





IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4.

APOTHECARIES.

Mr. H. GRATTAN presented a petition from an Apothecary in the North of Ireland against the monopoly of the Apothecaries' Hall, Dublin.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he had already presented a petition from Clara to the same effect, and he now wished to give notice that if his Majesty's Government would not take it up, he (Mr. O'Connell) would move next session for a select committee on the subject.

SCOTCH AND IRISH VAGRANTS' REMOVAL BILL. Mr. CALVER presented a petition from the borough of Southwark, against the bill.

Sir R. WILSON spoke against the bill, and expressed a hope that at all events it would be withdrawn for the present session.

Mr. H. GRATTAN said this was a bill for sending back the Irish poor to Ireland. If such a bill were passed, he (Mr. Grattan) would propose a measure for sending back the rich to Ireland also.

Mr. DOHERTY wished to correct a misrepresentation which he had observed by the late Irish papers, had gone abroad in that country with regard to this bill. It had been represented in the Irish papers that there was a bill in progress through this House for giving the power to authorities in this country to whip Irish vagrants before they were transported to Ireland.

Lord STANLEY was glad of the explanation made with regard to the bill by the Hon. and Learned Member for Kilkenny.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, that, though the Noble Lord had no such intention, the effect of this Bill would be to authorize the whipping of Irish vagrants before they should be transported to Ireland.

Sir C. WETHERELL said, that the prosecution on Mr. Alexander was carried on in a most unconstitutional manner; and he should move, if no one else did, that so much of the expenses as were incurred by such prosecution be deducted from the estimates.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL complained of this discussion having been thus brought on, without any sort of notice from any one.

Mr. BARRING spoke in order. The simple question was, why the expenses of defending the Lord Chancellor were to be charged upon the public.

Mr. BROUGHAM said the Attorney General had been put upon his defence; his course had been declared unconstitutional. The defence might be inconvenient now, but it ought not to be interrupted.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL resumed, and defended the course he adopted in the proceedings in defending the Lord Chancellor. The attack was on a high officer, and he, therefore, thought it was a just subject of public prosecution.

The Hon. and Learned Gentleman concluded by stating that the practice he had adopted was founded on precedent, and that he was quite ready now, as he was at the beginning, to justify the line of conduct he had thought fit to adopt.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL was sure that even the Right Hon. Gent. who sat on the Treasury benches would hold as monstrous a practice which rendered it necessary that notice of every discussion during the consideration of the estimates should be previously given.

The Hon. and Learned Gentleman (the Attorney General) if those other prosecutions which he intended it right to institute were conducted at the public expense; he confessed himself surprised that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman should have proceeded after it had been commenced, and then adopt another; it appeared to him (Sir E. Knatchbull) as a matter of great importance to ascertain whether the public, or the individual at whose suit the action was brought, were to pay the charge; he was certainly far from satisfied with the answer given by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman, and he should, therefore, before he sat down, inquire if the expenses of the other actions, namely, those in respect of the Lord Chancellor's, were defrayed by the public money?

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the expenses of all the prosecutions were included in the estimates.

An Hon. Member, whose name we could not ascertain, spoke a few words from under the gallery, but on which side of the question it was impossible to learn.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he should at once vote with the Hon. and Learned Member for Plympton (Sir Charles Wetherell). He considered the expenses incurred in these ex officio informations as a most wasteful and unnecessary waste of public money.

Mr. O'CONNELL said he could not withdraw his petition, but he would readily consent to send it to a Committee to have the facts investigated. It was most generous in the co-operation of Carlow to remit the toll on potatoes 50 years after the Irish Parliament had passed an Act to prevent toll being levied on potatoes. They kept the toll only 50 years longer than they were entitled to it.

PROSECUTIONS.

Mr. DAWSON then moved for £7,000 for Miss prosecution; £15,000 for law charges for 1850.

Mr. R. GORDON assumed that these charges had nothing to do with the prosecutions—or rather previous ones of the Press.—He observed that in the accounts there were £2,218 for fees in general. That matter required amendment, as

there were often six counsel paid to convict an unhappy prisoner. It was not unworthy of the attention of the country, that counsel might be retained whose services might have been useful to the prisoner. Would the Minister have any objection to give a detailed account of the manner in which the £2,218 had been expended?

