Poetry.

Dan the Destroyer.

A ROMANTIC BALLAD.—BY A MAN THAT'S DONE.

"The Irish Fiend."—The Times of the morning.

He comes, the destroyer from Erin's sunk isle,
To do all the mischief he can;
To fatter bad snuffs, and tantalize the while,—
Sure there never was known such a monster of guile,
As this Dragon of Wantley like Dan.

He can swallow a church for a luncheon, and sup
On the steeple, as I am a sinner;
He loves, like a Leech, a fat bishop to sup,
Can gobble at once a whole Government up;
Which he calls a mere Cabinet dinner.

Flames burst from his mouth, as from Acheron's shores,
His laugh's a grim, saturnine cough;
He's a tail whose gilt joints he can number by scores,
All sulphur and brimstone, and oh, when he roars,
You may hear him at least a mile off!

His wig is all snakes, and the sight of his nose
Would cause a weak lady to faint?
He's claws' stead of fingers, and scales on his toes,
And his hair is as malign, as Sir Francis well knows,
There's none but a Raphael can paint.

Oh, trim up your whiskers, my Sibthorp, and fly
To our sail from the Carlton Divan;
Plantagenet Sir Bob, moderation lay by,
Was ostinell, my Goulburn, become our Sir Guy,
And kill in this dragon like Dan.

Yes, kill him, or else,—when you fancy, so say,
He has run to the end of his tether,—
He will open his mouth on some fine sunny day,
And when they're all looking a different way,
Swallow Kings, Lords, and Commons together.

See Southey's Poem of "Thalaba the Destroyer."

Some Weeks about the Epping 'Unt.

BY A LONDONER.

From Bell's Life in London.

Come, all you cockney sportsmen brave,
Nor fear to show your front
For I'm about to tip a stave,
About the Epping Unt.

Away we started, neck or nought,
Upon our bits of blood;
And, bless your soul! we never thought
Of either dust or mud.

By Jove, there was all sorts of lads—
None could the sport refuse!
Some with a pair of high-bred prads,
Some on a pair of shoes!

And all upon the Essex road
They bravely dash'd along;
And some in red, or else I'm blow'd,
Did come it precious strong.

Cabs, gigs, and carts, and coaches, too,
Rag at their utmost speed
And better tips, the whole way through,
I'll bet were never seed.

Some covers on donkeys sat astride,
Some mounted were on ponies;
And other swells, side by side,
Were jirking with their cronies.

And soon with galloping that day
Were in a mask of sweat,
And then stopped upon the way,
To wittle, or to wet.

And then, as we the fatter made,
As if with fun elated;
While, blow them! in such famous style
They all were tittivated.

Ah, whate'er grieth the soul perplex,
Or troubles may befall,
The man wot doesn't love the sex
Isn't he man at all!

But, hey for Epping! on we go—
No mortal seem'd to lag;
All bent to see, both high and low,
The slaughter of the stag.

And many a toddler plied the gin,
And many a pot was swigg'd;
And many a sportsman lost his tin,
And many a tipe was prigg'd.

And as the day got on, I vow—
Each cockney bosom panting—
To see the crowds on Fair Mead brow
Was truly quite enchanting.

Nor, faith, a master grand was made,
A prime equestrian throng;
Mounted on prads of every grade—
Swift, spavin'd, weak, and stang.

But, hark! what shouts round the sky?
What mean these deafening cheers?
The stag-cart—that's the reason why—
Now close at hand appears.

Hark, forward, sportsmen, to the kill,
And raise a glorious shout;
This day by Jove, a stag we'll kill—
The buck will soon be out.

Out bounc'd a buck without a speck,
And dash'd through briars and thorns;
A wreath of flowers round his neck,
And ribbons on his horns.

Out bounc'd the buck through thick and thin,
Most famously he ran,
Seeming to say, with knowing grin,
Catch me, my cocks, who can.

The Book Agent.

From the Hartford Review.

