

hold different language; and if life is to be taken away in any case, little can be advanced in favour of the duellist.

MARRIED.

Mr. John Murphy, of Ballytober, Larne, to Miss Ferguson, near Broughshane.

Mr. James Hoy, to the agreeable Miss Allen, both of this town.

With special license, by the Rev. Mr. Bristow, Mr. Wm. Martin, to Miss Margaret Beck, Box-lodge.

Mr. Wm. Murphy, Ann Street, to Miss Mary Anne Atkins, daughter of Mr. Michael Atkins, late manager of the Belfast Theatre.

Mr. William Bambrick, of Armagh, saddler, to the beautiful and accomplished Miss Elizabeth Jackson, of same place.

Mr. James Crossen, muslin-manufacturer, to Miss Henderson, both of this town.

At Donaghadee, by the Reverend Dr. Hutcheson, Edward Hull, Esq. to Mrs. Swinburne.

Mr. Isaac Richardson, of Moy, to the agreeable Miss Arabella Stirling of Cole-rain.

William Beggs, Esq. Church-Street, Dublin, to the amiable Miss M'Cleave, daughter of Thos. M'Cleave, Esq. Augh-

nogourgan, County Armagh.

Mr. Henry M'Clemond, near Clough, to the agreeable Miss Ross, near Larne.

Mr. James Johnston, stocking-manufacturer, Donaghadee, to Miss Ann Jane Atkins, daughter to Mr. James Atkins, Prince's-Street, Belfast.

Mr. William Campbell, of Antrim, to Miss Mary Kirkpatrick, Tully.

DIED.

After a lingering illness, which she bore with a truly Christian resignation, Alice Alexander, wife to Edward Alexander of Carrickmannon. She was an affectionate and instructive companion, a tender parent, a good neighbour, and a sincere Christian.

After a tedious illness, supported with fortitude, Mrs. M. Fallon, relict to the late Mr. F. Fallon, of Belfast—a pattern of domestic virtue, and an ornament to human nature. She possessed superior intellect and genuine integrity of conduct.

On the 15th November, at Kaire, in India, Lieut. Robert Pottinger, of the European Regiment; an event which has occasioned the deepest regret amongst all who had the happiness to be acquainted with this amiable young man. Also, on the 5th December, Lieut. Eld. C. Pottinger, of the same regiment, much lamented by his friends.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

ALTHOUGH the coldness of the spring months greatly retarded the progress of vegetation, yet the seasonable showers in May brought forward the corn crops and grasses, so as to have as good an appearance as at any time for several years past; but the heavy and frequent rains that have fallen in part of this month and the preceding one, have laid down the luxuriant grain, and considerably injured its quality; whilst in many parts of the country much hay has been damaged by the overflowing of the rivers.

The wheat crops in several districts are much complained of for being mildewed, which always hurts its quality, and there will probably be a considerable deficiency in the produce of that valuable grain.

Oats and barley appear to be a tolerably good crop and as the fine weather set in seasonably, and has produced an earlier harvest than was expected, we hope the crops on an average will turn out well, and occasion a speedy reduction of the high price of provisions.

Potatoes have a promising appearance, and although the rains have run them more to tops than is generally thought favourable, yet they have greatly improved both in quantity and quality since the commencement of the fine weather, and will probably turn out an abundant crop.

Turnips have in many places a fine appearance, but in others have been destroyed by the fly, and afford no prospect of succeeding; in the strong retentive soils it was almost impossible to give them the culture they required, the ground was so drenched with wet. It is to be hoped the failure in a few instances will not discourage farmers from persevering in the culture of a crop which forms so essential a part of good

Husbandry, affords the best food for cattle in winter, and furnishes the most abundant supply of good manure.

The high price of flax-seed has considerably lessened the quantity sown this year, and as that particular distemper known by the name of firing made its appearance on the flax crops at an early period, it was necessary to pull it in a green state, and consequently very little, if any, seed will be saved this season, whilst the produce will be less than if the flax had attained a greater degree of ripeness.

These are circumstances extremely unfavourable to this country at this particular period, and threaten a scarcity for the succeeding year of the raw material of our staple manufacture, and if the Americans continue the embargo on their shipping for another season, our linen trade must be totally at a stand for want of seed to furnish a supply of flax... The possibility of so disastrous an event ought to excite the inhabitants of Ireland to render themselves less dependent on other countries, by allotting every year a certain portion of their flax crop for seed.... experience has proved that it can be done without injuring the quality of the flax in any considerable degree.

As the season has been favourable for grass there is reason to expect that cattle intended for beef will be in prime condition; the price of beef has already experienced a great reduction in the several markets.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

In procuring materials for making out this Monthly Report, it is probable that difficulties will occur, from an unwillingness on the part of many Merchants and Traders to give the necessary information. Some are too busy, and literary undertakings in so low estimation, that they would count it mispent time to aid a work of this kind.... Others wish to hold their exclusive knowledge for their own advantage, and to profit by the comparative ignorance of others. Trade has its mysteries, which the initiated are desirous to turn to their own emolument.... While this disposition is deservedly censured, it is but justice to remark, that other professions have their secrets, and their attempts to monopolize knowledge. The chemist who conceals his discoveries, the botanist who refuses to tell the name of a plant, and the lawyer who wraps himself up in the phraseology of technical expressions, are equally acting on the narrow and selfish plan. Few have arrived at such pre-eminence over their fellows, that they do not suffer by not communicating with others.... In most cases the knowledge communicated from their stores might be amply repaid by the resources drawn from their neighbour's stock. If it will be allowed, to introduce the sentence of a poet into a portion of this work, dedicated to the purposes of trade, and by so doing attempt to naturalize it as a maxim of commerce, it may be justly remarked that "true self-love, and social are the same"—In the manner in which the linen trade is carried on in this country very little mystery or reserve exists.

Trade must necessarily suffer considerably from the new mode of warfare practised at present... Decrees of blockade, embargoes, and orders of council, are now the means of annoyance, which nations use against each other; it is happy for the world, that, owing to a kind and benevolent law of our nature, we are incapable often of doing as much injury to our neighbours, as our passions in the paroxysms of irritation would lead us to desire. Bonaparte probably expected to silence our looms and to render useless the other implements of manufacture by his prohibitory decrees; America hoped to distress us greatly by refusing us supplies of flaxseed, and cotton, those articles of prime importance in our manufactures, and the British orders of council were founded on equally vindictive and impotent principles—But there is an elasticity in commerce which enables it to adapt itself to present situation, and it is extremely probable that not any of the countries suffer as much real injury as the advocates for these hostile measures, are induced to hope may befall their antagonists. What a lesson of instruction to statesmen, as well as to the private citizen, to find that their boasted means of annoyance are not so powerful as they hoped!

Yet in some branches, trade must suffer. From the high price of timber, building is generally at a stand... The great advance of many articles used in our manufactures must increase their price to the consumer, and high prices operate against the speedy sale of manufactures—or at least prevent more being purchased, than immediate consumption demands.