PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS-MONDAY, MAY 25.

Several witnesses were examined on the subject of

the Orders in Council. The Farl of RADNOR presented a petition from Mr. Agur against the Regent's Canal, which

was laid on the table. The third reading of the Bill for the Inclosure of certain Lands in the county of Caernarvon was, on the motion of Earl Stanhope, postponed till this day se'nnight. The object was to afford time to consider, whether some general regulation might not be adopted for Bills of this nature, with respect to the allowance to be made for the improvements resulting from encroachments made on commons within 20 years before the passing of such Bills.

The LORD CHANCELLOR expressed his conviction, that any general regulation on the subject would be pernicious, as it would prevent Lords of Manors from ever again permitting poor people to build cottages on the commons.

Farl FITZWILLIAM presented a petition from certain manufacturers of Yorkshire, against the Orders in Council.

Some additional witnesses were then examined on the subject of the Orders in Council.-Adjourned

HOUSE OF COMMONS-MONDAY, MAY 25.

On the motion of Mr. WILSON, the Claudes tine Marriage Bill was taken into further consideration, recommitted, and the Report was received .-Amendments were agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

The Irish Roads Bill went through a Committee of the whole House, and the Report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. W. DUNDAS brought up the Report of the Edinburgh Police Bill, when some amendments were

The General Inclosure Bill was committed.

ORDERS IN COUNCIL. Mr. BROUGHAM said, that he expected to be able to finish his part of the evidence this evening; but as it was uncertain when the evidence of the other side would be brought on, or when finished, he dld not suppose he should be able to submit to the House any proposition on the subject till Tuesday se'unight. He should therefore more, that the Call of the House, which stood for Wednesday, should be postponed till Wednesday fortnight.

Lord CASTLEREAGH had no objection to tain when witnesses would be able to attend.

Mr. ROSE, in answer to a question from Mr. Brougham, said, that it would be two or three days before the witnesses would be able to attend.

Mr. BROUGHAM observed, that one reason for postponing his motion was, that in the mean time something like an efficient Administration might be formed.

Mr. ROSE said, no one could wish it more than

On the question that the Call be postponed to Wednesday fortnight, Dr. Duigenan objected to it, on the ground that Members should not be kept in town, excepting upon business of the highest im-

Mr. BROUGHAM insisted on the importance of the business on which his motion would be founded. Mr. M. SUTTON brought up a Petition from the Ship-owners of Scarborough, in favour of the Or-

Mr. WHITBREAD postponed his motion, which stood for to-morrow, relative to American papers, sinc die; but said he saw no renson at present to postpone his other notice relative to the Toleration Act, which stood for a distant day.

Mr. SHERIDAN, seeing a Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Ryder) in his place, should ask a question respecting an address which had at the end of last Session been voted to the Prince Regent, concerning a petition of John St. John Mason, complaining of tyranny and oppression under Lord Hardwicke's government in Ireland. He understood that an inquiry had been instituted, and a report made; but he wished to know why this report was not laid be-

Mr. RYDER observed, that an inquiry had been Instituted in pursuance of the Address, but wished for time to consider the papers on the subject.

Mr. SHERIDAN said, it was fitting that the House should see the report; and if he pressed the question rather pertinaciously, it was because he did not know how long that Right Honourable Gentleman might be in office. He should, however, to give the Hon. Gentleman time, postpone his motion till

Mr. WHITBREAD brought up a petition from Mr. Guy, who had been arrested at Jersey, on the ground of scuding a challenge, and of insanity; and afterwards, at great expense and inconvenience, transported to Guernsey; praying to be heard by himself or Counsel, at the bar of the House. Read, and ordered to lie on the table.

On the motion of Lord CASTLEREAGH, the Orders of the Day were read and postponed till Thursday and Frida

Mr. KENRICK brought up the report of the Committee of Supply. The resolutions were read

The House then want into a Committee on the Orders in Council, when Mr. John Fry, merchant,

The Prince Regent of Portugal has conferred the bonour of the Sword and the Tower on Marshal the question is raised, and the precaution hero sug-

TROM THE GAZETTE DE FRANCE.]

BRUSSELS, MAY 10.-A crime, the details of which are shocking, was investigated vesterday at the Assize Court of this department. Jucques Michel del Walsche, aged 14 years, apprentice to a goldsmith, born and residing at Brussels, was tried for having assessinated a young girl of the same age.

It appeared that a long time previous he had entertained a strong attachment for a young lady who went to school with him. She did not make any return to his affection, and he conceived an implacable hatred against her. He did not conceal his dislike, but often threatened to kill her, and on several occasions endeavoured to do her an injury by throwing stones. On the 13th of January last she was invited to a ball, given by a teacher to her pupils. He went in a state of intoxication, and insulted plause. several persons, who turned him out of the room. He then returned into a cabarct (ale-house), drank again to excess, armed himself with a knife, and returned to the ball. He there made a stab at a man who held the ridicule of the young Ludy who ment and the most finttering prospects of success. He had been the object of his regard. Fortunately the blow fell on the man's hat. The company endenvoured to deprive him of the fatal instrument, but having struck at one of the proprietors of the house

in the eye, he made his escape. Some time after he entered the bail room a third time, more furious than ever. He held the knife open, but clasped his hand, in a manner that none could perceive it. He ran to the extremity of the oom, and there directed his eyes in search of the victim he wished to immolate. He imagined he saw ner. He looked at her, and by one of those mistakes which a paroxysm of rage and midness often produces, he stabbed another young lady, resembling in height, age, and dress, the object of his fury. He pierced her to the heart, and saw her expire a few moments after, only with regret for hav-

ing been deceived in the choice of his victim. The Jury having declared that the accused had acted with discernment in a premeditated design of committing murder, he was condemned to suffer 20 years imprisonment, and to be put, after the expiration of that punishment, during six years, under the inspection of the High Police of the State, unless good security be given for his future conduct. To the above a fine of 10,000 francs has been added : ilso the expense of the process. The punishment could not be more severe; but it is much too lenient

for a monster of this description. PILLORY .- Daniel Isanc Eaton stood in the Plilory on the 26th, between 12 and 1 o'clock, agreenbly to his sentence, for publishing the third part of continuing the Call of the House, as it was not cer- Paine's Age of Reason. Instead of pelting, as is usual in similar cases, every individual appeared more eager than another to cheer and encourage the unfortunate sufferer. At intervals he addressed the multitude, who huzzaed him as if they had been complimenting a candidate at a popular election. The following hand-bill was widely circulated on the occasion :- " Behold the Man! who, for more than 20 years, has supported the Liberty of the Press, Freedom of Speech, and the Rights of Man-who, after the loss of thousands by oppression, and no less than four Ex Officio Prosecutions, and three by Indictment, now suffers what you all witness (a punishment intended only for the most abandoned wretches), for defending the liberty of conscience and publishing a work against bigotry, superstition, and priestcraft—the third part of Paine's Age of

The Bill then appeals to Lord Elleuborough, the Judges of the Land, and Sir Vicary Gibbs, and asks, if it is thus they attempt to teach christianity? sive speech, by repeating his unalterable attachment nd if this is the method they adopt to prevent free- to the true interests of the Borough, though he was dom of discussion?

Unsuccessful attempt to take a Luddite.--Tuesday se'unight, a person suspected to belong to this fraternity was pursued by the peace-officers near Staley-bridge. Being a collier, he naturally retreated to his under-ground hiding-place, sliding for that purpose down the rope, hanging in the shaft of the pit. A guard, of upwards of 40 of the patrole, was mounted at the mouth of the pit, which was kept up by necessary changes till the following Friday, determined to starve the besieged to surrender, or confine him till death. On the night of Friday, however, a detachment of General Ludd's army, consisting of more than 40 men, appeared, drove the besiegers from their post, gave a whistle, when the besieged ascended the rope, and escaped to his deliverers.

At Cambridge, the Bishop of Bristol having prepared an Address to the Regent, condoling with him on Mr. Perceval's death, Dr. Brown, the Vice-Chancellor, objected to three or four words, which contained an approbation of Mr. Perceval's public measures, and requested that they might be expunged; to this the Bishop refused to accede, and Dr. Brown, in consequence, threw the Address out of the Caput .- The Vice-Chancellor then produced an Address which he had himself prepared, and which was considered preferable to the Bishop's: yet the former having been rejected, the latter, on being proposed, was likewise cast out by the law of re-

It has lately been discovered, that if a person not being a Clerk or Agent, takes a forged Bank note, though he should even write upon it the name of the person from whom it is received, he cannot by process of law, recover the amount from the pay-, because the payce is the only evidence of the payment; and being a principal, he cannot be a wituess in his own cause. On this account it may be of Liverpool, was called in and examined.—Ad- well, when it is thought proper to indorse a note, to let the indorsement be placed upon it by the party making the payment. We have not heard that any legal decision has taken place upon this point; but gested may save litigation.