As the sun was setting, after one of those sultry days in July, when the thermometer rose to 99 degrees, a tall, lanternjawed, gambrel shank'd fellow entered the village of ———, in the old Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He was dressed in the peculiar costume of a yankee backwoodsman—having on his head a squirrel-skin cap, and on his feet a pair of doubleseled cowhide boots, which would laugh out of countenance a Kamchatkan winter. On his arm was carefully folded a butternut colored frock coat; and in his hand was an extra shirt and dicky, tied up in a cotton flag handkerchief. On his entrance into the village he inquired for the clergyman, and being told where he might be found, started post haste for his residence. Arriving at his house, he found him enjoying the cool of the twilight in his garden. Stepping up to the fence, he inquired if the Rev. Mr. ——— lived in that neighbourhood? The clergyman told him he did, and that he was the individual to whom he alluded. "I'm dreadful deaf," said the fellow; "you must raise your voice, *or* I can't hear a word you say." The clergyman put his lips to his ear, and repeated the declaration that he was the person for whom he inquired, and asked him the object of his call. "'Tis hin an awful hot day" said the traveller, "but it grows a little cooler as the sun goes down." The clergyman again inquired his business on the top of his lungs. "I thank you a thousand times," said the stranger. "I reckoned to have got to the tavern by sundown, but I hav'nt, and as I'm prodigiously tuckered out, I'll stay, and thank ye in the bargain," following the clergyman into the house. The clergyman handed him a chair, and after laying down his coat in the corner of the room and fanning himself with his cap, he took his seat. The clergyman, in a loud voice, asked him to what part of the country he was travelling? "Any thing that comes handy," he replied, "I'm a farmer when at home, and not much used to nick-nacks—I can cut any thing but cold pork and cabbage, and that I couldn't eat, since I was a boy—but don't put yourself out of the way at all about supper." The clergyman inquired again in a loud voice, if he was from Vermont. "'Im getting subscribers," said he, "for a valuable book—it's the works of John Bunyan, or Jonathan Bunyan,—I don't remember exactly which; but I'll see," pulling out his prospectus and handing it to the clergyman. The clergyman after looking at it handed it back, and remarked, that he did not wish to subscribe.—"O yes," he replied, "I always carry a pen and ink with me, as I find a great many folks that don't keep sich things in their houses," pulling out his pen and ink and offering it to the clergyman. The clergyman raised his voice to the highest key, and said he must be excused from subscribing. "Jest as well," said the agent "I write the names of half of my subscribers myself," entering the name of the clergyman in his book. The clergyman, despairing of making the fellow hear anything, concluded to get rid of him the easiest way he could. He therefore furnished him with a good supper and bed. In the morning, he told him in a voice as loud as he was of, that he did not want the work, and should not take it. "Don't give yourself any uneasiness about it," said the agent, "I never forget subscribers, and especially ministers—you shall have it in due time." Thanking him for his kindness and hospitality, and bidding him good morning, he trudged off as fast as his legs could carry him. About a month after, as the clergyman was on his way to visit a brother in the ministry in a neighboring town, he was not a little surprised to meet his old guest, the deaf book agent. He was dressed much in the same manner as before; but was seated on a box, in the fore part of a one horse waggon, drawn by a horse that would require stall-feeding to make much of a shadow. Coming up with him, he jumped out of his waggon, shook him cordially by the hand, and said he was going directly to his house with his books. The clergyman said that he must indeed be excused from taking them, as he had a set already on hand. "No matter," said the agent, "I'm going right by your house, and can leave the books and take the money of your wife," getting into his waggon and driving off. But the clergyman fearing that his family might take the books in his absence, put about for home, and arrived just as the agent was driving up. Seeing the clergyman had returned, he said "you come back for fear of rain I 'spose, and it looks as if we was going to have a long storm," taking the books from his box and carrying them into the house. The clergyman told him as loud as he could, that he did not want the books, and thought he was insulting him by forcing them upon him. The agent said he intended to have got a little further before the storm; but if he could not conveniently pay him the money then, he must accept of his invitation and stay till the storm was over. The clergyman, finding he must take the books or keep the fellow three or four days, paid him the money, as the easiest way to get rid of him.

