The Waterford Chronicle

TWO

No. 2160. SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1834. Price 6d.

TO BE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, AT the WATERFORD VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT, on MONDAY, 23d June, a very Handsome PHÆTON, with Harness Complete; also, a pair of BAY HORSES, uncommon well bred, and gentle to ride or draw, the property of a gentleman going to England.

WINES.

ROBERT CURTIS

HAS just landed from the *Devon*, direct from Cadiz, TWENTY SIX HHDS. and QUARTER CASKS of SHERRY WINE, of different Qualities, from very prime down to the lowest of what may be called good Wine.

He takes leave to state that there are many shades of Quality lower than he imports, in which he does not deal.

These Sherries, with a large Stock of PRIME OLD PORTS and OLD SHERRIES in the King's Stores, and Old Wines in Bottle, will be found really Prime, and not Inferior in Quality to any Stock in the Kingdom.

His Stock of FRENCH WINES in Bottle, includes—

LAFITTE,	ST. JULIAN, and
LA ROSE,	MEDOC;

CLARETS,

Gold Color, Pale, and Sparkling CHAMPAGNES;

BURGUNDY,	SAUTERNE, and
HERMITAGE,	HOCK.

Prime EAST INDIA MADEIRA, and PAXARETI, in Bottle.

As R. C. has at present large Orders to supply, he begs leave to recommend to his Friends, and the Nobility and Gentry generally, not to lose much time in looking for some of his present Stock.

Lady Lane, Waterford, June 7, 1834.

FASHIONS FOR JUNE.

MILLINERY AND DRESS ESTABLISHMENT,
PARADE, WATERFORD.

M. FLYNN

ANNOUNCES her return, a second time this Season, with a very extensive Assortment of Splendid and Fashionable GOODS, which she is determined to dispose of on the most moderate terms, and she trusts that no house in her line will equal in taste and elegance.

M. F. cannot close this announcement without expressing her sincere thanks to those Ladies who have so long and liberally patronized her, and assuring them that their flattering encouragement has stimulated her to make new exertions, so that she will be enabled to display a constant supply of the newest Parisian Patterns in Millinery.

M. F. Particularly calls the attention of the Ladies to her assortment of Millinery, and also to her Italian, Rice, and Fancy STRAW BONNETS.

Dress making conducted in the most Fashionable and Neatest manner.

HOUSE AND CONCERNS IN NEW ROSS.

TO BE LET,
From the 29th SEPTEMBER next,
WITH A FINE.

Or the INTEREST of the LEASE to be SOLD,

THE HOUSE and CONCERNS in the Town of NEW ROSS, in which JOHN POWER carries on the Tobacco Manufacturing and Chandlery business. It is situate in the best part of the town, and on the premises a large sum of money has been expended within the last two years. The business will be carried on, as usual, until the Concerns be disposed of.

Also, to be SOLD, the INTEREST in the LEASE of a Capital MALT HOUSE, on which a large sum has been laid out within the last year; it is now ready to work without any alteration.

Also, the INTEREST in the LEASE to be Sold, of FOUR FIELDS, containing about Six Acres of Land, laid down in good condition, on the Nash.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to JOHN POWER, New Ross, who will close with a solvent Tenant, when the value is offered.

New Ross, June 20, 1834.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

REDUCED FARES.
Cabin, only ....£1 17s. 6d.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY of BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY OF BRISTOL,
JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Tuesdays,	From Bristol, Saturdays,
3 June 10 Morning.	7 June 6 Morning.
10 .. .. 7 Morning.	14 .. ..10 Morning.
17 .. ..10 Morning.	21 .. .. 6 Morning.
24 .. .. 7 Morning.	28 .. ..10 Morning.
1 July 10 Morning.	

NORA CREINA,
J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Fridays,	From Bristol, Tuesdays,
6 June 12 Noon.	3 June 3 Afternoon.
13 .. .. 9 Morning.	10 .. .. 7 Morning.
20 .. .. 12 Noon.	17 .. .. 2 Afternoon.
27 .. .. 9 Morning.	24 .. .. 7 Morning.
	1 July 1 Afternoon.

THE KINGSTOWN,
M. MORIARTY,

Arrives here from Dublin on WEDNESDAYS, and leaves here on same day for Cork; arrives from Cork here on SATURDAYS, and sails on same day for Dublin, with GOODS and PASSENGERS. Cabin Fare, 14s.; Deck, 5s. (Steward's Fees included).

☞ FEMALES' attend the LADIES' Cabin.

Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Waterford
or at the General Steam Packet
Office, Quay, Bristol.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN LONDON AND WATERFORD, *via* CORK, AND BETWEEN WATERFORD AND GLASGOW, *via* DUBLIN.

THE ST. GEORGE STEAM PACKET COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that one of their Fine First Class STEAM VESSELS, Sails from London for Cork, every SATURDAY, and as their Steam Vessel, the *Kingstown*, now plies regularly between Cork and Waterford. Goods, Passengers, &c., will be brought by this conveyance, on moderate terms.

Cabin Fares from Waterford to London, £2 10s. 0d. including Steward's Fees; Deck Fares from ditto to ditto, 15s.

Goods, Passengers, &c., will likewise be taken from Waterford to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Waterford, *via* Dublin, on Moderate Terms.

For particulars apply at the St. George Steam Packet Office, London, No. 137, Leadenhall-street, opposite the East India House; 11, Eden Quay, Dublin, or to

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Adelphi, Waterford.

May 23, 1834.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON,

BENVOY COTTAGE, near ANNESTOWN, consisting of Four Bed-rooms, a large Kitchen and Pantry, with a Loft for Servants, Car-house, and a small Stable.

Application to be made to Mr. POWER, of Dunhill-lodge. PATRICK WALSH, the Steward at Benvoy, will shew the Cottage.

SPLENDID SALE OF MAHOGANY AND ROSEWOOD GRAND AND SEMI-GRAND PIANO FORTES.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Vicinity, that he will have the honour to offer on Private Sale, in a few Days, a truly Superb Collection of Brilliant Toned Six Octave PIANO FORTES, with Metallic Plate, Patent Action, and all the New Improvements as yet invented, direct from the extensive Factory of R. ALLEN & Co., from BROADWOOD'S, London. As those Instruments are all of the best tones, and superbly finished in rich Rosewood and Mahogany Cases, the Subscriber respectfully solicits an early inspection of the Stock, his time being limited. The Instruments will be unpacked, and ready for inspection, in Mr. SHARPE'S CITY MART, on the 24th of this Month.

N. WALSH,
19, Stephen's Green, Dublin,
Agent for the Manufacturers.

N. B. Mr. W. deems it necessary to observe he is now nearly four years Agent for R. ALLEN & Co., during which period he has sold 379 Pianos in Dublin, Limerick, Cork, Wexford, Belfast, &c., all of which, he is proud to say, have given decided satisfaction, without a single exception. As usual, Twelve Months' Engagement given and fair value allowed for Old instruments taken in exchange.

PORTER, ALE, AND CORK SPIRIT STORE,
HENRIETTA-STREET, WATERFORD.

WILLIAM GOFF

HAS on SALE at his Stores, and ready for delivery, CHERRY'S BEER, PALE BUTT, DOUBLE X, and ALE; BARCLAY, and PERKIN'S London PORTER; Superior Scotch and Castlebellingham ALES; Devonshire and Blackwater CIDER; all of which will be found, on trial, to be very Superior.

He particularly calls the attention of Housekeepers to his Stock of Fine OLD CORK WHISKEY, which he engages to sell Pure and Unadulterated, at Distillery strength, and correspondingly low prices.

Waterford, June 18, 1834.

BOOK AND STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

BARRY DREW

BEGS leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, of the County of Waterford, that BOOK BINDING in its various branches can now be executed in his Establishment, 97, Grand Parade, Cork, in the *best and most improved manner*, both as to *neatness and durability*, and as he has lately returned from London, with a Machine, which, from its compressive power, reduces Books to nearly *half* their *original thickness*, together with the assistance of some of the best London Binders, he pledges himself that no house in the South of Ireland, can compete with him either for *cheapness* or *punctuality*.

TO THE LADIES.

ONE THOUSAND SHAWLS,
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTORY, PAISLEY.
GEORGE CLARKE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,

HAS the honor to announce to the Ladies of Waterford and the adjacent Counties, that he has this day received, per the *William Penn*, steamer, direct from the Manufacturer, Paisley,

An extensive and valuable consignment of upwards of
ONE THOUSAND SHAWLS,
which he will submit for public competition
BY AUCTION,
At his Rooms,
LONDON COMMISSION BAZAAR,
CUSTOM-HOUSE, QUAY,

On TUESDAY next, the 24th day of JUNE instant, and following days, at ONE o'Clock,

Comprising Thibet, Wool, Crape, Shawls and Handkerchiefs; Printed Worsted; and every new, rare, and costly design that this celebrated Manufactory can afford.

This Sale will be worthy the attention of the Ladies, the Stock having been selected by a person of refined taste.

Waterford, June 20, 1834.

EXCELLENT, VALUABLE, AND USEFUL FURNITURE.

Pair of Globes, Feather Beds, Inside Jaunting Car and Harness, Books, &c. Removed from Mrs. Osborne's, John's Hill.

GEORGE CLARKE,
GENERAL AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,
WILL SELL BY AUCTION,
At his Rooms, London Commission Bazaar, Quay,
On THURSDAY next, the 26th Day of JUNE, 1834, and following day, at Twelve o'Clock,

A Great Variety of *Useful*, Valuable, and Fashionable
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AMONGST which will be found two very handsome Loo Tables; one Rosewood Sofa ditto; one Set of Dining ditto, 9-4 by 4-4; one very large ditto; suitable for a Hotel; three convenient sized Dining ditto; four Breakfast, and a very neat Work ditto; Pier Cabinet; three dozen of Chairs, covered in Moreen and Hair Cloth; Music Stand; Sofa Bedsteads and Feather Beds; Child's Bedstead; Iron Stretcher; Dressing Tables; Basin Stands and Commodes, in great variety; Superb Mahogany Wardrobe, with three drawers and cedar shelves; two Deal do; two Cupboards; a Set of three Chintz Window Curtains; Convex Mirror; Large Toilet Glass, in swinging frame; Robin's Patent Filterer; Tea Urn; Copper Coal Scuttle; Table Oil Lamp; Time Piece; Turkey Carpet; Stair ditto and Brass Rods; Hearth Rugs; Large Japan Case; Pair of Globes; Inside Jaunting Car and Harness, very little used; A Double Barrel Gun, by Egg, and several lots of Fire Arms, Pistols, &c., and about 100 Vols. of Books, including the Statutes in the Reigns of George 3d and 4th, and sundry other articles.

Waterford, June 19th, 1834.

DANCING.

MR. OUSTAING'S
SELECT MORNING ACADEMY,
WILL BE OPEN, on MONDAY, the 23d Instant,
AT HIS RESIDENCE, WILLIAM-STREET.

MR. OUSTAING, having been unable, from the number of his Engagements, to give LESSONS at his House during the Winter, and which caused disappointment to so many Families; he will, in consequence, hold his ACADEMY during the Summer Months, two days each week, viz.—MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS.

Mr. OUSTAING'S Vacation having commenced at the several Seminaries, he will now be able to devote the entire of each of the above days to his Academy. This arrangement Mr. OUSTAING has made, for the convenience of Families residing at Dunmore and Tramore, coming to town, who can have their Children instructed at any Hour, from Ten till Five, but the regular Hours of the Academy will be from One o'Clock until Four.—Mr. OUSTAING would attend Families, at either of the above places, who might wish to form their own Parties.

The Pupils will be always assisted by his Son and Daughter.

Mr. OUSTAING'S days of attending his Academy at the Assembly Rooms, Kilkenny, are FRIDAYS and SATURDAYS.

William-street, Waterford, June 21, 1834.

NEW MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

Two of the three remaining vacancies in the "amended Government" are filled up, and the Administration has been *strengthened* by the accession to office of the Marquis Conyngham and of Captain Byng. The Noble Marquis is to be the new Postmaster-General, and one of the vacant Lordships of the Treasury has been conferred on Captain George Byng.

Our readers may be disposed to ask, as a Noble and Learned Lord asked, when these appointments were first notified to *him*, "what is the humour of all this—and in the name of all that is ridiculous what are we to do with *these geniuses?*" We are, we confess, as much puzzled as the Noble and Learned Lord, and think that Lord Anglesey has been *pacified* at somewhat too dear a rate, by the appointment of his *two* sons-in-law. We presume, however, that a seat in Parliament will be found for the one, and a tongue for the other; though Mr. Edward Ellice maintains that the former is unnecessary for a Lord of the Treasury, and the latter superfluous for a Postmaster-General.

A CHAPTER OF OPINIONS, BY EMINENT PERSONS

(FROM THE AGE.)

My opinion is, that a King may think what he pleases if he keeps his thoughts to himself. EARL GREY.

My opinion is, that every glass of grog should produce a fresh act of parliament. THE LORD CHANCELLOR.

My opinion is, that a rat betrays a want of instinct if he remain on premises about to fall.
THE EARL OF RIPON.

My opinion is, that money deposited in the Savings' Banks, and the property of Church, are alike available for State purposes. LORD ALTHORP.

My opinion is, that the number of oak trees in Clumber Park proves my father does what he likes with his own. EARL OF LINCOLN.

My opinion is, that every nobleman should unfurl his standard of political courage. EARL OF WINCHILSEA.

My opinion is, that members should practise the courtesies of society while I am speaking in parliament.
WM. COBBETT.

My opinion is, that the most dexterous mode of humbugging is to humbug humbugs into the belief that they are humbugging a humbug. EARL OF DURHAM.

My opinion is, that St. Paul's Cathedral would make an excellent place for the celebration of Mass.
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

My opinion is, that every gentleman should order a glass of punch every time he calls for an exchange of newspapers.
MRS. ELLIS, *Chapter Coffee-house.*

My opinion is, that it is a mere question of prudence as to the time when the extinguisher should be put on the Grey Cabinet.
SIR ROBERT PEEL.

My opinion is, that a Committee of the House of Commons is a two-edged sword, and cuts both ways.
M. D. HILL.

My opinion is, that the motto of the City of Exeter, *Semper Fidelis*, means nothing more than sempsters and thimblesticks.
MR. DUCETT.

My opinion is, that no one should pay for jewellery until called on to do so by the assignees of a bankrupt.
DUKE OF SUSSEX.

A SCRAMBLE.—JUVENILE TACTICS.—Monday evening a considerable "sensation" was created among the ragged brats in South Great George's-street and its vicinity, from 12 or 14 years of age, down to those whose "arms" had only "seven year's pith," by sundry rejected regimental caps which were flung out of the windows of George's-street barracks. The foot soldiers quartered there having been recently supplied with a new outfit of warlike scull-cases, exhibited no manner of *feeling* for the *felt*, but commenced tossing the "veterans" *seamed* with scars, and worn out in the service, pensionless, and without ceremony, into the street. The young fry soon accumulated, like a hive of bees or a herring shoal, and pounced upon the offal of war with the avidity of locusts. Then there was scrambling, and tumbling, and rolling in the mud, until (the streets having been well saturated by the rain) the combatants and the prizes or which they contended were pretty thickly bedaubed with *luke*. Strength was, of course, generally victorious; it frequently happened, however, that a ricketty castor, being gripped by two candidates for its reversion, separated very quickly into two parts, (as in the case of Solomon's decision), and thus put an end to the dispute of the combatants, to the signal discomfiture of both. The military ardour was not confined to the stronger sex—one little girl seized a cap out of the hand of a boy of her own age, and ran for a considerable length, vigorously pursued, but carried off the prize triumphantly. A number of the successful scramblers marched off, assuming a military swagger, and wearing the large caps on their heads, which were perfectly drowned by the cumbrous envelope, and their eyes blindfolded, so that the spoils were picked off most of their heads by other ambitious youths in their progress, and fresh scuffles ensued. The "knowledgeable coves" carried off their prizes in the least ostentatious way possible—thus "saving their *bacon*," and realising the truth of *Bacon's* saying—"*knowledge* is power."—*Dublin Paper.*

A BAIT UNKNOWN TO IZAAK WALTON.—Gungers were, for a long period, cordially disliked in Scotland; to chent them was almost considered a duty. Tradition relates that at Annan once a large quantity of smuggled tea and brandy had just been carried into an inn there, when, to the consternation of all concerned, the gunger was seen approaching. Concealment was out of the question, for the importation was large and lying on the floor. All this was observed by a shrewd idiot, well known by the name of Daft Davie Graham; he snatched up a long whip, and walking leisurely to a "midden-dub," threw in the lash of the whip, watched it, and played it with all the anxiety of an angler. "What are ye fishing for there, Davie?" said the officer of the revenue.—"Fishing for devils." was the answer. "Devils!" said the other; "and what do you bait with?" "Gungers," replied David. The laugh of the bystanders at the sharp joke made the gunger turn his horse's head another road, and miss a prey.—*Cunningham's Life of Burns.*

DRESS OF THE OPERA DANCERS.—"From what I have seen," says Grant Thorburn, "I am confident there is not a lady in America, having a drop of American blood in her veins, but rather than expose her person, as is done by the women in Europe, to the brutal gaze of those noble blackguards, she would take a prayer book in one hand, and a wooden cross in the other, and walk into the flames of martyrdom."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JUNE 16.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE presented a petition from the European and native inhabitants of Calcutta, praying for the removal of the obstacles in inheriting land by descent; and from Calne, in Wiltshire, against the separation of Church and State.