STAFFORD, MAY 16.

an consequence of the following points and the happiness of dining with him, enjoyed general Meeting of the Burgesses of this Borough who had the happiness of dining with him, enjoyed general serving of the Town Hall on Wednesday, the his former entertaining talents in conversation, and

... A General Meeting of the Pree and Independent Burgesses of Stafford will be held to morrow (Wednesday), the 13th of May, in the Town Hall, at twelve o'clock, to consider of the state of the Representation of this Borough, in the case of a Dissolution of Par-

The Hall was througed at an early hour beyond all former example, and at tweive o'clock the Rev. H. Rathrone, Mayor, took the Chair. Soon after, Sir Oswald Mosley, Bart, who arrived in town on the preceding evening, came forward to address the Electors, and was received with the greatest ap-

Sir Oswald Mosley began by observing, that it was five years since he offered himself to the attention of the worthy Electors of the Borough of Stafford; that he had met with the greatest encourageassured them, that he was truly grateful for their unshaken attachment, and that nothing but death could possibly eradicate it from his heart. Entertaining the same regard for them as upon his first acquaintance it might appear extraordinary, that he should now decline the honour of representing them; but circumstances had arisen, which it was unnecessary for him to detail. The fact was, that he did not mean to sit in Parliament, or he should have felt the greatest honour in representing this, his county town. He might have been expected, perhaps, sooner to have stated this determination; but he certainly waited to obtain the sentiments of his Right Honourable Friend near him, Mr. Sheridan. Upon this worthy Candidate for their favour, it was unnecessary for him to pass any encomium. If ever a consistent, an upright political character existed upon earth, it was to be found in him. He might refer to various occasions, on which his Right Honourable Friend, preferring his country to his political connections, and to his own private interests, had exhibited proofs of the most genuine patriotism. He begged them only to recollect his manly conduct on the alarming mutiny at the Nore-a conduct to which he (Sir Oswald Mosley) had in a great measure ascribed our deliverance from the most imminent danger which ever threatened the existence of this kingdom. It would be useless, if not presumptuous, in him to speak of the transcendant talents of his Right Hon. Friend; in his hands the rights and liberties of Stafford and of the whole country were safe. He greatly regretted that it had not been in his power to arrive before Mr. Sheridan had completed his canvass; but if any thing remained to aid the cordial unanimity of his reception, he was most proud to add his voice to it; and to declare his ardent wish that, as his Right Hon, Friend had for many years faithfully represented the Borough of Stafford in Parliament, so he would represent it for many venes to come. In returning Mr. Sheridan, he hoped that they would also return a colleague of the same principle, and worthy to be allied to him .-A Gentleman's name had been mentioned, who was well known to him; a man of the first respectability, character, and property; he meant Mr. Phillips, from the neighbourhood of Manchester. He would have undoubtedly paid his respects to them before that time, had he not been unwilling to risk the least interference with Mr. Sheridan. But should there arise a fair opening, he could pledge himself they would not elect a man who would disgrace

Mr. Sheridan's speech was full of the warmest

their choice. Sir Oswald concluded a most impres-

entiments of gratitude. Dr. Knight came forward, and moved the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr.

Martin Wright. Resolved, 1st, That the conduct and principles of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, since he was first elected to represent this Borough in the year 1780, marked as they have been by the most disinterested perseverance in the public cause, and by the xertion of the most splendid talents in support of it. have been such as do fully entitle him to the cordial steem and the entire confidence of the Electors.

Resolved, 2d, That when the occasion offers for returning him again to Parliament for this his ancient seat, the free and independent Burgesses of Stafford feel with pride and pleasure that they shall do an act equally grateful to themselves and beneficial to their The above resolutions were unanimously carried

after which Mr. Sheridan and Sir Oswald Mosley re turned to the Swan Inn, where they were provided their friends.—After dinner the following toasts they would be most likely to meet them. Here with a handsome dinner, by a numerous party of were given : The King-The Prince Regent-The Independent Electors of this Borough-The Hon. E. Moncton-Lord

Anson-Sir George Birmingham-The Right Hon. R. Mr. Sheridan, in a speech of great ability, again took occasion to press upon the consideration of the Electors present, the necessity of examining the principles, and narrowly watching the conduct of their

Sir Oswald Mosley, on his health being drunk, stated, that although he declined the honour of a seat in Parliament, he hoped to have frequent opportunities of seeing them when in the discharge of is duties as a Magistrate.

The company parted at an early hour, and Mr. Sheridan immediately proceeded to London.

It is impossible for us to convey to the public, in any adequate language, the delight which the presence of Mr. Sheridan excited amongst his old constituents in this borough. During his canvass he received the most cordial assurances of support, when-

ever a dissolution of Parliament should happen from upwards of 600 electors (being about the num-In consequence of the following public notice, a ber polled at the last election). His old friends: the pre-eminent benevolence of his heart. When, however, the news of Mr. Perceval's horrid assussingtion arrived, he was most powerfully affected

so was the whole of the company.

With WANTS ME! - In consequence of the loss of the little white leader of the State Diligence, the Proprietors are under the painful necessity of dronping the concern, as in spite of their most adroit and well-meaning efforts to supply the loss, they have found no horse that will run in their team, except that noted job OLD NICK, who has not wind for the work. The horses which ran in this machine (including some of the best Flushing breed. with a strong cross of bigot blood) are to be disposed of warranted true to the collar, and equal to any ork. The Proprietors humbly recommend them to all Gentlemen engaged in the Black way. Anply at the State-stable, Downing-street, where the animals are allowed to remain till the new concern

The following Letter, signed Thomas Osberne and uddressed to the Electors of the County of Waterford, is extracted from The Dublin

Exening Post. Every hour that passes, marks the particular criis at which we live. What I say to Munstermen -Devil a word of lie in it. It has been at such time that the Senate has become-of the Empire. It seems, then, to be not only natural, but right, that each man, who aspires to be a member of such n Assembly, should shew the grounds on which is ambition is rested, as of one who is to be conspicuously noticed in the progress of the Empire. This is to display him, who is of Ireland, to be fastened to the great upholders of England, of whom the firmest must ever be the Citizens of those great places, who have shone, with such a lustre, thro' the progress of-civilization. When Queen Elizabeth formed her great design for-Erin, she reviewed the character of all her Subjects, and she was pleased to say, she saw not one, of whom she could think he was a fitter instrument for her purpose, than my anestor. She granted him lands in your county, of which he set out to take possession, in cont-buttoned behind. As soon as the language was established, that has an affinity with that in which his Majesty pronounces his assent to-laws, interpreters of the sentiments of your county were chosen out of my family, in the reigns of Charles I, and Charles II. There was then an interruption, in consequence of the death of him who represented it, in the latter reign, leaving only daughters in his family.-My grandfather, however, was re-elected, although the influence of policy is notorious, that prosenter the death of King William, of creating-Protestant Aristocracy, that could alone give birth to an idea so monstrous, as that of the __ Representation of such an Order in a part of a People. To this ufluence my father was obliged to yield; but the town of Dungarvan, reflecting on what was thought by Elizabeth of days of Popery, elected him. It is hus I stand. The Citizens of Westminster and of Lendon maintain, that an unequivocal Representaion of the People is indispensably necessary; and is equally asserted by such authority as that of-Russell. It is the lot of your county to be able to present, as their condjutor, in the Imperial Senate, the early friend of-Bryan Botombe, one who brought it home to the understanding of Bryan, that the Shamrock was intended to fatten a bullock, instead of being left to be no more than-a sallad fer St. Patrick. Should ninety-nine from the Island, formerly called Erin, be found under the banners of such illustrious leaders, Ireland, although last, mey

CLONMEL, MAY 27 .- On Monday morning, between ten and cleven o'clock, four armed ruffiam placed themselves on a part of the bog of Allen, about a mile from Grange Turnpike, to intercept the people passing along the road to the fair of Caher. They stopped fourteen of the Leinster Jobbers, and took from them about four pounds, the one individual of them had £1400 concealed in one of his boots-but appeared them by giving thirty shillings, stating that it was all he had then about him. When the people were suffered to pass about their business, they went and gave information to Mr. Latham, at Ballysheehan, who immediately proceeded, with his son, Mr. Oliver Latham, and a servant man, in pursuit of the marauders. In the meanwhile the fellows were making off-but the people of the country followed them, keeping them in view ; and meeting Mr. Latham's party, brought them round to that part of the bog where they knew they came up with one of them, who immediately discharged a musket at the servant, the ball from which passed through his hat—but the man returned the fire with a pistol, wounded him in the groin, and he was taken into custody. He was brought into Cashel on a car the same evening, by a party of the Monaghan regiment, from Littleton. conduct of the Messieurs Latham is before the public, who will justly appreciate the activity and spirit evinced on this occasion. They are making diligent search and inquiry after the rest of the party. Clonmel Advertiser.

Last week, the thrashers renewed their proceedings at Lauesborough. They set fire to one of the stores, full of provisions, which, however, were fortunately saved by the exertions of the military; the tore was entirely consumed.

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Bamsey's Waterford Chronicle.

No. 11,297.

THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1812.

PRICE FIFE PENCE.

SWEDISH IRON.

FIND BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on Monday, the Statinstant, at the Stores of M. P. and M. FAR RELL, Bom street, EIGHTEEN TONS of assorted Swedish IRON, in Lots, agreeable to Purchasers.

6.7 Terms at Sale. PEARSON, Auctioneer. Waterford, June 2, 1818.

AUCTION OF TIMBER, STAFES, PLANK, & CEDAR

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION. ON FRIDAY, THE 5TH JUNE, ON THE PARADE, 100 Tens Pach Pine Timber, 10 Thousand Staves. 3000 Feet of Pitch Pine Plank, and

One Ton Red Cedar, now landed, per Monteruma, from Charleston. 63 Sale to commence at one o'Crock.

PEARSON, Auctioncer Waterford, May 30, 1812.

> THOMAS CHRISTOPHER Proceived, per the Jame, from Cork, a large signly of choice PORT WINL, SHORRY,

RENEC VALO, and MALT WHISKEY, which he will soil on pleasing Terms, particularly to persons in the King street, Waterford, May 30, 1812.

TO BE LET.

FARHE HOUSE in Patrick-treet, next to Mr Device, Character, Also, the HOUse in Lids Jane, latery occupied by Mrs. Surriock. Inquire of MICHAEL DORRYN, next door to the latter House Waterford, May 28, 4812

TRON AND DEALS.

TIST arrived to Parnick Munnar, per the Segla. rev. Captain Cast Hoist, from Stockholm, a cargo of SWEDISA IRON, of the best Quality, with eights dozen tarecouch, fearle in feet, fine-sewed DEALS. His Yard is well supplied with a large assocurent of English BAR and ROO (RON). Carrick-on-suir, May 22, 1812.

