness of the city is placed—as no one can be more aware of the danger arising from such culpable neglect than our present worthy Chief Magistrate, whom, I feel convinced, only requires to have his attention directed to it to have it removed?

Sir, by giving publicity to the above you will greatly oblige yours, &c., &c.,

A CITIZEN.

Waterford, Oct. 4, 1842.

THE CHURCH.

ORDINATION.—The undermentioned gentlemen were ordained by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln, in Lincoln Cathedral, on Sunday, the 2d inst.:—

DEACONS.—George Henry Moller, B.A., T.C.D., and J. Somerville Gibney, B.A., T.C.D.

His lordship's next ordination will be held in Lincoln Cathedral on Sunday, the 18th of December. Candidates must send their papers to his lordship before the 6th of November. The Bishop cannot receive any candidate from Trinity College, Dublin, who does not produce a certificate of attendance on Divinity lectures, signed by the Regius Professor of Divinity and Archbishop King's Divinity lecturer.

The Rectory of Clongill, in the diocess of Meath has been conferred, by the Lord Lieutenant, on the Rev. Anthony Blackburne.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On Wednesday a Visitation Presbytery was held at Enniskillen, to inquire into the state of the congregation there. Rev. Dr. Cooke and several other clergymen, as assesors, together with the presbyters and elders of Clogher Presbytery, formed the Court. At twelve o'clock the Rev. Dr. preached an admirable and eloquent sermon to a crowded house, after which the business of visitation commenced, all except the members of the congregation having withdrawn.

After the most minute and searching scrutiny, the Presbytery expressed themselves highly gratified, nay, delighted, at the happy, united, prosperous state of the congregation. The Rev. Dr. Cooke (by courtesy) led the way, and eulogised in an affectionate and rejoicing spirit the labours and character of the talented and beloved minister, Rev. A. C. Maclatchy. He also declared his determination to assist him in everything that he could, and kindly presented him with a collection of books for his congregational lending library.

Dr. M'Williams was the bearer of invitations to the Rev. Dr. Cooke, from Sir Arthur Brooke, Rev. W. S. Burnside, &c. Mr. Graham, of Drumgoon, also pressed him to stay, but his engagements in Belfast required his presence there.

COURT OF DELEGATES.

A warrant has passed the Great Seal, constituting Judges Crampton and Perrin, Baron Richards, Masters Henn and Townsend, as a Court of Delegates, to hear and determine all matters before them. No day has as yet been fixed for the sitting of the Court.

FOREIGN BULLOCKS

We have learned that an individual now engaged in speculations in Foreign Cattle, recently sold 65 Bullocks—some of them in Smithfield, London—upon which he realised a profit of nearly £300. The Cattle generally were very fine.—*Mercantile Advertiser.*

AMERICAN FLOUR

A Liverpool Correspondent informs us that a contract has been entered into there, for the supply of 5,000 barrels of American Flour, to be delivered in November, at 18s. per barrel of 196lbs. This is little more than one penny per pound!—*Dublin Evening Post.*

Mr. and Mrs. King, and Mr. Knight, gave a grand concert in Clonmel on Friday evening. The concert, throughout, gave the utmost satisfaction.

The remains of the late Master of the Rolls passed through Nenagh on Friday, for interment in the family vault, county Clare. Most of the shops had their shutters up Thursday and Friday.

John Minchin, Esq., of Thornvale, has been appointed a magistrate for the King's county, at the recommendation of the lord lieutenant of that county.

Five men have been committed to Kirkdale jail from the Liverpool workhouse, for refusing to eat the porridge furnished them for breakfast, on a plea that it is not thick enough.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA, AFFGHANISTAN, AND CHINA.

We *(Times)* have just received thefollowing telegraphic despach, in anticipation of the anxiously expected Overland Mail from India. It arrived in Paris on Wednesday, and was immediately published. The intelligence, so far as can be gathered from a summary necessarily so brief appears to be satisfactory, although neither in Affghanistan nor in China had our arms achieved any decisive result.

The dates are from Calcutta the 13th, from Bombay the 27th of August, and from Macoa the 7th of June.

The despatch is as follows:—

"Malta, Sept. 30.

"The Oriental arrived this morning, bringing the following intelligence, extracted from the overland mail:—

"Brigadier Monteith had gained several successes at Pesh Bolak, and in the valley of Shurwarree.

"Satisfactory intelligence had been received from Lady Sale and the other prisoners.

"Colonel Palmer (the late Commandant at Ghuznee) was dead.

"Gen. Pollock remained in the same position.

"It was reported that General Nott had received orders to march forward on the 29th of July, and it was expected that he would be before Cabul on the 6th of September.

"Sufter Jung had surrendered himself to the British forces at Candahar, and Colonel Wymer had destroyed several forts at the distance of eighty miles north of that place.

"Sickness continued to prevail in the different divisions of the army.

"From China, the last accounts are from Macao, and are dated June the 7th.

"Our forces had taken possession of Chapoo, and in so doing had suffered more loss than in any previous engagement in China. Very important news from that country is expected by the next mail.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS—THURSDAY.

The weekly meeting was attended by—Sir Benj. Morris (chairman,) Messrs. King, Hackett, Thomas, Dobbyn, Maher, Strange, Barden, D. Walsh, Fitzgerald, Bogan, Ardagh.

The chairman said that a sum of £157 10s was now available to the Board, to be drawn upon, and the debt due to the bank was £2,300.

Mr. Dobbyn hoped that the Chairman would make another application to the Directors to allow the entire of each week's receipts to be drawn upon by the Board, instead of one half as at present. He thought the Directors would consent to this until a new rate was declared, and unless they consented to it the House should be thrown open

Mr. Baird said that for milk there was £488 due, and unless the contractors got some money on account they would be obliged to stop.

Mr. Hackett said that the Board had already ordered the accounts to 25th March, amounting to £433, to be paid. These should be paid first, or else the resolution should be rescinded.

Mr. Dobbyn thought that as the necessity was so great the resolution might be departed from, Otherwise Mr. Baird might be unable to get to morrow's breakfast for the people.

Mr. Baird said he had no potatoes—he had no money to buy them—the milk contractors should be obliged to stop immediately, if they did nof get some payment ou account—and unless the Board did something to provide money, he should bo obliged to send the people out to look for food for themselves. He spoke with every respect for the Board, but such was the fact.

In answer to the Board,

Mr. Baird said that the debts to 25th March were £433—since then the debts were £1500. He should certainly have to send the people out if nothing was done. The weekly expenditure was between £50 and £60.

The Chairman—On Thursday next there will be money.

Mr. Baird—But what am I to do until then? We have no food in the house, and no means of buying it.

It was arranged that for the immediate purpose Mr. Baird should receive a sum of £20, voted to him on the 22d ult.

Mr. Dobbyn said about £5000 was due of the rate—this would not be sufficient to pay the debts of the House and the debt to the Bank.

On the motion of Mr. Dobbyn, seconded by Mr. King, the following resolution was adopted:—That our Treasurer, the National Bank, be requested to permit the weekly receipts from the respective collectors to be appropriated to the daily expenses of the Poor House and all out standing debts from this day without any deduction to the Bank in liquidation for our account, for the ensuing two months, when there is every probability of ample funds to liquidate our balance, as otherwise the inmates must be discharged, the supplies of food now on hand, as reported by the Master, being nearly exhausted."

Mr. Ryan, Governor of the County Jail, appeared before the Board, and remonstrated against his apartments in the Prison being assessed as also against the Turnkeys being rated. The latter were charged 2s 6d each.

Mr. Dobbyn said that the officers of the other Charitable Institutions were rated. Mr. Ryan's interest was, what was known as a "residentiary interest." At the time of making out the Valuation the Board communicated with the Commissioners, and they found that such apartments were always rated in England.

Mr. King thought it was not right to assess Mr. Ryan's apartments—the Turnkeys, there could be no doubt, should not have been assessed.

Mr. Ryan having made some observations in support of his own claim and that of the turnkeys to be exempt, and that he was perfectly ready to take any course the Board wished to decide his own liability and that of other persons so circumstanced.

The board said that the regular course would be to appeal to the quarter Sessions, but the time for that was gone by. No determination was come to.

Mr. Fleming, the board's solicitor, reported that eleven appeals against the valuation were lodged for the quarter sessions. It would be requisite for the board to consent to a reduction of the valuation in some of these cases. The matter was referred to the valuation committee.

Mr. Campion, jun., reported that the city collection for the week ending 29th ult. was £127 6s 2d, and for the present week £214 1s 3d—amount uncollected £992 18s 1½d

The board complimented Mr. Campion again for the active and satisfactory progress he was making.

Mr. Barron reported that the County Waterford collection for the present week was £12 11s—and the amount uncollected £1866 1s 7d.

Mr. Maher reported that the County Kilkenny collection for the week ending 29th ult. was £20 6s 1d and for the present week £5 10s 2d.

The Board complained that the rural collectors were proceeding but slowly, and said that they should immediately serve notices, preparatory to the issuing of summonses to compel payment.

Checks were drawn in favour of the oldest creditors, for the sum available in Bank.

In consequence of the state of the funds there were only two or three paupers admitted.

The following was the state of the House for the week ending Saturday last:—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Infants.	Total.
Admitted during the week	1	6	2	1	2	12
Born (Thomas Donnell)						1
Died						0
Discharged	2	4	0	0	1	7
Total in the house	169	251	132	80	45	677

A woman named Jane Bowler is committed to Newgate on a charge of poisoning her husband.

The late Master of the Rolls had his life insured for £25,000.

At the Burgess Revision Courts, the Mayors of Cork and Limerick have decided that Ministers' money should be paid in order to entitle a party to the franchise.

The prize of £20, offered by Mr. Macready, for the best song and chorus in "As you like it," has been awarded to Mr. Henry Smart, nephew of Sir George Smart.

There will be a general movement, or change of quarters, in the officers of the constabulary force in Jan. next.

Mr. Wall, of Coolnamuck, a Protestant gentleman of large property, has granted an extensive plot of ground adjoining the Franciscan Chapel to the Very Rev. Mr. Killian, O.S.F., Carrick on Suir.

Lord and Lady Clanricarde, Lord and Lady Howth, and Lord and Lady Canning are expected at Curraghmore during the Caher races.

On Wednesday last, a most respectable and influential meeting of gentlemen interested in the preservation of the Suir took place at the Great Globe Hotel —the Earl of Glengall in the chair. A subscription list was opened for the purpose of paying water bailiffs, and defraying the necessary expenses. Capt. Bolton is appointed Secretary and Treasurer of the society.

