

ENGLAND.

LONDON, JANUARY 6. This year the English monarchy has completed the period of one thousand years, from the time that Egbert ascended the throne of England, after the union of the seven kingdoms.

We suppose that our Government will interfere, not strictly speaking, in the affairs of Portugal, but in behalf of our own fellow-subjects imprisoned, and otherwise unjustly and cruelly treated, in that country. Thirty days were allowed to Miguel to make reparation (at least by cessation) for the arbitrary acts of which he was guilty towards British subjects. The time is expired, and the grievance rather increases than diminishes. The inference is obvious, both in reasoning and in fact, for our Government, we believe, will submit no longer. The next despatch should be a few ships of war.—Times

A paragraph has been circulated stating that Lord Liverpool's property amounts to about 700,000l., and insinuating that this large sum was in a great part derived from the official profits. The fact is, that Lord Liverpool left behind him 130,000l., 100,000l. of which was bequeathed to him by his father, 30,000l. is therefore the result of more than 30 years' public life, and thirty years' premiership. To the honor of the Duke of Wellington, it must be told, that he has accepted the Wardenship of the Cinque Ports merely that he might give Walmer Castle (the only advantage of the situation, as the salary has been abolished, both in reasoning and in fact, for our Government, we believe, will submit no longer. The next despatch should be a few ships of war.—Times

At the present price of wheat, it is a quarter duty is chargeable, which, on the average of 40,000 quarters, would be only 22,000l. The most remarkable exploits of English travellers in that of Lieut. Maw. R. N. who is now in London, having crossed the Cordilleras from Peru, embarked near Moyobamba, on one of the smaller streams which fall into the Guazaba, and so come down the Amazon, being the first Englishman who has ever descended that river.

At the Royal Asiatic Society, three New Zealanders, brought by Capt. Billon to England, were present. They attracted great attention, being in their native costume.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed, by a circular order, that the affidavits to be sworn to by naval and marine officers, for half pay accruing after the 31st, shall contain a declaration in addition to the present form, that they do not hold any civil appointment, either at home or in the colonies; or that such appointment or office (provided they do hold one) was given to them prior to the 1st January, 1829, as it is the intention of government to withhold the payment of half pay to officers who may be appointed to civil situations after that period.

METHODISTS.—The present year, 1829, will form the centenary of Methodism. In 1729, this sect first commenced at Oxford, under the Rev. J. Wesley.

Baron Humboldt, the celebrated traveller, now past his sixtieth year, leaves Germany the present spring for Siberia, accompanied by Professor G. Rose, on a scientific expedition. It is presumed that they will extend their researches to the high land, which separates India from the Russian empire.

EDUCATION PRODUCTIVE OF VIRTUE.—The Lord Bishop of St. David's in a sermon lately preached in St. Paul's Cathedral, states, on the authority of a person who had the means of knowing, that a few years ago when the number of convicts in the penitentiary at Millbank, amounted to about four hundred, there was only one had been educated in any National or Sunday School.

There is now residing at Little Birch, Herefordshire, a venerable individual, named Thomas Stallard, who is in the 107th year of his age. This youth of a hundred last week amused himself with ploughing a field, and afterwards sowed it with wheat in a truly husband-like manner. Within the last fortnight he was seen spreading dung in a field with the vigour of a man of 40, and occasionally he mounts his horse for a ride.

When Mr. Cobbett sent us his letter, which we inserted on Saturday, he forwarded to us five ears of his corn, grown in his garden at Kensington, and plucked, as he mentioned, on Christmas-day—they are quite ripe. The brown, or rather olive paper, in which he wrapped his corn, is made, he mentions in his letter, from the stalks. It is good tough paper, and apparently better adapted for the purposes of grocers, &c. than the common brown paper now in use. It is very like that on which they print their newspapers in the East Indies, and is as easy to write upon as white paper. It is singular that in the United States they should never have tried this experiment of Mr. Rowland, the paper manufacturer, of making paper from Indian corn.—Norn. Herald.

A poor weaver in Manchester, Eng. has recently become heir to an estate of £100,000, by the decease of an uncle, Col. Lindsay, in Scotland.—When the letter arrived, announcing this windfall to David, and enclosing 150l. to defray the expense of his journey, with his wife and three children, to his country seat, he was sitting at his breakfast. The demand of the postman, "four shillings and nine pence," completely stunned David, for his whole stock was 2s. A neighbour, however, assisted David in raising the wind. David's first question after reading the letter was, "what can I do with it?"