Mr. G. DAWSON replied that the amount of the present charge was estimated on the expenditure of last year. As to the number of counsel engaged, he doubted not that the Attorney-General would satisfactorily explain that point. He had no objection to a give a detailed account—but the fees were in many instances lower than what private individuals would have given.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said, that the number of counsel were requisite that no disappointment might take place when the trials were called on. He would thank Hon. and Learned Members if they had any remarks to make on his conduct, not to do it by a side wind—not to call prosecutions persecutions. If there were complaints to be made, let a distinct motion be brought forward, and then he could answer attacks.

To pursue any other course, was more like 'persecution' than any thing else. Hear, and a laugh. As to the profits of the Attorney-General, on which there was an erroneous opinion in the public mind, the House would in a few days have an opportunity of judging of them, for accounts were likely to be produced in a day or two; and it would be seen that he was by no means over paid.

Mr. R. GORDON said so long as he retained a seat he would never cease to use the freedom of speech, and to express his opinion, and he would call the prosecutions of the press 'persecutions'—Hear, hear. What had there been unfair in his conduct? Had he used the language in the absence of the Attorney-General? Had he not spoken in his presence? The matter had been discussed—but majorities were always at the command of the Attorney-General and the Ministers—hear, hear. The expression had before been repeatedly applied in that House to the prosecutions, and in calling the late prosecutions of the press 'persecutions,' he believed that his constituents and the country sympathized in the correctness of the opinion expressed—hear. With respect to the number of counsel he had no objection to those being paid who were employed. He only objected to those regularly lawing fees, who, as regularly did nothing.

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the manner in which it had been made use of by the Attorney General were wrong in the course which he had pursued in these actions, that was in order for inquiry; but he called upon the House not to degrade itself by making up an affair of £100 value, for that was about the amount of expenses with the Hon. and Learned Member's motion went to court, with the plea which his Majesty's Attorney General had thought fit to adopt. There never was a more miserable scheme brought before the House—hear, but the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen as well as the Hon. and Learned Member for Newark, both gave notice of motions for reviewing these prosecutions, and neither of these motions were followed up; instead of which, however, the Hon. and Learned Gentlemen, now, without any notice whatever, came down with a motion and insisted that it should be put to the House. He was quite aware that discussions apart from the subject of the estimates might be entertained by the House, but such a motion as the Hon. and Learned Member's could not be received without due notice; but in reference to the expenses of these prosecutions, his Sir Robert Peel's name had been mixed up with some of them. Had an action been brought on his behalf, he certainly should not have paid these expenses. Hear. If his Hon. and Learned Friend thought necessary for the honour of his Majesty's Secretary of State that such an action should be brought, the public ought to be put to the charge of the same. He did hope that if any application had been made to the Lord Chancellor, that he would refuse to pay. He disclaimed being influenced either by feelings connected with Mr. Alexander, the Catholic Question, or any other subject, but that of public duty.

Sir C. WETHERELL contended that there was no precedent to be found where an Attorney General had adopted one line of proceeding and then another; and that such a conduct he did not hesitate to characterize as an unprecedented and unconstitutional proceeding. The Right Hon. the Secretary of State would give notice of the motion he had given, he should for the present withdraw it.

It was then arranged that consideration of the Forestry Bill should commence on Monday evening next at nine o'clock.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, THURSDAY, JUNE 10.

Table with columns: Butter, Wheat, Oats, Barley. Prices listed for various grades and quantities.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JUNE 8. The market was very quietly supplied with grain today, and wheat and oats of fine quality met ready sale at an improvement of 1/4d per barrel.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, JUNE 8. ARRIVED. The Jago, Melbush, Swansea, culm; William, Beer, do. do.; Swan, Galway, do. do. for Ross; Mary Ann, Pearce, Cardiff, coals.

DEPARTED. The Three Sisters, steamer, from Waterford to Saint John's, Newfoundland, arrived on twenty days, all well. The Frances Mary, Ground, and Maria, also arrived the 29th May. The Hannah, from Ross, and Good Intent, from Youghal, arrived on the 31st of May.