The first annual dinner and cattle show of the King's County and Parsonstown Union Farming Society, is to be held at Parsonstown on Saturday the 15th inst.

The Rev. Theobald Mathew has written a severe reprimand to the teetotallers of Castlebar, for the recent outrage perpetrated by their band during divine service in Castlebar church. He designates it an "outrage" and "a rash and wanton act." The Castlebar Temperance Society have passed the following resolution on the same subject:—"Resolved—That we cannot find language sufficiently strong to mark our unqualified disapprobation of the disgraceful conduct of the mob which accompanied our band on the night of Sunday, the 18th September, for the unruly manner in which they deported themselves while passing the church during divine service on that night; and that we are grievously hurt that anything should occur tending in the least degree to mar the long and happy good feeling which has existed between the members of our society and our brethren of all persuasions, and that we most emphatically disclaim all knowledge or participation in that abominable affair."

On Friday morning, after sun rise, William Burke, Master of the "Mary Hobbs," fishing hooker, Dungarvan, seized on thirteen trammel nets, the property of the Ringmen, with the fish in them. He brought them to the commander of the "Kite" cutter.

The sum of £2,000 in aid of a Church in the West of England was obtained by the amount being collected in postage stamps!

The Rev. Mr. Gibson, of Billinghan near Stockton on Tees, committed suicide by hanging himself a few days back. A nervous attack under which he laboured for some time is considered so to have unsettled his mind as to have led to the fatal act.

Several breaches of the new Fishery act came before the Skibbereen petty sessions, county Cork; convictions in almost every instance took place.

All officers, civil and military, occupying apartments in the Castle of Dublin, and having a beneficial enjoyment of them beyond their necessary accommodation as officers for the public service, are liable to the assessment for the relief of the poor in respect of such beneficial occupation.

The Earl of Erroll is bound over to appear at the borough sessions, Portsmouth, for striking a police constable who was stationed at the King's Rooms, on the night of the ball given by the officers of the 16th Regt., on the occasion of that corps being presented with new colours.

The following magistrates are elected *ex officio* Guardians of the Kinsale Union:—John Cuthbert Kearney, Garretstown; John Thomas Cramer, Rathmore; George A. Daunt, Newborough; Achilles Daunt, Kinsale, William H. Herrick, Shippool; Thomas Herrick, Cookirky; Michael Roberts, Mount Rivers, Esqrs.

On Saturday last a deputation of the London and Dublin Bank, consisting of Colonel Acton, M.P., Charles Barry Baldwin, Esq., M.P., Captain Villiers Hatton, M.P., Robert Guinness, Esq., William Medley, Esq., John M'Kenzie, Esq., Octavius Ommaney, Esq., Directors; with their Solicitors, Messrs. Farrer, of London, and Symes of Dublin, held a meeting at Parsonstown to arrange preliminaries for opening a branch bank there. Mullingar, Cavan, and Athy are the only towns where, as yet, branches will be immediately opened.

The 4lb loaf of bread of excellent quality is selling in Roscrea for 5d.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have caused a very handsome silver medal to be struck, to be presented as rewards to engineers of the first class serving in her Majesty's navy, who by their good conduct and ability deserve some special mark of notice.

It is said that Macready, last season, expended a not less sum than £6,000 upon the scenery, wardrobe, properties, and decorations, &c., of Drury-lane Theatre, London.

The Guardians of Kingsbridge union have again rejected a motion for the appointment of a paid chaplain, by a majority of four.

Wednesday, a fine child but four years of age, daughter of Mr. Richard Parkes, of Lismore, was suffocated in a pool of water at Monatrim, a farm belonging to Mr. Parkes. The child strayed from the servant that had her in change, and fell into the pool, which was small and quite shallow, with her face downwards.

Government have resolved to employ convicts forthwith in repairing the fortifications of Gibraltar, and directions have been received from Mr. J. H. Capper, the head clerk for criminal business in the Home Office, under Sir J. Graham, for a considerable number of convicts to embark at Gravesend for Gibraltar.

Aftet the Kilkenny races the Marquis of Waterford will remove his hunting establishment to Rockwell, county Tipperary.

A GENERAL FAST AND PRAYER BY THE WESLEYAN SOCIETY.—To morrow (Friday) a general fast is to be most strictly observed, and prayers offered up at all the chapels of the Wesleyan Society in the metropolis, and throughout England, for the future prosperity of the country, and more particularly as regards those districts in which so much distress has and is at present prevailing.—*Morning Chronicle of Thursday.*

Lord Stanley is created a Peer, and become the Ministerial leader, or assistant in the Upper House. The extreme age of the Duke of Wellington renders him incapable of the constant attendance and active participation in the debates, which the ministerial leadership imposes upon him; if, indeed, his official duties as Commander in Chief of the Army did not render such a participation both impossible and improper.

The health of Lord Lyndhurst is very precarious, and it is stated he is inclined to resign the Seals in favour of Sir Edward Sugden. In that case the present Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench (Pennefather) will be the Irish Chancellor.

Within the last eight years the enormous sum of FIFTY FIVE MILLIONS, seven hundred and ninety four thousand, five hundred and seventy one pounds have been contracted in England for foreign countries. Of this sum one half pay no dividends whatever, and the portion which still pays some dividend (£28,580,000) would be annihilated, both as regards principal and interest, by an European war. This is, however, but a small part of the losses caused by foreign speculations. In the *United States Bank* there was about *Five Million* sterling of British capital; and several more millions of British Property have been lost and wasted in the "State Debts" of the "Union," and in their rail roads, canals, &c.

MORE RETURNED EMIGRANTS.—By the Eutau, from New York, which arrived in Cove on Tuesday, no less than *two hundred and fifty* emigrants were on board, returning to their native land, some of whom are in a melancholy state of destitution. By a letter from Philadelphia, which arrived in town yesterday, we learn that the greatest distress exists amongst the immigrants in that city as well as in New York, and the writer emphatically adds, "God only knows how thousands of these poor people will pass through the winter!"—*Cork Constitution.*

THE ARMY.

There is no truth whatever in the statement put forward by the *Limerick Chronicle*, that Lieutenant Gen. Lord Greenock is to succeed Sir Edward Blakeny in command of the troops in Ireland next year. The idea was never entertained in any quarter which could influence the movement. Sir Edward Blakeney has no desire to withdraw from Ireland, nor has it ever entered into the contemplation of the higher powers to deprive the country of his invaluable services.

The 7th Hussars, 2d battalion Grenadier Guards, 2d bat. Coldstream Guards. 5th Foot, 1st bat. 12th Foot, and the 54th, 70th, and 87th, are under orders to return home. The reserve bat. of the 12th is to relieve the 87th at the Mauritius; the 1st bat. of the 45th to replace the 5th Fusileers at Gibraltar; the reserve bat. of the 45th to relieve the 48th, ordered to Jamaica; the reserve bat, of the 42d to Malta, to replace the 19th; the reserve bat. of the 97th to Corfu, to replace the 1st bat. 42d ordered to be consolidated with the reserve bat. at Malta.

It is surmised that Sir John Maclean, at present in command of one of the battalions of the Rifle Brigade, is to succeed the late Sir Lowry Cole in the Colonelcy of the 27th Regiment (Inniskillings.)

The remaining three companies and head quarters of the 60th depot left Dublin on the 11th, and will arrive in Newry on the 15th inst.

The head quarters of the 5th depot left Kilkenny on the 8th, and will arrive in Cork on the 15th inst. to join the service companies on their arrival from foreign service.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 7, 1842.

5th Regiment of Foot—Lieut. John Du Bourdieu to be captain, without purchase, vice Ward, deceased; Second Lieut. George Bryan Milman to be first lieutenant, vice Du Bourdieu.

6th Foot—David Henry Ebrington, Gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Bishton, promoted in the 7th foot.

7th foot—Ensign Thomas Bishton, from the 6th foot, to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stuart, promoted.

22d Foot—James Prichard Moline, Gent., to be assistant surgeon, vice Campbell, promoted.

27th Foot—Ensign John Timothy D'Arcy Hutton to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Prior, whose promotion has been cancelled.

50th Foot—Cuthbert Fetherston Hough Barlow, M.D., to be assistant surgeon, vice M'Bean, deceased.

58th Foot—Assistant Surgeon Richard Bannatine, from the 56th foot, to be assistant surgeon, vice Denny, appointed to the staff.

65th Foot—Ensign Thos. George Knox to be lieut., by purchase, vice Wise, who retires; George Meyler, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, vice Knox.

RIFLE BRIGADE.

Second Lieut. the Hon. Richard Charteris, to be first lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ward, who retires; the Hon, J. Strange Jocelyn to be second lieut., by purchase, vice Charteris.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

Assistant Surgeon William Denny, from the 58th foot, vice Cooper, appointed to the 17th light dragoons; George Buttler, gent., vice Ross, deceased, to be assistant surgeons to the forces.

MEMORANDUM.

The names of the gentleman appointed to an ensigncy in the 26th foot, on the 27th ult., are Francis J. Cresswell, not Frederick, as before stated.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR WITH A SLAVER.

The *Journal du Havre* gives the following narrative of a remarkable act of audacity, committed by a slaver in the roadstead at Congo:—She lay to for several days in presence of an English Brig Rolla, each watching the other carefully. At length determined to risk all, the slave ship, in open day, sent her boats on shore, and brought off a number of blacks, who were kept in readiness for her, and having stowed them in her hold preparing for sailing. In the meantime the British brig had been observing her proceedings, and at length sent off her boats to make the search and seizure; but as they approached the slaver she unmasked her guns, and, levelling them at the assailants, fired, and killed 14 men. During the confusion the unexpected resistance occasioned the slaver slipped her cable and got clear away, before the Rolla could be made ready to follow her.

LOSS OF THE FRENCH BARQUE L'ADOLPHE.