JANUARY 8. The Hamburg papers contain no news from the Theatre of war, and no intelligence from any other quarter of much interest. They announce, on the authority of recent letters from Bohemia, that a frightful mortality prevails amongst the cattle in that kingdom. The distemper is so virulent a character, that persons going from one stable to another communicate it. The most rigid precautions have been adopted on the neighbouring frontiers, and a report that it was introduced from Poland is contradicted, with the addition that no disease prevails amongst the cattle in that Kingdom. Letters from Christiana of the 23d ult. quoted by the same papers, announce the failure of the mission sent by the Swedish government to this country to obtain a relaxation of the existing laws respecting the importation of foreign timber. The failure is ascribed to the opposition of the ship owners, who declared that the depression to which their interests had been so long subjected would be greatly increased, were the facilities demanded in favour of the shipping of Norway to be complied with. We know that the opposition offered by the British ship-owner, was founded neither upon frivolous pretences, nor even upon false principles, as the advocates of unlimited free trade maintain, but upon an enlightened view of their own and the

general interest. Letters from Hanover, dated the 29th ult. state that from 20 to 25 vessels, laden with corn, had sailed on the 24th from the Eas for British ports, and we learn from the Hamburg papers, that more than twice that number of vessels, laden with this commodity, and bound for the same destination, had passed a few days before through the Sound.—There is no reason, therefore, to fear that bread will become dearer in this country.

The king of Benin in Africa, whose States are about fifty miles in diameter, thinks himself the most powerful monarch of the world, and his subjects are convinced that he is a supernatural being. In a late British account of Madagascar, it is said that the king of that island also imagines himself to be the greatest monarch on earth, seemed "quite intoxicated with his power at home and his renown abroad," and treated the British envoys, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Gole, with much hauteur and indifference.

Extraordinary occurrence.—When the Diamond, Hamilton, was on her passage from Quebec, a full grown crocodile came on board, and alighted upon the jib-boom end. It was so remarkably tame, that it was taken off by one of the men with his hand, preserved alive, and brought to Whitehaven. The vessel, by calculation, was at that time about eleven hundred miles from any land.

JANUARY 9. We laid before the public yesterday a general view of the state of the Finances for the Quarter, and the Year just ended. We insert to-day the official details, which confirm our statement, and fully justify us in offering to our readers our warmest congratulations. Under the head of Customs the Decrease is less than was estimated—instead of 300,000l. upon the Quarter it is only 233,000l. The Increase on the Excise is upwards of 794,000l., affording the most convincing proof of the increasing internal prosperity of the country. It should be recollected, that in the corresponding Quarter last year, there was a large receipt under the head of Corn Duties, besides a transfer to the Excise of the Tea Duties. These two heads of receipt, added to the Customs, would more than make up for the apparent Deficiency in the Quarter. In every other part of the Revenue—Stamps, Post Office, Taxes, and Miscellaneous—there is an Increase; so that the Increase in the Quarter is 919,000l. from which we must deduct the apparent Decrease in the Customs, leaving a total Increase of above 636,000l. beyond the corresponding Quarter last year.

If the Quarter just ended presents so gratifying a statement, the produce of the Revenue for the Year is not less satisfactory. There is a Decrease only in two heads; the Customs, which may be considered merely as an apparent Decrease, and the Miscellaneous—these, added together, amount to 457,000l., whilst there is in every other branch an Increase, making a total of 2,118,000l. from which, if we deduct the Decrease just mentioned, there will be an actual Increase of above 1,666,000l. beyond the net produce of the Revenue for the Year ending 5th January 1828.

The total amount of the Revenue for the Year ended 5th January 1829, was 46,644,675l. and for the Year ended 5th January 1828, 48,305,322l.