TO BE LET,

FROM THE PIRST OF MAY NEXT, FRANKIRON & BOLTING MILLS at POULDREW A with the LANDs, and the HOUSES the cons such Reports as are necessary will be allowed to the Tenint, who can have immediate possession. Apply to THO AND WYSE, Esq. at the Commercial Hotel.

WATERFORD TRISH PRODUSION AND CORN

T ARGE equations STORES and WARD HOUSES, Ra is consequent as any in Incore, capable o doing a luge Bounces in the Manufacture of Pro-Nice and reception of tons, and are so consent cally situated as to a line Vessels of large Borthen to reserve their Cargoes direct from the Premises. the c by swang much tabour and preventing injury to the

For Particulars apply to Jour Arriva, No. 7 Walbrook and to view the Premises, apply to Jo. 8

MILLS AND LANDS TO BE LET.

r 200 LE LET, from the 25th March Inst. for such Term as may be agreed upon, the MILLS DWELLING HOLE B, and LANDS of COMPARY, so tailed near Musin mone, in the County of Tipperary made way be become I humber and Kilkenny, and "! Miles tron Cirrick on the. These Mills are very advantag ously one restricted, and continuously genterage a Lands contain about 14 Acres, and are of prime

w T Application, in Weight, to be made to Time-THY NOWEY'S LUKERRY CON JOHN WRIGHT, Mullinanone. Jon's Suring will show the Premises. * , * The learnt may be accommodated with more March 18, 1812 Land, if required.

THE RICH LITTLE LOTTERY WILL BE ALL DRAWN THE 4TH OF JUNE.

Tr conges of but Sono Trevets. The Scheme A formed upon the same Prance the last, which dispersed more Capital Proces among the Public than any Lottrey ever known.

1 Prize of 20,000	1 Prize of £10,000
1 5000	1 3 000
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STITS and SHARDS	are non-no Sile at A. BiR"

NIGS, J. BULLIS, and S. PHULLYN'S, Waterio, L. TO BE SET, TROM THE DATE.

To be amorted once a week for all weeks if not set. Justice.

TENHE SALE of the WOOD and WOODLANDS of [INCHINDRISLEY, as formerly advertised, i adjourned to MONDAY, the 6th July next.

THRE NEW INN at Newcastle having been lately A taken by Sixon Newman, from England, and fitted up in a superior style of neatness, he takes the liberty of informing the Nobility and Gentry, that i is now ready for their reception; and as he is determined not to spare either expense or exertion, to afford them every accommodation, he datters himself with a continuance and increase of that favour and approbation with which they have already honoured him. There will be a COFFEE ROOM in the House. supplied with English and Irish Newspapers. N. B. The STABLANG has been divided into sepa rate and roomy Stalls, and finished in the most conve

nient and superior manner. Newcastle, May 16. Newcystic is situated "O Miles from Limerick, on the direct line from thence to Killarner, and Co. Kerry, and as it is by several miles the shortest road. the want of accommodation will no longer prevent the Public from having the benefit of this advantage.

GENUINE JAPAN LIQUID BLACKING, PREPARED BY DAY & MARTIN, LONDON. In Stone Bottles, Price 14, 5d. each.

FERMIS composition is in general use throughout the I United Kingdom, is considered by all who use it he greatest preserver of the Leather of any now in se i it produ es a jet blus, with the east possible tro ible, percent in such, and wid not soil Stockings.

ARTHUR BIRNIE, Chronicle Office, Waterfords Where may also be had, Genuine assence of Spruce, Nankeen Die, Indian Arrow Root, Marking Ink. hettenham silts, Rose Lozenges, Benners Worm lo den an if, Godbold . Vegetable Balsam, &c &c.

WATERCORD MARKET PRICES-JUNE 3.

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(joints), 6 d 16. 7 per 10.	1
Veil,	1
Pork, 3 d 4d.	1
Batter, 18d 24d.]	ı
Trun Oil £40 00s per Ton.	
Whisact, 14s, 6d 15s, 0d. per Gal.	- {
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ENGLISH JUDGES.

erres the particular attention of Government, or if Government neglects it) of some Member of the louse of Commons. The aggregate ages of the three Senior Judges of the Court of Common Pleas mount to 230 years. The youngest of the four who is only 63 years of age) has been long ill-he has not been in Court since the last Summer Circuit, nd there is no hope of his amendment. Some of cenerable age, which demands repose-but possibly they cannot conveniently make the sacrifice. The sousion of a Judge is very disproportionate to the alary. The salary is \$\tilde{C}\$1000 per annum—this is ly no means a large remuneration, for the Judge riys his circuit expenses, which amount to nearly (2000). In case of retirement the pension is £2000. This proportion may do very well in the case of an Under Secretary of State, or, indeed, many other offices where the persons who take them make no sacrifice, and who may be removed, and so become intitled to their pensions, after a very short servicebut a Judge cannot have his pension till after he has terved 15 years, or is afflicted with some permanent infirmity, which incapacitates him for his duties, which indirmity must be recited in the patent. If deafness be not a permanent infirmity, old age is, and it every day becomes more and more incurable. It is not from among the young Barristers that Judges are selected; vet one of the Judges has been 32 years on the Bench, and two others 25. When a Judge has decharged his important functions for 15 years, he should be entitled to retire without diminishing any of those comforts which are not less no means as his life advances. It is impossible that FATHE MILL of C.M. M.M. ALE and Siven Access to Cooper least. The public money can never be Capt. W. However, with great difficulty, a small A of NANO. The Process of the Common Service of the Competition of the Competition of the Common Service of th der of the Level. Rome Veneral Strategic even for to the samen whose learning, wisdom, and int grivy shed so much lastre on the administration of be carried on between Cipt. W. and his two compa-

MURDER OF CAPTAIN WRIGHT.

The following circumstances relative to this meancholy event are given in a recent publication by i Clergyman. What degree of credit is to be attachd to them we will not pretend to say. The author nys-I shall relate two stories of which I am reinded by this melancholy subject; I have great cason to think them true, and as, when connected, they throw a glimmering light on a very dark affair, I shall make no apology for their insertion.

An English Gentleman, who has been resident for nany years in a very respectable situation at Petersough, who has married a Russian Lady, and who iow resides in that capital, told me as follows:-Some little time before the condemnation, or rather udicial assassination of Palm, the bookseller, at Suremberg, a French Gentleman suddenly arrived t Petersburgh. It was observed, that he made anxious inquiries if there was any ressel in the Neva, about to sail to England; and that he had heard, with visible marks of cousternation, that it was probuble many days would chapse before a ressel bound to England would sail. Before that event took place, this Gentleman disappeared in as sudden a manner as he arrived. It was confidently reported at Petersburgh, that the French Government had got possession of his person, and that he was re-conducted, under a strong escort, to Paris. He has not since been heard of. The account he gave of himself to one or two confidential persons in Pe-

ter-burgh was this:-He said he was a Notary Public at Park; that he was walking home one evening, when the waiter of a certain hotel begged him instantly to attend one of his guests who was at the point of death .-He followed, and was ushered into a room where sat a gentleman in the greatest apparent agony of mird and body, who, after the waiter and retired. thus addressed him, pointing to a bag of money of the table :- " That (said he) is your's; it is the price of blood; but transcribe faithfully what I shall relate to you, and make it public the moment you are out of the power of France. I am a physician, and I received yesterday an order (signed Talleyrand) to repair immediately to the prison of the Temple. I obeyed-I was then conducted into one of the dungeons of that prison, to superintend the infliction of torture on one of the prisoners. 1 have neither strength nor time to detail the particuhars of that horrid night, suffice it to say, that the prisoner bore his sufferings with the most unshaken was appointed to preach before the Cours cation of fortitude. He twice began to speak, when I was hurried into another apartment. It appeared that his communications were not satisfactory, as I was reconducted into the dungeon, and the tortures were resumed. Twice I interfered, and announced to them that the sufferer could bear no more; the second time I was attended to, and the torture was suspended. I took a slight refreshment, received a hint to be silent, and I was ordered to attend again to-day, exactly at the same hour. This day the prisoner was, if possible, more firm; not a word escaped his prisoner has not long to live. I am convinced, from his air, manner, and appearance, that the prisoner was an Englishman. After this, the sum of was interrogated closely if the transactions of yesterday had been suffered to escape my lips. I partook of some refreshment again in the refectory, and in less than one bour afterwards. I felt that I had voice began to fail him; and he expired in the course tion by adding, that he by no means found himself at ease in the possession of so dangerous a secret, and that his fears were not diminished by discovering that the police officers had been at his house, and that it was known that he attended on the last moments of the physician. On this he fled to Nuremberg, and communicated the whole affair to Palm. Not thinking himself safe at Nuremberg, after the commencement of the prosecution of Palm, he fled to the capital of Russin, intending, as soon as possible, to sail for England. Unfortunately, the last part of his plan he was not able to carry into execution. There is every reason to believe the poor Notary was, shortly afterwards, obliged to perform much longer journey. This circumstance will account for the seizure of Palm's papers, and also for the precipitancy with

The present situation of the Bench of Judges de-

the Judges in the other two Courts have attained a | of the night. But the Notary continued his narrawhich his trial and execution were conducted. ranced above, and I have reason to think there is no loubt of its truth. When Capt. Wright was token orisoner, two young English Gentlemen were taken with him; one of them was a Mr. Mansel, a son of the Bishop of Bristol. These two Gentlemen were confined for a long period together in the same apartment of the prison, but a room immediately a Judge can have accumulated any thing out of his cality. The percion should be ruised from £2000 over them, and insulated from their, was allotted to by means of which, a conversation might at times

Capt. W. had always used the language of hope and consolation; but one morning be informed them that he now perceived that he was in the hands of a nierciless enems; that the severest torrures had already been inflicted on him; that he was in hourly expectation of death. " But," continued he, " one thing I must caution you never to believe of me, and if ever you return to Fegland, peremptorily deny > you will shortly be informed that I have thestroyed myself. If I know any thing of my own heart, I think I have sufficient fortitude to bear my sufferings, aided by that first dependence on God, which will render such a crime, under any circumstances, and I

dread the worst, impossible." Soon after this conversation, it happened as he foretold. Mr. Mausel and bls companion were informed by the jailor, that their Coptain had put a period to his existence. After this event, they were immediately removed to the fortress of Valenciences. From that place these two young Gentlemen effected their escape.