Letters received at Lloyd's, from their agents at Nevis and St. Croix, under date the 24th and 17th of August respectively, give accounts of the destruction of the above vessel, from which it appears that on the 29th ultimo the L'Adolphe, commanded by Capt. Brodeau, left Nantes for Martinique, with a cargo of coal. Having arrived there and discharged them, she left that port on the 29th of May, bound to St. Domingo, and on the 31st of the same month struck on the reefs of little sandy island Aves, or Ares, at the southern extremity of Saba Bank, and soon became a total wreck. The crew were enabled to save two quarter boats, a small quantity of provisions, a little vinegar and claret, but little or no water. They landed on the island of Ares, which is uninhabited, and only about four feet above the level of the water. The small quantity of water saved from the wreck was soon expended, and none could the crew procure by digging. In such an exposed situation, without the means of shelter, and a scarcity of provisions, the sufferings of these men can better be imagined than described. On the 3d of August, their situation becoming alarming, and no vessel in sight, the captain despatched the chief mate and five men in one of the boats to the northwards, in the hope of making St. Kitt's or Monserrat. On the 9th Captain Brodeau consented to the second mate and three men taking the second and remaining boat, giving them directions to make for Saint Croix. The captain was then left upon the island, with the boatswain and cook, with a dreary and uncertain prospect before them, in the height of the hurricane season, and on a desert island. The first boat, containing the chief officer, Mons. Billard, arrived safe, but in a very exhausted and attenuated state, at Nevis, on the 4th of August, and received every attention. On the following day he started with a fresh crew and two navigators, on board a small schooner, with provisions and other necessaries, for his helpless companions at the island. But she returned to Nevis on the 10th, having been unable to find the island. She was then despatched to Guadaloupe for the assistance of a French vessel of war. The second boat, under the charge of the second officer, arrived at St. Croix on the 11th of August, and were received into the hospital. Fortunately, his Danish Majesty's brig of war St. Croix, Captain Secher, was in port at the time, and departed under the special orders of the governor, for the island Ares on the following day (the 12th August,) where they arrived on the 15th, and rescued from a miserable death Captain Brodeau and his remaining companions, the boatswain and cook. Capt. Brodeau gave a melancholy detail of his and his fellow sufferers' privations. They had used vinegar mixed with salt water for the want of the greatest blessing of life, and for animal food sucked the blood of birds, with which at night the island was numerously frequented and easily captured. No vestige of the wreck remained on the 15th. The St. Croix returned and gave the fact of the safety of the crew to St. Croix, and bore up afterwards, having on board the second boat's crew, in addition to the three men rescued from the island, to St. Thomas, where she would land them. The poor cook was not expected to survive.

A meeting of magistrates was held on Thursday at 12 o'clock in the Court House, Mallow, Adam Newman, Esq., in the chair, for the purpose of electing Ex officio Guardians for the ensuing year. The following justices were elected:—Lord Viscount Doneraile, Doneraile House; Sir Denham Jephson Norreys, Bart., Mallow Castle; Nathaniel Webb Ware, Woodfort, Esq.; Adam Newman, Dromore House, Esq.; Richard Hill, Doneraile, Esq.; Henry Longfield, Waterloo, Esq.; Henry B. Foot, Carrigacunna Castle, Esq.; Wm. Hume Franks, Carrigpark, Esq.

At the fair of Thurles last week, fat pigs were in good demand, and obtained a high price.

Betty Eccles, charged with poisoning her children and husband at Bolton, is committed for trial.

THE FIRE AT HAMBURG.—A Hamburg paper (the *Borsen Halle*) mentions that some days ago, when the rubbish was cleared away in some places, for the purpose of commencing the erection of new houses, the flames burst forth on several points, although nearly five months had elapsed since the great fire.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS, TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE PATRONAGE OF
The Right Honorable the Earl of HUNTINGDON.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Waterford and its Vicinity, are respectfully informed that, at the request of several Families, another

GRAND CONCERT!

will be given on MONDAY Evening next, OCTOBER 17, 1842, under the above distinguished Patronage, when the following eminent Artistes will appear for POSITIVELY THE LAST TIME in Waterford:—

MRS. KING,
(Late Miss M'Mahon,)
MR. J. P. KNIGHT,
(The Celebrated Composer and Vocalist,)
and
MR. DONALD W. KING,
Of Her Majesty's Chapel Royal, St. James's.

The Programme will be selected from the works of the most esteemed Composers, and comprise portions of ROSSINI'S

CELEBRATED STABAT MATER.

The doors will be opened at half past 7 o'Clock and the Concert on this evening commence at a QUARTER PAST EIGHT PRECISELY.

Tickets and Programmes may be had at HOWARD'S Music Warehouse, Custom House Quay.

AUCTION OF MEMEL TIMBER AND PLANK, AT THE BOND YARD,
Adjoining the New Fish Market,
WATERFORD.

THOS. S. GRUBB,

WILL OFFER FOR SALE, at his Bond Yard, as above, on THURSDAY, OCT. 13th, at TWELVE o'Clock, about—

400 Tons	MEMEL	TIMBER.
10,000 Feet	Do.	PLANK.
14 Fathoms	Do.	LATHWOOD.

The above being purchased at Memel previous to the late very considerable advance there, and coming under the new scale of Duties, enables the Proprietor to hold out very encouraging terms.

The entire will be Sold without reserve, and is of the best description usually imported

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 30th, 9th mo., (Sept.,) 1842.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, KING'S TERRACE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY. OCT. 13, and day following,
COMMENCING AT ONE O'CLOCK,

The Furniture of the House, No. 5, as lately occupied by Mrs. LANGLEY,

CONSISTING of Parlour and Drawing Room Chairs; Sideboards: Two Round Tables; Set of Dining Tables; Drab Moreen Window Curtains; Easy Chair; Ottoman; Carpets; Fenders and Fire Irons; Sofa; Bookcase; Taboy and Nobbies; Bedsteads and Hangings; Dressing Tables; Stands and Glasses; Kitchen Furniture; some Glass, Delft, and Plated Ware, &c., &c.; several Volumes of Books; Roller Maps; Set of West India Views, Framed and Glazed; Telescope and other Lots.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, October 10, 1842.

TO THOSE AFFLICTED WITH GOUT, RHEUMATISM, PAINS IN THE JOINTS, &c.

DR. TURNBULL, at the earnest solicitation of several of his Patients, takes this opportunity of informing those who are afflicted with the above complaints, that he has after many years' experience discovered an infallible remedy for the immediate relief of these diseases—The remedy consists of the combination of Iodic-Acid, with several neutral Salts, and Dr. TURNBULL will have no objection, upon receiving the usual fee of £1, to transmit the recipe to any respectable party, provided they prefer their own Medical Man to attend them; but as the preparation of the medicine is attended with much labour and expense, Dr. TURNBULL has arranged with an eminent Chemist for the Manufacture of the Article, and has a constant supply by him, which can be forwarded to any part of the Kingdom, by addressing a letter to Dr. TURNBULL, 29, Aldermanbury, London, accompanied by a Post Office Order for the Amount. Half pint Bottle, 6s; Pint, 10s; Quart, £1.

COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE EARL OF W——.

Bath, May 18, 1842.

Sir,—Having some time since been recommended by Lord H—— to try your Rheumatic Mixture for a severe attack of Sciatica, I have no hesitation in most strongly recommending it to the attention of those who suffer from Rheumatism and other complaints of the Joints, as it afforded me almost instant relief; I enclose you a check for £3, for three large bottles, as I am commissioned to procure the same for a Friend. You may make what use of this note you think proper.—I am, &c., &c.,

W——.

To Dr. H. Turnbull, Aldermanbury, London.

Dr. TURNBULL having studied under Sir A. COOPER, ABERNETHY, and many others, may be consulted by letter upon all diseases, and Medicines will be forwarded with the greatest care and "secresy" upon receiving a Post Office order for £1, which will be considered a sufficient sum to cure the Patient of his complaint.

A treatise on the advantages of Marriage to all classes of Society, will be Published in a few days and sent post free, price 10s. Applications (with a remittance) to Dr. TURNBULL, 29, Aldermanbury, London, will be immediately attended to.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE,

ARRIVED,

7th—Tyro, Edwards, Glasgow, g.c.—Martha Pope, Jones, London, ditto—Friends, Richards, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Dove, Fitzgerald, Cork, whiskey—Cærlon, Bryant, Bridgewater, tiles, for Ross.

8th—Frances, Davis, and Gleaner, Harris, Llanelly, culm—Surprise, Lewis, Cardigan, slates.

9th—Queen, (steamer,) Moriarty, Bristol—Œolus, Henday, Cardiff, coals—H.M. Packet Prospero at half past 9, a.m.—Two Brothers, Peters, Falmouth, ballast—Wellington, Pritchard, Carnarvon, slates—Eleanor, Evans, Swansea, culm—Sophia, Roberts, Swansea, culm—Messenger, Fall, Liverpool, m.g.—Barelli, Flaherty, Quebec, timber, deals, and staves—Friendship, Evans, Swansea, coals.

10th—William Henry, Ball, Llannelly, culm—Nelly, Clay, Liverpool, coals—Mary Ann, Rees, Porthcawl, do.—Miner, Connell, Dungarvan, ballas—William, Badge, Troon, coals—Charlotte, Scott, Falmouth, ballast—Billow, Fishwick, Newport, coals—H.M. Packet Adder, at half past 8, a.m.—Alliance, Ley, Newport, coals—St. Vincent, Rumney, Cardiff, do.—Perseverance, Harris, Swansea, do.—Piper, Evoy, Gloucester, salt—Betsy, Richards, Llanelly, coals.

SAILED.

7th—Grace, Bell, and Western Trader, Stevenson, Whitehaven, ballast—Mary, Gemmell, Ayr, ditto—Fox, Berriman, Swansea, flour—John Stroud, Evans, and Gratitude, Jenkins, do., ballast—Daisy, Lewis, Bangor, do.—Experiment, Hill, Cork, coals.

8th—Mermaid, (steamer,) Hearn, Bristol—Swift, Howlan, Antwerp, grain—Active, Morgan, Gloucester, do.—Grecian, Rowett, Cephalonia, ballast—Liverpool, Stagg, and Nancy, Miller, London, provisions—Friends, Jones, Gloucester, grain—Emerald, Murphy, Glasgow, grain from Ross.

9th—H.M. Packet Jasper, at 7, a.m.

10th—Bee, Wylie, Liverpool, grain, flour, &c.—Foam, Scott, Newport, do.—Mary, Scandlish, Tralee, ballast.

11th—Eliza and Louisa, Kehoe, Llanelly, do—Hope, Hughes, Youghal, flags—Phœnix, Jones, Shoreham, oats Margaret, Rees, Porthcawl, porter—Flora, Mathias, Neath, ballast—Edward, Rees, Llanelly, flour—Erin, Evans, Swansea, ballast—H.M. Packet Adder, at 7, a.m.

Wind variable—N. to S., S.W., W.S.W. and N.