SCOTCH MINISTER'S BILL.

The Earl of ROSEBERY moved the third reading of the Scotch Minister's Bill.

The Earl of HADDINGTON moved, as an amendment, that no church or chapel built by individuals should be deprived of the right of patronage in such individuals; and he also moved that the right heretofore possessed by those who endowed such churches or chapels should be continued to those who in future made such endowments.

The Earl of ROSEBERY opposed the amendment, stating it as his opinion that it would alter the principle of the bill.

The Earl of HADDINGTON was of opinion that the election of ministers should be left to the persons who made the endowment.

The house then divided—

Contents	33
Non-Contents	43
Majority	—10

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.

Their lordships, when we returned to the gallery after the division, had proceeded to hear counsel on the London and Westminster Bank Bill. Sir Edward Sugden argued against the bill; Mr. Follett addressed their lordships in its favour. Mr. Harrison replied.

The LORD CHANCELLOR congratulated the learned counsel on the very lucid style and succinctness of their argument. He should be very cautious in giving his opinion hastily on this very important subject. The bill had gone through a full discussion, and obtained the sanction of the other house of parliament—for the judgment of that house he had the most profound respect; but he was bound also to state, that the opinions of Westminster Hall were divided on the subject.—It was highly necessary, as many attempts would be made to interfere with the privileges of the bank of England, to discuss the question thoroughly and in the proper quarter, and to come to a final decision on it, once for all, on the ground of legal right. The course he should suggest to their lordships was this, to leave the matter to the judges. The question they should have to give a legal decision on was, whether or not it would be an infraction of the legal rights of the Bank of England, the passing of the contemplated measure.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said he came to the house that evening for the express purpose of supporting the government in their compact with the bank of England. If this measure were passed, it would not be the only one where the guaranteed privileges of the bank would be infringed upon; others would follow; such things were the natural consequences of the measures of the last session.

After a few words, which were inaudible, from the Marquis of BUTE.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed.

Their Lordships adjourned at a quarter-past ten o'clock to-morrow (Tuesday).

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 16.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

Lord ACHESON brought up the report of the Newry and Charlemouth road bill, with amendments, which were read a second time, and, with the bill, ordered to be engrossed.

The South London water works bill, with amendments, was ordered to be engrossed.

Petitions were presented by Mr. Fitzsimon from Ballybriggan, Dublin, for the allowance of bounties to poor fishermen; by Sir R. Bateson, from Newtownbarry, and from a parish in the county of Kerry, against drunkenness; and from a parish in Londonderry, complaining of the effects of the cholera, and praying for relief; and by Mr. Shaw, from a parish in Cork, for the better observance of the Sabbath. Petitions all laid on the table.

Mr. SHAW then presented a petition signed by upwards of 600 persons of the greatest respectability, including the Deputy Lieutenant, and several Magistrates, from a parish in the King's county, complaining of the ostentatious burning of a bible by a Roman Catholic priest. The hon. and learned member stated, that with regard to this transaction, he had received the particulars from a Mr. Atkinson, the landlord of the poor man to whom the book had belonged, who said that the priest had been called in to administer the last and religious consolation to a young woman, who was prostrated on a bed of death, and on entering the room, observing the bible on a shelf took it down, inveighed in strong terms against its use and its contents, and demanded that it should be burnt. The mother of the young woman, however, refusing to consent to commit such an act, the priest carried it out into the highway, where he called for fire, which after the lapse of some time, not being brought to him, he re-entered the house and threw the bible on the fire. In the meantime, the father of the young woman, who had been sent for, came home and seeing the book on the fire seized a shovel and rescued it from entire demolition. This poor man, it appeared, observed the hon. and learned member, had set an additional value on the bible, in consequence of its being that out of which the younger branches of his family nightly read to him certain portions after his return from his daily labours. The complainant had endeavoured to obtain some sort of redress in Ireland, but without any effect, and the present appeal was therefore made to that house with the hope that steps would be taken. The petition he (Mr. S.) understood, had been submitted to the hon. alderman, the member for Coleraine, who, after taking some trouble in ascertaining the truth or falsehood of its contents, declined to present it to the house. No doubt that hon. member would satisfy the house as to why he should have taken that step. He could not but look on this act of the Priest's as an invasion of the liberty of conscience, and an outrage on private property. (Hear, hear.)

[When Mr. F. Shaw had concluded his speech, Mr. Spring Rice was introduced, and took the oaths and his seat for the borough of Cambridge. The right hon. gentleman was very warmly cheered when he entered the house.]

On the question that the petition should lie on the table,

Mr. Alderman COPELAND said he had taken very great pains to ascertain the truth of the statements contained in the petition, and from the circumstances which had come to his knowledge, he was astonished that the attention of the Archbishop of Dublin had not been directed to the subject.

Mr. P. DWYER said he did not pretend to give any opinion upon the merits of the petition, but he was inclined to think that if the facts were as they were stated to be, the cause was to be attributed to the fanatical conduct of the Protestant clergy themselves, who fancied that they had a right to interfere as they liked with persons who professed a different religion. He begged the house to suspend its judgment upon the case until the facts were before it.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said the petition only afforded a proof of the morality of the Irish Catholics, as they could not be found to act against their consciences, and referred to evidence which had been given respecting the state of the Queen's county at former periods, with a view to show that the bible meetings of the Protestants were the chief causes of the ill-feeling upon religious dissensions which had existed there.

Mr. FINCH said he knew more of the tenets of the Catholic Religion than the Catholics themselves—(a laugh)—and contended that, according to the doctrines of the Council of Trent, the Bible could not be read without the permission of the priests. The hon. member also noticed an instance from the reports of Dr. Doyle, where the bible had been treated in the way stated in the petition.

Mr. C. FITZSIMON said he did not pretend to be such an accurate theologian as the honourable member (Mr. Finch), who had boasted of knowing more of the Catholic Religion than the Catholics themselves, but as a Catholic, he would say that the first principle of their religion was universal charity with all men. He denied that the bible could not be read without the permission of the priests. It was not necessary to have any permission whatever to read the bible. The Catholic priests reverenced that holy work as much as the Protestants, but the Roman Catholics said that as in many points it was not correctly translated, it was not desirable that it should be generally read without note or comment. With respect to the measure mentioned in the petition, he thought it very possible that it might be attributed to the reaction of the fanaticism which had been caused by the Protestants, who had gone about from village to village endeavouring to force their version of the bible down the throats of the cottagers.

Mr. FINCH explained.

Mr. PLUMTRE was fearful that the ministers of the Church of Rome exercised great cruelty and tyranny. (Hear.) So long as force was practised to prevent the free use of the Holy Scriptures, Ireland would be a scene of anarchy and misrule. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. POTTER denied that the Roman Catholics in Lancashire were in the habit of preaching in the open air. (Hear.) He had been acquainted with that country forty years, and never heard of an instance.

An Hon. Member inquired what possible benefit to religion could arise from a theological discussion in that house.

Colonel PERCEVAL thought the house ought not to censure such a wanton and gross outrage as to tear the word of God from a sick and dying person, and burning it. It was a well known fact that the Roman Catholic priests in Ireland prevented the use of the bible in every way possible. It was time, therefore, for the legislature to interfere when that body chose to place itself above the law. The peace and happiness of Ireland would be best promoted by the free use and distribution of the word of life.

Sir R. BATESON said the Roman Catholic priests denied the rites of communion to those possessed of bibles, and who refused to give them up. (Hear, hear.) He thought a more grievous offence could not be committed than forcibly taking the word of God from a dying person. The fact was, the priests in Ireland were exercising the greatest tyranny and oppression; the case referred to in the petition was not a solitary one, they were happening every day; and he therefore trusted, before long, some measure would be passed to bring the Roman Catholic priesthood under the law.—The petition was laid on the table.

Sir G. SPRICKLAND presented a petition signed by 800 individuals, members of the Society of Friends, agreed to at their annual meeting, praying for the abolition of tithes, church rates, Easter offerings, and all other compulsory payments for the support of religion. The hon. member said this petition was a most important one, as it represented the feelings of the Quakers all over England, Ireland, and Scotland, and was therefore well deserving the most serious attention of the house.

Mr. A. JOHNSTONE presented a petition from St. Andrew's, praying for the abolition of exclusive privileges claimed by Burgh Corporations; another from Cupar for the abolition of the Corn Laws; another from Dubar, against lay patronage; and several others relating to the management and discipline of the Church. The hon. member said the General Assembly had made some importation regulations; but there never would be peace in the Church of Scotland until it was left free and unshackled from the state.

The LORD ADVOCATE presented a petition from the general assembly of the church of Scotland, complaining of the inadequacy of the means for providing parochial instruction, and praying that other schools might be established. The learned lord said that it was the general impression that Scotland was amply provided with means of education, but he regretted that in many parts of it such was not the case.

Mr. CALLENDER presented a petition from Argyle for a better observance of the Sabbath.

Petitions were presented by Sir E. Codrington, from Mr. James Parry, of Battersea House, Surrey, praying that all mills for grinding corn should be placed under lock and key in all ports, the

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THE POTATO CROP—THE IRISH POOR.

In consequence of the abundant supply of potatoes at the market of Navan, on Wednesday, they were sold at a considerable reduction from former prices. On Thursday a quantity of potatoes, amounting to about fifteen tons, belonging to a Mr. Morrow, passed through Navan, from Ballyjamesduff, for Dublin under a strong escort of police. Such a precaution, we are happy to state, was not necessary in Meath, but the fact that it was deemed necessary in Navan is an appalling proof of the destitution of the people there.—*Drogheda Journal.*

At the Clonmel sessions, on Friday, Dr Fitzgerald came into court, and stated that, on his coming down the Main-street, he saw a man named Thomas Walsh preceding a mob, with a loaf of bread on a large pole; that they went on in a very disorderly manner, so as to endanger a breach of the public peace. He said that they assembled for the purpose of intimidating the public, and bullying them into a compliance with their wishes; that such a system was closely allied to the late scenes of public plunder which occurred within a short distance of the town; that the magistrates were determined to put a stop to such proceedings, and that the public would be taught through him that such illegal conduct would not be tolerated. Walsh was here brought forward. On being asked by the bench to give an explanation of his conduct, he said that he was a cobbler; *that three children, his wife, and himself were all depending on three pence a day for the last week*; and that he was only going to tell their honors his poverty. After a warning from the bench, Walsh was discharged. —*Clonmel Advertiser.*

We understand that a private meeting of the magistrates, clergy, gentry, and merchants of the town was held in the judges' chamber, to devise means of procuring employment for the numerous poor who crowd our streets, and possess not the means of earning subsistence.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

On the night of Tuesday last, an armed party visited several farmers' houses on the lands of Barsky, and Cloghatarka, in the neighbourhood of Clarina. The object of those midnight visits they stated to be the reducing the price of potatoes; they warned the inmates not to charge more than 10s. for the barrel of 48 stone, and that they should not feed pigs with potatoes for the future. They broke some windows in the house of Mr. James Adamson, of Cloghatacka, and fired into the house of William Blake of Brisky.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The police of Clarina tore down a notice on Sunday morning, which had been posted the previous night on Ballybrown Chapel, regulating the price of potatoes, milk, labor, &c.—*Ibid.*

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM COSWAY.

The remains of Sir William Cosway, the unfortunate gentleman who was killed by the overturning of the Criterion Brighton coach, on Saturday afternoon last, in the Borough, will not be removed from the residence of Mr. Lever, surgeon, until Saturday evening next, when the funeral is to take place. Sir William, who was fifty two years of age, was the unsuccessful candidate for East Kent, in which county he had considerable estates. He was formerly secretary to Lord Collingwood, and was engaged in the action and received a severe wound in the head at the battle of Trafalgar. Sir William Cosway was the son of a baker at Devonport. His first employment was in the victualling-office in the Dock-yard, from whence he entered the navy. There he filled successively the situations of Captain's secretary, purser, &c., and eventually became secretary to the late Lord Collingwood, by whom he was highly respected, and whose confidence he enjoyed in the highest degree. Indeed, so well did that gallant and intellectual officer think of Mr. Cosway, that he expressed a wish that his daughter should marry him. The young lady was not unwilling, and everything was arranged for the completion of this auspicious and highly flattering union, when by one of those dreadful accidents from which Sir William was so often a sufferer, and eventually a victim, he had the misfortune to have both his legs broken, as he was driving one day through Temple-bar in a gig. His horse shyed at a light tax cart which was coming in an opposite direction, started off with great speed, but being pulled on the wrong side, ran right upon the tax cart, the shafts of which penetrated and broke both Mr. Cosway's legs. This calamity was an awful one under his circumstances, and whether from the tediousness of recovery, or the impatience of confinement, compelled him to confine himself to his chamber for some years.—The young lady had constancy enough to wait no less than three years for his recovery, but that being still regarded as doubtful she married another. In a very few weeks afterwards, however, Mr. Cosway's recovery was pronounced complete, and he, too, married the lady who is still living.

PARTURIENT MONTES.—Last week, on the arrival of a French lady, named Augustine Renier, in one of the Calais steamers, off the Custom-house, her bulky appearance excited the suspicions of a revenue officer named Fernyhough, who intimated his suspicions that she had smuggled goods concealed about her person. The lady denied the accusation, declaring she was *enceinte*, and that the officer was a rude fellow. He, however, handed her over to a female searcher, a Mrs. Proberte, who delivered the foreigner of 145 yards of lace veils, a pelerine, 17 pieces of net, 13 scarfs, 6 reticules, nine pairs of silk stockings, two pairs of silk gloves, 38 pairs of mittins, 21 pairs of coloured silk gloves, 15 pairs of thread gloves, six collars, two remnants of foreign muslin, and 28 silk purses, all of foreign manufacture, which she had concealed about her. The value of the goods seized is about £110, and the Custom-house authorities intend proceeding against Madame Renier for penalties, amounting to treble the value of the goods seized.

A melancholy accident occurred immediately after the termination of Ascot races on Tuesday.—Colonel Powell was leaving the Heath, on his return to the house of Mrs. Scott, of Winkfield, when his poney shyed against one of his Majesty's breaks; both were thrown, the Colonel falling before the hind wheel, which passed over his body, and killed him on the spot.

ROYAL MOVEMENTS.—The *Augsburgh Gazette* of the 8th inst. contains the following extract of a letter of the 3d from Dresden—"The Prince Co-Regent and his Consort have set out for Marienbad where they intend to pass the bathing season. We learn from Teplitz that Charles X. and the Duke of Bourdeaux arrived there with their suite on the 30th ult., and intended remaining there a month."