BISHOPRICK OF ELY.

Our renders have seen, by The Gazette of Satur-

day, that the last act of the late Ministers was the promotion of Dr. Sparke to the Bishoprick of Elv. The members of this diocess must feel particularly happy in having it bestowed now, for a second time, as a reward for " No Popery" exertions. It will be recollected, that very zealous services in this hely cry immediately preceded the appointment of the late Bishop, Dr. Dampier, by whose indefatigable endearours the revenues of the See have been nearly doubled. To be sure, Dr. Sparke was the futor to the Dake of Rutland, but we cannot help thinking that his labours for the public benefit in educating that ornament of our Aristocracy, meritorious as they are, would have been amply compensated by something less than, perhaps, the most desirable dignity in the establishment. The Bishoprick of Elyis supposed to be worth £12,000 per annum. It has a palace at Edy, and a superb mausion in Dover-street. A patronage belongs to it of more than one hundred very valuable dignities and benefices. It is, moreover, a Royal Franchise. The Bishop exercises jura regulia, having jurisdiction over all causes, criminal as well as civil, and it is almost a sinecure! All this appeared rather too much for the tutor even of a Duke of Rudand. But Dr. Sparke. (who had been made Bishop of Chaster) is seeme. the Province of Canterbury by its Archbishop (n relation of the same Noble Duke) and taking the subject of the dangers of Popery, he experted as to drive from the defence of the Country all our Carbolie subjects. This profound divine published his sermon " justice reverendirimi." He says, that while the Catholics persist in their present errors, " fa . din illos, tanquam omnis humani pariter divinique juris hostes, pertimescere et a curia et misitia ARCERE SECESSE EST." Vide Concio apud Synodom Cantuar: p. 13. Rivington. Here the secret was out: lips; and notwithstanding my remonstrances, the here was abundant reason for Dr. Spacke's high eletorfure was carried to such a length, that I suspect ration, one no less honourable to him than to his patrons. But although we must co-fess, that it exhibits a bright instance in these degenerate days of the Ministers' consistent adherence to the wise and money on the table was put into my hands, and I liberal "No Popery" principle, upon which they set out; yet we must be permitted to rejoice, that their downfal prevents their linving the power of showing their further respect for the enlightened chinions of this right reverend person, by seeding to taken poison." Here the physician's strength and | Lord Wellington and our other Generals, and to our Admirals, positive orders to dismiss from the service all those numerous soldiers and sailors, nuder their respective commands, who are still wicked enough to profess the Religion of their forefathers .- Morning Chronicle.

LONDON. SATURDAY, MAY 30.

Price of Stocks this day at One o'clock. per Cent. Reduced 6014-1 per Cent. 7514. 3 per Ct. Coms. for money 6124-Ditto for acct. 6144. 5 per Ct. 9224-Scrip pre.-Long Anns. 1527-16ths.

THE ADMINISTRATION.

TROM THE STATESMAN.

The pledge given of the purity of the Prince's intentions by Lord Moirs, in the House of Lords, on the Catholic Question, seems to have been verified What follows will corroborate what has been ad- by his Royal Highness having sent for his Lordship, for the no less difficult than important purpose of forming an efficient Administration. It will ever be subject of universal regret, that a resolution so essential to the best interests of the Crown and of the People, was not adopted at an earlier period. The noment was auspicious, and the occasion called imperiously for a determination, on which the fate of he Monarch and the Monarchy appeared to depend; but it is not always that truth is enabled to penetrate through the sturdy and unworthy phalaux that too often encircles the Throne; and it does not always happen that Sovereigns are the best is formed of the state of their affairs. It cannot be matter of surprise

JOHNSON v. FRANKS .- Mr. Tucker opened the pleadings. Mr. Sergeant Wilde, with whom was Mr. Sergeant Coleridge, stated the wase. This was an action to recover compensation for the seduction of the plaintiff wife. The plaintiff was a beneficed clergyman, residing in the County Corn, and related to families of the first respectability in that part of the country. The defendant was a Lientenant in the 10th Regiment of Foot and was also a native of the same place, and highly connected. In 1820 the plaintiff married a Miss Thornbill, a lady of much personal attraction, of fascinating manners, and of respectable connections in the neighbourhood of Mallow He was then about 24 years of age, and she was between 10 and 17 years old, so that there was no disparity in their ages. The result of the marriage was the birth of eight children, of whom six are now living. They lived very happily together. He was an indulgent and an affectionate husband, and their attachment was reciprocal. Her mother (Mrs. Roach) resided within a short distance of this residence, mear Mallow. There being some disturbances last year in that neighbourhood, on account of the hostility manifested against the payment of tithes, and the plaintiff's cottage being thatched, it was not deemed secure for her to remain there, as it might be set on fire, and she consequently removed to her mother's house. where she took up her residence for a short time (the plaintiff occasionally visiting her there) happened that at that period the defendant was quartered with a detachment of his regiment at Fermoy, a town not very far distant from Mallow. Being formerly acquainted with the family of the plaintiff's wife, he availed himself of the opportunity of being stationed there to renew his acqualutance, and the consequence was that he paid frequent visits to Mrs. Roach's while Mrs. Johnson was residing there. After some time an alteration in her conduct towards her husband became obvious, whereby a suspicion of improper intercourse between her and the defendant was excited. However, the defendant's regiment having been removed to Plymouth, the subject was dropped, and the plaintiff and his wife continued 40 live on happy terms. Shortly afterwards she began to complain of her health, and it was arranged she should go to a watering place. Cove, near Cork, was fixed upon as the place. The plaintiff proposed to accompany her, but, in consequence of some excuse which she made, her brother only accompanied her. When they arvessel, unknown to her brother, and set out for sister any names. Plymouth, where the defendant was quartered .-There they lived for some time as man and wife, After a short time they removed into Cornwall, where they cohabited in a similar manner. These were the facts which would be presented for the did not wish to be seen on the same car with him consideration of the Jury. As the defendant had | until the quarrel between him and the defendant taken up his residence here, it was necessary that was made up; we set off at six o'clock in the the action should be brought in this County. whereby the plaintiff was subjected to mach inconvenience, as he could not compel the attendance of witnesses from Ireland fa process from this country not being compulsory there). It was for the Jury to say what damages should be awarded to the plaintiff for the loss of his wife, who was the mother of his six children. The defendant's father and brother were men of considerable property; what property: the defendant himself possessed the plaintiff had no means of knowing; but the Jury should not be influenced in absessing the amount of damages by the property of the defendant. The injury which the plaintiff sustained was the proper measure of the compensation to which he was entitled. It was by the amount of the damages only that the Jury could manifest their sympathy for the affliction brought upon him and his children. The learned Sergeant having concluded a very pathetic address, the following witnesses were called :--

Captain Johnson, father of the plaintiff, was present at the marriage on the 20th of September. 1620; Miss Thornfill was then about sixteen she was the daughter of M. Thornbill, of Castlekiven, in the County of Cork; she was a fine girl; she gave birth to eight children, of whom | she was introduced by the defendant, whom I six are now living, the youngest of whom is only | saws walking arm-in-arm with her; I believe 16 months old; the plaintiff is Rector of the pa- that the mother went from Plymouth to Bristol. rish of Cloneen; he is grand-nephew of the Bishop of Clovue, whom we visit: I had frequent his brother has a heautiful place in the county of opportunities of seeing how the plaintiff and his wife had lived together and it appeared to me that no couple could be happier; he was kind, affectionate and indulgent; she was a good mother, fond of her children; I saw her a fortnight before she eloped, and they appeared to me to be on the best of terms up to that period; I saw the defendant

Cross-examined by Mr. Erle-1 never heard that a proposal had been made for a separation between them before that time; I never was applied to to reconcile their differences; if they quarrelled it was concealed from me; I visited them frequently: I saw some ladies there occasionally; I saw Mrs. Hume, a widow lady, residing at Malnot well avoid being drunk frequently during that period - (laughter) - I never saw the plaintiff drunk at all; I never was carried home in a donkey cart from Mrs. Roach's; several of the neighbouring gentlemen visited the plaintiff.

Re-examined-Mrs. Roach is plaintiff's motherin-law.

Catherine Kithear resided in the capacity of nurse for seven years with the plaintiff; he and his wife were always on the happiest terms; she was what I considered a great beauty; they reaided sometimes in his cottage, and sometimes at Mrs. Roach's; they always slept together; she was to come to England. used to go sometimes alone to Mrs. Roach's; 1 remember seeing the defendant sometimes pay- of the plaintiff out of an objection to his conduct. ing her visits in the absence of the plaintiff; | Eugenia Elvin saw the defendant and Mrs. be often came on Sundays when the plaintiff was Johnson living as man and wife at Mrs. Lowry's, of Good Hope. Royal African Colonial Corps, from home; I was then generally sent out to walk in Plymouth.

used to visit them.

Cross-examined-Mrs. Johnson never staid is long time at Mrs. Roach's except once, which! Mrs. Roudh was unwell; the plaintiff used to go to her there, and often slept with her at Mis. Roach's; I never knew any difference to exist. home some man at night, who sloot in the sent rant's bed; she did not tell me that they quarel to me that he struck her that night; she never shewed to me the mark of a blow on her head ! I' never saw the plaintiff drunk; I consider that & which he was incapable of doing business; at home he used to dripk but one tumbler between bimself and the children after dinner; I nevel heard her, complain of his conduct respecting Norry M'Donnell, the cook, who became in the family way there, and was discharged on that alecount; I waw the servant boy go into Norry bedroom one night, and I told my mistress, and she was discharged, and when she recovered she was sent for again by my mistress, and has been since in the house; I never heard the plain! tiff call my mistress any names; he never spoke indecently to me.