We proceed to the Income and Charge on the Consolidated Fund in the Quarter just ended, and the corresponding Quarter last year.—The Income of the Quarter last year, was £11,665,000; The Income of the Quarter just ended, is £12,568,000; Increase in the Quarter just ended £903,000; The charge on the two Quarters stands thus:—Quarter ended 5th January, 1828, £15,386,000; Quarter ended 5th January, 1829, £9,680,000. Less this Quarter than the corresponding one, £708,000. The surplus therefore in the former period was, £1,278,000; and the Surplus in the latter, £2,888,000; Increase on the latter, £1,610,000. The Deficiency Bill, as we stated yesterday, does not exceed 5,500,000l.; in fact it falls short of that by above 130,000l.

We refer our readers to the Tables, which will prove the truth of our statement. But the Tables do not include any account of the Irish Revenue—in which our readers will be glad to hear that a very great, and indeed an extraordinary improvement, has taken place. In the Excise and other heads the Increase amounts to about 800,000l. The only Deficiency is in the Customs, which arises from the transfer of the tea duties to the Excise. The Increase in the Quarter [not the Year, as it was erroneously printed yesterday] may be estimated at 350,000l., making in the Year, a total Increase of nearly two millions.

EFFECTS OF STEAM INTERCOURSE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND IRELAND.—But a few years ago, England was to the trading people of Ireland like some rich house which none but the more privileged classes had any business to enter; but now the gates are widely open to the public, and any one who has any thing to buy or sell, or wants to gratify his curiosity, boldly marches in. If a man in Dublin wants to purchase English goods, instead of going to bed at his own house, he goes to bed in the steam packet, and awakes in the morning at Liverpool—then he may spend some hours in Manchester, and dine in Liverpool again the same day, go to bed in the steam packet as before, and the next morning he is behind his counter in Dublin, (as an Irishman would say) as if nothing had happened to him. He has made his journey and his purchases in far less time, than under the old system would have been occupied in bigging with the Dublin merchant about the price. If a grazier bring his cattle to the Smithfield of Dublin, and finds they do not sell as well as he expected, and as he believes they would sell in England, he drives them down forthwith to the quay, has them put on board a steamer, and the men of Lancashire grow fat on Irish beef and mutton. In Holyhead they do not take the trouble of baking, because Dublin bread is very good, and the steam packet brings it to them, almost warm from the Irish oven, which has been heated by English coals. The fish which are caught in the Dublin bay draw their last gasp upon the English shore; the fisherman's boat coming in is met by the steamer going out, and the fish are purchased by the steward, or the sailors of the packet. The steamer is met in its turn, in eight or ten hours, by the boat from Liverpool, who purchase the fish,

sell a part of it in the town, and send the rest by a four hours' trip to Manchester, where it is eaten with butter made in Munster, from the table covered with the manufacture of Ulster, washed down with porter manufactured in Dublin, which is probably succeeded by a dram of whiskey, distilled in Cork or Belfast.—New Monthly Magazine.

WEYMOUTH, Dec. 24.—The violence of the late gales on this coast has been great, and the vast rolling surges of the West Bay have developed several hidden treasures on Chesil Beach; numerous pieces of silver and gold have been found, which, together with bars of bullion, have richly reimbursed the hardy islander in his search after wealth. The Hope of Amsterdam, was wrecked on this coast January 16, 1748, laden with a rich booty of £50,000, which, with a quantity of bullion, was lodged in this dread abyss, and each retreating year brings to light some of her dollars. This year considerable number of dollars of Philip 5th King of Castile and Leon, have been found; all of them bear evident tokens of the violence of the gale; also some guineas of Geo. III. quite fresh from the Mint, and a gold watch chain, apparently Spanish. Two individuals were enabled to scrape together several handfuls of gold coin, but before they could escape their prize one swelling billow rolled tumultuously on board, and at one vast sweep dashed the cap of wealth from their grasp. Tons of gravel cover the spot, and there it will lie till another whirlwind removes the ponderous load. The West Bay, to those fond of viewing the strife of nature, affords now a beautiful but awful spectacle of the power of Him who rides in the whirlwind and guides the storm.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9. After an unusual interval, we are at length favored with the arrival of a Liverpool packet, the ship STAN RICHARDS, Capt. Hallbridge. We have received by this arrival, the London papers to the 24th and Liverpool to the 24th of January, inclusive.—Gazette.