RIBBONISM.—On the night of Monday, the 3d inst., a party of the constabulary proceeded on a warrant to the house of men of the name of Finns who lives at Glencar, and succeeded in getting a large parcel of Ribbon documents which were secreted there. It seems that as soon as the police entered the house, one of the Finns got up out of bed and went to the closet where they were, and threw them into the bed where his brother lay, who thought to destroy them by chewing them, but was prevented from doing so by the constabulary, who took them from him. Two of the Finns are fully committed, to abide their trial at the next assizes.—*Sligo Journal.*

The Clonmel monthly fair, on Wednesday, was well attended, and stock generally sold at a decline. Fat cows £8 to £10—milch cows £9 to £11; yearlings and heifers averaged from £3 to £5; fat ewes 25s to 30s; wethers 30s to 35s, and lambs 12s to 16s. Prime bacon pigs were purchased at from 36s to 40s per cwt., A good share of business was done in cows and sheep, but little or nothing in horse flesh, and there were some smart hacks in market.

ON SALE,

GUANO. Apply to the Importers—
Anty. GIBBS and SONS, London;
GIBBS, BRIGHT, and Co., Bristol and Liverpool.

UNRESERVED SALE.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On MONDAY, the 24th OCTOBER, 1842,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,
Where She now Lies, opposite the Custom House,

THE Brig "MARTHA," of Waterford, Registering 123 Tons, N.M., carrying 200 Tons at a light draught of Water, shifts without Ballast, was built at Bideford, is Copper Fastened, and well found in Stores.

The above Vessel is particularly adapted for the Timber or Coal Trade.

For Inventories and further particulars apply to

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer,
58, Merchants' Quay.

Waterford, 7th October, 1842.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
ON BOARD THE VESSEL, NOW LYING OPPOSITE THE CUSTOM HOUSE,
On WEDNESDAY, the 12th OCTOBER, 1842,
AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THE SCHOONER "MARY JANE," burden 78 Tons New Measurement, carries 125 Tons dead weight, is in Good Repair, Well Found, and can be sent to Sea without expense.

For Inventory and further particulars apply to the CAPTAIN on Board, or to

JOHN CLEARY, Auctioneer,
58, Merchants' Quay.

Waterford, 3d Oct., 1842.

TO BE SOLD,

THE INTEREST in TWO LOTS of GROUND at SUMMER HILL, on which a DWELLING HOUSE and BACON YARD have been Built.

These Premises are held for a term of 99 Years from March, 1839, at the Yearly Rent of £15 11s 3d.

Also, a Profit Rent of £21 sterling for ever, arising out of part of the Custom House Stores.

Also, Fields at Ferrybank, containing about 8 Acres and a Half, held for a Term of 99 Years, from the Year 1833, at a Yearly Rent of £50, which is paid out of part of the Frontage which has been Built upon.

Also, a Dwelling House, Yards, and Buildings, at Ferrybank, formerly used as Salt Works.

For further particulars, apply to TANDY'S and Co., Waterford; or No. 32, Anglesea Street, Dublin.

GUANO.

THE increased demand which has lately taken place for this article has caused many persons to mix large quantities of common dry earth with it, thereby charging the consumer for the full quantity of Guano he purchases, when in fact, he only receives half, or not so much.

The Subscribers beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that in order to procure this invaluable Manure Genuine, as imported from the Islands in the Pacific Ocean, they have made arrangements with the Importers here for a constant supply, and can have any orders committed to them executed immediately.

It would take up too large a space to enumerate the several experiments which have come to our knowledge. We extract the following, from a Practical Farmer:—

224lbs. Guano to a Statute Acre, is equal to three hundred and seventy three and one third lbs. for an Irish Acre. For Potatoes I would recommend 3 cwt. to the Statute Acre, equal to 5 cwt. for the Irish.

Two Cwt. to the English Acre are equal to Twenty Tons best Farm yard Manure; or three and one third cwt. equal to thirty three tons and one third for the Irish acre.

It requires fifty bushels of Bone dust to the Irish Acre for Turnips, which, unless the Farmer crushes the Bone-dust himself, cannot be had for less than 2s 6d per Bushel.

Fifty Bushels Bone dust, at 2s 6d.	£6 5 0
Three and a Half Cwt. Guano, at 16s. per Cwt. say 1s. Freight.	2 16 8
Thirty Three and one Third Tons best Farm yard Manure, say at 4s.	6 13 4

From this it will be seen that Guano is by far the cheapest manure at present available, and experiments have proved it more efficacious than either of the other two.

FROM MR. SMITH, GUNTON PARK, NORFOLK.

It was applied to some Barley in Norfolk, in 1840; and this year the Clover on which it was sown has produced Half a Ton more than any other part of the field. This is important, as most Artificial Manures do good for one season only.

The following is Professor LEIBIG'S analysis, from which it will be seen that all its component parts are essentially manures—

Analysis of Guano—100 Parts.

Bone Earth	30½
Sulphates and Muriates	3
Lythic Acid	15
Ammonia	15
Other Organic Matter	36½
	100

It is sold in small Bags, the original Packages containing irregular quantities, from 1 cwt. 2 cwt. each.

Price per Cwt, 16s; or, taking 5 Tons, £15 per Ton.

EDWARD CLARKE & SON,
20, King street, Liverpool.
C. B. COLE,
3, Little George's-street, Waterford.

26th September, 1842.

LECTURES ON AGRICULTURE.

J. MORISY, ESQ.,
Editor of the "MONTHLY JOURNAL" of the
AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL PROVIDENT AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY OF IRELAND, LECTURER ON BOTANY, &c.,
At the Request of the Society's Branch in Waterford,
WILL DELIVER, IN THE TOWN HALL,
A COURSE OF LECTURES
ON THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF
AGRICULTURE,
COMMENCING, OCTOBER 17.

THE Course will consist of FOUR Comprehensive LECTURES, which, as will be seen by the annexed SYLLABUS, touch upon auxiliary Subjects and Sciences:—

SYLLABUS:

1. PRESENT STATE AND PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE.—English, Scotch, and Irish Farmers.—Hasty judgments and unjust censures.—Moral effects of Remuneration.—Tiles and Thatch.—Dandy Dunghills.—Old and new Delusions.—Draining, Drilling, Hoeing, and Subsoiling.—Machines and Implements.—Royal and Vice royal Societies.—Highland Society.—Agricultural Colleges and Schools.—Farmers' Clubs.—Messrs. Purcell and Alton bound over.

2. ROTATION, MANURE, AND FEEDING.—Exhausting system.—Exaggeration on both sides.—How and when green cropping will become general.—Belgian saving and British raving.—The hog of Epicurus, or every prize a blank.—Nitrate and muriate of soda, gypsum, guano, lime, bones, burning, ashes, &c.—The Farm.—The Dairy.—Lucerne Rye Grass, Turnips, Mangold, Hay, Raw and Boiled Grain.—The Grasses.—A Garden.—Eulogium on the Priests of Pomona.

3. HOW TO BECOME A GOOD FARMER.—Precepts and examples.—Knowledge and Ignorance contrasted.—Dirty Farmers.—Books.—Practical Experiments. their success and failure.—The Turnip Fly.—Sinclair.—The Potato.—Vegetable Physiology.—Subsoiling.—Old Roads and new Lines.—Small Farmers' Societies.—Industry and Laziness.—Paddy used and abused.—The beginning and end of Marriage.—Economy.—The Beer Barrel and Powdering Tub.—Management of Stock.—Doctors.—The late and present Distemper.—Gardeners' and Stewards' Societies.

4. SCIENCE AND PRACTICE, CHIMISTRY, GEOLOGY, BOTANY.—Objects and Simplicity of those Sciences.—A sketch of them.—Oxygen, Hydrogen, Nitrogen, and the other Elements.—Experiments.—Vegetable Physiology.—Davy, Liebig, Gregory, Madden.—The Dublin Society.—Practical Experiments.—Subsoiling.—Results of Scientific Investigations: their use to practical Men.—Success without Science.—Nomenclature of Soils; Professor Daubeny.—Geology, Entomology.—Trade and Commerce; their connection with Agriculture.—Neutral ground for Patriots.—Hopes of Ireland.—The Munster Man at home.—Retrospect.—Conclusion.

PINK TICKETS, to admit to the Course.. 4s.
PLAIN do., to a Single Lecture........ 1s.

*** Subcribers of £1, entitled to Six Coloured, or Twenty five Plain Tickets.

TICKETS may be obtained from Mr. JOHN DWYER, 37, Mary street, who will supply all further information; and also at Mr. HESSION'S, Mall; Mr. HARVEY'S (Bookseller), Merchants' Quay; Mr. POWER'S, Packet Hotel; Mr. PHELAN'S, Bookseller; and Mirror Office.

Lectures to commence at EIGHT o'Clock every Second Evening.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, OCT. 12.

Wheat, prime millers	22s 6d to 25s 0d
Ditto, white	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Ditto, shipping	21s 0d to 23s 0d
Barley, malting	12s 0d to 13s 0d
Ditto, shipping	10s 0d to 11s 0d
Ditto, grinding	00s 0d to 00s 0d
Oats, black	7s 0d to 8s 0d
Ditto, white	7s 0d to 8s 6d
Oatmeal, (by retail) per cwt.	9s 6d to 10s 0d
Flour Fine, old, with foreign (mixed)	36s 0d to 37s 0d
New, do.	34s 0d to 38s 0d
Seconds do. do.	30s 0d to 34s 0d
Thirds, ditto	20s 0d to 28s 0d
Fourths, ditto	10s 0d to 16s 0d
Bacon Pigs, per cwt.	38s 0d to 40s 6d
Scalded ditto	26s 0d to 38s 0d
Heads, ditto	22s 0d to 24s 0d
Offal, ditto	22s 0d to 00s 0d
Tallow, P.Y.C., per cwt.	50s 0d to 00s 0d
Scotch Herrings, per barrel	14s 0d to 18s 0d
Newfoundland fish, per cwt.	7s 0d to 14s 0d
Newport Coals, per ton	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Cardiff ditto, ditto	14s 0d to 00s 0d
Hay, per ton	45s 0d to 56s 0d
Straw, per ton, (wheaten)	28s 0d to 00s 0d
Cork Whiskey, per gal. by retail	9s 0d to 9s 6d
Potatoes, per stone, 14lbs.	0s 2d to 0s 2½d
Mutton, per lb.	0s 4½d to 0s 6d
Beef, per lb.	4½d to 0s 5d
Veal, per lb.	5d to 00s 6d
Pork, per lb.	4d to 0s 5d

Firkins weighed at the butter market.

	Firkins	s. d.	s. d.
Saturday	176	88 0	to 92 0
Monday	10	88 0	to 90 0
Yesterday	52	88 0	to 90 0

Firkins weighed at Mr. Curtis's yard.