English Laws of Racing.

From the English Turf Remembrancer for 1836.

Horses take their ages from the first of January, i. e. a horse foaled any time in the year 1835, is one year old on the first of January, 1836.

Catch weights are, each person to appoint a person to ride without weighing. Feather weight signifies the same.

A Post Match, is to insert the ages of the horses in the articles, and to run any horse of that age, without declaring till you come to the post to start.

Handicap weights, are weights according to the supposed abilities of the horses.

Riders must ride their horses back to the Winning Post to weigh; and be that dismounts before, or wants weight, is distanced.

The horse that has his head at the Ending Post first, wins.

If a rider fall from his horse and the horse be ridden in by a person of sufficient weight, he will take place the same as if it had not happened, provided he went back to the place where the rider fell.

Horses are not entitled to start without producing a proper certificate of their age, &c. if required, except where aged horses are included, in which case a horse may start without a certificate, provided he carry the same weight as an aged horse.

For the heat of the Plate, when there are three heats run, the horse is second, that wins one. For the heat of the heats the horse is second that heats the other twice out of three times, though he doth not win a heat.

When a Plate is won at two heats, the preference of the horses is determined by the places they hold in the second heat.

When three horses have each won a heat, they only must start for a fourth, and their places will be determined by it. No distance is a fourth heat.

In running of heats, if it cannot be decided which is first, the heat goes for nothing, and they may all start again, except it be between horses that had each won a heat. Horses drawn before the plate is won are distanced.

A bet made after a heat, if the horse bet-ted on does not start again, is no bet.

A confirmed bet cannot be off, without mutual consent.

Either party may demand stakes to be made, and on refusal may declare the bet to be void.

If a party be absent on the day of running, a public declaration of the bet may be made on the course, and a demand whether any person will make stakes for the absent party; if no person consent to do so, the bet may be declared void.

Bets agreed to be settled in town or any particular place cannot be declared off on the course.

The person who bets the odds, has a right to choose his horse or the field; when he has chosen his horse, the field is what starts against him; but there is no field unless one start with him.

If odds are bet without mentioning the horse till the race is over, it must be determined as the odds were at the time of betting.

Bets made in running are not determined till the plate is won, if the heat be not specified at the time of betting.

At Newmarket, if a match be made for any particular day, in any meeting, and the parties afterwards change the day, all bets must stand; but if altered to a different meeting, bets made before the alteration, are void.

Bets determined though the horse does not start, when the words "absolutely," "run or pay," or "play or pay," are made use of in betting.

All double bets are considered as play or pay.

Horses running on the wrong side of a post, and not turning back, are distanced. Horses are distanced, if their riders cross, or jostle.

Money given to have a bet laid, not returned if not run.

All matches, bets, and engagements are void on decease of either party before determined.

An untried stallion or mare, is one whose produce has not started in public.

A maiden horse or mare, is one that has never won.

In estimating winnings it is the practice to consider the clear sum gained only, and consequently to exempt the winner's stake. A winner of a sweepstakes of 20gs. each (9 subs.) is therefore not disqualified from running for a 50l. plate, expressed to be for horses that never won a plate, match, or sweepstakes of that value.

A horse walking over or receiving forfeit shall not be deemed a winner.

If any horse shall be named or entered without being properly identified, he shall not be allowed to start in the race; but his owner shall be liable to pay the forfeit, or, if a play or pay race, the whole stake. All bets on a horse so disqualified for starting are void.

In every sweepstakes in which there shall be any allowance of weight to the produce of untried horses or mares, such allowance shall be claimed on the article by each subscriber before the expiration of the time of naming; and if not so claimed, no allowance shall be made, even though the horse or mare should prove to have been untried at the time of naming.

All stakes or bets, whether expressed to be in guineas or pounds, shall be paid in pounds sterling.

When the riders of any horses brought out to run for any race are called upon, by the person appointed to start them, to take their place for that purpose, the owner of every horse which comes to the post shall be considered as liable to pay his whole stake; and all bets respecting such horses shall be considered as pay or play bets.