The Liverpool Chronicle of January 24th, observes, among a people like the English, the meeting of Parliament generally excites considerable attention, but we never remember any thing approaching to the interest with which the London papers to the 5th of February is contemplated. No doubt, this feeling is awakened by the knowledge, that various and important questions are to be discussed and decided, one of which involves the tranquility of the country, and the other its commerce. We, of course, allude to the Currency question and to that of the currency. The former comes before the legislature with an accession of power derived from the force of public opinion as to the justice and expediency of yielding the claims; the latter, which is the subject of the reluctant Commons by the pressure already occasioned by Mr. Peel's bill, evidenced by the stagnation of all descriptions of manufacturing and mercantile business, and an increasing want of confidence among the capitalists of the country.

The London Star of the 22d inst. is it now certain that the Duke of Northumberland will be the new Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The report of Wednesday has not been extensive, but there have been several parcels of flour in America. The transactions have been on a limited scale, without any material alteration in prices. There appears to be no end to the discoveries of diamonds in the mines of Brazil. Every day brings forth a new lot of diamonds. Loss after loss is accumulated, till every one asks himself—what is left.

The blockade of the Dardanelles commenced on the 14th November, by a squadron under Admiral Boscawen, who had just arrived in the harbor to prevent the entrance of 21 ships, carrying 200,000 kilos of rice, with which they got safely into Constantinople. The French ports, ex. cpi. Marseilles and Bayonne, are now shut against the export of sugar, grown in America, and the import of foreign corn, except Bourdeaux, Marseilles, and Bayonne. Gibraltar Chronicle, of the 1st January, fully confirms the favorable intelligence of the disappearance of contagious fever. Business was reviving, and every thing looked a continuation of health.

Portugal.—A private letter from Lisbon (via Paris) of Dec. 27, states that the island of Terceira has been so strongly fortified and well supplied with reinforcements of the Constitutional troops, as to bid completely defiance to the expedition of the Miguel faction may send against it. The failure of the late expedition, and the return of Don Juan VI. to Lisbon, has caused the officers and crews of the ships to be openly insulted in the streets by the populace. The arrival of Marshal Beresford in a short time, has produced a public odium, by the failure of the attack on Terceira. The public feeling is daily manifesting a change in favour of the constitutional party. Don Miguel was on the recovery. All the threats of the Emperor, as to bid completely defiance to the expedition of the Miguel faction may send against it. The failure of the late expedition, and the return of Don Juan VI. to Lisbon, has caused the officers and crews of the ships to be openly insulted in the streets by the populace.

Since our last, a considerable improvement has taken place in the demand for cotton goods, but without any advance in price. The stocks on hand being reduced, will gradually cause an improvement in prices, should the demand continue, which seems likely to be the case, if we may judge of the number of buyers in the market, and of the orders received from abroad. There is a fair demand for yarns, at a small advance, for home use. The orders from the United States continue to come in freely. [An error except in our account last week, just published, is that the orders from the United States are "not extensive," the statement should have been, "are extensive."]—Manchester and Salford Advertiser.

The iron trade, at the quarterly meeting, this week, was extremely dull, and a consequent reduction of 5s. per ton on pig iron, and 10s. per ton on bar iron, took place. This fall, we learn, was attributable more to the scarcity of money, than any decrease in the demand.—Manchester Times.

The theatricals at Glasgow were burned down on the 4th of January. At the time the fire took place the company was rehearsing a piece which was to have been the following evening. The cause of the fire was not ascertained.

The eccentric and celebrated Dr. Abernethy was lying dangerously ill, from an attack of asthma. Sir William Curtis died on the 18th, at Ramsgate, aged 77. A duel had taken place in Belfast between Mr. Lawless and Mr. Gregg. Two ineffectual shots were exchanged, when they were separated by their seconds without a reconciliation. Mr. Murray and Messrs. O'Connell and Shiel had a private interview with the Marquis of Angles in which he promised to use his most strenuous efforts in England for the fair and conciliatory adjustment of the Catholic claims.

The Monitor, a good authority, states, that Canea, the capital of Crete, is to be taken possession of by a body of British and French troops; and the Courier Francaise describes a correspondence which took place between Admiral Malcolm and the Pacha of Canea on the subject. We are hence led to infer that this once celebrated island will form a part of the Greek Republic.