Henry Thornhill, brother of Mrs Johnson. having deposed as to the happy terms in which they lived) said-In consequence of something which excited my suspicion, I said in the presence of the defendant, my mother, and nister, that I would lay a whip over his shoulders! He made no reply to me then, but in a short firm after he said to me that if I wished it he would never again speak to my sister, but that he would do nothing for that jealous dog Johnson, meaning the plaintiff. The defendant was in the liabit of coming frequently to my mother's; I thought that he was paying his addresses to my mother; be never appeared to me until the period that I have mentioned, to be paying attention to Mrs. Johnson.

Cross-examined-When I said that I would lay a whip over his shoulders he was standing within two yards of me; I can't say that he heard me; if he did he took no notice, but he might have rived at Cork, she contrived to get on board a heard me; I never board the plaintiff call my

James Thornhill, brother-in-law of the plaintiff. took her to Cork on the 24th of August, in plaintiff a jaunting-car; the plaintiff proposed to accompany her, but she said he had better not, as she morning; she was to reside at Cove; when we arrived at Cork, I lest her in a milliner's shop, where she said she had some husmess to transact; she desired me to leave her there, and return at one o'clock; I returned at that hour; she was not there, but she left word for me that she had gone to her sister's about three miles off, and would be back at six; about six 1 met the plaintiff in Cork, who told me that she had gone off in a boat; that he had traced her as far as a place called Passage; he appeared to be raving mad, and blamed me very much for having left her; I don't know where my mother is now.

Cross-examineo-I have three brothers and

the widow of a clergyman; the defendant used to 28th, Manthester. 29th, Mauritius; Kinsale. visit her daily, and remain with her from one to four, and from seven to ten o'clock ; I afterwards years of age, and Mr. Johnson, the plaintiff, 24; put her on board a steamer, for Falmouth, by the desire of the defendant. Cross-examined—Saw her mother there once a

Foster Delany-Knew the defendant's family; Cork; I reside near Mallow; about a fortnight before the elopement I saw the defendant walking with Mrs. Johnson; my suspicion was excited, and I made a communication on the subject to the plaintiff; I was intimate with the plaintiff; I wife lived very happily; after the elopeincht I went to inquire for her; I found her at Mrs. Oate's, in Plymouth; the defendant was there, any noise about-it; that they lived together as man and wife; he often said to to me afterwards. as we walked together.

Cross-examined-She was of a highly respectlow, at dinner there; I never saw the plaintiff ladies risited her; I cannot say that I did not Paisley. 78d, Corfu; Dover. 74th, Belfast, drunk at Mrs. Roach's; I dined there along with complain to Mrs. Roach of the improper conduct. 75th, Cape of Good Hope; Plymouth. 76th, St. him ; I have been often drunk myself; I was of the plaintiff, but I don't recollect that I did ; I Lucia ; Clonfert. 77th, Portsmouth. 78th, Ceythirty years in his Mujesty's service, and I could | never told her, or any person else, that he lived | lon | Dundee. 79th, Quebec ; Stirling, Soib, letter of her's that he intercepted on the day that I she left home; I never saw a man more distracted than he was; he said that he did not 192d, Gibraltar; Fort George. 93d, Canterbury. know what to think of the letter, but he had never 194th, Malta (Spike Island. 95th, Corfu; Temsuspected that she would go abroad; he was in hopes that when matters cooled he should join her at Cove. I did not understand from him that he had intercepted the letter before she left borne, and that he knew before she left bone that she

Re-examined-No person avoided the society

I returned : on the 24th of August she went to That the plaintiff's company was avoided, not did | London Conn Excusion Aug. 4. The Cork with her brother to go to a watering-place! I lever hear anything to affect the reputation of price of all kinds of grain appears now to be en-Mrs. Hume, her daughters, Mrs. Jephson (the wife's Mrs. Johnson before the elopement; she mixed in tirely influenced by the westber, which proving of the member for Mallow), and Mrs. Bridley, the most respectable society in that part of the unfavourable for the last fortnight, has caused an country, and at Mallow they are exceedingly orecise.

This being the case on behalf of the plaintiff; Mr. Erle, with whom was Mr. Pullett, addressed. the fury for the diffendant. After the evidence which they had heald, he could not deny that a between them except once, when he brought verdict must pass for the plaintiff. He put it to the jury if ever there was a case where the conduct of a defendant was more free from reproach than relled then, but she slept in the spare bedroom that of the present defendant up to the period and refused to sleep with him that night, as she when Mrs. Johnson came to Plymouth-until was angry with him; but I saw them laughing then there, was not a tittle of evidence of the together the next morning; she never complained smallest breach of duty. He submitted that it was not a case for heavy damages. The defendant had no property but his pay as Licutenant.

Lord Denman observed that there was no evi man is not drunk who can walk or ride; I saw | dence of the plaintiff being guilty of improper him sometimes tipsy when he came home from I conduct, or addicted to vicious habits. The deduring out, but I never saw him in a state in fendant had the advantage of the society of the plaintiff a wife for nome time back, who, it was evident. from the nature of the cross-examination. disologed several things respecting the plaintiff's conduct, and the terms on which they had lived but if the insinuations were well founded, it was competent for the defendant to prove that. He might have produced her mother, or other persons who were well acquainted with them. If the condoot of the plaintiff was such as the delendant would represent it, it would go a great length in mitigation of damages. But there was not a title of evidence to affect the conduct of the plaintiff. At was admitted on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict -consequently the only question for their consi deration was the amount of damages, of which they were the proper judges.

> The jury having deliberated for a few minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff-Damages

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY ON THE 4TH OF AUGUST, 1834.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the Reserve Companies of the Regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards, Windsor, 2d, Regent's Park. Royal Horse Guards, Hyde Park. 1st Dragoon Guards, Dorchester, 2d, Ipswich, 3d, Dublin. 4th, Cork. 5th, Manchester. 6th, Glasgow. 7th, Cahir. 1st Dragoons, Brighton. Canadian, 32s. to 33s. 2d, Plershill. 3d, Hounslow, 4th, Bombay. 8th, Nottingham. 7th, Hussars, York. 8th, Coventry. 9th Lancers, Newbridge. 10th Hussars, Dundalk. 11th Light Dragoons, Bengal. 12th Lancers, Birmingham. 13th Light Dra-Dublin. 16th Lancers, Bengal. 17th, Leeds. | dealers. Sales of Wheat were not extensive, and Grenadier Guards, (1st batt.), the Tower. Do. barely supported the currency of last week. Oats lin. 2d, Bombay; Chatham. 3d, Bengal; other articles. The imports of Butter are 5,968 oth, Gibraltar; Templemore. Gib, Bombay; steady prices. Bacon and Hams in fair requestat Chatham. 7th, Malta; Drogheda, 8th, Ja- 1s. per cwt. advance. maica; Sunderland. 9th Mauritius; Youghal. 10th, Corfu; Plymouth. 11th, Zante; Brecon. 12th, Winchester. 13th, Bengal; Chatham.— supported the currency of last week, but Wheat 14th, Athlone. 15th, York, U. C.; Carlisle. was dull, and rather lower. Wheat, white, 27s. to 16th, Bongal; Chatham. 17th, N. S. Wales; 28s. 6d.; millers' red 25s. to 27s.; inferior, 22s. three sisters; we had a servant man with us going | Chatham. 18th, Dublin. 19th, Trinidad; to 24s.; new Bere, 11s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; Malt, Newcastle. 20th, Bombay; Chatham. 21st, 234. 6d. to 284. 6d.; Oats, common, 10s, 6d. to George Paynter-Resided in Plymouth ; the V. Diemen's Land ; Chatham. 22d, Jamaica ; defendant took lodgings of me in Plymouth, in Hall. 23d, Gibraltar; Fermoy. 24th, Mon-September last, for a lady; I save a lady there, treal; Kinsale. 25th, Demerara; Armagh. who was called Mrs. Johnson; they said she was 26th, Bengal; Chatham. 27th, Mullingar. 30th, Bermuda ; Clonmel. 31st, Bengal; Chathem. 32d, Quebec ; Waterford, 33d, New-castle-under-Lyne. 34th, New Brunswick; Stockport, 35th, Dublin, 36th, Antigua; Neungh. 37th, Jamaica; Clare Castle. 38th, Bengal; Chatham. 39th, Madras; Chatham. 40th, Bombay; Chatham. 41st, Madras; Chatham, 42d, Malta; Aberdeen. 43d, Cork. 44th, Bengal; Chatham. 45th, Madras; Chatham. 46th, Weedon. 47th, Dublin. 48th, Madras; Chatham. 49th, Bengal; Chatham. 50th, N. S. Wales; Chatham. 51st, Buttevant. 52d, Enniskillen. 53d, Malta ; Plymouth. 54th, Madras; Chatham, 55th, Madras; Chatham, 56th, Jamaica; Cork. 57th, Madras; Chatused to collect some tithes for him; he and his ham. 58th, Ceylon; Plymouth. 59th, Havdock Lodge. 60th (let bat.), Gibraltar; Lime-Ditto, (2d bat.), Kilkenny. 61st. rick. Ceylon; Sheerness. 62d, Madras; Chatand be said that there was no occasion to make ham. 63d, Madras ; Chatham. 64th, Jamaica; Boyle. 65th, Barbadoes; Portsmouth., 66th, Kingston, U. C. : Plymouth .-67th, Grenada; Cashel. 68th, Edinburgh. 69th, St. Vincent; Tralee. 70th, Gibraltar; Cork. able family; she was very lady-like; several 71st, Bermudz; Perth. 72d, Cape of Good Hope; with prostitutes in Cork; the plaintiff is now, in Blackborn. 81st, Birr. 82d, Glasgow. 83d, Exeter; he accompanied me to Plymouth when I Halifax, N.S.; Newry. 84th, Jamaica; Gosport. went to inquire respecting her; he shewed me a 185th, Galway. 86th, Demerara; Gosport. 87th, Mauritius; Portsmouth. 88th, Corfu; Chatham; 80th, Permoy. 90th, Rass. 91st, Limerick. plemore. 96th, Halifax, N.S. 1 Kinsale. 97th, Ceylon; Portsmouth: 98th, Cape of Good Hope;

> Hythe, COLORIAL CORPS-Int West India Regiment, Trimidad. 2d, Namau, New Providence. Ceylon Ride Regt., Coylon. Cape Md. Riflemen, Cape Sierra Leone. Royal Newfoundland Vet. Comps.