If in running for any race one horse shall jostle or cross another, such horse and every horse belonging to the same owner, or in which he shall have a share, running in the same race, shall be disqualified for winning the race, whether such jostle or cross happened by the swerving of the horse, or by the foul and careless riding of the jockey, or otherwise; and where one horse crosses the track of another next behind him, it shall be deemed a sufficient cause of complaint, even though he be a clear length, or more, before the horse whose track he crosses.

In naming or entering for any race where there shall be any particular conditions required as a qualification to start, it shall be sufficient if the horse were qualified at the expiration of the time allowed for naming or entering; and he shall not be disqualified by anything which may happen after the expiration of that time, unless so specified in the article; and if any additional weight is to be carried by horses which have won one or more plates or races within the year, it shall be construed to mean the Year of our Lord.

When the qualification of any horse is objected to, the owner must produce a certificate, or other proper document, before the race is run, to prove the qualification of the horse; and if he shall start his horse without so doing, the prize shall be withheld for a period to be fixed upon by the Stewards, on the expiration of which time, if the qualification be not proved to the satisfaction of the Stewards, he shall not be entitled to the prize, though his horse shall have come in first, but it shall be given to the owner of the second horse. When the qualification of a horse is objected to after the race is over, the person making the objection must prove the disqualification.

Where two horses run a dead heat, and the parties agree to divide the plate or stakes equally, all bets between those two horses, or between either of them and the field, must be settled by the money betted being put together, and divided between the parties, in the same proportion as the stakes shall have been divided. If a bet be made on one of the horses that ran the dead heat against a horse that was beaten in the race, he who backed the horse that ran the dead heat wins half his bet. If the dead heat be the first event of a double bet, the bet shall be void.

No person can run, either in his own name or in the name of any other person, two horses of which he is wholly or in part the owner, for *any plate*.—Doubts having arisen as to the true definition of the word "*plate*," the Stewards of the jockey Club have decided, that where a sum of money is given to be run for, without any stake being made by the owners of the horses (entrance-money not being considered a stake) such prize shall be construed to be a *plate*; but where a stake is deposited by the owners of the horses, which is to go to the winner, and an additional sum of money, or a cup, piece of plate, or other reward, is offered as a prize to the winner, even though such additions shall be denominated a plate by the donor, such race shall be deemed and taken to be a sweepstakes and not a plate.

All disputes, arising elsewhere than at Newmarket, which may be referred to the Stewards of the jockey Club, must relate to Horse Racing, the facts must be referred to in writing, and be sent by, or with the sanction of, the stewards of the races where the matter in question occurred, and the parties must agree, in writing, to abide by the decision of the Stewards of the jockey Club.

Novel Cure.

From the Boston Transcript.

Dr. Barnett, of Middletown, Ct. narrates in the last number of the Medical and Surgical Journal, a case of successful treatment by 'flagellation,' where a large dose of laudanum had been taken. In 1823, he was called to see a man in the state of New York, who had intentionally taken an ounce and a half of tincture of opium, for the purpose of destroying himself. The case was desperate. All internal remedies had failed, and there was no chance left of preserving life but by high external excitement, and the Doctor determined to use vigorous measures, and commenced with flagellations, using long, pliant, fresh twigs, to the palms of the hands and the soles of the feet. These were briskly applied, and in a short time produced indications of uneasiness and pain. This treatment was unremittingly pursued till the man spoke, and complained of being pained by the whipping, when the severe applance was relaxed; but on so doing, the patient instantly sunk into a profound stupor, from which he was again only roused by the severity of whipping. It required the aid of a number of men to take turns in the flagellation, as well as to support and walk him about; for a cessation of the use of the rods was followed by instantaneous stupor. After about six or eight hours under this course, the stupor was lessened, and the severity of the flagellation was mitigated; but as the case required constant high excitement, it was still repeated, at intervals, till eventually the exercise of walking was sufficient to keep him awake. This was in about twelve hours after commencing with the flagellation. The following day the patient was sleepy, and complained somewhat of a sense of smarting in his hands and feet (though they were not blistered!) In permitting him to rest, care was taken to awake him at intervals, till such time as was considered safe to allow him more repose; some light refreshment was then eaten, and castor oil was then administered. He afterwards experienced but little inconvenience from his hands and feet, and was perfectly restored in a few days to his usual health.