The Porte maintains silence respecting the events in the Morea; but, if the French should attempt to penetrate into Livadia, immediate declaration of war will ensue. The Reis Effendi has publicly declared this.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.—Advices from St. Petersburg to the 4th inst. assert, that no conflict whatever had taken place in Bulgaria, in consequence of the severity of the weather; and a consequent reduction of 5s. per ton on pig iron, and 10s. per ton on bar iron, took place. This fall, we learn, was attributable more to the scarcity of money, than any decrease in the demand.—Manchester Times.

Letters from Berlin state that the Emperor Nicholas has rejected all the propositions made by the Allied Powers, with the view of bringing about a peace; and that he still adheres to the declaration made at the commencement of the campaign, to be satisfied with nothing less than what he may deem complete satisfaction for the past, and security for the future. To these terms, the Porte, encouraged by the result of the late campaign, is, of course, less likely to listen than it was previous to the breaking out of hostilities. In the meantime both parties are making strenuous preparations for commencing the next campaign as soon as the weather will permit of military operations. The Russians, it is said, mean to bring forward a force of 300,000 men, comprising a greater number of Cossack irregular troops than were employed last campaign, and being better organized, especially in the commissariat department, deficiencies and negligence in which have always been a point of weakness in Russian armies. It is difficult, however, to imagine how a defect of such long standing can be remedied immediately.

We learn from Ancona, after advices from Patras, that the succour sent to Greece by the American Committee has arrived in safety. It consists of 79 barrels of salt meat, 1500 lbs. of flour; 350 to of biscuits; 71 of dried fruit; 312 boxes of clothes, and 1500 cts. of woolen cloth, which have been delivered to the President for the use of the public schools. Two thousand poor families have already been relieved. Relief continues to be afforded from America to the hospital of Patras.

The Day of Algiers has evinced a disposition to make peace with France, and has sent one of its officers to Tunis to open a negotiation with the French Consul in that city, and to demand the evacuation of the city, for results offered to Austrian jurisdiction.

From the London Morning Herald, of January 23. According to the Prussian State Gazette, the Russians have completed the repairs of the fortress of Varna. It further appears that the Turks admire the work, and say that it is more thoroughly fortified than when in their possession. This, however, is not very likely to be true—but it is of little importance whether true or false. We are afraid that there is no chance of the Turks retaking Varna during the winter, and the Russians, it seems, are preparing the means of opening the spring campaign with redoubled vigour.—The general opinion is that peace is out of the question, and that the Russians will not lay down the sword till they are obliged by a superior force, or till they have obtained the object of their desires. Under these circumstances how will England, France, and Austria act? It is very likely that a declaration of their determination to protect their own interests from any injury which may result from the contest, is anticipated by some, and seems the more probable, from the apparent despair of doing any thing by mediation between the belligerent themselves.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH MURDERS. By the English newspapers, it appears, that a combination has lately been discovered in Edinburgh, Scotland, which had been engaged in enticing persons into their power, and then murdering them, for the purpose of selling their bodies to surgeons for dissection. One of these wretches has been convicted and executed for this offence. Previous to his execution he acknowledged having been concerned in destroying the lives of *testes individuals* for the above-mentioned purpose. The man, it is stated, was a tall, slender, scarcely an instance of more horrible cruelty and depravity, than was disclosed on the trial of the man thus convicted.

About twenty minutes before ten o'clock, Dec. 24th, the prisoners, William Burke and Helen McDougal, were introduced to the bar. The male prisoner is a native of Ireland. He is a man rather below the middle size, but stoutly made, and of a determined, though not particularly sinister expression of countenance. The colour of his face, as well as the features, are decidedly those of a vulgar, but not very low, class of man. His eyes, a good deal sunk in the head, a short snubbinose, a round chin; but altogether of a small cast. His hair and whiskers, which are of a light and sandy colour, comported well with the make of the head and face. He was dressed in a shabby blue surtout, buttoned close to the throat, and, upon the whole, what is called in Scotland a *rough* rather than a *ferocious* appearance, though there is a hardness about the features, which is not to be met with in the countenance of a man far from convicting. His deportment on the whole was firm and collected.—The female prisoner is fully of the middle size, thin and spare made, though evidently of large bone. Her features are long, and the upper half of her face is of proportion to the lower; but still it is not repulsive, and we are inclined to think, presents the remains of feminine comeliness. The lithographic sketch in circulation is not at all like her. She was miserably dressed in a small brown-coloured silk bonnet, very much the worse for the wear, a printed cotton shawl, and cotton gowns. She stoops considerably in her gait, and has the ordinary look of extreme poverty and misery, common to unfortunate females of the same degraded class. We remarked that her hands were slightly white and small for her station.—Burke entered the Court without any visible signs of trepidation. His companion appeared to be less collected; and occasionally, during the day, he sighed deeply, and was very close to the proceedings.