Devonport. 99th, Mauritius; Portsmouth. Rifle

Brigade (1st bat.), Halifax, N.S ; Jersey. Do.

(2d bat.) Zante : Guernsey. Royal Staff Corps,

advance upon the finest quality of Wheat of 3s. 6d. per qr. from this day week, and of Sa. upon inferior descriptions. The supply of Wheat is moderate. In Barley there is no alteration in prices. Although there is a very large supply of Oats on show this morning, this grain may be quoted fully 1s, per qr. dearer .- Wheat, 521, to 62s. ; Barley, 24s. to 30s. ; Oats, Potato, 22s. to 25s.; Poland, 20s. to 22s.; Feed, 16s. to 21s.; Flour, per sack, 46s. to 48s.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS-MONDAY. Provisions. - We continue to have an animated demand for most descriptions of dry Butter, at fully our quotations. For pickled the demand is limited. The demand for Beef and Pork is steady. Hams and Bacon are in good request, for the latter particularly, the stock of which is upusually light at this period of the season. There is little doing in Lard.

Butter, per cwt.-Belfast, new, 77s. to 78s. : Banbridge 70s. to 72s.; Colerain, 78s. to 74s. Sligo, 71s. to 72s. ; Derry, 56s. ; Limerick. 72s. to 74s.; Waterford, 68s. to 76s.; Cork, 70s. to 74s. : Ditto, Pickled seconds, 73s. ; Ditto. Dry thirds, 61s. to 62s.; Newry, 71s. to 72s. Carlow, 70s. to 76s. | Bladdered Lard, 48s. to 50s.; Pirkin ditto, 43s. to 48s. Hams, dry, 46s. to 48s.; Beef, per tierce, 100s. to 115s, Pork, per barrel, 48s. to 55s.; Becon, new, 30s. to 33s.

GRAIN.-The imports of each article in the trade continue moderate. The weather having been fine for the past week, millers and dealers purchased sparingly of Wheat, chiefly of the been samples of English and Irish, at about the rates of the previous week. In Oats, there has been little done: 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d. per bushel the highest price of the best mealing samples. Good fresh Flour has been in demand, and for some well known marks higher prices have been obtained. while middling qualities have been difficult to move off at 1s. per sack reduction. Oatmeal dull. and little change in the value. Barley continues scarce and in demand.

Wheat, per 70lbs, Irish red, old, 7s. to 7s. 6d.: Irish red, new, 5s. 4d. to 6s. 4s.; Irish white. 1833, 6s. 3d. to 6s. 8d. Oats, per 45lbs.-Irish. old, 2s. 8d. to 3s.; Irish, 1833, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 1d.; Foreign, in bond, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d. Barley, imp. mea. - English, 35s. 6d. to S6s. 4d.; Irish, 60lbs. 3s. 6d. to 4s. Malt, imp. mea. - English, 53s. 4d. to 56s.; Irish, 51s. 6d. to 55s. Flour, per 280lbs. -Irish 2ds, 35s. to 36s.; English, 35s. to 39s.;

Cattle imported into Liverpool from Ireland. from the 29th ult. to the 2d instant inclusive .--Cows, 1053; Calves, 77; Sheep and Lambs, 3,631; Pigs, 1,341; Horses, 32.

TUESDAY, TWO O'CLOCK.—This day's margoons, Madras. 14th, Longford, 15th Hussars, ket was moderately attended by millers and (2d batt.), Portman-street. Do. (3d batt.), West- | were 1d. to Id. per bushel lower; the demand minster. Coldstream Guards, (1st batt.), Wind- for Flour was confined to the finest samples, at sur. Do. (2d batt.), Knightsbridge. Scotch Fu- | 40s. to 42s. per sack; middling qualities a slow sileer Guards, (1st batt.), St. George's Barracks. | sale at 36s. to 38s.; 23s. 6d. to 24s. per load is Po. (2d batt.), Dublin. 1st Foot, (1st batt.), the highest quotation for Oatmeal, the sale of Barbadoes; Londonderry. Do. (2d batt.), Dub- which was limited; no change to the value of Chatham, 4th, New South Wales; Chatham, firkins. We continue to have a good demand at

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, AUG. 5,-There was a small supply of grain at market. Good Oats 11s. 6d.; feeding, 12s. to 13s. 6d.; Oatment, 11s. to 13s.; second Flour, 13s. to 16s. per owt.

At the Galway Assizes, on Thursday week, the seduction case of O'Doherty a. Ensign Barrow, in which the Jury did not agree at the last assizes was again tried before Judge Torrens and a Special Jury. The same evidence having been gone through as on the former occasion, the Jury retired, and after being absent about ten minutes, returned with the following verdict :-- "We find for the plaintiff £300 damages and 6d. costs." The verdict was received with loud cheering within and without the walls of the Court. The trial lasted the whole day.

County Waterford Sessions,-Waterford, Oct. 10 : Lismore, 13. County Tipperary Sessions. - Thurles, Oct. 20:

Clonmel, 28. County Kilkenny Sessions .- Kilkenny, Octo 20; Thomastown, 27.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD .- 12, Affaile, Kilmace thomas; 20, Clashinore. COUNTY KILKENNY .-- 11, Gowtan, Johnstows, Rosbercon; 12, Casilemorris; 14, Churchlandsower; 15, Urlingford; 18, Kilkenny, frizz. COUNTY TIPPERARY .- 11, Grange, Nine Mile House; 12, Cloghjordan; 14, Killenaule; 15, Ballysbeehane, Carrick on Bulr. COUNTY WEXFORD .-- 11, Blackwater, NewRoss; 15, Ferns, Nash, Oylegate; 16, Scarawalsh.

COUNTY LIMERICK .-- 11, Knockeny; 12, Ballyscanlan, Bilbo; 14, Ardagh; 15, Kilmore; 18, Diaman. COUNTY CARLOW .- 12, Ballon, 15, Borris.

> AT WATERFORD BAR. Morning. Evening. H. M. Saluiday, 35 19 10. Sunday, 43

9

11,

Monday,

WATERFORD. Printed and Published by the Proprietor, RICHARD FARRELL. On MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS,

AGENTS : NEWTON and Co. Newgate-st. Warwick-square, London. with the children, and he used to go away before Mr. Delany recalled—I have no reason to think Newfoundland. Royal Malta Fencibles, Malta. J. K. Johnston and Co. No. 1 Eden-Quay, Dublin.

CORNER OF THE EXCHANGE QUAY.

No. 5,20

WAT HORTICULI

THE SUM Flowers, Frui WILL be held WEDNESDA The doors will be or close at FIVE preçue All Plants in Pots, Room on Tuesday Ex Fruits, and Vegetable Morning of the Show, Tickets of Admission Office and at Me Malle The Members and I together at Coumins at Six o'Clock.

NOTICE-A

By Order d

EDWA

A NY Persons to wi in order that the sai charged; and the sev are requested to hand i Accounts to JAMES H street. TO BE SO!

At the Store of the At Twelve o' Clock About Twenty San OATMEAL, some FURNITURE, STO SCALES, several BA Waterford, August

WINE

THE Undersigned the Public that t Trade, early in the nex New street, lately occ Having connected t in London, Oporto, C themselves that the such as to give satisfa future Advertisement.

Waterford, Sth Aus

EMIGRATION

FOR

IN NEW BRUN The beauciful fast Of Waterfor NEIL BUCK To sail from WA

FEAHIS superior Ves admirably well to parturity to EMIGRAN of New Brunswick, to to the UNITED STATES For Freight or Pass

Waterford, 24th of



COMMUNICAT DUBLI

REDU Cabin, only THE Public are intended to sail conjunction with the thereby affording tw between each Port, ORDI

CITY From Waterford Tuesdays. 5 Aug. 12 Noon. 12 8 Morning 19 12 Noon.

26 7 Mornin NOR From Waterford Fridays. 7 Mornh 12 Noon. 7 Morni

10 Morni Females attend th may be had on board and Horses carefully every information give

Or, at the

be objected to the impracticability of any part of the report, be had been told by the chairman that the evidence which had been given in his (Mr. Sinclair's) absence fully justified it, and he was obliged, finding that his remonstrances were ineffectual, to withdraw altogether from the conmittee, (Hear.) Still, however, he hoped the report would be printed, because it would at all events prove that it was much more easy to exposi a great exil than to provide for it a safe and practical remedy.

Mr. RUTHYEN and Mr. MAXWELL supported the motion for printing.

After a few words in explanation from Mr HAWES, the House divided-For printing the report 63-Against it 31-Majority 32.

Mr. Littleton, in moving the second reading of the Tithes (Ireland) Bill, adverted as he had previously done, to the sufficiency of the funds provided by the measure for all the purposes of church repairs and expenses of divine worship, independently of the perpetuity fund,

Mr. LEFROY referred to a passage in the speech from the throne, at the opening of the session, recommending the early consideration of the subject to Parliament. It was now the 5th of August. With the view of effecting not only the final adjustment, but the extinction of tithes in Ireland, and of removing all just cause of complaint without injury to property or to our institutions in Church and State, he observed, that the bill brought in in the month of February was perfectly in the spirit of that recommendation .-Its object was to realize the property of the church in Ireland. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman then proceeded to contrast the provisions of both measures in a manner most favourable to the bill first introduced, complaining that the Government had yielded to the wishes of the Hon, and Learned Member for the city of Dublin. The former bill he had voted for, in the conviction that it was calculated to give peace to Ireland and security to the property of the church; but he must oppose the present bill on the ground of its being, in many respects, opposite to that which was in the first instance brought in by his Majesty's Government. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman concluded by moving as an amendment that such proceedings had been defrayed by the public, the bill should be read a third time that day three months.