	Firkins		
Saturday	97	88s 0d	to 90s 0d
Monday	41	86s 0d	to 88s 0d
Yesterday	35	86s 0d	to 88s 0d

CLONMEL, OCT. 7.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	88 0 — 92 0	Barley	10 0 — 12 0
Oatmeal	8 0 — 10 6	Wheat, per st.	1 2 — 1 3
Bacon Pigs'	37 0 — 40 0	Oats, per do.	0 6 — 0 7

WEXFORD, OCT. 7.

	s. d. s. d.		s. d. s. d.
Butter	79 0 — 80 0	Beans	14 0 — 15 0
Wheat	22 0 — 24 0	Oatmeal	16 6 — 00 0
Barley	12 0 — 13 9	Pork, per cwt.	32 6 — 00 0
Oats	9 0 — 9 9		

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—OCT. 7.

White wheat	22s 0d to 26s 0d	Oats	7s 6d to 9s 0d
Miller's red	20s 0d to 24s 0d	Oatmeal	10s 0d to 13s 0d
Inferior	0s 0d to 0s 0d	2d Flour	15s 0d to 17s 0d
Barley	12s 0d to 15s 0d	Rapeseed	25s 0d to 26s 6d
Bere	9s 6d to 11s 0d		

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

We are without arrivals of foreign grain or Irish oats this week. The supply of English grain and flour coastwise is moderate. The wheat trade is without any animation from Monday. Barley is a slow sale. Good oats are held firmly. Beans, peas, and other grain unaltered. We have a fair inquiry for seeds, at steady prices.

GENERAL AVERAGE PRICE OF BRITISH CORN
(Which Governs Importation,)

For the week ending Oct. 1, 1842, made up from the Returns of Inspectors in the different Cities and Towns in England and Wales.

Per Imperial Quarter.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	53 2	Oats	18 6	Beans	33 4
Barley	28 5	Rye	31 0	Peas	33 6

Imperial Aggregate Average of Six Weeks preceding.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	53 3	Oats	18 5	Beans	33 4
Barley	27 6	Rye	30 6	Peas	33 0

Duties on Foreign Corn.

	s. d.		s. d.		s. d.
Wheat	18 0	Oats	8 0	Beans	9 6
Barley	9 0	Rye	10 6	Peas	9 6

LIVERPOOL CORN EXCHANGE—FRIDAY.

The average this week had no alteration in the duties on any article either of foreign or colonial produce.

A few parcels of wheat and oats, with a good supply of oatmeal and a moderate quantity of flour have arrived from Ireland since Tuesday, mostly by steamers; but the wind remaining contrary, no foreign ships are reported, and from Canada only one vessel with 2,831 barrels of flour.

The weather continuing as favorably as possible for agricultural pursuits, and the soil in admirable order for the reception of the seed, the farmers around us are actively engaged in securing the potatoe crop, and in autumn tillage generally; accounting mainly for the scanty deliveries of new grain from our home growers since harvest, and in some measure to a reluctance on their part to accept the present rate of prices; ere long, however, the supply from them may be expected to increase, and in the interim we may observe, that the samples of new wheat, occasionally brought forward, have proved of superior quality, and, with few exceptions, in excellent condition. Similar remarks are applicable to much wheat of this year's growth from Ireland, and an extension of supply thence is consequently anticipated.

The transactions in the corn trade, during the last two days, have been very limited in amount, but generally without any perceptible change in prices.

At our market this morning, upon a middling attendance of town and country millers, holders of foreign wheat evinced a tolerable degree of firmness, and effected sales of most descriptions to a moderate extent, at, or nearly the rates previously noted. Irish wheats, on the contrary, were much more difficult to sell than of late, and with some further arrivals to day, and in time to appear in our import note, prices declined 2d to 3d per 70lbs. English new wheats may also be considered rather cheaper.

States and Canadian flour, moving off a little more freely, realised an advance of 6d per barrel; but home made and Irish, with the prospect of better supplies, were 1s per sack lower.

Barley and malt remained in precisely the same state as on Tuesday; whilst beans and peas were scarcely noticed, and receded in value 1s per quarter.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—FRIDAY.

Butter, per cwt.—Belfast 82s to 86s; Derry, 74s to 82s; Banbridge, 75s to 78s; Sligo, 76s; Ballymony 78s; Cork 4ths, 60s; ditto 5ths, 54s, Pickled 2ds, 74s, beef per tierce, 110s to 120s, pork per brl., 50s to 60s; bacon, per cwt., 42s to 45s; new hams 50s to 56s; firkin lard, 52s; bladdered 62s.

MARRIED,

On Sunday, Miss Mary Jane Byrne, to Mr. Garrett Nagle, both of this city.

June 16, at Port Louis, in the Mauritius, Captain Boyd, of the 12th Foot, only son of James Boyd, Esq., of Rosslare, in the county of Wexford, to Isabel, youngest daughter of Major Cooper, of the 35th Regiment.

At Beeby, in the county of Leicester, George Power, Esq., of the Island of St. Vincent's, son of Sir John Power, Bart., of Kilfane, in the County Kilkenny, to Margaret Catherine, daughter of John Prendergast, Esq., of Shamrock Lodge, County Tipperary.

Sept. 5, at St. Thomas's Church, in John's Newfoundland, by the Lord Bishop of the Diocess, Henry John Harvey, Esq., Lieut. Royal Navy, and second son of his Excellency Major General Sir John Harvey, K.C.B. and K.C.H., Governor of the Island, to Eliza Louisa, eldest daughter of Aubrey George, Lord Bishop of Newfoundland.

DIED,

Saturday morning, at Curraghmore Gardens, Mr. Alex. Johnston, Head Gardener to the Marquis of Waterford.

William Slevin, a man in the employment of James Fitzpatrick, Esq., while taking down a loft in an old house on the lands of Drummin, on the 22d Sept. last, lost his balance and in falling came in contact with the end of a crow bar, by which he received a punctured wound, on the upper and inner part of the thigh, the usual treatment was adopted, and to all appearance the case improved; on Saturday morning he complained of tightness in the jaws, and on that evening Tetanus in all its dreadful forms was fully established—every thing that medical treatment could suggest was put into execution without success—the poor sufferer expired on Monday evening, the 3d instant.—*Nenagh Guardian.*

A reprint of Doctor Anster's Translation of the Faust has just issued from the press at Frankfort on the Maine. This is the second compliment of the kind which Germany has paid to this spirited translation—another edition having recently appeared at Cologne. It has also been reprinted in America.

TOM STEELE IN THE NORTH

(From the Belfast News Letter.)

In our paper of Friday last we mentioned that this eccentric character had arrived in our town on his repeal mission, sent by his "mighty leader," (to use his own words.) On the day after his arrival, we understand, a select party, headed by a Mr. Bernard O'Dempsey, proceeded to his hotel, for the purpose of presenting an address from the Repealers of Belfast, congratulating the Generalissimo on his arrival. What occurred at this sham levee we have not learned from any authentic source, but, we understand, that after the conclusion of his oration in reply to the address, in which, as a matter of course, he did not forget to tell his friends, that by "one simultaneous and volcanic bursting of the brave Irish millions with the PIKE," they would carry the Repeal of the Union, in spite of both Wellington and Peel; and, as an example of what might be expected from their daring courage, he referred them to the history of '98: he stated, that it was his intention to "run up" to Dublin to see O'Connell, his mighty and august leader, and to inform him that the people of Belfast were preparing for a great repeal demonstration, on a scale far superior to the ever memorable repeal meeting in January, 1841: and that, after receiving instructions, he would return to the land of "the lovely and the good," on Tuesday, hold his meeting on Thursday, proceed afterwards to Londonderry, and would not make an end till he had beat up the whole North. During the temporary absence of the head pacificator, the walls of our town were disfigured with filthy placards, announcing that *the* meeting would be held in Batty's Circus, on Thursday evening, at five o'clock, and that Thomas Steele, *Esq.*, would be present sent by the *Liberator*.—Matters remained thus during Saturday, and the three following days. However, on the evening of the third day there appeared to be a very visible change in the aspect of affairs, and on Thuasday morning the intelligence appeared in the public prints, that Mr. Steele had returned from Dublin, with a communication from the *Liberator* to the Repealers of Belfast—his "high spirited and patriotic friends," as his lordship, or rather as Tom called them—*entreating* them to "postpone their intended meeting, lest it should operate injuriously on the pending municipal elections." How considerate is Daniel! Needless was it for such a countermand to be sent to Belfast, and foolish was it for him to think that such a meeting would ever have taken place. No! The Conservatives of Belfast laugh him and his Tom fool to scorn—the Liberals despise him; both of these parties regretting, that, through the instigation of him, or any other demagogue and disturber of the public peace, their town should suffer any annoyance, or that its inhabitants should be subjected to insult; and the respectable portion of the Roman Catholic body turn their backs upon him, and, as in the present instance have treated his unhallowed attempts to stir up agitation, the object of which is to ruin their country, and sink them in abject misery, with contempt. None but the outcasts and dregs of society may be expected to give him the least countenance, and fitting companions are such characters for the head pacificator, and his "august leader." We had thought that after the manner in which O'Connell, and three or four joints of his *tail*, were received in this town on a former occasion—from the shameful and pitiful way in which he stole into and was escorted out of it—and, still more, from having known the feeling of indignation which he stirred up, at that time, in the hearts of the men of Belfast, of all denominations, at his sneaking and dastardly conduct; but, above all, after having skulked from meeting a Divine, who, in a spirit of genuine and noble patriotism threw down the gauntlet, and challenged the blundering mendicant to meet and discuss with him the merits of repeal in an open and manly manner—after all these considerations, but more especially the last, he should have been ashamed to think of the North, or of again sending forth one of his satellites, as a demon of discord, to stir up a spirit of discontent, and to appeal to the worst passions of the human heart—to remind them of a period which, in the page of history, is written in characters of blood, and at the memory of which we shudder—calling upon them to follow the example of their misguided forefathers, and showing them that, by the same means which they adopted the repeal shall be carried—"by the simultaneous outburst of the hardy millions with the PIKE" and, appealing to them, asking the question, whether or not, at the period of the late Irish rebellion, if the PIKES of Ireland and of Irishmen had been brought simultaneously into operation, the people of Ireland would not now be free? Here we have him lecturing his dupes on their mode of warfare, actually drilling them, and recommending them to be more steady than were their ancestors. The language is plain—there is no mistaking it. Instead of this, as we said before, he should have wept in silence over his defeat, and, in the shades of Darrynane, mourned his downfal. Poor old man, we pity him! After a life spent amidst scenes of strife and contention, he is now declining into old age and oblivion; his sun of popularity is setting; the night of oblivion is fast approaching him, and, in a few years, his name and memory will be forgotten. Other and better thoughts, we submit, should occupy his mind.