After trial which lasted twenty-four hours, and the jury had retired fifteen minutes, Burke was found guilty, but the Bill against McDougal, *Not proven*. Burke was sentenced to be executed on the 8th January, and his body given for dissection.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY.—On Tuesday, Mr. Thomas Campbell was re-elected Lord Rector of this University; after one of those scenes of hubbub and confusion which are now become common, and apparently indispensable, on such occasions. Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, a scholar and a gentleman, was rejected by the youthful legislators, for it is legislation, not learning—a desire to rule, not to instruct mankind, which prompts the youth on these occasions. The Professors have protested against the election, and it is probable that the Crown Commissioners may place the power in other hands, in order to prevent a further abuse of it.—Glasgow Courier.

The installation of Thomas Campbell, Esq. as Lord Rector of the University, took place on Friday. The doors of the common hall were thrown open at three o'clock; and Mr. Campbell and the Professors entered and took their seats on the bench in a few minutes after.

Previous to administering the usual oath, a protest was read by one of the students against the election of Mr. Campbell as invalid and illegal. This protest was received with tremendous clamour, and the hisses that succeeded it were almost overpowering. By the exertions of Mr. Campbell and Principal M'Farlane, order was restored, and the oath was administered.

Mr. Campbell concluded a short speech by saying, he had to apologise for not having, like the rectors for some time past, given them some few thoughts connected with learning; but circumstances had prevented him from having that in his power. The more to excite emulation and encourage industry, however, in following out their studies, he had come to the resolution of giving two silver medals to gown students, for exercises afterwards to be announced; and two gold medals to un-gown students.—1st, for the best essay on the evils of intolerance towards those who differ from us on religious subjects; and 2d, for the best essay on the comparative importance of classical and scientific instruction in the general education of mankind. Mr. Campbell concluded with hoping, that all bad feeling created in the heat of election would be thrown into oblivion.—Edinburgh W. Journal.

We are happy to inform our readers, that there is now a probability of something being done for Mr. Henry Bell, the practical introducer of steam boat navigation, a subscription has been opened, in the names of the Honourable Alexander Garden, Lord Provost, and James Ewing and James Cleland, Esqrs., who are to dispose of it for the benefit of Mr. Bell and his wife, in the manner they shall think most conducive to their interest.—Glasgow Courier.

We stated in our paper a few weeks since, that his Grace the Duke of Gordon had made such arrangements, would enable him to pay off the money borrowed by his father, on his estates, from a number of private gentlemen in the north—which money is said to amount in all to about £400,000. We have now to add, that we have since heard it reported, and we have reason to doubt the report, that the trustees of the Earl of Fife have in contemplation to pay off about £130,000, which had been borrowed in a similar manner. The quantity of money thus put into circulation in the county of Fife, will have no precedent at any former period of its history.—Edin. Courier.

To the Society of Antiquaries in Scotland the Earl of Fife has presented coins lately found of the unfortunate Mary. To which have been added a spear, 15 feet long, nose rings, Mexican mills, old wooden wheels, and other curiosities.