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

The London papers have several columns occupied with an account of the proceedings at Oxford, on Wednesday; but we apprehend that the report would be but little interesting to our readers. We give the following from the *Times'* Correspondent, as a specimen of the decorum observed at this seat of religion and learning:

The same bevy of beauties which graced the lower gallery yesterday was again visible to-day, and with this advantage, that the younger ladies were brought more prominently into view than they were yesterday, their mothers and grandmothers having been very properly thrust into the back-ground. The upper gallery, which was occupied yesterday by the Bachelors of Arts, and senior-under graduates, was to-day occupied by the junior and under graduates who were a little more riotous and uproarious than their predecessors of yesterday. They had scarcely obtained admission before they commenced cheering in honour of the Queen and the ladies. The King's name was mentioned, and received with little, or I should rather say, no applause, when compared with that of the Queen. Then exercising the Saturnalian privilege, which they possess on these occasions, and which is a relic of the license formerly exercised by the *Terra filius*, they began calling out the names of the different University authorities, with the intention of hissing or applauding them afterwards as they pleased. Mr. Dyer, the proctor, and Dr. Gaisford, the Dean of Christchurch, were again especially hissed. From some motive or other, which I cannot explain, the name liberty was taken with the name of a learned doctor of the University of Cambridge. Some refugee of an undergraduate from Cambridge, or else some injudicious friend of Dr. Chafy, the master of Sidney (I am not certain whether I have spelt the doctor's name correctly, and after the Orthodox manner used of old by the Chafys of Somersetshire), ventured to call out the man of whiskers, and why or wherefore I cannot conceive, but it was as loudly hissed even as that of the obnoxious proctor. This is rather unjust to the doctor; the hissing of one university is bad enough to bear, and I have not yet learned why he is to be honoured with the distinction of being hissed, as I have now heard him hissed, by two, his own and this university. A voice sang out "The University and her privileges." The cheering was prodigious. Another answered, "The University of Cambridge and her liberties." The cheering was repeated. A third shouted out, "The London University and her want of privileges." The screeching and the hooting, and the hiss of contempt, were not spared. When they had subsided, another undergraduate bawled out, "The Gower-street Company," and this was received with a burst of laughter, and cries of "Stinkomalco." "Church and State" was the next watchword. I need not say how welcome it was to the Tory feelings of this place. Then came the cry of "Tories and honest men," and after that "Our noble selves." This occasioned as much laughter as cheering. "The Bishops" elicited thunders of applause. "The admission of Dissenters" was received with a cry of scorn—"Non-admission of Dissenters" with loud cheering. Mr Sewell's name was then called out, and was received with great applause. "The Dissenters" was then called out: this neither elicited hisses nor applause. It was followed by a long-protracted snuffle, and an ejaculation of "Amen" from several voices, in imitation of the nasal twang of the conventicle. "The Irish Church Bill" and the "Irish church commission" extracted from the throats of these youthful absolutists loud symptoms of dislike and aversion. "The King's ministers" were hissed as much as the bitterest Tory could desire; so, too, was the name of Earl Grey, Lord Brougham, Lord Durham, and the Duke of Sussex, whenever they were mentioned separately, and that was more than once. An undergraduate bellowed forth, in a stentorian voice, "Down with the present administration." This sentiment was lustily applauded. So, too, was a cry for "the Wellington administration," "The House of Lords" was received with a thundering cheer; "the House of Commons" with a loud hiss; "the House of Commons as it was" with a cheer that might almost have started from their graves the defunct boroughs of Gatton and Old Sarum. "Sir Robert Peel and Catholic Emancipation" was hissed. "Sir Robert Peel without Catholic emancipation" met with loud cheers.—To show sympathy with Sir E. Sugden, and their want of it for Mr. S. Rice, they applauded the former, and hissed and laughed at the latter. Mr. O'Connell came in for special marks of their dislike.—Great cheering occurred when the names of Sir J. Graham, and Mr. Stanley were mentioned.—Don Miguel and Don Pedro were both well hissed. "The army," and "The wooden walls of Old England," were, as may naturally be supposed, well received. A voice called out "Our French Allies." This was prodigiously hissed; but "our French wines" was hailed as cordially as if the throats which cheered were engaged in drinking them. The memory of Lord Nelson, the memory of Lord Grenville, and the memory of Mr. Canning were welcomed with cheers; but when the memory of Mr. Pitt was mentioned, every cap in the gallery, every hat in the area, and every voice in the theatre, those of the ladies only excepted, joined in one universal huzza. The names of the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria were also welcome to the assembled Oxonians, for they are wise in their generation, and think it prudent to worship the rising sun. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Wynford, and Mr. Goulburn were in high favour. The Duke of Beaufort was loudly cheered; so, too, was "The Duke of Beaufort and fox-hunting." "The human race," but there are others who say it was "The propagation of the human race." Whichever it was, it occasioned great fun and no little applause. There were several other exclamations, which I cannot recollect, but they were all of the same character, and from the general feeling of the University were received with great satisfaction.

This fascennine dialogue was not brought to a close until the arrival of the Chancellor and his party.

On the arrival of the Duke, the cheering for "Wellington and Waterloo" was unbounded. He was accompanied by nearly the same retinue as yesterday. In his train were the new-made doctors, all in their scarlet robes and hoods. There was not perhaps so numerous an attendance of bishops, but in every other respect the procession into the theatre was the same. The Duke of Cumberland again came by himself—why, I will not guess.—The venerable Earl of Eldon, who was most warmly greeted, sat between him and the Chancellor. The Chancellor opened the convocation by stating that it was called for the purpose of conferring honorary degrees on several noblemen and gentlemen. He then read the list of names.

The University having signified its assent to the proposition of conferring these degrees upon the above-named noblemen and gentlemen, Dr. Phillimore proceeded as before to present them to the acceptance of the Chancellor, and in so doing he made a Latin speech in their praise.

After these degrees had been conferred, the installation ode was performed to music.

After the ode was performed, Mr. Scott, of Christchurch, recited the Latin Essay, which was much applauded.

The convocation was then dissolved, and the same cheering took place on its dissolution which I described yesterday. The undergraduates insisted that "God save the King" should be played before they departed, and it was played accordingly. They then mingled out their favourites, and bestowed upon them marks of approbation apportioned as they thought to their merits.

THE CONCERT.

At half-past four the concert came on after the stirring proceedings of the day. The theatre was once more filled with company, of which one-half consisted of ladies. The entertainment opened with Haydn's Military Symphony, which was finely performed by an orchestra of between 50 and 60 musicians. This was followed by Lindley's Madrical, "Let me careless and unthoughtful lying." Mr. Machin then sang Handel's grand recitative and air, "He measured the Waters," with much correctness and vigour, and also with great applause. Madame Caradori and Madame Stockhausen then gave the duet "Se tu m'ami," from *Aureliano, in Palmyra*. As such singing as that of these charming vocalists is seldom heard in this theatre, their performance was on this occasion rapturously applauded.

"Deeper and deeper still" was given by Braham, in his very best style. The second part opened with Beethoven's overture to *Fidelio*, which was admirably well executed. It was succeeded by the cheerful glee, "The Midges Dance," in which Mrs. Knyvett led with a sweetness of warbling which exorted a general encore. What was intended to be the most important musical effort of the evening was then given by Phillips—namely, a recitative and air, by W. H. Calcott, to words of Sir W. Scott, in the nature of a dirge on Waterloo; it was warmly encored. The excitement which it caused was calmed down by Mozart's noble quartet "Placido e il mar." Mrs. Knyvett's "From mighty Kings," and "La feccio uninchino," sung by Mesdames Stockhausen, Caradori, and Miss Masson, were both encored. The whole performance of the evening was closed by "The Storm," which was well sung. On the whole, this selection of music was most admirable, and its performance was equally creditable to the conducting of Dr. Crotch.

EXPERIMENTS ON HUMAN DIGESTION.

Doctor Beaumont has had a curious opportunity of examining the mode in which the stomach performs its functions, and he has used it so as to elucidate many points connected with the physiology of that organ, and established certain general principles respecting digestion. As the result of these examinations, in which all the ordinary articles of all diet were by turns employed, a table, exhibiting the length of time in which each kind of food undergoes digestion in the stomach, has been drawn up, from which we take the following, as showing their different degrees of digestibility:

OF FARINACHA.—Rice, boiled soft, was perfectly converted into chyme in an hour; sago in one hour forty-five minutes; tapioca, barley, &c. two hours; bread, fresh, three hours; stale, two hours; sponge cake, two hours thirty minutes.

OF VEGETABLES.—Cabbage, raw, two hours 30 minutes; boiled, four hours, (vinegar much assisted its digestion;) potatoes, roasted, two hours 30 minutes; carrots boiled, three hours 15 minutes; beet boiled, three hours 45 minutes; turnips boiled, three hours 30 minutes; beans boiled, two hours 30 minutes; parsnips boiled, two hours 31 minutes.

OF FRUIT—Apples sour and hard, two hours 50 minutes—mellow, two hours; sweet and ripe, one hour 30 minutes; peach, mellow, one hour 30 minutes.

OF FISH AND SHELL FISH.—Trout boiled or fried, one hour 30 minutes; codfish cured and boiled, two hours; oysters undressed, two hours 55 minutes—roasted, three hours 15 minutes—stewed, three hours 30 minutes; bass broiled, three hours; flounder fried, three hours 30 minutes; salmon salted and boiled, four hours.

OF POULTRY, GAME, &c.—Turkey roasted, two hours 30 minutes—boiled, two hours 35 minutes; goose, wild, roast, two hours 30 minutes; chicken fricasseed, two hours 45 minutes; fowls, domestic, boiled or roast, four hours; ducks, tame, roast, four hours—wild, roast, four hours 30 minutes.

OF BUTCHER MEAT, &c.—Soused tripe and pig's feet, fried or boiled, one hour; venison steak, broiled, one hour 35 minutes; calf's or lamb's liver, broiled, two hours; sucking pig, two hours 30 minutes; mutton, broiled, three hours—boiled three hours—roast, three hours 15 minutes; beef, fresh, broiled, three hours, roasted, three hours, lightly salted and boiled, three hours 36 minutes—old, hard, salted, four hours 15 minutes; pork steak broiled, three hours 15 minutes, lately salted and boiled, four hours 30 minutes, stewed, three hours, roast, five hours 15 minutes; veal broiled, four hours, fried, four hours 30 minutes.

VARIETIES.—Eggs, raw, two hours, roasted, two hours 15 minutes, soft-boiled, three hours, hard-boiled or fried, three hours 30 minutes; custard baked, two hours 45 minutes; milk, two hours; butter and cheese, three hours 30 minutes; suet, four hours 30 minutes; oil, somewhat longer; apple dumpling, three hours, while calf's-foot jelly was digested in little more than half an hour.

DON MIGUEL AND GEORGE IV.—The late King is said to have penetrated the duplicity of the ex-tyrant of Portugal. During his stay at Windsor, prior to his embarkation for Lisbon, his Majesty had opportunities of closely observing his visitor. After his departure from the Castle, the King is reported to have observed to one of his advisers, "This fellow is doing us all."—*Essex Mercury.*

A LIBEL IN A LOVE-LETTER!—At the Salop assizes, Mr. Lowe, a draper, of Whitchurch, obtained a verdict of £10 damages against a person named Lewis, a shopman of a draper in the same town, for a libel, the defendant having, in a love-letter to plaintiff's daughter, called her father anything but an honest man!

LOVE—ROMANTIC IN REAL LIFE.

Some thirty years ago Lord's Cricket ground was a sylvian spot. On Saturdays it presented a display of all the *elite* of London Society; and on one certain Saturday of Saturdays, it chanced that the wealthy brother of a noble Earl, nearest in succession to his peerage, was struck dumb, and deaf, and blind, by the spectacle of a beautiful and elegantly dressed woman, 'maid, widow, or wife, seated in one of the booths, and surrounded by a party of fashionables. The place was too much crowded to admit of his nearer approach; but his approach was already near enough for the gentleman to have what is called "fallen in love at first sight."

From that moment he devoted himself to the task of discovering the name, nature, and place of abode of his beautiful *inconnue*. The birth-day, however, was at hand. In those times the 8th of every June beheld London a desert; and people enjoyed their own roses and strawberries at their own country seats, instead of paying for those of Grange, and Lee, and Kennedy. It was in vain, therefore, that the hon. Mr.—— grilled himself to a turn in the sultry purlieus of Rotton Row, or stewed himself to rags at the little theatre in the Haymarket; our Romeo soon found himself the "last man" in town—no Juliet was to be seen; nothing but dusty cauliflowers and yellow green peas. From his residence in May Fair, therefore, he fled to his family seat to Brighton, Ramsgate, Weymouth; wherever people did most congregate—in hopes of discovering and making himself lord of the lady. At length, in the course of the autumn, at Doncaster races, or the Granby at Harrowgate, or the ship ball at Lincoln, or some other provincial place of entertainment, his eyes were recreated with a second sight of the same tall shapely form, the same grey eyes and long black eyelashes, the same sweet smile and sweeter brow by which he had been overpowered at the cricket-ground; and this time he was not only enabled to secure an introduction, but had the satisfaction of finding that the beautiful unknown was his equal in birth and fortune, and every way qualified to become his wife. Better still, she even consented to prove her qualification—accepted his hand—and in a few weeks the betrothed lover accompanied the family to their fine old park in the county of ——. Wedding clothes, cake and carriages were in progress—the diamonds and the special license bespoken—the day fixed! The lovely Maria, overpowered by the enthusiastic passion she had inspired, look forward with confidence to a long and happy life as the hon Mrs. S.; and nothing remained to complete her vision of bliss but the return from Devonshire of her favourite sister, Harriet, who, on recovering from a long indisposition, was to officiate as bride's maid, and whose letters evinced the greatest interest in her prospect; and the greatest anxiety to become acquainted with her future brother-in-law.

It was the very eve of the wedding. The new carriages, the moschita, the white satin favors, the white sugared cake, and all the rest of the bridal paraphernalia, were safely housed as —— park; and the assembled family waited impatiently for the sound of wheels which was to announce the arrival of Harriet and her elder brother. The lawyers and the settlement were signed and dismissed; and the bridegroom and his idol were standing together at a window, when, lo! open flew the drawing room doors, and in flew the Invalid.—"My dearest Maria!"—"My dearest Harriet!" exclaimed the two sisters, rushing into each others arms. But where, meanwhile, was the bridegroom?

"Half fainting in an arm chair!"

"*That* is the lady to whom I am attached; *that* is the lady I met at Lord's," faltered the unhappy man as soon as the aid of hartshorn and sal volatile restored his articulation; and Harriet was forced to confess that at their original encounter Mr. ——'s manifest admiration had produced considerable effect upon her own feelings, and that he had been the hero of her Devonshire indisposition. The sisters, bearing so unlucky a mutual resemblance, now vied with each other in generosity. Each was for transferring the affections or the pretensions of the bridegroom to the other. But eventually it was Harriet who wore the meschin, and profited by the special license.

For several years Maria "pined inly," and wore the willow; but the green garland became her so well that she won the affections of an opulent baronet, and became his wife. It is to be regretted that we are not enabled to add, after the most approved fashion of story tellers, that "they all lived very happy ever afterwards." But the parties are now no more. Lord's Cricket-ground is now the resort of cricketers only; and reality has usurped the place of romance.

The Marquis de Lagarde, residing at the Chateau of Segrais, in the commune of St. Sulpice, of which he is Mayor, was robbed about two years ago of a sum of 10,000 francs. Suspecting the son of two of his servants to have been the thief, he sent away the whole family. They at length became destitute, and the young man wishing to quit the country, frequently applied to the Marquis for a passport, and a certificate to enable him to obtain a place. Finding that all his entreaties were vain, the young man became desperate, and having received another refusal lately, he immediately drew a pistol from his pocket, fired it at the Marquis, and then with another blew out his own brains. The Marquis appeared to have received merely a superficial scratch on the head from the ball grazing it, and he was able to travel to Paris, where, however, he died after a few days. On the head being opened, it was found that a ball, from having been previously cut or chewed, had penetrated the skull, leaving scarcely any mark.—*French Paper.*

BELGRADE, MAY 26.—A courier has passed through this city for Constantinople, with despatches for the French and English Governments, containing, it is said, the announcement that a body of the Russian army had crossed the frontiers of Persia, and taken possession of one of the districts of that country; such, at least, according to commercial letters, was the general opinion. The news had created a powerful sensation at the French and English Embassies at Constantinople. All this may, however, originate in the Russians taking possession of the district of Akhalzik, according to the recent treaty of St. Petersburgh.—*Augsburgh Gazette.*

In the Court of Exchequer, London, on Monday, Miss Catherine Warner obtained a verdict, with £6 damages, against the proprietor of the Bowther Rooms, for the loss of a box and shawl which she had left at the door in custody of the waiter, when attending a ball given at those rooms in April last, by a Mr. Levi, on the occasion of his son's marriage.

LONDON POLICE.

THE CAB NUISANCE—SET-TO BETWEEN A NOBLE LORD AND A CABMAN.—A stout little fellow named Joseph Streetly, driver of the cab No. 1,287, was brought before Mr. Hoskins, charged by Lord George Paulet, son of the Marquis of Winchester, with the following misconduct:

His lordship, who is a Captain in the Royal Navy, deposed that about three o'clock on the previous afternoon, as he was proceeding towards his father's (the Marquis of Winchester's house), No. 27, Cavendish-square, on horseback, the defendant who was leaning against the back of his cab, with the reins hanging loosely from his hands, and evidently much intoxicated, drove furiously up Helles-street, at the top of which he nearly ran foul of a lamp-post, and it was with the greatest difficulty that he (Lord Paulet) was enabled, by pulling sharply on one side, to avoid being run over by the vehicle, the driver of which had by his conduct endangered the life of every passer by. He (Lord Paulet) being much exasperated at the fellow's reckless manner of driving, raised his whip and struck the defendant on the face, and was riding gently on, when the latter immediately dismounted, and lashed him furiously with his whip, accompanied by a volley of the lowest abuse, upon which his lordship got down from his horse, and gave him that summary punishment which he had so richly merited. After an interchange of blows, they at length came to a close struggle, which terminated in the defendant being thrown on the ground, when at this period a policeman came up and took the assailant to the station-house.