To return to our subject. In the paper which contained Daniel's communication, (which, by the by, we forgot to state was signed "Bernard O'Dempsey")—we have been making inquiries for this same Barney, but he is unknown, and we could not obtain any knowledge of who or what he is,) a letter signed "John Johnson," (a young gentleman belonging to this town,) addressed to Mr. Steele, and conveying a challenge to his pacificatorship, to meet and discuss the question of repeal. Mr. Johnson's letter is as follows:—

SIR—Perceiving by advertisement, that you intend holding a repeal meeting in the Circus to morrow evening, and as I am, in common with the great majority of the inhabitants of the North, opposed to the repeal movement, as tending to weaken the resources of Ireland, destroy the interests of British connection, and endanger the monarchy, I purpose attending your meeting, to refute your arguments, and endeavour, by the plain statement of incontrovertible *facts*, to exhibit the absurdity of an agitation so pernicious to the welfare of this nation. You cannot object to the short notice I thus give of my intention. As your occupation is to forward your views with respect to this question, of course, you are not deficient in arguments requisite for their defence; and, if my statements prove untenable, the proposed discussion will afford you an opportunity to exhibit the weakness of my fallacies, and present your own observations in the most favorable light. By fair discussion, the public peace will be preserved.—Each party anxions to obtain a patient hearing for their own friend, will exhibit mutual forbearasce; *and I pledge myself that the anti Repealers shall not be the aggressors.* They are determined to give you a fair opportunity of delivering your opinions, on condition that the same courtesy is awarded to your opponent.

I have anxiously studied the question of repeal, desirous of arriving at correct views with respect to the disadvantages of the Union. To morrow evening I expect the privilege of exhibiting to you the result of those studies. In my remarks, I shall not intentionally wound the feelings of any man; be his sect or party what it may, nor shall I descend to mere declamation, for the purpose of gaining an apparent triumph.

As a gentleman of high standing in this town challenged the *master*, I challenge the *scholar*; and as Mr. O'Connell, by shrinking from that challenge, and by his subsequent retreat from Belfast, materially injured the cause of repeal, I hope you will not, by avoiding the proposed discussion, permit a cause in which you are so deeply interested, to receive another assault, which, from its present weak condition, it is ill able to bear. I beg, in conclusion, to refer you to the opinion of Henry Grattan, with respect to the Union. "*I most strongly recommend*," says that great patriot, "*that the two countries never separate, and that Ireland should never seek for any connection except with Great Britain.*"

I remain, your obedient servant,
JOHN JOHNSON.

Belfast, Wednesday, Oct. 5.

Besides this challenge, a placard appeared on the walls yesterday morning to the following effect:—

"Protestants of Belfast!—Another attempt to disgrace and disturb your town is about to be perpetrated by a political demagogue, the hireling tool of the mendicant O'Connell. You are earnestly called upon to meet him, at Batty's Circus, on Thursday evening next, at four o'clock.

"Belfast, 3d Oct., 1842."

The above challenge Mr. Thomas, from a feeling of delicacy and bashfulness, declined to accept. Like master, like man—he being determined in this respect to follow the example of his "mighty and august leader." Tom's answer having been made known, the walls were again placarded with a notice calling upon the anti repealers, who intended to have met Mr. Steele in the Circus, to meet together in same place at five o'clock. The meeting was accordingly held, but in consequence of the limited notice, and the disappointment occasioned by the postponement of the repeal humbug, the attendance was not very numerous. Mr. Johnson, having ascended the platform, was loudly cheered. He informed them that it was not the intention of any gentleman present to address the meeting on the subject which had been the means of bringing them together, and as Mr. Steele had refused to accept his (Mr. Johnson's) challenge, he wished to thank those individuals present for their support and countenance, and pledged himself, that if any Repealer should come to Belfast again, for the purpose of disturbing the peace of the town, by their illegal agitation, he would openly challenge them to public discussion on that subject. He again thanked the meeting for their indulgence, and withdrew amid loud cheering.

One thing we must say in conclusion. The Repeal mission to Belfast has beed a failure; and we sincerely hope that the loyal men of Derry, and other towns and cities where his pacificatorship intends to visit, will treat him with that marked contempt and scorn which he has met with here. Return, Tom, and tell your mighty leader what things you have seen and heard, and what has befallen you during your peregrinations in the North; that you could find no rest for the sole of your foot, and that it was with the greatest difficulty you could procure as much as would break your fast. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

APPALLING MURDER AT STANLEY.

(From the Derby Reporter.)

On Friday morning last, intelligence was brought to Derby, that a daring burglary, attended with murder, had been perpetrated at the house of the Misses Goddard, of Stanley, about six miles hence.

The house in which the Misses Goddard resided, is a large one, standing alone, and not within 100 yards of any other residence. It is surrounded by orchards and field, and the direct approach to it is by means of a private road. The two Misses Goddard were considerably advanced in years, the deceased (Martha) being in her 70th year, and the survivor (Sarah) but very few years younger. They have resided alone in this (the family) house, without servant or assistant, for more than forty years; and, although their habits were somewhat eccentric, they had the reputation of being very charitable, kind, and humane ladies. Their father was the Vicar of Tideswell, in this county, and they possessed a comfortable independence. In April last a burglary was committed on the same premises. A few weeks ago a second robbery was committed. After this second burglary, arrangements were made by friends for two proper parties to sleep in the house, but the Misses Goddard would not hear of it, and they, therefore, continued to live in the same way as usual.

On arriving at the house, the place where the murderers entered was pointed out to us. At the back of the house, attached to the main building, is the coal house, the wall of which is about six or seven feet from the ground. At the corner of this building, the slates had been removed from the roof, and carefully placed on the grass, a hole having been made sufficiently large to admit the body of a man.—A small portion of a broken ladder, found on the premises, had been placed against the wall, and by this means they reached the roof. A door (which was at the time open) leads from the coal house into the kitchen, and another door leads out of the kitchen into the house place, where Miss Sarah Goddard was sitting about half past twelve o'clock on Friday morning, when she heard a noise in the coal house. The three rooms are in a direct line, and the doors lead directly the one to the other. The deceased had retired to bed. On hearing the noise Miss Sarah Goddard went in the direction of the coal house, and was startled by meeting (to use her own words) two stern savage looking men, who shook their fists menacingly at her, and then immediately knocked her down and beat her unmercifully. The villains then proceeded upstairs, and as soon as she had slightly recovered she escaped into her own bed room, the door of which she bolted. She had not been there long when the door was forced open, and the two ruffians demanded a five pound note, which they said they knew she had in her possession. She denied having a five pound note, and they answered menacingly that money they wanted, and money they would have, for that they were determined not to starve; she then gave them two sovereigns and a few shillings, but they still demanded the five pound note, and after again beating her severely, partly with their fists, they went in the direction of her sister's room. After the lapse of some time, and when she thought the men had gone away, Miss Sarah went to her sister's room, and was horrified to discover her lying across the bed, covered with blood, with her legs hanging over; she moaned "Sarah, Sarah! man, man!" and never spoke afterwards. Not daring to leave the house Miss Sarah remained with her insensible sister until daylight began to dawn, and then ran down the road to the cottage of a labourer named Scattergood, whom she alarmed, and he and his wife immediately got up and went to the house. Miss Sarah told them what had happened, and on going into deceased's bed room they were shocked at the spectacle that presented itself. The deceased was lying across the bed, with her legs resting on a chair (the position in which her sister had placed them) and she was literally a mass of blood from the head to below the middle. The bedclothes were saturated; there was also a pool of blood on the floor by the bedside; and the wall and door post were stained, as if, after the blows, the blood had spurted that distance. Mr. Boden, surgeon, of Smalley, was immediately sent for. The poor creature did not die until between 7 and 8 o'clock, but she was insensible the whole of the time, the only evidence of life being a gentle action of the respiratory organs. The surviving sister (Miss Sarah) also presented a horrible spectacle. Her face and head were covered with blood, her finger had been broken by a blow from a crowbar; but strange to say, she is not dangerously wounded. Her face on Saturday morning was terribly discoloured, and her appearance was most deplorable. The wounds inflicted on the head of the deceased (evidently by some blunt iron instrument) were dreadful ones; there were three severe cuts on the left side of the forehead, a fracture of the skull, bruises on the neck and hands, and one finger broken. It is supposed that the deceased got out of bed on seeing the men, in order to escape from them, and that they then struck her with the crowbars several times with all their power.—The murderers missed two £5 notes in a drawer.

On examination in front of the house, two footmarks were found on the flower borders. In order to prevent an escape by the front door, the villains had placed a hedge stake across the door frame, and tied it to the handle of the door, so that a person attempting to open the door from within would be foiled.

A well known character in that neighbourhood, named Keeling has been taken into custody on suspicion of being implicated in the murder; and also a man named Green. These parties have been remanded for further examination.

THE INQUEST.

After the usual preliminaries had been gone through, an inquest was held over the body on Saturday morning, before Mr. H. Mozley, coroner, and a respectable jury, when the facts above stated were sworn to by Miss Sarah Goddard, Wm. Scattergood, and Robert Boden.

The jury returned a verdict of "wilful murder against some person or persons unknown."

CAPTURE OF THE SUPPOSED MURDERERS.

Two other men have been taken into custody at Belper, and we understand the evidence against them is clear.

EXTRAORDINARY ATTEMPT AT MURDER.—An extraordinary and most inhuman attempt was made on Sunday last, by a man named James Mallers, or Mallard, to murder his wife, at Hemingford, Cambridgeshire. Mallers and his father in law lived next door to one another, and on Sunday afternoon, during divine service, whilst all the persons residing in the house adjoining his own were at church, he enticed his wife, who was pregnant, to the brink of a well in the back part of the premises, and watching his opportunity, when the unfortunate woman's attention was engaged, he seized her suddenly and threw her headforemost into the well, which is about ten or twelve feet deep. In the fall the poor creature's head came upwards, and, as there was not more than five feet of water in the well, she was enabled to keep her mouth above the surface. Seeing that his object was not likely to be effected, the murderous wretch jumped down upon her shoulders and endeavoured to trample her under the water. During this attempt the struggles of the woman for life were dreadful; and each time that her head rose above the surface, she made use of the brief breathing space to beseech him in the most agonizing tones to spare her, promising that if he would desist from his design she would not mention a word of what had happened. He replied that he had gone too far to stop, and she would hang him if he spared her life. Moved at last, either by the fear that somebody would arrive, or by pity for his victim, he relented, got a ladder, and helped her out. The moment she was inside her bedroom, she had the presence of mind to lock the door. He tried to get into the room, but not succeeding made his escape. When the monster's father in law returned from church the circumstances became known, and the magisterial authorities having been made acquainted with them, the poor woman's depositions was taken down, and a warrant issued for the apprehension of the prisoner, who is supposed to have gone to London.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—LONDON, TUESDAY.