LOSS OF THE SHEPHERD STEAMER. (From the London News.) We regret to announce the loss of the Shepherd, one of the Dublin Company's finest steam-boats. The Shepherd sailed from Liverpool on Monday, at half past three o'clock, with a valuable cargo, and 17 steerage and 4 cabin passengers; besides a crew of 25 men. She had made a rapid passage, in consequence of the wind being favourable; indeed it is probable that the wind and tide had driven her nearer to the Irish coast than Capt. Richards was warranted in supposing. About 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, she was seen with her bows on a sunken rock; and, in a few minutes, the rudder, wheel, &c. were shattered to pieces. At this time it was quite dark and foggy. The captain was not exactly aware of what part of the coast they were on; and this circumstance, of course, added to the general consternation that prevailed on board. But, in so awful and trying a situation, every one behaved with the greatest composure and propriety—Not a complaint or a murmur issued from a person on board; even the women calmly resigned themselves to the consequences which might follow. In this situation the vessel continued to hang on by the head, with a heavy surf breaking over her, till a little past 8, when Captain Richards found they had struck on the Scott's Martin Rocks, off Ballyvaughan, about a mile and a half from land. Immediately on the accident occurring, blue lights were hoisted, so that the people on shore prepared to put off to their relief at day break. About half past 8 the coast-guard boat, and others belonging to the shore, appeared off the rock on which the Shepherd was now firmly wedged. The coast-guard in the water-guard, in a gallant manner, flung himself into the boiling surf, swam to the rocks, and clambered over the rugged surface, till he reached the vessel. Other boats had also arrived from Ballyvaughan, and arrangements were speedily made for getting the passengers ashore. A spar was rigged to reach from the vessel to the rock; and hawsers were carried out and passed over the numerous gulleys, the sea dashing frightfully through the ravines which intersected its surface. The females were buckled on the backs of the men, and each passenger swung himself by the rope, and thus struggled through gully after gully, till all reached the boats. The captain and part of the crew remained on board till the hawsers were fastened, landing the entire passengers, who were kindly and hospitably received by the good people of Ballyvaughan.

In noticing the admirable presence of mind evinced by Capt. Richards, and every noble fellow of his crew, under one of the most trying circumstances in which a brave man could be placed, it would be unjust not to mention the conduct of the steward. Heedless of his loss, he used the most extraordinary exertions to look after every article of property that belonged to both passengers and crew; then, and not till then, did the poor fellow recollect that he was exposing himself to all the horrors of the storm bereaved! His conduct is worthy of the highest commendation. Soon after the vessel struck, the blue lights gave notice to those on shore that a vessel was on the rocks; and a messenger was instantly despatched to Belfast, with intelligence of the event to the agent for Lloyd's. The agent for the Steamboat Company, however, immediately proceeded to Ballyvaughan, and arrived there about 10 o'clock. Before leaving Belfast, he ordered that the Steamboat should proceed, the moment the last sufficient water, to the spot on which the Shepherd was wrecked, to render every assistance in picking up the goods. The vessel is an entire wreck, and we fear but little of her valuable cargo will be recovered. The passengers lost all their luggage; the deck passengers had but little but what they were able to wrap about their persons. We have been assured that there is not the slightest chance of the vessel being raised, nor any on board, for want of nautical skill; they had been gallantly, and like brave men. The morning was foggy, and the vessel had most assuredly outrun her calculations.

Mr. O'Connell, we understand, adheres firmly to his resolution of claiming his seat in the House of Commons on the first day of the next session. He will join the members on their way to the bar of the Lords and be present at the delivery of the speech from the throne.

In a Cork Paper we observe as announced for speedy publication, the "Memoirs of Charles Crofts," (written by himself), illustrative of Characters and Manners in the South of Ireland for the last twenty years.—This is, we have reason to know, a genuine publication, and one from which we anticipate an ordinary amusement. Mr. CROFTS is the gentleman who is said to have put upon his table, a late Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and suite, honored him with their company at dinner, a turkey for each guest, and sticking his fork in that before him, commenced operations with the speech of "No company, gentlemen, but every man to his bird."—Literary Gazette.

IRELAND.