The Marquis of Winchester being sworn, stated that at the time in question he happened to be standing at his own window, and distinctly saw the defendant horsewhip his son, and observed Lord Paulet spring from his horse, seize the fellow and throw him down. The Marquis then called on his servants and ran out with them to his son's assistance, when at the same instant a noble lord of his acquaintance (Lord Harrington, we understood) came up, and by their united efforts the defendant, who was very violent, was secured, and handed over to a constable.

Mr. Hoskins (to Lord Paulet)—Your lordship then struck the cabman first.

Lord Paulet—I admit that I did so, for the purpose of checking the defendant's dangerous career; if there had been any passengers at the corner of the street, he must have gone over them; nothing could have prevented it.

Stephen Burke, 43 D, deposed to having seen the defendant strike his lordship, after which he (witness) took him into custody. The defendant was very drunk and violent, and struck him a heavy blow.

Mr. Hoskins—What have you to say to this shameful conduct?

Defendant—I own I was a little drunk; but my lord cut me with his whip first, and that nearly strangled me. I am sorry for what I have done, and hope you'll look over it.

Mr. Hoskins said the lives and limbs of passengers were not to be endangered with impunity by drunken cabmen, and sentenced him to pay a fine of forty shillings for the offence, or to be imprisoned in default.

The Marquis of Winchester and his son then left the office.

Joseph Ady v. the Marquis of Anglesey.

At the Mansion House, London, on Tuesday, the Lord Mayor stated that Joseph still persevered in his endeavour to bumbug people. The last person from whom his Lordship had received a complaint was the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whose private secretary had directed a letter to the Mansion House, enclosing one of Mr. Ady's circulars, which informed his Excellency that upon the payment of twenty shillings, something to his advantage would be communicated to him, but that his Excellency must pay the postage. The Lord Lieutenant's respectable correspondent, however, had in this instance, thought proper to subscribe himself as "John Laurie, No 11, Circus, Minories," instead of Joseph Ady of the same place, and

Mr. Hobler observed that Mr. Ady seemed to be totally regardless of the frequent exposures made by the public press, as well as of the injurious consequences arising from his practice of writing letters of promise to persons in distant places. He had adopted the name of "Laurie," probably in the expectation of annoying the late Lord Mayor, who had given him three or four bitter rubs.

The Lord Mayor had received a great number of letters relative to Ady, some of which called upon his lordship in the most peremptory and indignant manner to put a stop to a humbug of so disagreeable a kind.

ILMINSTER.—Joseph Ady, the celebrated impostor and letter writer, who has always so many advantages to confer, and so much important news to reveal to any person who will remit to him 20s. for so doing, has written four letters to his "friends" in this town. One to the overseer, another to the Rev. T. C. Hine, Independent minister; a third to the minister of the Unitarian chapel, and a fourth to the trustees of the Wesleyan chapel, Ilminster. Mr. Hine, suspecting something wrong, refused to take it in, and thus saved 10d. for postage; the other three gentlemen, however, had for their money the following cheering intelligence:—"Sir—The undersigned is able to inform you of something considerably to your advantage, on receipt of 20s. by post-office order or otherwise, for his trouble. Yours, respectfully, Joseph Ady, 11, Circus, Minories, London."—*Sherborne Journal.*

The Rev. Dr. Thorpe, who was married last week to the Countess of Pomfret, was many years assistant to the Rev. Mr. Mathias, of the Bethesda, (Dublin), has been since a popular preacher in London, and is Minister of the Belgrave-square Chapel. The Countess is only ten months a widow, and her eldest son is but 18 months old. Dr. Thorpe, and the Countess were married at Towcester Church, from which the sable covering for the late Earl had not then been removed.

CHINESE JEST.—(Translated by Stanislas Julien.)—A young lady that had been only three days married, seeing her husband return, ran by him, and snatched a kiss. He angrily reproached her for such a violation of etiquette. "Pardon me, my dear," she answered; "I did not think it was you."

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

ND EDITION.
HE MINISTRY.

, from an independent and popular
Parliament, a private letter, from
mportant extract is taken :
t Lord Winchilsea is to bring on a
e Lords, with the intention of turn-
; so we must be buckling on our
what an hour may bring forth."

FORD ELECTION.

ed the Wexford papers of yester-
hree addresses to the county—one
monde, declining to stand for the
Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, saying he
d Repealer, should no fitter person
he people, and a third from Lord
farewell. Wexford will, we know,
y circumstances.

G INTELLIGENCE.

GH JUNE MEETING.
OWN CORRESPONDENT.)
SDAY—THIRD DAY.
s, h ft with 25 added for all ages.
Second horse to save his stake.
hump, by H Clinker, 3 yrs old,
) 1
za, 5 yrs old, 8st 7lb 2
nily, 4 yrs old, 8st 7lb 3
b f Wasp, 3 yrs old, 7st 6lb .. 4
f, Lodola, 4 yrs old, 7st 12lb ; and
Velcome, 3 yrs old, 6st 11lb pd ft.
g, Captain (late Saddler) against
br g Caleb ; both 6 yrs old, 8st 12lb
—Red Post—off by consent.
t unpropitious, both as regarded the
t. It rained very heavily, and the

SDAY—FOURTH DAY.
ys a fashionable day, we never saw a
he band of the 3d Dragoons, now
idge, played during the day in the

came off was, King's plate of 100 sovs
yrs old, 10st 7lbs ; 5 yrs old, 11st
t 12lb; and aged 12 stone ; 4 miles ;
ldings.
w Fashion, 4 yrs old 1
dy Elizabeth, 6 years old.. .. 2
s race was 2 to 1 on New Fashion ;
; the horse led from the rath and
mare was well flogged in coming to
uld not go the pace and was beat
second King's plate New Fashion
nd the second time Lady Elizabeth
We heard it said, however, by per-
mare that all was not right with her.
Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs each,
; race horses admitted ; 30 sovs
e heats.
s b h Silly Pat, aged 12st 5lb
.. .. 1 1
s b h Shamrock, 5 yrs old,
ntgomery) 2 2
Mirza, 5 yrs old, 11st 12lb
.. .. 3 3
s gr c by Robert, out of
old, 10st 12lb (Lord Howth) 4 4
e race was between Shamrock and
rt, colt, well up ; Mirza out of the
r distance. In the second heat
Mirza looked well for the race ;
travelled a trifle ; even betting that
the heat, but Silly Patt won eleverly.
mmenced on Tuesday last, the 17th
of horses had arrived in the town,
s expected. Considerable improve-
ted in the course by the erection of
&c.
s commence on the 7th of July. We
horses have been already entered for
nprecedented in this country. The
of course, be on the most complete
le, as they rest chiefly upon Lord
being a sportsman of the first water.
have of late been particularly dis-
essful on the turf. The celebrated
Elizabeth, after winning almost every
as sent over to Ireland to beat us all
e met her match in Ireland. At the
ng she was beat twice ; on Monday by
ay by New Fashion. It is also worthy
best horses now running in England
ares—one bred by Mr Kirwan, and
ligo.

FRIDAY.
gs for horses ; weight for age ; three
; four years old, 8st 4lb ; five years
miles. 5lb to mares and geldings.
b c Freney by Roller, 4 yrs old.. 1
w Fashion, 4 yrs old 2
ovs h ft, with 25 sovs added, for all
ile. Second horse to save his stake.
aptain, 6 yrs old, 8st 4lb 1
rangler, 3 yrs old, 7st 6lb 2
pio, 3 yrs old, 7st 12lb 3
racture, 3 years old, 7st 6lb .. 0
s b h Haphazard, 5 yrs old, 8st 3lb 0
h, Mirza's dam, 3 yrs, 7st .. 0
e Corsair, 3 years old, 8st, paid ft.
SATURDAY.
neeting this day ; although the wea-
d rain fell in torrents all round the
ed up about twelve o'clock, and all
the four mile course. A vast num-
ere upon the ground.
guineas for horses, &c. weight for
; 5lb to mares and geldings.
s b c Freney, 4 yrs old, 7st 10lb 1
's b h Shamrock, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb 2
Lady Elizabeth, 6 years, 9st.. 3
ust, Mr O'Reilly's Despin, and Mr
n, did not start. The race was won
broke out of his jockey's (O'Brien)
nce ; Shamrock ran a very respect-
e was dotted off early in the race.
Corinthian stakes of 10 sovs h ft, with
2 sovs each for entrance ; second
take. Gentlemen riders. Peel course

gr c Rust, 4 yrs, 11st 7lb
.. .. 2 1 1
g Captain, (late Leather
st 2lb (owner) 3 4 2
h Percy, 6 yrs, 10st 4lb
.. .. 1 3 0
s br h Haphazard, 5 yrs
omery) 0 2 3
f Cleopatra, 4 yrs, 10st
.. .. 0 dr.
g Paganini, 4 yrs, 9st 12lb
.. .. 0 dr.
ul race. In the first heat the betting
against Captain. Haphazard even
coming to the distance, the race was
t, and Captain—it was any man's
me to the buckle, Percy challenged

at the betting changed ; Rust ran
rcy—had many backers, but being a
ot much dependance placed in him
es." Percy got the start—he and the
her. The Captain lost, passing the
he Quarry. Rust got a good lead,
as Rust's race. Haphazard got well
an excellent second for the heat.
e was 9 to 2 taken against Captain ;
o 5 on Haphazard ; the start was a
ust from the post was at Percy—the
was indeed like two races up to the
en gone back. Haphazard up, and
e straight running Rust made away.
ptain taking a good second place.—
seven when the last heat was con-

A LETTER FROM LORD RODEN TO THE PROTESTANTS OF IRELAND.

(FROM THE EVENING MAIL.)

Tollomore Park, County of Down, June 13.

FRIENDS, FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN, AND BRETHREN—If ever there was a period in the history of our country that demanded an effort—if ever there was a moment that called for an expression of principle—if ever there was a crisis of danger that could arouse us to a firm, decided, and uncompromising series of unwearied exertion for all that is dear to us as Christians and as freemen—that period, that moment, that crisis, is arrived, to the members of every Protestant church in Ireland.

A deep-felt sense of this fact has impelled me to adopt this mode of appeal—not that I presume to obtrude myself as one who has any claim to weight or influence among you, save that which a sincere love for my native land—a constant residence in it—an anxious desire to maintain your liberties and your religion—ought to give to any honest man who sees them both in danger, and who warns you of the calamities that may consequently ensue.

I trust that the appeal of an individual may excite and encourage individual exertion ; for in every sphere of life, from the highest to the lowest, you are called on to take all lawful means to avert the threatened danger, and to maintain, without surrender, those Protestant principles which we value and revere.

But your exertions, dear fellow countrymen and brethren, ought to be the result of calm conviction, and not the impulse of momentary feeling. Consider soberly your danger—and deliberately, but systematically and persevering, adopt your remedy.

It is unnecessary for me to revert to the persecutions by which that part of the Protestant church to which I belong has been scourged. The total neglect of administering the laws has inflicted the deepest distress upon our clergy, and that which ought to have been their protection has become the instrument of their sufferings ; they have been heavily and unjustly taxed, not to alleviate the burdens of the people, but to gratify the resentment and answer the demands of the avowed enemies of Protestantism in Ireland ; and these measures are all to be finally consummated by the issuing of a commission, which is "to number the people," to draw the strongest lines of distinction between their religious opinions, to point out the weakness of the one party as victims for another—to foment religious discord to the utmost—and all for the avowed object of inquiring into the state of the established church, for the purpose of reducing it to the wants of the Protestants, and appropriating whatever may be considered as superfluous to the quack policy of the minister of the day, even should that policy be the sacrifice of the Protestant religion, and the liberty we enjoy.

Is it possible that the maintenance of the Protestant church is no longer to be regulated by its truth—by its accordance with God's holy word—by its own intrinsic excellence?—by its value, as effecting the eternal happiness and the temporal welfare of mankind? Is no reference to be made to the act of Union, by which it is identified with the Church of England, as one in all things? Is there no act of settlement?—is there no coronation oath?—are there no principles of truth—of virtue—national faith?—of all that has hitherto been held sacred among men? and is one standard to be set up which is to supersede all these?—by which the dearest interests of our existence—our religion, are to be regulated—a standard, which no man that I ever heard of who called himself a Christian, ventured to set up before. It is "the spirit of the age!!!" If, then, Irish Protestants, you ask me what is to be your fate, and what is to be the fate of Protestantism amongst us? the answer is found in another simple question ; what is the spirit of the age in Ireland? for, according to this, your church is to be regulated. The same authority that has set up this standard of legislation has informed you that England and Ireland are to be totally distinct in the measures to be pursued respecting their religion. "The spirit of the age" in England maintains the Protestant faith ; "the spirit of the age" in Ireland demands its destruction ; and whatever the spirit be, good or evil—

"Bring with it airs from heaven, or blasts from hell,"

it is to regulate (according to the policy of the first minister of England) the maintenance of that Protestant faith which we profess, for which our ancestors have bled and died, and which we are called on strenuously to maintain, at all *risks* and at all *hazards*, as the best legacy we can bequeath to our children. O, my Protestant countrymen of all classes! ye Presbyterians of the North amongst whom I live, whom I love and respect—is that Protestant faith, equally common and equally dear to us both, so fallen that it is become the toy of desperate demagogues—the sport of reckless politicians? Are there any amongst us so blind as not to see the effort that is made to subvert it in our country? Are there any so debased as to be heedless of the event? Think not that Protestantism has been indebted to the laws and institutions of the country for its establishment—No! The laws and institutions themselves owe their existence to the triumph of Protestant principle. It was the faithful vindication of the word of God, as opposed to the superstitions of the church of Rome, that established your liberties and the blessings you enjoy ; and if you expect the maintenance of those blessing with the surrender of Protestant principle, you are miserably deceived! This is a time of danger—opinions are afloat striking at the foundation of all that is dear to you. Let not the neglect of your former petitions to parliament—numerous and cogent as they were—slacken your exertion in laying your sentiments of complaint again and again—now without delay—on the tables of both houses of the legislature. Let your gratitude be known in your addresses to the King for his bold expressions and avowed determination to uphold the Protestant faith in Ireland ; it is the only means you have of aiding his benevolent intentions, and supporting his views. I trust, in the metropolis, a constitutional example will soon be set you of a meeting for petition on this vital subject. I believe that the call will be responded to by all that is valuable and respectable in the country.

Protestants of Ulster! being one of you I can speak freely ; I know your strength, I know your moral courage, I know your numbers ; I have witnessed your devotedness to the Protestant cause ; arouse yourselves to a sense of your situation—shut not your eyes to the danger. Forsooth, the existence of Protestantism amongst us is to depend on "the spirit of the age!!!"

O, whatever may be "the spirit of the age," may the gracious spirit of our God, animate, guide, and uphold all classes and distinctions of the Protestants of Ireland.

I am, ever, my dear fellow-countrymen and brethren, your devoted servant and friend,

RODEN.

PARDON OF MR. LUKE DILLON.

Many unfounded rumours have been at various times spread respecting Mr. Luke Dillon, since his banishment from this country. Applications for his pardon have been for some time under the consideration of government, the result of which has been at length communicated by Lord Melbourne, in a letter just received at Dublin Castle. His Lordship's letter states, that on the fullest consideration of the documents laid before him, he has advised his Majesty to grant a pardon to Mr. Dillon, subject, however, to the restriction that he "shall not be permitted to reside out of his Majesty's Australian dominions"

[We have extracted the foregoing paragraph from *Stewart's Despatch*, and have to express our entire concurrence in the feeling which prompted the manumission of the very unfortunate young gentleman whose name heads it. The origina finding in his case was, in our judgment, contrar to law and fact, and the sentence (of death) both unjust and cruel in the extreme. A more *prejudiced* trial we never witnessed—that Mr. Dillon was guilty of a very wicked offence, no one doubted ; but a doubt, and a well-founded doubt too, did exist as to the actual crime for which he was arraigned and condemned. Punishment, severe punishment, was the meet reward of the crime he did commit—vengeance was the judicial award against the offence imputed to him]

EXTINCTION OF THE REGULAR RELIGIOUS ORDERS IN PORTUGAL—SUPPRESSION OF THE OPORTO WINE COMPANY.