ONE OF PRINCE ALBERT'S HUSSARS.

John Cunningham was opposed by Mr. Nichols for Mr. Goodman, bill discounter; by Mr. Cresswell, for Jacob Ashenham, a jeweller, of George street, Edinburgh; and by Mr. Sandford, for Messrs. Luce and Stephens, the former an innkeeper at Hounslow. He was supported by Messrs. Cooke and Woodroffe

The insolvent, a young man of fashionable exterior, was a lieutenant in the 11th Hussars, and the eldest son of James Cunningham, Esq., of Rodney place, Clifton, near Bristol, an extensive West Indian merchant and proprietor. His schedule exhibited debts amounting in the aggregate to £17,266 10s 6d, for £5,533 4s of which no consideration had been received. Amongst the items were incidental expenses consequent upon his first entry into the army £1,500. The great proportion of his debts were incurred within the last two or three years, during which period he has indulged in extreme extravagance, occasionally sporting a four in hand drag, keeping race horses, and a numerous pack of hounds, expending about £4,000 per annum, while his regimental pay as a lieutenant amounted to only £160 per annum, and his allowance from his father £360 a year. To supply himself with the means he applied to several brokers, who lent him money at most extravagant rates of interest. In some instances he received in cash about one half the amount of his promissory notes, and in others not even that. His father, who has a numerous family, paid his debts on several occasions, the last of which was in 1841, and then declared that he never would pay them again, and accordingly when the state of his son's affairs was laid before him, he peremptorily ordered him to sell his commission and take the benefit of the insolvent act, both as a punishment to himself and to those who had pandered to and encouraged his reckless extravagance. The father made a distinction between the several kinds of debts due by the insolvent, resolving to pay those that appeared to him to have been fairly and honourably contracted, and where due caution seemed to have been used by the creditor. The insolvent's commission and the whole of his effects were disposed of, and the produce paid into court to the amount of £1,978. After a full investigation of the grounds or the opposition and of the details of the case.

Mr. Commissioner Harris said that of all species of gambling, that of advancing money to young men under circumstances like the present was the worst. In the second opposition, where it appeared that no unfair advantage was taken, it was very properly settled. With respect to the other two creditors who opposed, the innkeeper and the other, they should both have presented their bills from time to time, and if they were not paid, they had no business to go on. Extreme extravagance had characterised the conduct of the insolvent. That day would affect all his prospects in life, and no doubt he would remember it with deep humiliation. Taking into consideration all the facts of the case, he should declare the insolvent entitled to the benefit of the act.

The insolvent then deposed to the truth of his schedule in the usual form.

Mr. Commissioner Harris reminded him that the whole of his property to the day of his death would be subject to his present liabilities, and then ordered him to be discharged.

THE WRECK OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

On Saturday afternoon the Drake sailing lighter was sent into the dock yard heavily laden with timbers from the wreck. On Wednesday 16½ feet more of the keel were got up by Jones, so that 80 feet in all have now been recovered, which is nearly one half of its original length. The same excellent diver sent up 100 feet of planking from the bottom, covered with copper, on Friday last, in several pieces; and Cameron sent up another piece, 26 feet in length, at the same time. The other divers have also been very successful. The quantity of iron ballast recovered from the wreck has been increased to rather more than 100 tons. When the whole of it shall be got away there will be no difficulty in removing the timbers or knees below, as the divers can now raise them with ease, even from the depth of three or four feet under the mud. The quantity of timbers, ballast, shot, &c., got up by each diver is carefully measured or numbered, and is always registered in the journal of the operations, so that the greatest emulation prevails amongst them, which, on a late occasion, degenerated into jealousy, as two of them quarrelled at the bottom on the 22d ultimo, having got hold of the same floor timber, which each of them wished to sling; and, to prevent the other from meddling with it, a sort of scuffle took place, in the course of which, one of them being hauled up a little way from the bottom, and therefore not able to get at his adversary with his hands, struck out with his feet, and unluckily broke one of the lenses of the other diver's helmet with his leaden soled shoe, so that the water rushed in upon him, but was kept in check by the air from the pump on deck, which saved him from being drowned. He was, however, nearly exhausted when pulled up from the bottom, so that it was found necessary to send him to Haslar Hospital, where he was recovered in a few days by the skilful treatment of Dr. Liddel. The other diver, who was unconscious of the severe injury he had inflicted upon his competitor until they both came up, was very much grieved. The offence was dealt with leniently by Lieutenant Hutchinson as they both acted in passion, and it was mere accident that caused one to be injured more than the other. These gallant soldiers have since been reconciled, and shook hands in the presence of their comrades. The whole of the divers have been strictly cautioned to avoid this sort of rivalship in future, of which there was no instance before, except in the case of Mr. G. Hall, the celebrated diver of Whitstable, and one of the military divers, who were jealous of each other, but were prevented from coming to a collision at the bottom by being ordered to dive from separate lighters, their rivalship having been observed and made known to the officer. That two men should, as it were, engage in a single combat at the depth of 70 or 80 feet under the surface of the sea is unprecedented in the history of mankind, and as the result was not serious, and there is no likelihood of such a fracas occurring again, it may be considered rather curious than otherwise. 609lbs of powder were fired last week in small charges, each diver applying for a charge when he finds it necessary, which he placed at the bottom, after which the whole of the divers are called up, and the explosion is effected by the voltaic battery.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—Three years ago, says the *Gazette des Tribunaux*, M. S. P., a Paris merchant of reputation, contracted a marriage with a young lady of one of the provincial towns; and for a time, during which she had two miscarriages, they lived together upon perfectly harmonious terms. Latterly the character of the young wife, which was remarkable for mildness and amiability, became so entirely changed, that her husband was compelled to sue for a divorce, and in the meantime he felt it necessary to go armed, in order to protect himself from the acts of violence with which she threatened him, withdrawing himself so far from his own house as to have a sleeping room in an adjoining hotel. On Friday morning last, on going home, he was informed that his wife had not made her appearance during the whole of the preceding day, and was shut up in her own room. Fearing he knew not what, he knocked at the door, and, receiving no answer, sent for the chief of police, in whose presence the lock was forced and the chamber entered. The unhappy young woman was found cold and lifeless on the floor. She had produced suffocation by first stopping most carefully every aperture through which the air could pass, and then lighting two braisiers of charcoal. And yet, notwithstanding all these strong preparations, it was evident she struggled hard with death. On a *post mortem* autopsy it was ascertained that the deceased was *enceinte*, and thus had destroyed her child as well as herself.

FIDELITY OF THE HORSESHOERS IN 1799.—A tailor named O'Reilly—a man of some talent, and who figures as the principal performer in the Corn Exchange, since the departure of the Repeal Wardens on a mission, informed his audience, a few days since, that in 1798, there was no class of Patriots, more faithful to their country, than the horseshoers, they were he observed, the principal manufacturers of *Pikes*, yet not a man of them turned informer or betrayed *Old Ireland*. The fellow who let out this secret is not only a Repealer, but a member of the Dublin Corporation—and a bosom friend of the Liberator!

EARLY HARBINGER OF WINTER.—A beautiful, large sized woodcock was shot by the Marquis of Donegall's gamekeeper (Syms,) on Saturday last. It was one of the finest birds that we have seen, and the first, we are pretty certain, that has this season fallen a victim to "the slaughtering gun." Indeed, we do not recollect having before seen any of this migratory species at so early a period.—*Northern Whig.*

LUXURIANCE OF PRODUCE.—Of the many luxuriant products of the present abundant season, we were yesterday shown a truly monster one. In a field of Mr. Breen, Coolcots, no fewer than 80 perfect stalks, each bearing a full and perfect head of corn, was the produce of a single grain—*Wexford Conservative.*

A few nights ago, some reckless ruffians entered the yard of Rathmore Castle, bringing with them a ladder, some 60 feet long. Having erected it, they contrived to enter the building through a window near the top for the purpose of cutting down and rendering useless a large bell, which Edw. Synge, Esq., had there for the purpose of congregating to Divine Service the Christian Brethren. Having accomplished their vile purpose they departed, taking with them the axletree and chain, but forgetting the ladder in their retreat. This latter article is now in the possession of Constable Lyndon, through whose vigilance we hope the perpetrators will be brought to punishment—*Newry Guardian.*

The number of posted letters in France during the last year was 97,015,009. The diurnal distribution of these amounts at present on an average to 81,000; namely, 44,000 at seven in the morning, 13,000 at half past nine, 6,00 0 at twelve, 7,000 at two, 5,000 at four, and 6,000 at 6 in the afternoon.