Mr. J. Young seconded the amendment.

Mr. HALCOMB thought that a case of necessity had arisen which justified the interference of Parliament with respect to church property in Ireland, but disapproved of some of the provisions

Mr. Shaw characterised the bill as a piece of trickery, which did not bear out the words of the preamble. The Hon. Member inveighed strongly against the conduct of the Government in regard

Mr. LITTLETON said, he was sensible that the Government had exposed itself to the hostility of the suggestion. the Hon, and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Shaw) by which the Hon. Gentleman was the strongous advocate, and he took credit on behalf of the Go- the responsibility upon itself. vernment, for having deserved his reproaches.

Mr. O'CONNELL contended that by the bill, as it now stood, a better security would be given for the collection of the three-fifths than could otherwise exist for the collection of the whole title .-The speech of the Hon, and Lewned Member for the University of Dublin seemed to him (Mr.O.C.) the dying note of the heretofore ascendancy party in Trehend; the Hon, and Learned Gentleman deploted this bill as an injury to the clergy of Ireland - but how could it injure them? It was admitted on all hands that they could not collect more than a fraction of their tithe. By this bill they were sure of eighty per cent, upon | clause moved by Mr. CRAWFORD, that the duty their former nominal amount. They would not be reduced to such straits as some of the cler- 2s. per lb. was rejected. A clause was added, by gymen had been, to sell-not their wines or way of tider, on the motion of Mr. P. Thompson, their carriages, but—their books. The Hon. authorising the East India Company to sell and he objected to this tall as a robbery on the land- commercial transactions. lords of Ireland, on the next day he objected to it | & a bonus to them. None but the representative of an Irish University could adopt such extraordi- (amendments to the County Coroners' Bill be vary logic. The bill was one which would have lagreed to, it was determined, after a short disa conciliatory tendency. It would have the effect cussion, that a conference be demanded upon the of collecting the titlic without any effusion of blood, clause struck out declaring the Coroner's Court This was the first great step towards a conciliatory to be an open one. Adjourned at a quarter system in Ireland, and it would succeed, if the Go- | past nine. sernment had the firmness to persevere in it. In a pecuniary point of view it would be a saving to this country. At present the collection of tithe in Iteland cost the country £1,500,000; and though this country might be called upon for some present untall pecuniary penalty, still it would be money well laid out, and would prove an ultimate saving. The Hon, and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Shaw) had expressed a hope that he might see hetter times. In that hope he concurred, though he had no doubt that he views of better times applied to very different circumstances from those which the Ilon and Learned Gentleman contemplated. He hoped that there or elsewhere no obstacle would be opposed to this healing incasure—that no party in that House or elsewhere would be found to stand between the Government and the Irish people. (Cheere.) Whatever opposition the King's Government might receive on this question, he hoped they would have the maniness and the firmness to resist it (cheers). and ficre could be no doubt the resistance would be successful. (Checrs.) It had been said that this was bistill. It was not. He had not brought It in ; but he wished to made it such a bill as would be useful to Irrland. The House of Commons had conserted to make it such a measure as it now stood, and he had no doubt that the people Incorry. (Cheers.)

naum, the bill was read a third time.

advances of money for the purpose of carrying the would not state, as the names of saveral respecta- stantaneous. bill lule affect.

to-read a third time, and added to the bill by next Session; all petition, from James Reeves, a way of rider.

Mr. O'REILLY proposed the following clause: " Provided always and he it enacted, that nothing from R. Robinson, late Capt, in his Majesty's serin this Act contained shall be deemed or taken ; as entitling the immediate tandford of any person | New South Wates, and "by which he had been holding or occupying any land in Ireland at a dismissed. Mr. Robinsih was a much aggrieved rack rent to recover from such occupying tenant | man, and he would bring his case before the any sum or sums in addition to the real actually reserved by the demised article or agreement under which the said occupying tenant holds, or on account of the rent charge, or of any annual sumon account thereof, for which he may become liable under the provisions of this Act, but that such occupying tenent holding at a rack rentshall. he held to be wholly and absolutely discharged and freed from any payment on account of said rent charge, any contract, covenant, or agreement to notwithstanding."

Mr. Latileton objected to the clause, which he said was contrary to the priociples of the bill.

Mr. F. Shaw, referring to what had fallen from the Hon, and Learned Member for Dublin, as to the inconsistency of his (Mr. Shaw's) arguments, contended that the bill would be a robbery of landlords who had given long leases, and a conus to those who had tenants at will,

After a few words from Mr. Walker, Mr. O'Reilly, and Mr. Jones the clause was negatived. Some verbal amendments were made and the bill was passed.

On bringing up the report of the Committee of

Lord ALTHORP said that a question had been put to him as to the circumstance of Government having paid the expenses of the prosecution of the Brighton Guardian for a libel against the magistrates, but he was anable to give any answer into consideration the present state of reversion of that the expenses referred to had been paid by the occurred in which Government thought prosecutions ought to be instituted for libels on persons holding official situations, and the expenses of

Mr. WARBURTON hoped that this was a precedent which would be no longer observed, because oppression of individuals.

Mr. Shell said he should like to know through what channel the money had been conveyed, and whether it came out of the secret service money-(No, from Mr. S. Rice.) - or was charged in the

Mr. Rice stated, that when a case celling for Department recommended the subject to the at- rosity, but also as one that would be eminently and by the very small sums, less even than a tention of the Treasury, which generally adopted useful to the landed proprietors of Ireland. As a

Mr. O'DWYER was of opinion that libels ought their opposition to those exclusive principles, of not to be prosecuted by the Government, unless it were prepared to come forward openly, and take

The report was then brought up and agreed to. Mr. LITTLETON moved the third reading of the

County Bridges (Ireland) Bill. Mr. Jones opposed it. The House divided, when there appeared-For the third reading 45; against it 7; majority 38.

The oill was then read a third time and passed. The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

WEDNESDAY. Mr. Wirks gave notice of a bill for the ensuing

Session to put an end to prize fighting.

The Custom Bill was read a third time. A on twankay tea and southong should be in future and learned Member for the University of Dublin manage merchant goods, as they did before the was strangely inconsistent in his logic. One day Act of last September, until the closing of their

Several bills were advanced a stage. On the question being put that the Lords'

THURSDAY

Mr. H. HUGHUS presented a petition from 1,648 phabitants of Oxford against the abominable and disgraceful practice of flogging in the army. The Hon. Member deprecated in strong terms the practice of military flogging, and trusted that ome other mode of punishment would be speedily substituted.

Sir S. WHALLEY had hoped, from the division hat had taken place upon the subject, that ere this the practice would have been entirely put an

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from an individual named Donavan, of Myross, County of Cork, praying for an adjustment of the tithes of the parish; also a petition from Manchester, praying for a repeal of the taxes upon knowledge; a petition from the attorneys of the county of Meath, praying for a better remnueration of their services; a petition from Kilmarnock, praying for the abolition of tithes in Ireland; a petition from Dromore in the county of Down, complaining of the unequal distribution of the Million Fund; a petition from Patrick O Shaughnessy, of Chancery-lane, Dublin, complaining of t unequal local taxation; a petition from Redmond Foley, complaining of having been deprived of his office of weighmaster of Dublin; a petition from y ould stand by and support their faithful represent Peter O'Connor, complaining of the measures of tatives in this measure. He hoped that they would coercion passed by that House; a petition from not suffer it to be deleated by the efforts of disap- | Richard Crawford, complaining of ill-treatment pointed ambition - of vexed, fatigued, and explining by the Corporation of Dublin; a petition from merchants and others of Dublin, relative to the After a test words from Col. Davies in expla- Irish fisheries; a petition from George F. Moulds

The clause was read a first and executed time ble persons were monitoned, but which harist ushed -committed-the report received, and agreed to bring forward, and give notice for a Committee buokseller, ronvicted of selling unstamped publications, for remission of panishment; a petition vice, relative to a Court-martial held on him at House next Session, if it was not taken up by abler hands, - Petitions laid on the table.

Colonel PERCEVAL presented foor petitions from the county of Siigo, for protection to the Church.

Mr. CRipps brought up the report of the Committee on the County Coroners' Bill, setting Yorth the reasons why the Committee had disagreen to the Lords' amendment, which was read at length by the Clerk. The object of the amendment was the contrary thereof, howsoever made, in anywise to make the Coroner's Court a closed one, which the Committee disapproved.

The teport was received, and Mr. Caipps and others were appointed to confer with the Lords ipon the subject.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a petition from the merchants, traders, and others of Dublin, complaining of the injustice and inconvenience to which they had been subjected by the refusal of the Magistrates to license omnibuses, and praying for some compulsory enactment to compel them to do so. The Right Hon. Gentleman said he had the petition some weeks, but as there was no likelihood of any measure being introduced at that late period of the Session, he had thought it unnecessary to present it sooner. He would now

give notice that early next Session he would introduce a measure upon the subject.