(FROM THE GLOBE OF SATURDAY)

We need not call attention to the importance of the following measures adopted by the Regency of Portugal, and to the important consequences which, in a social and commercial point of view, they may be expected to produce. The resolution to put down the regular religious orders is a strong one. The arrangement to pension off all the existing monks is clearly proper and unavoidable, seeing that their revenues are taken possession of by the state ; but no small number will lose the benefit of it by the specified exceptions. We shall look with great curiosity to the effect of this decree upon the bulk of the population of Portugal.

So far as our commercial interests are concerned, the suppression of the Oporto Wine Company may be deemed a most gratifying consummation.

LISBON, MAY 31.—The decree for the abolition of the religions orders is preceded by a very long report of the minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice, and the decree founded on it as follows :—

On the report of the Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice, and with the advice of the Council of State, I think fit, in the name of the Queen, to decree as follows :—

Art. I—All convents, monasteries, colleges, *hospices*, establishments whatsoever of monks of the regular orders in Portugal, Algarves, the adjacent islands, and Portuguese dominions, whatever may be their denomination, institution, and rules, are henceforth extinguished.

Art. II—All the estates of these convents, &c., are incorporated with the national domains.

Art III—The sacred utensils and ornaments employed in the divine service are placed at the disposal of the respective ordinaries, to be distributed among the churches of their diocess which have most need of them.

Art IV—Each of the monks of the suppressed convents, &c, shall receive an annual pension for his support, unless he receives an equal or greater income from a benefice or public employment. The following are excepted :—Those who took arms against the legitimate throne, or against the national liberty. Those who abused their ministry, in the confessional or the pulpit, in favour of the usurpation. Those who accepted benefices or public employments from the government of the usurper.—Those who denounced or directly persecuted their fellow citizens for their fidelity to the legitimate throne and the constitutional charter. Those who accompanied the troops of the usurper. Those who, on the re-establishment of the authority of the Queen, or since, in the districts in which they resided, abandoned their convents, monasteries, &c.

Art V—All laws and ordinances to the contrary are abolished. The Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Justice is charged with the execution of this decree.

D. PEDRO, Duke of Braganza,
JOAQUIM ANTONIO D'AGUIAR.

Palace des Necessidades, May 28, 1834.

SECOND DECREE.—Taking into consideration the reports of the Ministers of the Interior and of Finance, and with the advice of the council of state, I think fit, in the name of the Queen, to decree as follows :—

Art 1—All the privileges, authorities, prerogatives, and immunities, of whatever nature or denomination, granted to the Wine Company of the Alto Douro, and to the Junta of its administration, from the time of its establishment to this day, are abolished.

Art 2—The free disposal of their vineyards and wines is accordingly restored to the cultivators of the Upper and Lower Douro, as to those of all other parts of these kingdoms.

[Five other articles relate to minor details.]

THIRD DECREE.—The decree for convocation of the General Cortes of the Portuguese nation is dated from the Palace of Necessidades, May 28, 1834. It orders, in the name of the Queen, that the elections for deputies be forthwith proceeded in, according to the forms determined on in August, 1826. The 15th day of August next is fixed for the royal session, or opening of the legislative chambers. The decree proceeds to enact that those peers only shall sit in the Upper Chamber who have remained faithful to their oaths to the constitutional charter, and who did not sign the representation to Don Miguel which preceded his usurpation. These peers are deprived of their faculty as having voluntarily renounced their privileges. Those who adhered to the cause of legitimacy on the 24th of July, 1833, and one peer who emigrated, will have their cases submitted to the Cortes, who will decide on their competency.

FOURTH DECREE.—The Duke of Terceira created a Duque Parente,* and Count Saldanha a Marquis, and a grant of 100 contos of reis (£30,000) to General Saldanha, subject to the confirmation of the Chambers.

* The highest rank which can be conveyed to a subject.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

When every week brings before the public some record of severe punishment inflicted upon the perpetrators of frauds and robberies in the limited transactions of private life, is it not equally strange and disgraceful that multitudes of families should be plunged in distress by one wholesale villainy, affecting thousands of men, and coldly and deliberately framed at leisure, while no means are resorted to by the public authorities, or indeed we fear prescribed by the law of England, except under special circumstances of difficult proof, for redressing a wrong so grievous and so fatal? We allude to the instance which has occurred within these two days, of a destructive depreciation in the value of Portuguese stock, produced by the currency given to a falsehood respecting the political state of Lisbon, and a pretended insurrection of the troops, of which the purpose was said to be the overthrow of the monarchy and the setting up of a republic. Extravagant as such a tale must appear on the face of it to every one of the least reflection, still so gravely was it asserted and insisted on, that the fears of the stock holders immediately got the better of them, and under the dread of seeing their property reduced to nothing, great numbers of them sold at a loss of 4 or 5 per cent. The difference was, to a large amount, no doubt pocketted by the parties to the fabrication, and many innocent and credulous persons, who at the same time had no means of ascertaining the truth, were sacrificed for the profit of those harpies. The respectable members of the Stock Exchange should institute an inquiry into the origin of this fraud, which seems to have been extensively ramified. The editor of the *Standard* has very promptly afforded a clue, by stating the source of his own intelligence. A very little energy would soon unfold the whole mystery.—*Times.*

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—JUNE 18.

ARRIVED,

17th—Lady Sligo, Young, Baltimore, potatoes.

18th—Kinstown (steamer), Moriarty, Dublin, m g, for Cork ; William Penn (steamer). Keay, Liverpool, m g ; Nora Creina (steamer), Bailey, Bristol, m g.

SAILED

17th—Concord, Lymbery—Britannia, Morgan—Tryphena, Harding—New Blessing, Tedball—Francis and Mary, Gray—Devon, Curtis—and Cornwallis, Blackadder, all before mentioned ; Malvina, Beer, Swansea, ballast ; Lord Huntley, Parfitt, Newport, ballast ; Star, Bishop, Bideford, ballast, for Milford ; Sarah, Cory, Cardiff, ballast ; William, Brinsmead, ditto, ballast ; James, Rowe, Falmouth, flour ; Swan, Jacob, Newport, ballast, from Ross ; Wm & Henry, Reigh, Cardiff, ditto ; City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol, gen. cargo ; Mary, Davis, Cardiff, flour ; Joseph, Fisher, Cardiff, ballast ; Resolution, Knox, do, flour ; Friends, Burnard, Newport, flour ; Royal Eagle, Allen, London, provisions ; Alexander, Hooper, Ross, cattle, for New passage ; Kingstown, Steamer, Moriarty, Cork, general cargo.

FASHION AND TABLE TALK.

The Marchioness Wellesley and her sister, Miss Caton, are expected to arrive at Clarendon Hotel to-day, from Dublin Castle. Many personages of distinction called at the hotel yesterday, in the expectation that her ladyship had reached town. The Marchioness will proceed on a visit to their Majesties soon after she arrives.—*London Paper of Saturday*

The Earl and Countess of Norbury entertained his Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, at dinner, on Thursday last. The company invited to meet his Royal Highness were—the Duchess Dowager of Richmond, Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire and Lady C Hill, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Hillsborough, Viscount Combermere, Lord Bexley, Mr and Lady Charlotte Egerton, Mr. and Mrs Dawson, Col Biggins, &c.

The Duchess of Kent has expressed a wish to stand sponsor for the infant son of Mr Berkeley and Lady Elizabeth Drummond. The baptismal ceremony was to have taken place on Monday, in Bryanston-square.

The late Sir W Cosway was not a baronet, as stated in most of the papers As Lord of the Manor of Bilsington, in Kent, he claimed the privilege of presenting to his Majesty at his coronation three maple cups, and received the honor of knighthood, we believe, on that occasion.

The *Sun* says that Mrs. Whately, the lady of the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin, has written a book, " in which she defines the church to consist of *good men of* all sects and countries, who, embracing the Christian religion, prove the sincerity of their faith by their actions."

The Duchess of Kent has abandoned her intention of visiting the principality this summer. The Duchess, however, patronises the Bardic Festival at Cardiff, at which the Marquis of Bute is president, although her royal highness will be unable to honour it with her presence.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond returned on Friday to their residence in Cavendish-square, from a visit to their Majesties at Windsor Palace, where they have been staying during Ascot races.

A rumour has been afloat through Athlone for the last few days, that its representative, James Talbot, Esq, is about to be elevated to the peerage. This is what the Cocknies call a "*flare up.*"

Crofton Moore Vandeleure, Esq., and Lady Grace Vandeleure and suite, have arrived at Kilrush, from Dublin.

MR. RONAYNE, M.P.—We feel pleasure in stating that our very worthy member is progressing quickly to convalescence, after a severe paroxysm of podagric disease. His unavoidable absence from parliament has been the source of much pain to his admiring constituents.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

On Monday last the Right Rev. Dr. Kernan, R. C. Bishop of Clogher, arrived in this town, and on the following morning commenced his triennial confirmation in the parish of Innismacsaint, where 550 persons were confirmed. After the imposing ceremony was concluded, the bishop addressed the congregation in a most impressive manner, pointing out what should be their future conduct, in order to obtain eternal salvation, as well as to make them good members of society, and enable them to live in charity with all men. He returned thanks to the Rev. Mr. M'Donnell, P.P., for the admirable manner in which he had prepared the children, and concluded by paying a handsome compliment to the parishioners in general.—*Ballyshannon Herald.*

DEATH OF EARL HARDWICKE.—We regret to learn the death of the Earl of Hardwicke, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge, and High Steward of the University. His Lordship was in the 78th year of his age.—Captain York, who stood for Cambridge last year, succeeds to the earldom.—*Sun.*

The *Cork Evening Herald* of Friday says :—The Earl of Roden is expected in this city about the 18th of the present month."

G E O'Callaghan, Esq, has arrived at his seat, Maryfort, Miltown Malbay.

A J Montgomery, Esq., has arrived at Beaulieu, county Louth, from Douglas, Isle of Man.

Lord Adare and Lady Anna Maria Quin, with a numerous party, have just returned to Dunraven, from a visit to the romantic caves of Ballybunnion.

Lady Bateson is expected to arrive next week at Cooper Hill, the seat of Mrs Cooper, in the county Limerick.

The veteran Gen. Archdall, whose nephew now represents Fermanagh, lost an arm when leading a charge of the 12th Light Dragoons, at Alexandria, in Egypt, in 1801 ; on the same day the valiant Abercrombie was killed. The nephew will inherit his uncle's large estates in Fermanagh, Tyrone, and the Queen's County.—*Evening Mail.*

THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War Office, June 13.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet George Henry Elliot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dann, who retires ; Cornet Michael Jones Robert Earl of Roscommon, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Elliott.

5th Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant James Matthew Stronge, from the 59th Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Knox, who retires.

13th Regiment of Light Dragoons—James Hussey, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice the Earl of Roscommon, appointed to the 2d Dragoon Guards.

16th Light Dragoons—Thomas Pattle, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Rodon, who retires.

39th Regiment of Foot—George Martin, Gent. to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Mair, appointed to the Staff.

56th Foot—Major John Wilson, from half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice William Mitchell, who exchanges.

57th Foot—Ensign Frederick Henry Worsley to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Patullo, who retires ; James Allen, Gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Worsley.

59th Foot—Ensign Adam John Laing Peebles to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Stronge, appointed to the 5th Dragoon Guards ; Charles Cowley, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Peebles.

75th Foot—Captain Francis Shearman, from half pay, Royal Staff Corps, to be Captain, vice Thomas Stevenson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

77th Foot—Lieutenant Alexander Hope, from half pay unattached, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Lapp Butler, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

85th Foot—Quartermaster George Edwards, from half pay 2d Garrison Battalion, to be Quartermaster, vice Collins, who has retired, receiving a commutation.

99th Foot—Ensign ——— Macdonald, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Quarter Master, vice Berry, who has retired, receiving a commutation.

2d West India Regiment—Lieutenant William Augustus Hill to be Captain, by purchase vice Hawkes, who retires ; Ensign John Duntze Macdonald to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hill ; Henry Bird, Gent. to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Cooper, deceased.

Ceylon Regiment—Second Lieutenant Alexander Johnstone to be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Lawder, who retires ; William Price, Gent. to be Second Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Johnstone.

HOSPITAL STAFF—Assistant Surgeon John Muir, M D, from the 39th Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Proctor, appointed to the 56th Foot.

MEMORANDA—The Christian names of Cornet Yates, of the 1st Dragoons, are William Charles. The Christian name of Ensign Douglas, of the 14th Foot, is William, and not Charles, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 23d ult.

MOVES OF REGIMENTS IN IRELAND.

The following moves of regiments and depots will take place in this country early in July :—

7th Fusileer depot from Naas to Drogheda.
25th Depot from Drogheda to Armagh.
27th Regiment from Enniskillen to Mullingar.
43d Regiment from Waterford to Cork.
52d Regiment from Balfast to Enniskillen.
60th Rifles, 2d Battalion, from Mullingar to Kilkenny.
67th Depot from Templemore to Waterford.
74th Regiment from Newry to Enniskillen.
83d Depot from Mullingar to Newry.
90th Regiment from Kilkenny to Naas.

Hibernian United Service Journal.

The 27th regiment, at Enniskellen, have received orders to hold themselves in readiness for marching from that garrison.

The 43d Light Infantry are in expectation of a route from Waterford.

The band and drums of the 14th Regiment, quartered in Athlone, perambulated the streets last week, beating up for recruits. Besides the 14th Regiment, there are parties from the Royal Artillery, and 16th and 88th Regiments, now recruiting in Athlone.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—MONDAY.

Cowper v. Warren.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff, a wholesale haberdasher in Anglesey-street, against Alderman Warren for a breach of covenant. The damages were laid at £700.

The facts of the case were these :—The plaintiff and defendant dissolved partnership, plaintiff giving the defendant £700, and defendant covenanting not to enter into the same business within the Circular-road for a period of four years. In order to avoid the penalty of this covenant Alderman Warren set persons, of the name of Miller up in business in William-street.

The Jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for the full amount claimed, £700.

ROLL'S COURT—MONDAY.

Mr. Richard Radford Roe renewed his application personally in this court, that the officer should attend with the affidavit of Nicholas Mahon, Esq., in order to ground a prosecution for perjury gainst him.

Mr. Green (Mr. Mahon's solicitor) said he had counsel to oppose the application, whom he expected in every minute ; in the meantime he begged to state to his Honor, that he opposed it on the ground that Mr. Roe had, on a former occasion, got out this affidavit, and sent it up to the grand jury where the bills were ignored.

Mr. Roe denied this, and his Honor postponed the consideration till the rising of the Court, to enable Mr. Roe to swear to the fact, when Mr. Roe produced his affidavit, but he had not time, he said, to make an attested copy of it.

Mr. R. W. Greene (for Mr. Mahon) said he was instructed that Mr. Roe was mistaken.

Mr. Roe—If I am, I am content to have my motion refused with full costs if it is not so.

Master of the Rolls—This is an application to which Mr. Roe is entitled *ex debito justitiæ* You should have been prepared with a certificate from the Clerk of the Crown, that these bills were thrown out. If Mr. Roe's affidavit had been attested, I should be obliged to grant the motion at once. It is not unlikely that the jury could dispose of the bills from Mr. Roe being then incapacitated to give evidence on them. Now, he has produced the order of the House of Lords, reversing the judgment against him in the King's Bench, and on his producing an attested copy of his affidavit in the morning, I shall give him the order.

SHERIFF'S COURT—DUBLIN.

SEDUCTION.

On Saturday, the sub sheriff, Mr. Fearon, and a jury, sat for the purpose of awarding damages in an action for seduction, brought by the coroner of the county Sligo, Mr. Irvine, against Mr. Cooper, an ensign in the Sligo militia. Judgment had gone by default. The action was for the seduction and loss of services of the daughter. Miss Irvine was examined ; she stated that at the time she was led from the path of virtue by the defendant, she was not more than sixteen years of age. She had, she said, left her father's house to go on a visit to a relation, and she travelled from her father's house on the car to Elphin. The defendant, whom she had previously met at the sea-side, introduced himself to her. In the house that she lodged at in Elphin, she was robbed of all the money she had (£4 10s.) to pay her travelling expenses, and she travelled the next day with Mr. Cooper to a village, where he took a lodging for her, and, deluding her by promises of marriage he effected her ruin. As he repeated incessantly his promises of marriage, she continued to live with him for a year. She had a child, for which he promised to allow £20 a year. He only paid for one year's nursing, and she had to summon him to the quarter sessions for the child's maintenance. The defendant had told her that he was left £550 as a legacy, and that he had saved £3000. Other witnesses proved that the defendant was in a very respectable rank of life ; that he was in the habit of hunting with the gentlemen of the neighbourhood, and was now in the receipt of his half-pay, as ensign. It was also proved that the plaintiff was coroner, and very much respected in the county Sligo. There was no counsel for the defendant. The jury gave £250 damages, and 6d. costs.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

O'Farrell v. Maunsell.