ANOTHER DEATH IN A PUGILISTIC FIGHT.—On Friday last the corner for the county Radnor, and a jury, assembled at the Barley Mow Hereford street, Preston, to inquire into the circumstance attending the death of Charles Brydges, aged 44 years, dealer in earthenwere, who was killed in consequence of fighting with Joseph Normand. A verdict of "manslaughter" was returned against the latter, and the said Joseph Normand stands committed for trial at the next spring assizes for the county of Radnor. The parties fought upwards of an hour, and in that time not one of the town constables made their appearance.—*Hereford Journal.*

Mr. Calcraft is in London, making arangements for the winter season, which will commence on Saturday, the 23d instant. Mr. Wallack will be the star. Miss Julia Cruise is engaged for the season; also, that admirable light comedian, Mr Balls; and Mr. Baker, of the Liverpool theatre—a clever and a useful actor. Other engagements are in progress.—*Packet.*

The *Royal Adelaide* steamer, which originally conveyed the Mail between Kingstown and Liverpoool, arrived yesterday, for the purpose of steaming between this and London, in opposition to the St. George Company. It is expected that the City of Dublin Company, to which she belongs, will put the *Duke of Cornwall* also on the station. It is said that an opposition will be started on the Cork and Bristol line in a short time.—*Cork Constitution of Tuesday.*

MORE DOINGS IN THE CORK UNION—ALTERING THE VALUATIONS.—There was as pretty a piece of trickery unmasked at the Board of Guardians yesterday as any of which your profeseer of politicel purism ever was convicted. Rightly have we said that your liberal required to be *watched*—that he was not to be trusted the length of his own arm, and that while prating about honesty and justice he is privately plotting how he may circumvent you. The case to which we alluded is this Mr. Young had some houses, and, after the "original valuation," he went to the Board room to see the sum at which they were set down. That sum was £4, and, the valuation being reasonable, Mr. Young had nothing to object; but *that* valuation was only for a *purpose*. The gentry who contrived it had a game to play. The manufacture of burgesses was then on hands: the houses, it was discovered, could be in that way turned to account and, instead of £4, Mr. Young, when the rate came to be paid, found to his astonishment that they were raised to £10! Out of Cork, or by persons who have had but ordinary experience of the frauds of faction this may be deemed incredible; but the fact was so. The books were, altered; the Burgesses were made, and Mr. Young had to pay for them! Thus, in every possible way has the Poor Law been perverted by persons who are endeavouring to cover their own delinquencies by *imputiny* declinquencies to their opponets.—*Ibid.*

OTTER HUNT.—On Monday morning week, Mr. Dun, of Kilgour, was surprised to hear his dog barking at a furious rate, and runing round a cart which happened to be dismantled of its wheels and set upright against one of the standing walls. On looking to see what was the matter, to his great astonishment he observed that a very large otter had taken posession of the cart, and was determind to dispute his right of place, cost what it would. No sooner did the creature perceive Mr. Dun than it made a sudden spring at him but it fortunately missed. On getting it out of the cart a splendid huut eusued (another dog having by this time made its appearance); bnt neither had any chance—the otter turning first one over, and then the other, with the greatest ease—and, had Mr. Dun not come to their assistance, it would have beat them both, and got fairly off. Ultimately, however, the otter was brought to bay, and "died game," after a fierce resistance. But the query is, how did it get there, and where did it come from? as there is no water nearer than the Eden or Cash Loch, save a small rivulet which runs close by Kilgour, and which has been long dry.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

THE GIPSIES.—A short time since a very remarkable circumstance took place in the New Forest, Hampshire, in the instance of a gipsy of the name of Lee having been rejected from the fraternity. The spot where the scene took place was at Bolton's Bench, near Llyndhurst. Between 300 and 400 gipsies, belonging to different tribes, including the Lees, Stanleys, and Coopers, were assembled upon this unusual occasion. The concourse consisted of a great many females, and so secretly had the meeting been got up, that scarcely a person residing in the neighbourhood was aware that a circumstance of the sort was about to take place. The offender, a handsome loooking man, apparently between 30 and 40 years of age, was placed in the middle of a ring composed of the gipsies and the patriarchs of different tribes. This ring was followed by a second, made up of the male portion of the assembly, and an exterior circle was formed by the women. The king, who was one of the Lees, a venerable old man, and one who looked as if he had seen upwards of ninety summers, then addressed the culprit for nearly an hour, but in a tongue that was perfectly strange to the bystanders. The address was delivered in a most impressive manner, as might be conceived by the vehemence of the gesticulations which accompanied it. None but the gipsies themselves had the slightest knowledge of the crime which had been committed by the offender, but it must have been one evidently very obnoxious to the tribe, as the expulsion among them is an exceedingly rare occurrence. As soon as the king had finished his speech to the condemned man, he turned round and harangued the whole of the gipsies assembled, and expressing himself in English, informed them that Jacob Lee had been expelled from among them, that he was no longer one of their fraternity, and that he do leave the camp of the gipsies for ever. The king then advancing towards him spat upon him, and the circle which enclosed him simultaneously opened to admit of his retreating from among them, whilst they smote him with the branches of trees as he left the ground. The meeting then broke up, and the parties assembled went went their different ways. some of them having come to witness the tribunal from a considerable distance. The whole ceremony, which took place under an aged oak in the forest, was a very imposing one, and being a very unusual, almost an unprecedented occurrence in these parts, created an intense degree of interest among the bystanders.—*Standard.*

FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY.—There are many circumstances at present which imperatively call for some notice of the financial position of the East India Company, and the state of our monetary transactions with India generally. By some calculations which have been furnished on the subject, it appears that a most extraordinary falling off had taken place in the amount remitted on private accounts, in bills of exchange drawn by the directors of the Indian treasuries, in the four months that have elapsed since last April, as compared with a similar period in 1841, being no less than £131,316 11s 6d. This reduction of the amount of remittances is attributed to the high rate of exchange (12s) fixed by the Court of Directors for their bills; and the correspondent who furnishes the calculations observes that the government, having advanced the rate of exchange to a prohibitory degree, without notice, will probably pursue the same course in India, the effect of which would be, to depreciate the value of all merchandise, by the producer and merchant being forced to rely for the sale of bills against goods, upon the funds of private individuals, the supply of which would be by no means adequate to the demand.—The object, it is said, which the directors had in view in raising the rate of exchange was, to force private persons to send out bullion to India. But this, our correspondent says, has proved a failure, as the whole amount remitted in bullion, during the four months referred to, has not exceeded £150,000, while the value of treasure drawn from India within the last three years is estimated at £13,000,000. This drain our correspondent remarks, has quite deranged the currency of the country; and the only way to reform it would be for the government itself to make shipments of bullion, the treasury again being thrown open for the sale of bills, at a rate not worse than bullion shipment would yield. Thus the government might remit bullion to the amount of £2,000,000, and replace that value in the home treasury by passing drafts at such rates as the bullion, when coined would realise; or the bullion might be replaced by the purchase of bills collaterally secured by the shipments of merchandise from India.—*Times' City Article.*

POINTS OF ETIQUETTE.—At a special Petty Sessions of the magistrates for the Kensington division, for the revision of the lists of persons qualified to serve on juries for the parish of Ealing, appeared the names of Haynes and Moon, both of whom were described as "out of business." Captain Bague inquired of the parish officers why they had so described them, as the term "out of business" was, in his opinion, no legal definition of a qualification. The parish officers said they did not know how else to describe them. They had been both small tradesmen and were now living on the rents of some small cottages. Mr. Tubbs said they ought then, to have been described in the list as "gentlemen." Captain Fitzgerald wished to know how Mr. Tubbs would define the title of "gentleman" so as to apply it to these cases. Mr. Tubbs said the title of "gentleman" was now a days, all "moon" shine. His definition of the term "gentleman" was, "a man having no visible mode of subsistence"—(much laughter.) Both Mr. Haynes and Mr. Moon were accordingly dubbed "gentlemen."—The question—What is an esquire? then rose. On the Chelsea list being proceeded with, a gentleman named "Pitt" applied to have his description altered from "gentleman" "to esquire," on the ground that he had been a captain in the St. James's Volunteers, and he laid before the bench his commission, signed by the late Duke of Portland, as Lord Lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, in which he was designated as "James Pitts, Esq." the designation preceding the appointment. The chairman said, in his opinion the alteration ought to be made, as he thought that when once a person was crlled an "esqire" by the king, he remained an esquire during his life. Captain Bague said he differed most materially from the chairman on this point. A volunteer officer was quite different to even a militia officer, and would not be entitled to such designation except when on actual service. A long dispute ensued, when the high constable presented a letter from Captain Francis Welsh, who also wished his designation to be altered from "gentleman" to "esquire." The Chairman said Mr. Welsh was in a different position to Mr. Pitts, he being an officer in her Majesty's "actual service." Mr. Fitzgerald said Mr. Welsh had "sold out," and therefore, being no longer a captain, was not entitled to be designated an "esquire." Hereupon the dispute grew warmer, and we believe the question remains undecided to this hour.

PRESENTS TO HER MAJESTY.—Windsor Castle will very shortly be enriched by the addition of several rare and uique articles of ancient furniture (amongst which are the magnificent ebony bedstead and hangings of Cardinal Wolsey, the cardinal's celebrated pontificial chair of state, elaborately and richly carved cabinets, &c.,) which have been presented to the Sovereign by Mr. Thompson, of Frognall Priory, Hampstead, and which her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept. Mr. Thompson has recently been to Windsor, the object of his visit having been to arrange and determine upon a room at the Castle (in conjunction with a gentleman of the Lord Chamberlain's department) for the reception of his rare and valuable gifts to the Sovereign. The apartment which has been selected to be appropriated for the display of these splendid specimens of ancient furniture is one of the state rooms—the Queen's drawing (or Zucarelli) room, which contains several of the largest landscapes of Italian scenery ever painted by that celebrated master. Some of these paintings will have to be removed, and the other portions of the furniture in the room rearranged upon the arrival of the cabinets, &c., from Frognall Priory. This apartment being one of those which is open to the public, every visitor to the state apartments will thus have an opportunity of inspecting and duly appreciating Mr. Thompson's rare and valuable presents to her Majesty. The removal of the bedstead and chairs of state to Windsor is expected to take place in a very few days. Indeed, it was anticipated they would have arrived previously to the departure from the Castle of her Majesty's royal and illustrious visitors from the Continent.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE DUBLIN DEBTORS' PRISONS.—We understand that the warrant for the removal of the persons confined in the Sheriff's Prison having been received by Mr. Cooney, the keeper, all the prisoners in his custody were removed to the Four Courts Marshalsea during the week. The warrant for removing the debtors in Newgate and the City Marshalsea is about being made out—so that, after a few days, there will be but one Debtors' Prison in Dublin, which will tend to relieve the citizens from the charge of the support of those establishments, and confer on the debtor a great boon in the increased comfort and accommodation which the Marshalsea presents. Under the bill for the consolidation of the Debtors' Prisons in Dublin an important provision has been introduced, by which in future no prisoner can receive the jail allowance in the Marshalsea who does not sign a declaration that he has no means of supporting himself, directly or indirectly. This declaration, when taken is transmitted to the chief clerk of the Insolvent Court, who is bound, if a petition be not filed at the expense of the detaining creditor, to discharge the prisoner after the lapse of twenty one days. We have been informed that the first nine persons lately liberated under the clause suffered an average imprisonment 6¾ years, and cost the country for their support a sum little short of £1,000. We have also been informed that there are a number of pauper debtors in the other prisons of Ireland, to whom it would be desirable to apply the clause! and we have no doubt that Lord Eliot, to whom public gratitude is due for passing this important measure, will next session apply the principle generally.—*Dublin Mercantile Advertiser.*

LABOUR SAVING MACHINE.—The *Bangor Whig* says, "A Yankee in Boston has set up a one-horse *thrashing* machine, for the convenience of parents and guardians having unruly boys. He'll lick an urchin like thunder for fourpence. Small lickings done for two cents. only, and the most entire satisfaction warranted." Somebody will be starting a penny opposition, and "lick" all creation.

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