LOSS OF THE SHEPHERD STEAMER. (From the London News.) We regret to announce the loss of the Shepherd, one of the Dublin Company's finest steam-boats. The Shepherd sailed from Liverpool on Monday, at half past three o'clock, with a valuable cargo, and 17 steerage and 4 cabin passengers; besides a crew of 25 men. She had made a rapid passage, in consequence of the wind being favourable; indeed it is probable that the wind and tide had driven her nearer to the Irish coast than Capt. Richards was warranted in supposing. About 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 25th, she was seen with her bows on a sunken rock; and, in a few minutes, the rudder, wheel, &c. were shattered to pieces. At this time it was quite dark and foggy. The captain was not exactly aware of what part of the coast they were on; and this circumstance, of course, added to the general consternation that prevailed on board. But, in so awful and trying a situation, every one behaved with the greatest composure and propriety—Not a complaint or a murmur issued from a person on board; even the women calmly resigned themselves to the consequences which might follow. In this situation the vessel continued to hang on by the head, with a heavy surf breaking over her, till a little past 8, when Captain Richards found they had struck on the Scott's Martin Rocks, off Ballyvaughan, about a mile and a half from land. Immediately on the accident occurring, blue lights were hoisted, so that the people on shore prepared to put off to their relief at day break. About half past 8 the coast-guard boat, and others belonging to the shore, appeared off the rock on which the Shepherd was now firmly wedged. The coast-guard in the water-guard, in a gallant manner, flung himself into the boiling surf, swam to the rocks, and clambered over the rugged surface, till he reached the vessel. Other boats had also arrived from Ballyvaughan, and arrangements were speedily made for getting the passengers ashore. A spar was rigged to reach from the vessel to the rock; and hawsers were carried out and passed over the numerous gulleys, the sea dashing frightfully through the ravines which intersected its surface. The females were buckled on the backs of the men, and each passenger swung himself by the rope, and thus struggled through gully after gully, till all reached the boats. The captain and part of the crew remained on board till the hawsers were fastened, landing the entire passengers, who were kindly and hospitably received by the good people of Ballyvaughan.

In noticing the admirable presence of mind evinced by Capt. Richards, and every noble fellow of his crew, under one of the most trying circumstances in which a brave man could be placed, it would be unjust not to mention the conduct of the steward. Heedless of his loss, he used the most extraordinary exertions to look after every article of property that belonged to both passengers and crew; then, and not till then, did the poor fellow recollect that he was exposing himself to all the horrors of the storm bereaved! His conduct is worthy of the highest commendation. Soon after the vessel struck, the blue lights gave notice to those on shore that a vessel was on the rocks; and a messenger was instantly despatched to Belfast, with intelligence of the event to the agent for Lloyd's. The agent for the Steamboat Company, however, immediately proceeded to Ballyvaughan, and arrived there about 10 o'clock. Before leaving Belfast, he ordered that the Steamboat should proceed, the moment the last sufficient water, to the spot on which the Shepherd was wrecked, to render every assistance in picking up the goods. The vessel is an entire wreck, and we fear but little of her valuable cargo will be recovered. The passengers lost all their luggage; the deck passengers had but little but what they were able to wrap about their persons. We have been assured that there is not the slightest chance of the vessel being raised, nor any on board, for want of nautical skill; they had been gallantly, and like brave men. The morning was foggy, and the vessel had most assuredly outrun her calculations.

Mr. O'Connell, we understand, adheres firmly to his resolution of claiming his seat in the House of Commons on the first day of the next session. He will join the members on their way to the bar of the Lords and be present at the delivery of the speech from the throne.

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UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 4, 1829.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS, Delivered by General ANDREW JACKSON, on being sworn into office, as President of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1829.

Fellow Citizens: About to undertake the arduous duties that I have been appointed to perform, by the choice of a free people, I avail myself of this customary and solemn occasion, to express the gratitude which your confidence inspires, and to acknowledge the responsibility which my situation enjoins.—While the magnitude of your interests convinces me that no thanks can be adequate to the honor they have conferred, it admonishes me that the best return I can give, is the zealous dedication of my humble abilities to their service and their good.

As the instrument of the Federal Constitution, it will devolve on me, for a stated period, to execute the laws of the United States; to supervise their foreign and their confederated relations; to manage their revenue; to command their forces; and, by communications to the Legislature, to watch over and promote their interests generally. And the principles of action by which I shall endeavor to accomplish this trust of duties, it is now proper for me briefly to explain.

In administering the laws of Congress, I shall keep steadily in view the limitations as well as the extent of the Executive power, trusting thereby to discharge the functions of my office without transgressing its authority. With foreign nations it will be my study to preserve peace, and cultivate friendship on fair and honorable terms; and in the adjustment of any difference that may exist or arise, to exhibit the forbearance becoming a powerful nation, rather than the sensibility belonging to a gallant people.

In such measures as I may be called on to pursue, in regard to the rights of the separate States, I hope to be animated by a proper respect for those sovereign members of our Union; taking care not to confound the powers they have reserved to themselves, with those which have been granted to the confederacy. The management of the public revenue—that search-