In this case the plaintiff was O'Farrell, a corn cutter, and the defendant, Mr. Charles Maunsell, attorney. The action was brought for false imprisonment. It appeared from the statements of plaintiff's counsel (Mr. Radcliffe,) that the defendant, Mr. Maunsell, was greatly afflicted with corns, and the plaintiff was in the habit of attending him. One day, after the plaintiff had been with the defendant, the watch of Mr. Maunsell was missed. This was on a Sunday morning in January, 1833, and the defendant immediately repaired to the police-office, and having got a peace officer, he had the plaintiff arrested, taken through the street, and having lodged him in the office, charged him with the robbery of the watch. Mr. Maunsell, upon returning home, discovered the watch which he supposed to have been stolen, and instantly he returned to the police-office, and the plaintiff liberated, and at the plaintiff's request, returned to where he lodged, and told the people of the house that O'Ferrall was completely free of the slightest suspicion. It was for thus dragging him through the streets, and imprisoning him for an hour, that compensation was sought from the jury.

Mr. Ronayne, who was counsel for the defendant, stated that the transaction of which the plaintiff complained, had occurred in January ; that no ill-will seemed to be entertained by the plaintiff on account of it, and he never thought of bringing an action until the May following, he having in the mean time become acquainted with Mr. Fullam, the attorney. Counsel impressed upon the jury that there was not the slightest proof of any loss or injury sustained by the plaintiff, and stated that the defendant let judgment go by default, preferring to go before that jury than encounter certain loss by incurring expenses in the superior courts. The jury found for the plaintiff, with £12 damages and 6d. costs.

MR. SERJEANT PERRIN.—It is stated in letters from Dublin that Mr. Serjeant Perrin is about to retire both from his duties as a senator, and as leading counsel for the Irish bar, in consequence of the precarious state of his health. This will, if true, create another vacancy (the second within a few weeks) for the county of Monaghan.

AUCTION OF FURNITURE, OUTSIDE JAUNTING-CAR, AN INSIDE DO., AND A TAXED CART.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
On THURSDAY next (THIS DAY), June 19th,
AT THE CITY AUCTION MART,
A VARIETY OF ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Removed for convenience of Sale,

CONSISTING of Bedsteads and Feather Beds ; Mahogany and Painted Wardrobes ; Secretary and Drawers ; Mahogany Press Bedstead, an excellent Piece of Furniture ; Chairs and Tables ; an Iron Stretcher Bedstead ; Pier Glass and Window Curtains ; Bedroom Furniture ; Delft and Plated Ware ; Fenders and Fire Irons ; Several Articles of Saddlery ; an Outside Jaunting Car ; an Inside Jaunting Car ; a Taxed Cart ; some framed Prints and Paintings ; with about One Hundred Vols of Books, including Ledwich's Antiquities, a good Copy ; Burnett's Theory of the Earth, numerous fine Plates ; several Vols. of Scott's Works ; Gibbon's Decline and Fall, 12 Vols. ; Goldsmith's History of the Earth and Animated Nature ; the World Displayed, 20 Vols. ; and many others of equal merit, with several Maps on Rollers.

To Commence at TWELVE, and continue in the EVENINGS, at EIGHT o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, June 16, 1834.

BOOK AND STATIONERY WARE-HOUSE.

BARRY DREW

BEGS leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry, of the County of Waterford, that BOOK BINDING in its various branches can now be executed in his Establishment, 97, Grand Parade, Cork, in the *best and most improved manner*, both as to *neatness and durability*, and as he has lately returned from London, with a Machine, which, from its compressive power, reduces Books to nearly *half* their *original thickness*, together with the assistance of some of the best London Binders, he pledges himself that no house in the South of Ireland, can compete with him either for *cheapness or punctuality*

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that JOHN LLOYD, Esq, one of the Commissioners for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors in Ireland, will hold a Court for the Discharge of INSOLVENT DEBTORS at WATERFORD, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th Day of JUNE Inst. at NINE o'Clock in the forenoon of said Day.—Dated this 4th Day of June, 1834.

PETER BURROWES, Chief Clerk

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY JUNE 18.

	Satur		Mon.		Tuesd		Wedn	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	74	78	74	76	74	78	74	76
Wheat, per bar	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25
Oats, do.	12	13	12	13	12	13	12	13
Barley, do.	11	13	11	13	13	14	13	14
Oatmeal, per cwt.	15	16	15	16	15	16	15	16
Flour, 2ds, per bag	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31
3ds, do.	25	28	25	28	25	28	25	28
4ths, do.	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24
Indian Corn do.	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	00
Meal do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	24	26	24	26	24	26	24	26
Scalded Pork do.	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21
Heads, do.	14	00	14	00	14	00	14	00
Offal, do.	14	22	14	22	14	22	14	22
Whiskey, per gal.	6	d	6	d	6	d	6	2d,
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	3	4h	3	6
Mutton, do	4h	6h	4	6h	4h	5h	5	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	5	3	3h	3	3
Veal, do.	5	6		6h	5	6h		6h
Potatoes, per st.		3	4	5	3	4	3	5
Coals, Newport,		24	3		3	24	29	3h
Swansea,		00	0		20	03	28	30
Cardiff,	3	0			3h	3h	30	31

Butter on Tuesday—74s to 76s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 389.

Some lots obtained 78s.

Wednesday—Butter, 74s to 76s 0d per cwt. Weighed, 500.

Some lots obtained 78s.

Bacon Pigs 24s 0d to 26s 0d per cwt ; Scalded do, 20s to 21s 0d ; Heads, 14s to 00s ; Offal, 14s to 22s.

Flour (2ds) 30s to 31s 0d per bag ; 3ds, 25s to 28s do, 4ths, 20s to 24s do.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel ; do (miller's) from 24s 0d to 25s 0d per do ; Oats (shipping) 11s 0d to 13s ; Heavy, 13s to 14s 6d ; Barley, 11s to 13s 6d ; Oatmeal per ton £14 0s to £15 00s.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—JUNE 17.

Butter, 76s 0d to 78s per cwt. ; Wheat, 25s 0d to 25s 6d per barrel ; Barley, 10s 0d to 11s 6d per do ; Oats, 14s 0d to 15s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 28s 0d to 29s ; 2ds, 24s 0d to 25s 0d ; 3ds, 18s, 0d to 20s 0d Bacon Pigs, 23s 0d to 25s 0d. Beef, 4d. to 5d ; Mutton, 5d. to 6d ; Veal, 4d. to 6d. per lb. ; Potatoes 5d. to 6d. per stone

WEXFORD MARKETS—JUNE 17.

Butter, 66s 0d to 70s 0d per cwt ; Flour, 31s 0d to 00s per bag ; Wheat, 23s 0d to 25s 0d per brl ; Barley, 12s to 14s 9d per do ; Oats, 11s to 14s 0d per ditto.

CARLOW MARKETS—JUNE 17.

Butter, 75s to 76s per cwt ; Flour (seconds) 29s to 00s per cwt ; Wheat, 20s to 23s per barrel ; Barley, 10s to 12s per barrel ; Oats, 8s to 9s 6d per barrel ; Oatmeal, 12s to 00s per cwt ; Bacon, 26s to 28s per cwt ; Scalded Pigs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS—JUNE 17.

Butter, 70s to 76s per cwt ; Bacon Pigs, 26s to 27s per cwt ; Heads, 16s to 00s per cwt ; Offal, 15s to 18s per cwt ; Flour (seconds) 28s to 00s per bag ; Barley, 10s, to 12s per barrel ; Wheat 1s 0d to 1s 2d per stone ; Oats, 7d to 8d per stone.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—JUNE 17.

The Merchants.—First quality, 72s ; Second do, 69 ; Third ditto, 58s ; Fourth ditto, 47s ; Fifth ditto, 36s ; Sixth ditto, 30s.

The Country—First quality, 68s ; Second ditto, 58s ; Third ditto, 48s ; Fourth ditto, 37 ; Fifth ditto, 26s ; Sixth ditto, 18 .

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JUNE 17.

The supply of farmer's grain at market this day was small, and prime Wheat met a ready sale at an advance of 6d per barrel, but Oats were dull and rather lower.—The high price of Oatmeal here during the last few weeks, has attracted considerable supplies from various quarters, and descriptions not suited to the market are offered at a reduction of 2s per cwt.

Wheat, white, 28s to 30s ; Millers' red, 26s 0d to 28s 6d ; Inferior, 24s 6d to 25s ; Barley, 13s 6d to 15s ; Oats, common, 12s 6d to 13s 6d ; Feeding, 14s 0d to 15s 0d ; Oatmeal, 12s to 16s ; second Flour, 13s to 16s per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

The supply of grain from the coast this morning is fair, that of Oats is rather large, and the market is exceedingly dull in consequence of the congenial rains which keep back buyers ; and there appears to be a great disposition on the part of consumers to withhold purchasing. Wheat is 2s to 3s per quarter cheaper than on this day week, and Barley is flat in demand, although without very material alteration in price. Oats are full 1s cheaper and heavy sale. Beans are quoted at 2s to 3s per quarter cheaper than on this day week. Peas are in some demand and are worth 1s more than on last market day. In other grain there is little to notice.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT

Wicklow, June 20 ; Wexford 23 ; Waterford 25 ; Clonmel, 27 ; Cork 30 ; Tralee, July 5 ; Limerick, 9 ; Ennis 12 ; Galway, 14 ; Philipstown, 17 ; Maryborough, 18 ; Kilkenny, 19 ; Carlow 21 ; Naas 23.

JOHN LLOYD, Esq , Commissioner.
JOHN THOMAS LLOYD, Esq , Register.

LAW CALENDAR.

Waterford City Quarter Sessions—June 27.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, June 20 ; Dungarvan, 23.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, June 23 ; Castlecomer, 28 ; Thomastown, 30.

County Tipperary Sessions—Nenagh, June 24 ; Cashel, July 2.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—June 16

Government Stock, 3½ per Cent.	97¾
——— Stock, New, (1830)	98¾
Ballast Office Debentures	92¼
National Insurance Company	25¼
Dublin and Kingstown Railroad Company	38½

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, JUNE 19, 1834.

We have received the London papers of Monday.—Their contents are not important, as far as foreign news is concerned. The French elections are progressing precisely as we anticipated. The new Chamber will be one of a completely *Juste Milieu* character. We give elsewhere the important intelligence from Portugal, brought in the London journals of Saturday, but which were not delivered at our office until Tuesday morning.—It is said the Pope had intended to interdict that kingdom. We suppose the arbitrary suppression of the monasteries will accelerate this severe step.

Consols on Monday closed at 92⅞.

THE COERCION ACT.

We stated on Tuesday, on authority which would not deceive us, and which we thought was not likely to be deceived on this matter, that Ministers did not contemplate proposing to the legislature the renewal of the Irish Coercion Act—an act unprecedented in the archives of tyrannous legislation—an act without precedent in any country, professing to be governed upon constitutional principles—an act confounded with malignant art, of all the bad ingredients of all former despotic and unconstitutional measures. When this bill was originally propounded, its framers seemed to have busied themselves for some time in rummaging their catacombs of despotism, and digging out and galvanizing into new animation all the bad clauses of all the defunct ordinances of oppression. The measure was modified in the lower house of Parliament; some of the iron fangs with which Lords Grey and Brougham invested it, were pulled out in the Commons; but what a ferocious monster it still remained, may be by a stranger learned from the fact, that the Executive which framed it did not dare to act upon their own law. It is now intended to propose the renewal of this horrible statute!—Lords Grey and Althorp have announced this intention in both Houses of Parliament. The country is quiet—there is neither political nor predial outrage—the few acts of violence which have occurred were the result of the instinct of famishing nature. Yet the coercion act is to be renewed for another year! And yet farther, the honest Lord Althorp commands the votes of the House of Commons—the mirror, as we hear it called by Whigs, of the public mind of the British empire! If England assent to the renewal of this act, away with all the talk of British justice and British sympathy towards this country.

MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENTS.

The Marquis of Conyngham is appointed to the vacant office of Postmaster General, without a seat in the Cabinet, and Captain Byng is the new Lord of the Treasury.—*Morning Chronicle.* [Both gentlemen are Sons-in-law of the Marquis of Anglesey.]

We are glad to learn that Sir John Cam Hobhouse will be requested to allow himself to be put in nomination for the Borough of Finsbury, on Mr. Grant's accepting the Governorship of Bombay.—*Courier.*

A new writ for the burghs of Elgin, &c. will be moved for this evening, in the room of Colonel Leith Hay, now Clerk of the Ordnance. Colonel Leith Hay is to set out to-day for Scotland.—*Ibid.*

Mr. Abercromby will be returned for Edinburgh without opposition.—*Ibid.*

THE NEW JUDGE ADVOCATE.

Mr. Robert Grant, brother to the President of the Board of Controul, has gotten the valuable office of Governor of the Presidency of Bombay, lately occupied by the Earl of Clare. In his place Mr. Cutler Fergusson has been promoted. Upon this appointment the *True Sun*, and we concur in the observation, remarks:—

"It appears that Mr. Robert Cutlar Fergusson is to be appointed to the office of Judge Marshal and Advocate General, in the place of Mr. Robert Grant, the new governor of Bombay. The *Chronicle* appears to be encouraged by this small change. "If," says our contemporary, "Lord Grey continues thus to *recruit his strength* from the ranks of the commoners and reformers, he will re-assure the public confidence in the disposition of his reformed Administration." We fear there is little recruiting of strength in this change, backed as it is by the previous accession of Mr. Abercromby. Neither of the Whig acquisitions, however respectable in themselves, can give any practical weight or power to the ministry. The change of Mr Robert Grant for Mr Cutlar Fergusson, is only a shifting of the *left leg* for the right. The foot falls in precisely the same place, without moving forward an inch. The body does not *get on*; we can only discern in such a movement another illustration of the peculiar method of Whig walking—which is a motion without moving forward."

A SCENE IN PARLIAMENT.

We copy the following amusing sketch from the London correspondence of the *Freeman's Journal*:

Though the Irish Secretary's new clause is infinitely less disgusting than the gibbetting law of last session, still Mr. Ruthven was perfectly right in resisting, firmly, the *softened* laws, as Cobbett would call it. The proper end of execution is prevention of crime, not vengeance for past misdeeds; and cruelty in punishment invariably counteracts its primary and most salutary object. An ignominious death, for offences of any sort, is severity enough—for offences against property, or even the person, short of murder, it is unjust, unproportioned, and generally unproductive of any beneficial effect upon the public mind—but the barbarity of hanging in chains, and burying within the precincts of a prison, is both brutal and absurd. It is even unfair towards the inmates of these dungeons to convert their yards into a charnel-house. By what right, we ask, should civil debtors be exposed to this inconvenience? To *post mortem* dissection, we confess, we should have no objection; not because we look upon this part of a condemnation as an aggravation of punishment, but because the interests of society demand anatomical subjects; and we can see no valid objection to the delivering up to surgeons the bodies of malefactors:—

At a very late hour [illegible] the house rose, the order of the day [illegible] of the "bodies of criminals [illegible]

Mr. Littleton brought up a clause providing [illegible] bodies of all felons in Ireland, sentenced to death [illegible] be buried within the walls of the gaol.

Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. Wm. O'Reilly, and Mr. Ruthven, earnestly protested against the insertion of this clause, as calculated to inflict a deep wound on the feelings of the Irish people, who sensitively felt any indignity offered to the dead, and it would be too bad to punish the innocent survivors for the deeds of the guilty. They earnestly besought the right hon secretary to withdraw the clause.

Mr. Shaw, quite in keeping, supported the amendment, and contended, that its operation upon the minds of the survivors would, more than the example of the punishment itself, serve as a dissuasive from the commission of crime.

It was then urged on Mr. Littleton to consent even to leave the discretion in the judge, but Mr. Littleton was impracticable.