The first proposal made to adopt flagellation as the only hope, was objected to by the persons present, from its carrying with it the semblance of unkindness towards what was regarded by them as a corpse; and it was not till the appliance of the rods by the Doctor in the first instance, that he obtained the aid of those present; but so soon as the patient began to move, and at last spoke! they took hold with alacrity, and by dividing themselves into relief parties, very cheerfully, and rather amusingly, kept up the castigation, so as the state of the patient required it of their hands. He by no means appeared to relish this harsh procedure, and in return gave his attendants several severe blows. If, while lifting his arm to strike a blow, the flagellation was then entirely suspended, the arm would instantly sink powerless; to such a degree had the effects of the narcotic drug prevailed over the nervous system, that nothing but the torture of the rods could rouse him. On his recovery it was said that the man's wife was highly satisfied with this remedial course, which was believed to have had a good moral effect upon his subsequent conduct!! The remedy is easily available, and may be the means of preserving many valuable lives.

AMERICAN GENERALS.—Washington was a surveyor, and in after life a farmer, Knox was a bookbinder and stationer. Morgan, (he of the Cowpens) was a drover. Tarleton got from him a sound lecture on that subject. Green was a blacksmith, and withal, a Quaker, albeit through all his southern campaigns and particularly at the Eutaw Springs, he put off the outward man. Arnold—(I ask pardon for naming him in such company)—was a grocer and provision store keeper in New Haven, where his sign is still to be seen; the same that decorated his shop before the revolution. Gates, who opened Burgoyne's eyes to the fact that he could not march through the United States with 5000 men, was a regular built soldier, but after the revolution, a farmer. Warren the martyr of Bunker Hill, was a physician and hesitated not to present to his countrymen a splendid example of the manner in which American physicians should practice when called upon by their country. Marion, the 'old Fox' of the South, was a cow boy. Sumpter the 'fighting cock' of South Carolina, was a shepherd's boy.

Summary.

The number of persons emigrating from Ireland to America this year, is said to exceed that of former years in the proportion of three to one. There are many causes assigned for this unprecedented movement, of which the principal one is, that during the last two years, owing to the prevalence of cholera, or the dread of it, multitudes who had designed to emigrate postponed their intention to a more propitious season. All these are now on the wing, and their number, added to what may be called the regular shoal of the year, swells the amount far beyond the customary average. The zeal of Conservative landlords also has contributed in no trifling degree to the same result. The determination avowed by the Rev. Marcus Beresford, on the part of the Tory gentry, that they would expel their Papish tenants, has been vigorously acted upon. And not only have refractory electors been driven to the shore, but numerous families, whose only offence was their creed, have, on various pretences, been forced or wheedled out of their miserable holdings. Thirdly—many bad characters are going abroad. The active and determined measures adopted by the Government for the suppression and punishment of crime, have made their country too hot for such inhabitants; and they are accordingly making what haste they can out of it. *A la bonne heure!* We quite agree with Mr. Howley, the Chairman of the Clonmel Sessions, that the emigration of such persons is not to be regretted. Their value was estimated to Ireland until they made themselves a part of its curse. A Tory paper published in Cork assigns a different reason from any which we have mentioned for this extraordinary effuse. "The successive pecuniary exactions" of Mr. O'Connell, have so severely harassed the poor farmers, that they are leaving their country for ever in disgust. Poor fellows! they have borne the tithe scourge, and submitted to the hoggish extortions of Ex-chequer processes and commissions of rebellion. They would never murmur at heavy county rates coming round twice a year—nor at parochials screwed up to the last farthing; but the annual half crown which they voluntarily throw into the O'Connell treasury is beyond all endurance. It drives them out of their senses and out of their country. What omnivorous sharks the Cork Tories must be, if they can be made to swallow any chunky a bait as this! It reminds us of a story related of a countryman of theirs, whose hand being somewhat confused one morning, after a potation of twelve tumblers of whiskey punch, turned the whole artillery of his wrath upon a single oyster which he had prevailed on himself to eat. But for that unlucky fish, his head had been as clear as a bell. Just so these poor farmers would be now rolling in wealth and comfort, under the sunshine of tithes, taxes, high rents, and low prices, had they not ruined themselves by giving a couple of shillings to Mr. O'Connell's fund. It is useful to give our readers an occasional glimpse of the intellectual food with which the brains of Irish Tories are sustained, and therefore we make no excuse for taking notice of this drivelling absurdity.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