ARRIVED FROM WATERFORD. At London, Sarah, Howland. At Plymouth, Elizabeth, Pearce. At St. John's, Newfoundland, Three Sisters, Grandy, in twenty days—all well.

BIRTH. Yesterday morning, the lady of George Meers, of Maypark, Esq. of a son.

MARRIAGES. Yesterday morning, at the Cathedral, William Moore, Esq., B.N., son of the late Edward Moore, County Tipperary, Esq., to Cornelia Eleanor, third daughter of James Wallace, Esq., Collector of Customs.

On Tuesday, in St. Peter's Church, Dublin, by the Lord Bishop of Ossory, the Rev. Henry Pritty Perry, second son of the late Samuel Perry, of Woodroffe, County Tipperary, Esq., to Catherine, youngest daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Waterford, and niece to the Earl of Mayo.

At Green, on the 29th May, Thomas E. Blake, Esq., eldest son of Valentine Blake, Esq., of Meath Castle, to Letitia Maria O'Brien, only child and heiress of the late Cleek O'Brien, Esq., and niece to the late Lord John Baron O'Connell.

LAW KALENDAR. TRINITY TERM.—Begins July 5. St. 11; Exch. 20. COUNTY WATERFORD SESSIONS.—Waterford, July 12; Dungarvan, 14. COUNTY KILKENNY SESSIONS.—Kilkenny, July 10; Castlecomer, 17; Thomastown, 19. COUNTY WEXFORD SESSIONS.—Gorey, July 7; Wexford, 12. COUNTY TIPPERARY SESSIONS.—Cashel, July 8; Nenagh, 14.

MENDICANT ASYLUM. The Steward acknowledges to have received from Michael Evelyn, Esq., Mayor, one quarter of lamb and one quart of yeast, on the 29th May and 30th June, seized by Market Jury.

LAST NIGHT. Last with one I love last night, I heard a sweet, an olden strain, In other days it woke delight, Last night but vain!

Last night I saw the stars arise, But clouds soon dimm'd the ether blue, And when we sought each other's eyes, Tears dimm'd them too.

We paced along our favourite walk, But paced in silence, broken hearted, Or all we used to smile and talk— Last night we parted!

Oh! grief can give the blight of years, The slow impress of the dead, Who long have liv'd through blinding tears, And then have liv'd!



The Duke of Clarence arrived at the Castle about half-past twelve o'clock on Sunday morning, and had an interview with his Majesty for some hours.

The Duke of Cumberland also visited the King on Sunday.

There is no truth in the statement which has appeared in the newspapers relative to the Duchess of Clarence.—Court Journal.

Amongst the numerous and illustrious visitors expected this season at Killybegs, are mentioned his Excellency the Duke of Northumberland, the Earl and Countess of Kenmare, Lord and Lady Headly.

An official communication (in a red box) was somewhat hastily forwarded to Sir Robert Peel yesterday evening, about six o'clock, while he was in the House of Commons, and he and the Chancellor of the Exchequer immediately afterwards went to the House of Lords, where they had the Duke of Wellington as promptly with them, Sir R. Peel personally and earnestly beseeching the Duke.

The House was fully attended by Manners, and his Grace was engaged with some proceedings brought forward by the Marquis of Londonderry. The communication, however, induced the Duke immediately to quit his seat—he left the House and joined the Home Secretary and the Chief Bar of the Exchequer.

The Duke of Wellington soon after left the House, and made his way with all possible rapidity. Sir R. Peel, however, remained at the Commons. The Duke of Wellington returned to the House of Lords about nine o'clock, when he, Sir R. Peel, and other Ministers, had a conference near the throne, and in a private room. It was confidentially said that the conferences were in consequence of very "gloomy" accounts received late in the afternoon from Windsor.

London Paper of Saturday.

It is said that Captain Smith, the principal in the late fatal duel with Mr. O'Connell, has resigned his commission. A military inquiry into the affair had been ordered, and Captain Smith is reported to have adopted this course for the purpose of avoiding it.

NEW MARRIAGES.—The Hon. John Talbot is to marry Lord Wharfedale's daughter, Miss Worsley.—It is Lady Emily Bertie, and not Lady Charlotte, as stated in the Papers, who is to marry Mr. Balthurst in the course of next month.—Court Journal.