Mr. Ruthven said, he did not see what good could result from inflicting injury on the surviving relatives of an unfortunate criminal. The Irish people had sensitive feelings on this subject, which this clause was calculated to outrage. If the honourable gentleman did not consent to withdraw the clause, he would press his opposition to a division.

Fortunately there were not more than about twenty members in the house, which the Irish Secretary perceiving, said that he would postpone it until Monday, to give time for further consideration!

Mr. Ruthven—The delay till Monday will be of no use, let it be till Monday week.

Mr. Littleton could not consent; he would say Tuesday.

Mr. Ruthven—Then let it be Friday.

Mr. Littleton—No, Tuesday.

Mr. Ruthven—Then I'll divide the house. I know the consequence if forty members are not present. I'll do my duty.

Mr. F Baring—I trust the hon member will consent. He knows the inconvenience.

Mr. Ruthven—I say Friday—(a laugh).

Mr F Baring (again)—I trust the hon member will consent to Tuesday.

Mr. Ruthven—I won't be content with any day but Friday. I won't be turned from my purpose.

Mr. F O'Connor—When Irishmen disagree it is customary to split the difference. We'll try—will you say Wednesday (a laugh)?

Mr. Ruthven—No, Friday (a laugh.)

Mr F Baring—I trust the honourable member will consent.

Mr Ruthven—No; I'll divide the house.

Mr F Baring—Well, will the honourable gentleman say Thursday.

Mr Ruthven—Well, let it be Thursday?

Mr Littleton moved that the consideration of the clause should be adjourned to Thursday next. (A laugh.)

This conduct of Mr Ruthven might by some be considered obstinacy, but it was honest and useful obstinacy, and it would be no harm if the treasury bench occasionally met with a little more of it.

DEATH OF DR. DOYLE.

We were in the act of beginning an obituary of this illustrious and ever-to-be-lamented prelate, when the *Dublin Evening Post* of Tuesday reached us; and there we find the subject so well handled that we willingly copy and adopt the well-paid and well-merited tribute of our contemporary to departed worth and greatness:—

(FROM THE EVENING POST.)

It would be unnecessary to those who know us to describe the *feelings* of regret with which we announce the death of Dr. Doyle. True, it is, we were long prepared for this catastrophe. For several months we were but too well aware that no rational hopes could be entertained of his recovery. Still, there is not a man who admired the genius—there is not one who venerated the virtues—there is none who put the proper estimate on the services rendered to his country by Dr. Doyle—and, above all, there are none who enjoyed his friendship as we did, during almost the entire term of his Prelacy—a period of many vicissitudes, and of much angry collision, who will not feel a pang at the final extinction in this world of that light which gladdened, enlightened, and upon so many trying occasions, inspirited his country!

He was far and away the first Ecclesiastic in Ireland—and this we say without any reference to the doctrines professed by other eminent men, whether belonging to the Establishment, or to any of the forms of dissent.—He was the first incomparably in genius, and in that nervous and ratiocinating eloquence which from the pulpit may not be thoroughly appreciated by a mixed auditory, and, indeed, which cannot, but which, nevertheless, is the highest eloquence—that, for example, suitable to the first places in the Senate, or to an assembly of learned Divines. His knowledge of all matters connected with the history and the doctrines of the Christian Church, and particularly with the canon and civil law, for the investigation of which the qualities of his mind were peculiarly adapted, was at once extensive and profound. His readiness in bringing his learning to bear upon any subject that arose—the happiness of his illustrations, and the facility of his language, will not speedily be forgotten by those who had the opportunity of witnessing their exhibition. Fortunately for the fame of this illustrious Bishop, the Chiefs of the land have had an opportunity—including the leading Bishops of the Establishment—of listening to Doctor Doyle, when under the ordeal of a hostile, and what was *intended* to be an acrimonious and insulting examination, before the Committees of both Houses of Parliament. We might appeal to more than one noble lord—to more than one Protestant Bishop—and to many Members of the House of Commons, as to the bearing of the learned Prelate, the mastery of his subject, and the *domination*, which in a short space he assumed and *maintained* to the last over his interrogators. The impression which he left upon the memory of those who heard him will not be very soon obliterated. It is recorded in the books of Parliament, and we happen to know that the evidence is just given as spoken—for, being ourselves in London during part of the time, and urging Doctor Doyle, as we remember, to revise the minutes of his evidence before it went to press, he declined, with a laugh, saying that he did not much care about the *graces of style*, provided the short hand writer gave his sense. And, yet upon reading these examinations, one is not more struck with the extensive knowledge and power of argument which they display, than with the propriety, the pointedness, and felicity of their diction.

Doctor Doyle received the elements of his education, and his first Clerical degree in Portugal—at the University of Coimbra. He belonged to the Order of St. Augustine, and was, in point of fact, an Augustinian Friar, when he was called by the unanimous voice of the Second Order of the Clergy, Curates as well as Parish Priests, and with the assent of all the Catholic Bishops, from his Professorship of Theology in Carlow College, to preside over the Dioceses of Kildare and Leighlin. It is the general opinion, we know, even amongst Catholics, that Catholic Clergymen educated in Spain and Portugal are more illiberal—to use the phrase—more exclusive and bigotted than such as have received their education in France, or even in Italy. We imagine there is some mistake in this opinion. The late Catholic Primate, Doctor Curtis, with whom we had the honor to be acquainted, was certainly, though a rigid Catholic, by no means ascetic or bigotted. And yet this venerable man was for several years the President of the University of Salamanca. Doctor Doyle was from a similar school—and yet, what shame would a contrast between his conduct and that of several of the Protestant Bishops bring upon the Established Church! A strict, perhaps an ascetic Catholic—for he sacrificed his health, and ultimately his life to the rigid and laborious duties of his sacred calling, yet how charitable, how liberal, how kind in all his relations! He was, in truth, the brightest examplar of a truly Christian Prelate in modern times.

But Providence, for its own good purposes, had cast his lot on the troubled waters. He began his career as a Bishop, when his compatriots were struggling for political liberty. And he quickly found it to be his duty to take a high and commanding station in the van of the conflict. His VINDICATION made a greater impression on the public mind, perhaps, than any writings since the days of Swift. He was attacked on all sides; but he had ardent friends, and was himself a host. His active pen seldom rested until the victory was obtained. When the second reformation was started, his spirit was felt through all the ranks of Catholicity, and he speedily put to utter flight, though he did not appear himself upon the arena, the hypocrites and fanatics, the knaves and the fools, who [illegible] that monstrous, unchristian, and indecent farce.—[illegible] made, of course, the theme of their malice, and the topic of many an unblushing lie. The odious scribblers of the Dublin press teemed with the basest calumnies against him. The degraded priests, and, if there can be any thing more degraded, the wretched paragraphists and pamphleteers, who had apostatized, upon speculation, from the faith in which they were born and reared, like all other renegadoes under similar circumstances, wished to prove the fidelity of their conviction to the new doctrine by the virulence of their slanders against the brightest luminary of the old. This, however, must be considered, after all, as the tribute which base minds *must* pay to genius and virtue—and we always considered the storm which was raised on this occasion as the highest *triumph* Doctor Doyle ever received.

There are some points in which we do not choose, in an article of this kind, even to glance at; first, because we would not waken reminiscences which we hope will never *hereafter* be disturbed; and, in the next place, because we are certain that if Doctor Doyle himself could have a voice in the matter, he would deprecate their introduction. We can offend, however, no man nor set of men, by asserting this truth, that Doctor Doyle was the most eloquent, persevering, and consistent *friend* to the RIGHTS, as we shall always consider them, of the Irish poor. He has not thrown the seeds upon the arid rock or the angry billows. They will germinate and produce fruit in good time; and the desolate and afflicted through this fair island will have to bless, hereafter, and to venerate the name of their benefactor.

In private life, Doctor Doyle was cheerful—playful; and in the ordinary affairs of life, as innocent as a child. It is almost needless to add, that although the Dioceses is considered a respectable one in point of income, Doctor Doyle had never the command of money—and that he died not worth a farthing. The greater part of his income went in charity, or was devoted to the building of a Catholic Cathedral in Carlow. That monument he has left behind him; but it will not endure so long as the memory of his patriotism—his talents—and his virtues.

*** We have seen THE MAIL and SAUNDERS on the subject of Doctor Doyle's death; but while speaking upon a matter so serious as this is, we cannot trust ourselves with any observations on the beastliness of the Jocelyn Journalists. In our next, however, we shall have a word or two to offer on the occasion.

This immortal man finished his earthly course on Sunday morning last, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon. His remains were, on Tuesday, removed from Braganza, the good bishop's sweet, retired, residence, to the superb Cathedral of Carlow, which the pious prelate himself planned, built, and completed—an ornament to the town in which it is situate, and, were there no more imperishable record of Dr. Doyle's splendid career, itself a worthy monument of its founder. Here the body lay in state, vested in pontificals, until Thursday (this day), when, after the office and high mass of the dead, it was to be consigned to its final resting place in the sacred temple, amid the solemnity and respectful reverence which are due to this relique of the first bishop of modern times. Carlow presents an unbroken spectacle of mourning. The Catholics, as might well be expected, have, with a wretched, splenetic, solitary exception, closed their shops and desisted from all temporal pursuits, and numbers of Protestants and Dissenters have done likewise, in testimony of their respect for the Christian virtues and gigantic talents of the illustrious departed.

(FROM THE CORK MERCANTILE CHRONICLE.)

Carlow College, June 15th, 1834,
Sunday Evening.

With feelings of most intense and sincere sorrow I announce to you, and the inhabitants of the south of Ireland, the death of the illustrious and reverend bishop of Kildare and Leighlin. He gave back his pure and transcendent spirit to that GOD who made it on this morning, about 9 o'clock, in the 48th year of his age, and in the 15th of his episcopacy.

The Sacraments of Penance and the Eucharist were administered to him by Dr. Nolan, on Saturday, after which he continued in the most fervent and edifying prayer during that day and night. The holy sacrifice of the Mass was offered up in his house, at the Cathedral, in the College, and in the neighbouring parishes, whilst in the agony during the entire of this morning, to solicit for him the grace and rewards of a happy death.

If ever mankind had just reason to solemnize and commemorate the loss of a holy prelate, a zealous and disinterested pastor, a lover of rational liberty, a learned theologian, and a fearless politician, the Irish public should exhibit on this melancholy occasion, every symbol of exterior sorrow and interior piety which religion prescribes, or which the grateful hearts of an emancipated nation could suggest, to honour the name of him who was their champion in danger, their light and pillar in the days of political slavery, and consequent darkness.

He was, truly, the Bossuet of the Irish Catholic people. Since, or before the time of Arthur O'Leary, our history furnishes us with no equal—whether we consider the sarcastic, eloquent, and timely pamphlets, and letters, under the immortal signature of J. K. L., or that luminous compendium of Catholic Theology, and profound political wisdom, to be found in the reports of his examination before the Committees of the Lords and Commoners. These will remain imperishable records of his genius, patriotism, and learning. But, besides these great landmarks of his fame and talents, there was scarcely an occasion on which his tongue, or his pen, could serve the cause of liberty or religion, from 1812, (when he commenced his career as Professor of Divinity in the College of Carlow) up to the last few months, on which both were not ready and able to pour the full tide of his gigantic reasoning and satire against the enemies of his creed and country. He was one of those exemplary characters raised up by Divine Providence in critical times for effecting its own great and sublime purposes. Whatever progress has been made in the public mind, or amongst the members of both Houses of Parliament regarding the total extinction of tithes, and the expediency of a poor law for Ireland, may be, without injustice to any living character, attributed to his private correspondence and printed sentiments on those important subjects. We have on record in his own pointed, and peculiar phraseology his opinion on repeal, pensioning the clergy, and the disfranchisement of the forty shilling freeholders, namely, that the first was "a consummation devoutly to be wished for."—the second would have induced him to "lay down his Crosier and Mitre, and retire into the desert, and there weep over the misfortunes of God's people, like the Prophet of old"—and "the taking away of a vote is the taking away a shield which the subject has not only against the oppression of power, but that worst of all oppression, the persecution of private society and private manners."

Such was the man whom GOD in his mysterious wisdom has summoned before his judgment seat on this morning—whom the writer of this hurried letter knew intimately, and loved much for his unaffected piety—his Apostolic disinterestedness, his strong, honest, and rational views on questions useful, or interesting to the rights of society, and the genuine interests of the Christian Religion—a Bishop—whose name was known, dreaded, and revered in the Deserts of America—in the Cities of the Continent—in the Courts of Kings—and in the humblest cabins of the Irish peasantry, whose love of his country was only exceeded by his love of GOD. W. C.

COURT OF CONSCIENCE.

Yesterday a case involving in its decision a *principle* of considerable importance, as regards the duties of auctioneers, and the owners of public sale rooms, was disposed of in this court. For the information and future guidance in auction affairs, of the public, we shall give a report of the proceedings in our next.

By advices from Quebec of the 14th May, we have to announce the safe arrival there, from this port, on the preceding day, of that fine ship, the *Onondaga*, Captain Morgan. The whole of the passengers were landed in excellent health and spirits. The arrival of the other vessels with emigrants from this and the neighbouring ports was hourly expected at Quebec.

THE COERCION BILL.

The letters from London yesterday announced that the statement respecting the contemplated renewal of the Coercion Bill was altogether unfounded.—*Register.*

NO POPERY CONSISTENCY.

It is a delicious illustration of the absurd inconsistency of the "Thirty-nine article men" of Oxford, that, while they were hourly yelling the cry of no-Popery and no-Papists, in compliment to the Duke of Wellington, the prize poem read at his installation was written in honour of that Popish institution, the Hospice of St. Bernard.

Imperial Parliament.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY.

The house met shortly after four o'clock.

The Earl of ELDON presented petitions from several places in support of the church.

The Hammersmith rectory bill and the Lanarkshire rail road bill was read a second time.

Lord ROLLE presented petitions from Dartmouth, and twenty-five places in Devonshire in support of the church.

MESSAGE FROM THE COMMONS.

A message from the Commons brought up the capital punishments' abolition bill, and two private bills, which were severally read a first time.

The Royal Assent was given by commission to the house duty repeal bill, the Cork harbour bill, the south London market bill, the Bridgewater canal bill, the sale of hay regulation bill, and a great number of private bills.

In answer to a question from Lord Farnham,

Earl GREY was understood to say, that it was the intention of government to renew the Irish coercion bill.

[Left sitting.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY.

NEW WRITS.

Mr. C WOOD moved that a new writ be issued for the borough of Chatham, vacant by the resignation of W L Maberly, Esq., who had accepted the office of one of the Commissioners of the Customs.—Ordered.

Mr. C WOOD then moved that a new writ be issued for the Elgin district of royal burghs, vacant by the resignation of Colonel Leith Hay, who had accepted the office of Clerk to the Ordnance. (Hear.)—Ordered.

Major BEAUCLERK presented a petition from the farmers and graziers of Epsom, Surrey, against the Islington market bill—Referred to the committee.

Sir W. HORNE presented a petition in favour of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.—Laid on the table.

Mr. O'CONNELL begged to ask whether it was the intention of government to renew the coercion bill this session.

Lord ALTHORP said it was the intention of his Majesty's government to propose the renewal of that bill with some alterations.

Mr. O'CONNELL then gave notice that he would every day, before the house went into the consideration of the subject, move that the house should be counted over.

In answer to a question from Mr O'REILLY as to whether there was a scarcity of the potatoe crop in Ireland?

Mr. LITTLETON said that government had not received any information to lead them to believe that there would be any scarcity of the crops.

In answer to a question from Mr. F. SHAW,

Mr O'CONNELL said that as he was now convinced no confidence could be placed in the present government, he should certainly persevere in the resolutions of which he had given notice on the house going into committee, upon the subject of Irish tithes.

[Left sitting]

OUTRAGE.

At noon day, on Monday last, three armed men, (two with blunderbusses, the third with a pistol,) appeared on the lands of Templemartin, within two miles of this City, immediately adjoining the demesne of Sir Wheeler Cuffe, and within a musket shot of the Police station. They went to a limekiln there, and required to know from a man they found at work, named Wm. Quirke, if he was not bidding for the ground from which the Dwyers were lately evicted for non-payment of rent? This Quirke denied; each of those ruffians then deliberately swore on a book which they had, that whoever would take that land should fall by it. From the kiln they went to the house of Martin Cashin, who was supposed to be a bidder for the land in question—they found a son of Cashin's in the house, whom they dragged out to the road and beat severely, observing, that that was but a sample of what he and others might expect should they attempt taking the Dwyers' farm, or any part of it. They then proceeded to the house of Mr. Patrick Nowlan, of Templemartin, where, 'tis said, they searched for arms, and desired Nowlan not to assist Quirk in taking the land.