BENEVOLENT AND LIBERAL.—We hear with pleasure that a Merchant of this town has placed in the hands of Messrs. Robert Dudgeon, Union-chambers, Thomas M'Gill, Tower garden, and Hugh Craig, King-street, in trust, a handsome donation, as the commencement of a fund for establishing in the neighbourhood of the Docks, a School for Educating the Children of Scottish Sailors and Labourers and others, on the system pursued in the Parochial Schools of Scotland, which is an essential part of the National Church Establishment, have materially contributed in forming, such as it is, the intellectual, moral, and religious character of the people north of the Tweed. In Liverpool the Scottish Churches have been placed too near each other, and all of them, as well as the Caledonian Free School, are at a distance from the River, in the vicinity of which most of the families of the Scottish sailors and labourers reside. The parents, in consequence, are irregular in their attendance at public worship, and the children often absent from the school, through indisposition after bad weather, many of them living so far off as Vauxhall-road. The Caledonian Free School, Oldham-street, is now attended by 300 poor children of Scottish parentage, and a few of them are Highlanders. The school for the boys is crowded, and the committee, at every meeting, has to refuse admitting more scholars, to the disappointment of many anxious parents, not a few of them the wives of Scottish Sailors, who no doubt think, that, in the absence of their husbands, engaged in distant voyages in Liverpool vessels, their children would be safe, in such a place, from the corruptions that prevail in this great town. We understand that the Trustees, having received many assurances of support, are looking out for a lot of land near the North Docks, for a site for the school, and for play-grounds for the children. An eminent architect has promised to furnish a design for the building, which will be planned to serve also for a Scottish Mariners' Chapel. If sufficient funds can be raised, application will be made to the Church of Scotland to send a licentiate to Liverpool, to act as missionary, by visiting the Scottish poor in their own dwellings, and as chaplain, by preaching on Sundays to the Scottish sailors and their families. The friends of the religious education of the poor, those who have attended Scottish Churches, and all who are connected with Scotland by birth and by family ties, we trust will come forward, voluntarily and liberally, with contributions for the accomplishment of the object desired by a benevolent gentleman who has commenced the fund for establishing the School for Educating the Children of Scottish Sailors and Labourers and others, on the System pursued in the Parochial Schools of Scotland.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held yesterday at Exeter-hall, Lord Morpeth in the chair. The room was full in every part, and the platform was crowded with the friends of the society, amongst whom were several bishops and noblemen. The Earl of Chichester sent an excuse for being absent on account of ill health, and Lord Harrowby regretted that he could not be present. As "a line for non-attendance" (his Lordship's own words), he enclosed a check for £100.

SUFFOCATING EXTRAORDINARY.—About noon on Tuesday last, as the American ship *Splendid*, with passengers for New York, was going through the north locks of the Prince's Dock, a flour barrel, supposed to contain bread, was brought alongside. Preparations were immediately made for putting on board, but by some accident the rope of the fastening slipped, and down it went between the vessel and the quay. Before it reached the water the head started, when, to the astonishment of the numerous bystanders, a living being, in the shape of a full grown, "son of the sod," dropped out. Assistance being at hand he was immediately drawn to terra firma, without farther damage than a good ducking and the loss of his shoes. The poor fellow said that he had been confined in the barrel for about two hours, and had given a sovereign, all that he possessed, to some person to smuggle him on board in the above manner, and thus evade paying the regular passage money.