SINGULAR RECOVERY OF SPEECH.—We announced a few days since that M. M., Comptroller of the Mint, had shot himself. This dreadful act was committed in the presence of his wife, who had been for several years dumb, and deprived of the use of her limbs, by a severe paralysis; the shock she received from viewing this horrible scene, instantly restored not only her power of speech, but all her other faculties.—Paris Gazette.

The Hull Packet states, that the body of a young female was discovered floating in the harbour on Saturday night last. When brought on shore the body, to all appearance, was lifeless.—Several medical gentlemen, however, proceeded to adopt the usual measures for restoring animation, but an hour and twenty minutes actually elapsed before any sign of life was given. She has since perfectly recovered.

The Prince of Orange has an income of only 10,000*l.* a year. Sir C. Bagot, the Ambassador at the Netherlands, has upwards of 11,000*l.* per annum. Lord Burghersh has about the same sum. Both these Privy Counsellors are married to nieces of the Duke of Wellington.

FACING THE ENEMY.—An anecdote is current, that the King, who is still alive to what used to interest him before his illness, inquired what portrait was placed opposite to his own, at the exhibition of Sir Thomas Lawrence's paintings, now open. The courtiers were compelled to inform their master that his *Solania* was his axis to his Britannic Majesty. The King happily relieved them from their embarrassment, by remarking, that 'they might have made the Duke of Wellington face the enemy.'

EFFECTS OF NITRE AS A MANURE.—A bed of excrement, having been watered at different times during the season with a solution of nitre, the good effects of the application were visible by the luxuriance of the leaves, and the extraordinary dimensions of the flowers.—Gardener's Magazine.

A Bill is about to be brought into Parliament to authorise overseers to grant the use of land to paupers, in lieu of parochial relief.

We understand that the late Sir Robert Peel has made the following bequests:—He has left £15,000 a year to the present Baronet, and £400,000 in money; £230,000 to each of his other sons; and £2,000 to each of his daughters.

There is a custom-house officer in the kingdom of Poland who has completed his 112th year.—He has been 87 years in active employment in the service, and discharges his functions at this very moment to the full satisfaction of his superiors.—Paris State Gazette.

Mr. Green, the aeronaut, ascended in his balloon from the large square of the Castle Market, Glasgow, on Friday last. He descended at Uddingston, seven miles from Glasgow, at five o'clock, having been in the air about an hour.

A dreadful catastrophe has just spread over the Province of Gueldres. The town of Groningen was on the 18th partly consumed by fire; above 50 houses, the reformed church, and all the archives, became a prey to the flames.—None of the inhabitants perished; but the loss of an immense quantity of cattle is to be regretted.

MILITARY DANDIES IN INDIA.—The following General Order has been issued by the Commander in Chief at Madras, dated Head-quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 4, 1829:—"The Commander in Chief having, with great disgust, noticed a lewd and indecent practice adopted by some officers of this service, of wearing combs in their hair, and dangling fancy curls, unbecoming the appearance of a soldier, desiring that this practice may be forthwith abolished, and a more manly costume adopted."

GLASS COFFINS.—I am to borrow more on the rolls of the ancient apocryphal in No. VI. of the original and metropolitan work, 'The Family Chronicle Library,' Herodotus, vol. 2:—We learn from a passage in Strabo, that there was a temple in Alexandria, in which the body of Alexander was deposited in a coffin of gold; it was stolen by Seleucus Cynibacter, who left a coffin of glass in its place. This is the only author, except Herodotus, in whom mention was made of a coffin of glass. The terms of ancient Rome, in which the ashes of the dead were deposited, were indifferently made of gold, silver, brass, alabaster, porphyry, and marble; these were externally ornamented according to the rank of the deceased.

On the afternoon of Sabbath evening 28th evil spirit seems to have been abroad amongst the precursors in Perth and neighbourhood. The precursor of Kinnoull was to sound asleep when the palm between the sermon and baptism was given out to sing, that neither shaking nor pinching would wake him, and Robert Soutar arose in the midst of the church and raised the tune.—The precursor in the West Church turned sickly and had to leave the desk altogether. The precursor in the Middle Church began to sing a tune of a metre not suited to the palm given out, and of course stuck. And the precursor of a neighbouring country parish failed to appear altogether, being dead drunk, and the minister had to sing.—Dundee Advertiser.