We could have wished that the people of the neighbourhood, where those miscreants appeared, had summoned up courage to watch them and hunt them down. By their dress they appeared to be strangers, not belonging to this part of the country. What will it avail the people to get rid of tithes, if they are to be still burdened with heavy taxation, which must still continue to press upon them so long as the country is infested with banditti of this description, who, wherever they appear, should be hunted down like mad dogs.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

BANK STOCK.

During the last *few days* Bank of Ireland stock has experienced a considerable decline. On Saturday week it was quoted at 223½. There were no sales on the intermediate days until Thursday last, the day after the bank meeting, when the price was 219¼, being a reduction of not less than 4¼, which is nearly the amount of the half year's dividend. On Friday this stock was not quoted in the list; but on Saturday last there was a still further decline, the stated price being 219⅛. In October, 1827, bank stock was as high as 250.—*Morning Register.*

FIELD DAY FOR THE 18th OF JUNE.

The troops comprising the Garrison of Dublin, viz.—The Royal Artillery, 3d Dragoon Guards, 15th (or King's) Hussars, 2d Battalion, 1st (or Royal) Regiment, 18th, 35th, and 47th Regiments, will be reviewed on Wednesday, the 18th instant, in the Phœnix Park, by Major General Sir Edward Blakeney, K C B, commanding the Forces in Ireland. After the review a sham fight will take place in commemoration of the battle of Waterloo.—*Dublin Paper of Tuesday.*

ROYAL DUBLIN SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Society, George Tuthill, Esq, in the chair, it was resolved, that the committee of manufactures be continued, and that they be requested to consider and report such arrangements as they may think necessary to recommend for the second annual exhibition, and that it be an instruction to the Committee, in conjunction with the House and Select Committee, to report what accommodation can be afforded by fitting, enlarging, or appropriating such part of the Society's premises, as can be effectually and conveniently allocated for the purpose of the exhibition. William Wilson, Esq, M D, of Littleton, county Dublin; Garrett Wall, Esq, of Roundtown; and Henry Marsh, Esq, M D, of Molesworth street, were proposed to become members of the Society.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

In the case of Jeremiah Tuthill *v.* Beaumont, of the Provident Life Insurance Company, the Court of Exchequer has ruled this week, that the agent in Ireland of an English Company to transact business for them, must also be considered an agent to receive notice of proceedings against them, and the Court accordingly substituted service on their agent.

PROTESTANT THUNDER!

The following specimen of the style figurative we take from the *Mail* of last night:—

"Our journal of Friday last contained an address to the Protestants, on the present posture of their affairs, and the line of conduct which it behoved them to adopt. That address has, we verily believe, been attended with the effect we meant to produce; it has found an echo—feeble as it was—in every Protestant heart; and the sound goes on accumulating in velocity and intenseness, *like the first faint touch of the electric spark upon the watery particle of a cloud, which, communicating its influence to others, swells the aggregated sound into the voice of thunder!!!*"

Now, this is really very pretty writing; but what a pity it is that it should be but a "*brutum fulmen*" after all!

A MS. on parchment, attributed to Petrarch, has been discovered in the archives of Montpellier. This MS. consists of poems, in which the names of Laura and of Vancluse often appear; the language is Provencal, and the subjects treated are Rome and the coronation of the Poets. It is well known that Petrarch studied the law at Montpellier, and that, being disgusted with the profession, he quitted the city, in order to devote himself wholly to the muses. The MS. in question was found among a heap of rubbish.—*Foreign Quarterly Review.*

SECOND EDITION.

THE MINISTRY.

We have received, from an independent and popular English member of Parliament, a private letter, from which the following important extract is taken:

"I understand that Lord Winchilsea is to bring on a motion to-night in the Lords, with the intention of turning out the ministry; so we must be buckling on our armour, not knowing what an hour may bring forth."

WEXFORD ELECTION.

We have just received the Wexford papers of yesterday. They contain three addresses to the county—one from Sir Thomas Esmonde, declining to stand for the county—one from Mr. Cadwallader Waddy, saying he will stand as a pledged Repealer, should no fitter person be put forward by the people, and a third from Lord Carew, conveying his farewell. Wexford will, we know, do its duty under any circumstances.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

CURRAGH JUNE MEETING.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WEDNESDAY—THIRD DAY.

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs, h ft with 25 added for all ages. Conolly's mile. Second horse to save his stake.

Col Westenra's b c Thump, by H Clinker, 3 yrs old, 7st 13lbs, (O'Brien) .. 1
Mr Hunter's c h Mirza, 5 yrs old, 8st 7lb .. 2
Mr Stanley's b m Emily, 4 yrs old, 8st 7lb .. 3
Lord Portarlington's b f Wasp, 3 yrs old, 7st 6lb .. 4
Mr Wetherall's b f, Lodola, 4 yrs old, 7st 12lb; and Mr Coe's ch f, by Welcome, 3 yrs old, 6st 11lb pd ft.

Lord Howth's b g, Captain (late Saddler) against Captain Vaughan's br g Caleb; both 6 yrs old, 8st 12lb each; 50 sovs, h ft—Red Post—off by consent.

This day was most unpropitious, both as regarded the weather and the sport. It rained very heavily, and the course was flooded.

THURSDAY—FOURTH DAY.

Thursday is always a fashionable day, we never saw a better meeting. The band of the 3d Dragoons, now quartered at Newbridge, played during the day in the Stand House.

The first race which came off was, King's plate of 100 sovs for horses, &c; 4 yrs old, 10st 7lbs; 5 yrs old, 11st 7lb; 6 yrs old, 11st 12lb, and aged 12 stone; 4 miles; 5lb to mares and geldings.

Mr. Beere's gr c New Fashion, 4 yrs old .. 1
Mr Hobson's b m Lady Elizabeth, 6 years old.. 2

The betting on this race was 2 to 1 on New Fashion; it was a hollow race; the horse led from the rath and kept his place; the mare was well flogged in coming to the rails, but she could not go the pace and was beat easily. This is the second King's plate New Fashion won this meeting, and the second time Lady Elizabeth ran and was beaten. We heard it said, however, by persons who know the mare that all was not right with her.

The renewal of the Corinthian Stakes of 10 sovs each, h ft, for hunters; race horses admitted; 30 sovs added. Peel course heats.

Mr. A Montgomery's b b Silly Pat, aged 12st 5lb (Mr. Ferguson)	1	1	
Lord Portarlington's b h Shamrock, 5 yrs old, 11st 12lb (Mr. Montgomery)	2	2	
Mr P Persse's ch h Mirza, 5 yrs old, 11st 12lb (Owner)	3	3	
Lord Portarlington's gr c by Robert, out of Beagle's dam, 3 yrs old, 10st 12lb (Lord Howth)	4	4	

In the first heat the race was between Shamrock and Silly Patt; the Robert colt well up; Mirza out of the heat but saved her distance. In the second heat Silly Patt led and Mirza looked well for the race; Shamrock seemed gravelled a trifle; even betting that Mirza would beat in the heat, but Silly Patt won cleverly.

The Bray races commenced on Tuesday last, the 17th instant. A number of horses had arrived in the town, and great sport was expected. Considerable improvement had been effected in the course by the erection of a new stand house, &c.

The Howth Races commence on the 7th of July. We understand that 85 horses have been already entered *for one race*—a thing unprecedented in this country. The arrangements will, of course, be on the most complete and satisfactory scale, as they rest chiefly upon Lord Howth, his lordship being a sportsman of the first water.

Irish bred cattle have of late been particularly distinguished and successful on the turf. The celebrated English mare, Lady Elizabeth, after winning almost every thing in England, was sent over to Ireland to beat us all in a canter; but she met her match in Ireland. At the late Curragh meeting she was beat twice; on Monday by Freney, and Thursday by New Fashion. It is also worthy of note that the two best horses now running in England are bred off Irish mares—one bred by Mr Kirwan, and the other by Lord Sligo.

FRIDAY.

King's plate of 100 gs for horses; weight for age; three years old, 6st 7lb; four years old, 8st 4lb; five years old, 9st. Three miles. 5lb to mares and geldings.

Colonel Westenra's b c Freney by Roller, 4 yrs old.. 1
Mr Beere's gr c New Fashion, 4 yrs old .. 2

Sweepstakes of 10 sovs h ft, with 25 sovs added, for all ages. Conolly's mile. Second horse to save his stake.

Lord Howth's b g Captain, 6 yrs old, 8st 4lb .. 1
Mr Conolly's b c Wrangler, 3 yrs old, 7st 6lb .. 2
Mr Hunter's ch f Lupia, 3 yrs old, 7st 12lb .. 3
Mr Dowling's b c Fracture, 3 years old, 7st 6lb .. 0
Lord Portarlington's b h Haphazard, 5 yrs old, 8st 5lb 0
Mr Watt's c b Starch, Mirza's dam, 3 yrs, 7st .. 0
Col Armstrong's b c Corsair, 3 years old, 8st, paid ft.

SATURDAY.

There was a fine meeting this day; although the weather had broken, and rain fell in torrents all round the Curragh, it brightened up about twelve o'clock, and all made for the start of the four mile course. A vast number of equestrians were upon the ground.

King's plate of 100 guineas for horses, &c. weight for age; 4 miles; 5lb to mares and geldings.

Colonel Westenra's b c Freney, 4 yrs old, 7st 10lb 1
Lord Portarlington's b h Shamrock, 5 yrs, 8st 10lb 2
Mr Hobson's b m Lady Elizabeth, 6 years, 9st.. 3

Mr Ferguson's Rust, Mr O'Reilly's Despin, and Mr Beere's New Fashion, did not start. The race was won easily by Freney; he broke out of his jockey's (O'Brien) hand at the half distance; Shamrock ran a very respectable second; the mare was dotted off early in the race.

Second class of the Corinthian stakes of 10 sovs h ft, with 25 sovs added, at 2 sovs each for entrance; second horse to save his stake. Gentlemen riders. Peel course heats.

Mr Montgomery's gr c Rust, 4 yrs, 11st 7lb (Mr Hobson)	2	1	1
Lord Howth's b g Captain, (late Leather Plater) 6 yrs, 12st 2lb (owner)	3	4	2
Mr J Osborne's ch h Percy, 6 yrs, 10st 4lb (Mr Persse)	1	3	0
Lord Portarlington's br h Haphazard, 5 yrs 11st (Mr Montgomery)	0	2	3
Mr Wetherall's b f Cleopatra, 4 yrs, 10st (Mr Alloway)	0 dr.		
Mr Dopping's ch g Paganini, 4 yrs, 9st 12lb (Mr Ruthven)	0 dr.		

This was a beautiful race. In the first heat the betting was even on the field against Captain. Haphazard even against Rust. After coming to the distance, the race was between Percy, Rust, and Captain—it was any man's race; when they came to the buckle, Percy challenged and ran in well.

In the second heat the betting changed; Rust ran against the field; Percy had many backers, but being a cocktail there was not much dependance placed in him by the "knowing ones." Percy got the start—he and the br h ran well together. The Captain lost, passing the stand-house up to the Quarry. Rust got a good lead, and at the turn it was Rust's race. Haphazard got well forward, and put in an excellent second for the heat.

Third heat—There was 9 to 2 taken against Captain; 5 to 4 on Rust; 30 to 5 on Haphazard; the start was a very pretty one; Rust from the post was at Percy—the other two behind; it was indeed like two races up to the turn. Percy had then gone back. Haphazard up, and Captain last. At the straight running Rust made away, and won easily—Captain taking a good second place.—It was a quarter to seven when the last beat was concluded.

A LETTER FROM LORD RO[…]
TESTANTS OF I[…]

(FROM THE EVENI[…]
Tollomore Park, Count[…]

FRIENDS, FELLOW-COUNTRYM[…]

If ever there was a period in the[…] that demanded an effort—it ever[…] called for an expression of princi[…] crisis of danger that could arous[…] and uncompromising series of un[…] that is dear to us as Christians a[…] riod, that moment, that crisis, is[…] of every Protestant church in Ire[…]

A deep-felt sense of this fact h[…] this mode of appeal—not that I[…] self as one who has any claim[…] among you, save that which a si[…] land—a constant residence in i[…] maintain your liberties and your[…] to any honest man who sees the[…] who warns you of the calamities[…] ensue.

I trust that the appeal of an in[…] encourage individual exertion;[…] life, from the highest to the low[…] take all lawful means to avert the[…] to maintain, without surrender,[…] ples which we value and revere.

But your exertions, dear fello[…] thren, ought to be the result of[…] the impulse of momentary feel[…] your danger—and deliberately,[…] persevering, adopt your remedy.

It is unnecessary for me to rev[…] by which that part of the Protest[…] belong has been scourged. The[…] tering the laws has inflicted the d[…] clergy, and that which ought to[…] tion has become the instrument o[…] have been heavily and unjustly t[…] burdens of the people, but to gr[…] answer the demands of the avowe[…] ism in Ireland; and these measu[…] consummated by the issuing of[…] "to number the people," to draw[…] distinction between their religio[…] the weakness of the one party a[…] to foment religious discord to th[…] avowed object of inquiring into t[…] church, for the purpose of reduc[…] Protestants, and appropriating[…] dered as superfluous to the quac[…] of the day, even should that po[…] the Protestant religion, and the[…]

Is it possible that the mainte[…] church is no longer to be regul[…] accordance with God's holy wo[…] excellence?—by its value, as eff[…] ness and the temporal welfare o[…] ference to be made to the act o[…] identified with the Church of[…] things? Is there no act of sett[…] ronation oath?—are there no[…] virtue—national faith?—of all[…] held sacred among men? and i[…] up which is to supersede all the[…] est interests of our existence—c[…] gulated—a standard, which no o[…] who called himself a Christian,[…] It is "the spirit of the age"![…] testants, you ask me what is t[…] is to be the fate of Protestanti[…] swer is found in another simp[…] spirit of the age in Ireland? fo[…] church is to be regulated. T[…] set up this standard of legislatio[…] England and Ireland are to be t[…] sures to be pursued respecting[…] spirit of the age" in England[…] faith; "the spirit of the age" i[…] struction; and whatever the sp[…]

"Rang with it airs from heav[…] it is to regulate (according to th[…] ter of England), the maintenanc[…] which we profess, for which, o[…] and died, and which we are, e[…] maintain, at all risks and at all[…] cy we can bequeath to our child[…] countrymen of all classes! ye P[…] amongst whom I live, whom I[…] Protestant faith, equally some[…] in both, so fallen that it is bec[…] demagogues—the sport of rec[…] there any amongst us so blind a[…] is made to subvert it in our co[…] debased as to be heedless[…] not that Protestantism has b[…] and institutions of the country[…] No! The laws and instit[…] their existence to the[…] principle. It was the fait[…] word of God, as opposed[…] the church of Rome, that est[…] the blessings you enjoy; and if[…] nance of those blessing with th[…] principle, you are miserably dec[…] danger—opinions are afloat str[…] all that is dear to you. Let no[…] mer petitions to parliament—[…] they were—slacken your exer[…] ments of complaint again and[…] —on the tables of both house[…] your gratitude be known to yo[…] for his bold expressions and[…] uphold the Protestant faith i[…] means you have of aiding his b[…] supporting his views. I trust,[…] stitutional example will soon b[…] petition on this vital subject. I[…] responded to by all that is v[…] the country.

Protestants of Ulster! bein[…] freely; I know your strength,[…] rage, I know your numbers;[…] votedness to the Protestant ca[…] a sense of your situation—abat[…] ger. Forsooth, the existence[…] as is to depend on "the spirit[…]

O, whatever may be "the[…] gracious spirit of our God, a[…] all classes and distinctions of[…]

I am, ever, my dear fellow-[…] your devoted servant and frie[…]

PARDON OF MR.[…]

Many unfounded rumou[…] times spread respecting[…] his banishment from this[…] for his pardon have been[…] consideration of governme[…] has been at length comm[…] bourne, in a letter just rec[…] His Lordship's letter state[…] consideration of the docum[…] has advised his Majesty to[…] Dillon, subject, however, t[…] "shall not be permitted t[…] jesty's Australian dominio[…]

[We have extracted th[…] from *Stewart's Despatch*,[…] entire concurrence in the[…] the manumission of the[…] gentleman whose name[…] finding in his case was, i[…] to law and fact, and the[…] unjust and cruel in the[…] *judiced* trial we never wh[…] was guilty of a very wick[…] ed; but a doubt, and a[…] did exist as to the actual[…] arraigned and condemn[…] punishment, was the me[…] did commit a vengeance[…]