Lord ALTHORP brought up a Message from his Majesty, acquainting the House that having taken to the inquiry at the time. He could now state estates to the Crown in Ireland, his Majesty deemed it proper that some measure should be Government, and he might add; that this was not I taken to enable the proprietors of estates in Irea new case, for since 1810 several instance had land who had lost their estates by attainder to recover them. The Noble Lord, in moving that an humble address be presented to his Majesty, in answer to this message, reminded the House that the giving of this power was a very considerable sacrifice on the part of the Crown-(Hear, hear, from Mr. O'Connell. / The effect of it, however, it involved a power which might be greatly would be very advantageous to a large portion of abused, and exercised to the manifest injury and I the landed proprietors of Ireland, and it gave him very great satisfaction to be the bearer of this most gracious message. It was an act of great kindness on the part of the Crown, and he would beg leave to move an humble address to his Majesty, returning him their grateful thanks for his graci-

> Mir. O'CONNELL felt it his duty not only to acknowledge this as an act of kindness and geneprofessional man, he had known that there was the greatest difficulty in making out titles in Ireland-nearly the whole property of the country having been forfeited three times over. (Hear, hear.) This measure was long denied to the landed proprietors of Ireland; and it was but fair to grant it, for it was only putting them on the same footing with those of England. The measure would be of the greatest importance to Ireland, and would be received with the utmost gratitude, the immediate effect of it being to increase the rate of purchase of land in Ireland.

Mr. Lynch-By this measure a great boon would be conferred on Ireland—a great injustice would be done away with-property would be rendered more secure, and the impediments in the way of the sale of property would be removed,-He valued it, because it evinced a disposition on the part of his Majesty's Ministers that there should not be one law for Eugland and another for Ireland. It was a good commencement on the part of the present Administration, and he hoped such acts towards Ireland would now be found not to be unfrequent,

Mr. SHAW was extremely happy to avail himself of this opportunity also of expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the present boon .-He certainly considered it would be of great advantage to Ireland. (!lear, hear.)

Mr. Ross presented various petitions from parts in Wiltshire against a separation of Church and

Upon the motion of Mr. Cripps, the House agreed to a conference with the Lords on the County Coroners' Bill, and the Speaker then left | and indescribable degradation, as proved by clerthe Chair.

Mr. CRIPPS returned with the Members of the Conference, and said-I have to declare that the managers have been with the Lords, and they have delivered their reasons for not agreeing to the amendments, and they have left their reasons and the bill with their Lordships .- (Laughter.)

A very curious circumstance took place at the last Nottingham Election, which wild unsent Sa J. Hobbouse - a petition against his return from certain of the electors having arrived in town for presentation to the House of Commons in the course of this week. It appears that on the day of the nomination (Wednesday, the 23d July), after the show of hands was declared, the returning officer opened the poll, and permitted certain electors to record their voices, because it was inconvenient for the voters to attend on either of the two following days. The fact, therefore, is, that the poll was kept open three days instead of two, as directed by the 2d of Wm. IV., c. 45.— Truc Sun.

Lord and Lady Carew are arrived in Dublin from London. A suspension bridge is in contemplation across the Avon from the North Parade at Bath. The

expense, £10,000, is to be raised in shares.

REPORT OF THE STEFF COMMERCE OF INQUIRY ON DRUNKENNESS.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the extent, cause, and consequences of the prevailing vice of intax cation among the labouring classes of the united kingdom in order to accertain whether any legislative measures can be devised to prevent the further spread of so great a national evil, and to whom the several petitions presented to the House were referred, and who were simpowered to report from time to time, have, pursuant to the order of the House, proceeded to examine a great number and variety of witnesses from different parts of the united kingdom, and in various ranks and profes. sions of life, and have agreed to the following report :

I. Extent of the Evil. 1. That it appears to your committee, from the evidence taken before them, that the vice of it. toxication has been for some years past on the decline in the higher and middle ranks of society. but has increased within the same period among the labouring classes, and exists at present to very great extent in the population of England. Scotland, and Ireland, and in the seaport and manufacturing towns, as well as in the agricultural districts, including in its victims men, women, and even children.

II. Remote Cause of its Production.

That among the remote causes of the interprerance which still prevails may be enumerated the influence of example set by the upper classes of society, when habits of intoxication were more frequent in such ranks than among their inferior in station. That many customs and courtesies still retained from a remote ancestry, of mingling the gift or use of intoxicating drinks with almost every important event in life, such as the celebration of baptisms, marriages and funerals, anniversaries, holydays, and festivities, as well as in the daily interchange of convivial entertainments, and even in the commercial transactions of purchase and sale.

II .- Immediate Causes of its Extension. 3. That among the immediate causes of the increased prevelance of this vice among the humbler classes of society may be mentioned the increased number and force of the temptations. placed in their daily path by the additional establishment of places where intoxicating drinks are sold; the number now being considered, from the average of several districts in England, Soulland, and Ireland, to be not less than one such place to about every 20 families throughout the united kingdom, and the increased facilities of obtaining the dangerous gratification of the mament which these afford by the reduction of the duty on legally distilled spirits, by the reduction in the price occasioned by admixtures with this, of illegally distilled spirits; by the additional allurements presented by every new competitor, who seeks to present more powerful attraction to visters. penny, for which drams of an intoxicating drink

IV .- Consequences to Individual Character. 4. That the consequences of the vice of intoxication among the humble classes, and the prevalence of intemperate habits and pernicious customs encouraging such loabits among the middle and higher ranks, are so nany, and so fearful to contemplate, that it is as difficult as it is painful to enumerate even the outlines of them, and to pursue them all in their melancholy and fatal details would require a volume.

5. That the following are only a few of the

cap now be procured.

evils directly springing from this bancful source; 6. Destruction of health, disease in every form and shape, premature decrepitude in the old, stunted growth and general debility and deav in the roung; loss of life by paroxysms, apoplexies, drawnings, burnings, and accidents of various kinds; delirium tremens, one of the most awfolafflictions of humanity, paralysis, idiocy, madness, and violent death, as proved by numerous medical witnesses who have made this the subject of their long and careful investigation.

7. Destruction of mental capacity, and vigour and extinction of aptitude for learning, as well as disposition for practising any useful art or indus-

trious occupation. 8. Irritation of all the worst possions of the heart, hatred, anger, revenge, with a brutalization of disposition, that breaks asunder and destroys

the most endearing bonds of nature and society. 9. Extinction of all moral and religious priociple; disregard of truth, indifference to education, violation of chastity, insensibility to shame, gymen, magistrates, overseers, teachers, and others, examined by your committee on all these

V. - Consequence to National Welfare.

10. That in a national point of view, as affectng the wealth, resources, strength, honour, and prosperity of the country, the consequences of intoxication and intemperate habits among the people are as destructive of the general welfare of

the community as they are latal to the happiness of. individuals. Among others the following exist may be directly traced :-

11. The destruction of an immense amount of wholesome and nutritious grain, given by a bountiful Providence for the food of man, which is now converted by distillation into a poison; the highest medical authorities, examined in great numbers before your committee, being uniform in their testimony that artlent spirits are absolutely poisonous to the human constitution; that in no case whatever are they necessary or even useful to persons in health; that they are always in every case and to the smallest extent deleterions, pernicious, or destructive according to the proportions in which they may be taken into the system; so that not only is an immense amount of human food destroyed whilst thousands are inadequately fed, but this food is destroyed in such a A soldier of the 4th Royal Irish Dragoon manner as to injure greatly the agricultural pro-Guards short himself at the Barracks in Cork on | ducers themselves, for whose grain, but for this Tuesday. He was on the stable loft dressed for perverted and mistaken use of it, there would be parade when he committed the fatal act with his more than twice the present demand for the use own carbine. He placed the muzzle of the carbine of the now seanty fed people, who would then complaining of having been dismissed from his against his side, and with a string which he had have healthy appetites to consume, and improved Mr. LITILLION then brought up a clause to situation in the Dublin Post-office under circum- attached to his foot pulled the trigger. The ball means to purchase, nutriment for themselves and empower the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to make stances of peculiar hardship, which he (Mr. O'C.) passed through his beart, and his death was in- children, in grain as well as all other varied pro-

12. The loss of produ partment of occupation one day in six throughou by witnesses engaged operations), by which created as it is chiefly suppressed to the exte every £6,000,000 that : of the constant derang destruction in every ag ing process, occasioned consequent unskilfulnes of those affected hy inte injury to our domestic a

13. The extensive la shipwrecks, foundering other accidents, many evidence of the most ex dical men, and others, tee, are clearly traceab of the parties employ charge of such vessels, been sober, would have against their occurrence 14. The comparative

and army, in both of w timony of eminent nav amined by your commi cankerworm that cals discipline to the core, question that one-sixth the pavy, and a much army, is as much des clain in battle by the death-intoxicating dr number of accidents of of the service, seven-e validings, and disch nine-tenths of all the the fearful punishment these give rise, are t ness alone.

15. The injury to by the intemperate hat men, the excesses com ports, where they form subjects usually met w duct erroneous and formed of the charact they belong, as testific musters, merchants, an committee, as well as contumination and in in new and uncivilized first time by our ships traces of their visits be drunkenness, first intr 16. The diminution

langevity of a large po tion by the destructive produced on individu beauty, the docline of decay of the bodily a evils are accumulative inflict, as intemperate medical testimony, giv even before its birth, ardent spirits is convey mother to the infant & fountain of life through pure and healthy nutri at its very source, a appetite is thus creat growth, and strengther ness and decay.

17. The increase of shape, divested of that disdain to receive rel could secure the hund sociated with a disr recklessness of all of which, according to the the agricultural distri committee, has convert ful receiver of aid u (which was once the receiving parish relie clamourer for the rig industry of others, or parent of illegitimate

18. The spread of form, from theft, fra young, to burnings, ru offences in the old, by sons, the hulks and with 'inniates, and an beings, who under so ing would be sources the country, are trans remote or immediate drinks, into excresceu ness, which must be the community, to pre mination of its whol itself in a constant sta citement which alway weakness in the end. to sacrifice every ve and treasure than the sion: the innocent po being, like the grain s verted from a wholes prosperity into a pois decay.

> tive or industrial, civi gious, the hindering of good examples, and increasing difficulties morality and sublime home and abroad, ad teachers, pastors, au committee; the sur drinks in the city of by one of the witness be nearly equal to the public institutions or the entire United Kir 20. That the mere

19. The retardation

from these several namely, the destructi grain subjected to d productive labour Ird perty destroyed by efficiency of the navy