The waters of the well of St. Fillans, betwixt Crainlath and Tyndrum, have for centuries been celebrated among the Highlanders for their efficacy in cases of raving madness, and not only the influence of the 'Schouler-stair,' and civilization has been able to weaken, the faith of many of the inhabitants of the neighbouring glens in their healing powers. On the evening of Monday week, a young man, a lenatic, was brought bound in a cart to St. Fillans, and after being with great difficulty plunged frequently in the spacious pool, formed by an eddy in the river in which tradition affirms, the Saint baptised the converted aboriginal, he was left bound to one of the grave stones, there to lie upon his back from sun set to sun rise. Spectators and ignorant many of the inhabitants of these glens are, it is hardly possible to believe that upwards of one hundred lenatics should be annually brought to these waters, had the influence of the bath and the sulphuric night exposure not been experienced to have been beneficial in some instances. The bath belonging to the chapel of St. Fillans was also formerly in high repute among the blind's voices. The lunatic under cure, after being immersed and remaining all night in the chapel, had this bell put on his head. It usually lay exposed on a grave stone in the church yard, as it was understood that if stolen it would exert its full effect of the thief's hands and returning ringing all the way back. Faith in the miraculous virtues of the well seems to be weaker than in the case of the pool, for of two years it has been carefully locked up.—Glasgow Chronicle.

SALTATORY SERT.—Chief Justice Sylvester, during his official tour through the northern provinces, was witness to a most extraordinary scene, enacted in the province of Nordhotten on the 27th of December last. On that day, the notorious sect of the Levai, or Levai, who have brethren in Norway also, assembled at Budby, where a number of persons of either sex, old and young, appeared in *stata nature*, and indulged in the most indecent dances and saltations. A magistrate of that place having summoned the principal actors in this disgusting scene to answer for their offence, they affirmed that 'they were but the instruments of religion, and acted according to inspirations.' According to their own account, they stand in nearer relation to the Divinity than any other race of mortals; and they hold every sort of clothing to be fitting for those only who are in a state of sin and labouring under the curse of the first error, Adam.

COCKNEY SAGACITY.—A Fact—A genuine Cockney was seated on one of the Richmond stages on Sunday last, and as the vehicle filled over that splendid park of art, the Hausmannish suspension bridge, the Londoner, who was perhaps for the first time in his life beyond the sound of Bow-bells, was completely overcome by feelings of admiration. "Well, I declare," said he, "it would be full to see what improvements they does make; and all owing to the march of intellect—oh, there's no bounds to invention, now that all persons gets learning!" Then turning to one of his fellow-passengers, he finished his rhapsody by the following *delectable inquiry*—pointing at the same time to the iron work at the commencement of the bridge on the Surrey side; "I suppose, Sir, the hero chains are put for the convenience of raising up this here bridge and letting of it down again to let the big fish go by!"

LORD ERSKINE.—Talents of extraordinary and eloquence as powerful as Mr. Erskine's, are in this country, speedily engaged in the public service. His political predilections had already led him to associate himself with those celebrated men, who, during the administration of Lord North, headed the opposition, and whose characters and genius were then in their highest meridian. Fox, Burke, and Sheridan; the three most splendid names in the modern political history of England, had hitherto preserved unblemished the fair and brilliant reputation which they entered into public life. The 'coalition' had not yet dimmed the splendour of Fox's name; the purity of Burke's principles had not yet departed from him; nor had the fatal web of pecuniary embarrassment been wound round the soul of Sheridan. To associate with men like these was worthy of Erskine; but it was not until after the formation of the coalition of Ministers that he became the public confidant of his distinguished pliancy. When the ill-fated and unfortunate measure of the India Bill had been introduced, it became evident that Ministers would require every assistance to carry it, opposed as it was by so many and such various interests. The fame and genius of Erskine at once pointed him out as an invaluable ally; and it was determined to bring him without delay into the House of Commons. Sir William Gordon, the Member for Portsmouth, was therefore prevailed upon, for an adequate consideration, to resign his seat, to which Mr. Erskine immediately succeeded.—Dr. Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopaedia, Vol. VI.