IRISH ASCENDANCY.—On Tuesday last, Mr. Patrick O'Flanagan was brought before Mr. Hall, at the police-office, charged by Mrs. Brown, one of his lodgers, with an act of felony inasmuch as he had, on Monday morning, waited into her apartment during the absence of her husband, whom she described as a respectable tradesman, and without saying with your leave, or by your leave, helped himself to 14s 6d, which was lying on the table, and which he claimed for arrears of rent, the sum of four shillings only being then due, according to her account, and that not till evening.—Mr. O'Flanagan, on the other hand, alleged that he had no more than he was justly entitled to, and thought that he had a perfect right to get it in the best way he could.—Mr. Hall said that the mode of collection was rather irregular, but that no felony had been committed, and that the complainant must seek her remedy in some other way.—Mrs. Brown appeared somewhat surprised at the decision, which she evidently thought a most mistaken one. "But in case, sir," said she, "that you or any other gentleman owes £400 or £500, is Mr. O'Flanagan to come and take your furniture, when he has the means of redressing that in the Court of Requests?"—Mr. Hall—"It is not a very proper way, certainly; but no felony has been committed. The prisoner is discharged."—"Well," said Mrs. Brown, as she took her departure, evidently in high dudgeon at what she conceived to be a flat denial of justice "there is no chance for the English now *a days*: the Irish are getting the ascendancy in this town altogether."

Steam packets are at present running between the River Thames and France, at the low fare of *five shillings* each passenger; and during the past week several vessels have been conveying passengers from London to Hull, and, strange for two shillings a head! Stage coaches, in consequence, have been nearly deserted.

DIVING.—The dock committee have invited Mr. Deane (whose science in diving for articles belonging to the Royal George, 130 guns, sunk at Spithead, is well known) to come to Liverpool, in the hope that his services may not only be available in the dock establishment, but the merchants and underwriters in general in cases of wrecks, the position of which have been clearly ascertained. His operations differ materially from those of a person in the diving bell, as he is enveloped in a water-proof dress with a helmet furnished with hose, &c.

A recent traveller, speaking of the metaphysics of Kant, Woolf, Liebnitz, Fichte, and Schelling, says, "they have filled Europe with their works and the madhouses with inmates."

The Pasha has given orders that one of the pyramids of Gizeh shall be pulled down, in order to furnish stones for the Barage.

The colonel of a regiment of militia was informed that one of his men had run his sword through his body. On inquiry he found that he had sold his sword to by liquor.

WINES.—Port, Madeira, Sherry, L. P. Madeira, Cargo Teneriffe, Benecarlo, Spanish Claret, Cognac, Bordeaux & White Brandy, 1 & 2, Old Jamaica Rum, 1 & 2, Molasses, Holland Glenlirch Whiskey, London Porter and Brown Stout in quart and pint bottles, superior Edinburgh Ale, in do do, Refined Sugar, Twankay Hyson and Young Hyson Teas, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento, Raisins in kegs, Almonds, Zante Currants, Black Pepper, Mustard, Fig Blue, Starch, Alum, Sulphur, Roll Brimstone, Cream Rice, Copperas, Shoe Thread, Closing do, Shoe Twine, Tobacco Pipes, Cotton Wicks, Pearl ash, Pot Barley, Indigo, Candied, Orange, Lemon and Citron Peel.

Lochaber Herrings, London White Lead, Black and Green Paints, Linseed Oil, Night Lights, London Wax Wick Candles, Sperm do, Playing Cards, Castor Oil, Carraway Seeds, Ship Biscuit, &c. &c.

For Sale by
WATSON, BLACK & Co.
June 11. 66

THE Subscribers have just arrived from London, with a large and well assorted Stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, SLOPS, &c., which he will offer for Sale on MONDAY next.

Fancy Drill, Cantoon, Jean, Moleskin, Cloth, Canvass and Duck Trousers
Moleskin and Jean Shooting Coats
Valencia, Quilting, Shawl and Silk Vests, double and single breasted
Regatta, Rowing and White Shirts
Monkey Pea Jackets and Flushing Trowsers
Red Baize Shirts

—ALSO,—

A few cases of LOOKING GLASSES, and FANCY GOODS.

—LIKEWISE,—

A large quantity of Black and White Hats, few cases of Cloth and Hair Caps, of the latest fashions, and a variety of other articles too numerous to mention, which will be sold by package or quantity, to suit purchasers, low for Cash.

L. & D. MOSS.
No. 144, Notre Dame Street, next door to Mr James Young.
June 11. 3w.tuthfr

JUST received and for Sale:—
Dolphins, King's Arms, Truckle, Cheshire, Double Gloster, and Pine Apple Cheese.
GOLDSWORTHY WURTLE & Co.
Peddie's Buildings, Lemoine Street.
June 11. 66

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual assortment of LIQUORS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at the lowest market prices, viz.:—
Jamaica Spirits, Demerara Rum
Muscovado, Refined, and East India Sugars
Hyson, Young Hyson, Twankay, Hyson Skin, and Bohea Teas
Cognac, Bordeaux, and Spanish Brandies
Rellands
Malaga, Port, Sherry, and Benecarlo Wines
Linseed, Cod, and Seal Oils
Soap, Candles, Starch, Indigo, Fig Blue, Window Soap
Corks, Oatmeal, Pot Barley, Sulphur, Black Lead
Lamp Black, Mustard in jars and in bottles
Raisins in boxes and in kegs
Pimento, Cloves, Coffee, Pepper, Ginger, Saltpetre
Wrapping Paper, Foolscap, Pot and *fine* Paper
White, Green, Blue, Black and Spanish Brown Paints
Cotton Wick, Currants, Almonds, Cassia, Alum, Glue
Copperas, Sago, Nutmegs, Shoe Thread, Bay Salt
Herrings, Dry Cod Fish, and Putty
Peppermint, Shrub, and Bottled London Porter, in casks of 3 dozen.

—ALSO—

150 boxes Tobacco Pipes
200 do Window Glass, assorted sizes
40 tons Oil Cake
JOHN T. BADGLEY & Co.
June 10. 65

LOOKING GLASSES.

THE Subscriber has just received, in addition to his former Stock, some elegant large LOOKING GLASSES, French and English, superior to any that has been offered in this market before.

—LIKEWISE,—

Some elegant BOHEMIA PICTURE GLASS, suitable for large and valuable Pictures, which will be disposed of on reasonable terms, at his Store, 151, *Notre Dame Street*, opposite Messrs. Gibb & Co.
WILLIAM LAWLEY.
N. B.—Carving and Gilding in all its branches, as usual.
June 10. 65.6w

LONDON APRIL FASHIONS.

JAMES CONNELL & Co. in addition to their former Stock, have just received per the *Active* from London, a superior assortment of Ladies' and Children's Dunstable TISSUE and TUSCAN STAW BONNETS; and also several Cases of NEW FANCY GOODS, which will be ready for sale tomorrow.
Notre Dame Street.
June 10, 1836. 65.g

GINGER BEER BOTTLES.—50 gross
20 hhds Cognac Brandy—for Sale by
WILLIAM H. EDINGTON,
No. 104, *Notre Dame Street*
June 9. 64

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine A. 1 copper and copper fastened Ship WINSCALES, George Fleuss, master, of 325 Tons register, is now ready to take in, and has the greater part of her cargo engaged. Will positively sail on the 10th instant. For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to the Captain on board, or to
LEMESURIER, BOUTH & Co.
June 11. 65

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER, to any safe port in the United Kingdom.—The fine first class copper fastened Brig ACTIVE, Captain Hicx, of 300 tons register, will be ready to commence loading in a few days—she has good accommodations for passengers. Apply to the Captain on board, or to
LEMESURIER, BOUTH & Co.
Captain Hicx will not be accountable for any debts incurred by his crew.—June 11. 65

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