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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

The Earl of WINCHILSEA adverted, as we understood, to the case of two officers named Archeson and Dawson, who had been dismissed from his Majesty's service, by the sentence of a court martial, for having refused to do military honours on the occasion of a Roman Catholic festival in the island of Malta, and relative to whom he had been intrusted with a petition from Huddersfield.

Earl GREY said that the conduct of the persons he had alluded to had been investigated by a court martial, and he had not heard any complaint with respect to the proceedings of the court martial.

The Duke of WELLINGTON observed, that whatever feeling might exist as to the hardship of the case, nothing could be more fair or regular than the trial.

On the motion of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, a return of the money expended by the Foreign Office and Colonial Department for secret service, from the 5th of June, 1833, to the 5th of June, 1834, was ordered.

Lord STRANGFORD presented a petition from certain parishes in Kent, praying for protection to the established church.

On the motion of Earl GREY, the pensions (civil offices) bill was read a second time.

JUDICIAL BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.

The Earl of ELDON called the attention of the house to the fact of the non-attendance on Monday last of any one of the noble lords appointed speakers of that house by his Majesty's Commission, during the attendance of the twelve judges, who were summoned to give their opinion on two questions of law. He did not mean to impugn the correctness of the decision come to by the house on those questions; but he did think it fitting that whenever the twelve judges were summoned to attend that house, the Lord Chancellor, or some law lord, should be present to receive their opinion. He should give notice of his intention, next week, to move a resolution to the effect—"that the opinions of the judges should not be received unless some lord appointed speaker by the King's commission should be in the house to receive it."

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, it was well known that he would not sit in the house on Monday last, on which day the twelve judges were summoned to attend. It had been settled that his noble friend the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench should attend on Monday morning last, but it did so happen that a trial came on in his court which lasted until nine or ten o'clock in the evening.

Lord DENMAN said he was detained in court, not by a trial, but by other business.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—In consequence of his noble friend's absence, it was undoubtedly true that none of the lords appointed speakers by the royal commission were present when the judges attended; and they were therefore obliged to give their opinion to a lay lord. Notice was sent to the Court of Chancery that the judges were in attendance; and he told the messenger that if the Lord Chief Justice still continued engaged, he would, on being so informed, break up the Court of Chancery and repair to the House of Lords, for he quite agreed with his noble and learned friend in thinking that such a proceeding ought not to take place, unless in the presence of one of the regularly appointed speakers. Still he trusted that the noble and learned earl would reflect a little before he made the motion of which he had given notice, because he thought that on constitutional grounds, regard being had to the nature of the functions of the House of Lords, it would be very awkward, not to say impossible, for their lordships to place on their journals a resolution declaring, in substance, that all the peers of that house were not equally competent to discharge the judicial functions which attached to them as members of the House of Lords. Was it fit that the whole body of the peers should so far abdicate their judicial functions and privileges? The noble and learned earl, perhaps, did not understand the drift of his argument.

The Earl of ELDON—Yes, I do. (Hear, and laughter.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR continued—Though the crown issued a commission appointing deputy speakers, yet their lordships possessed judicial functions, independent of the crown; but if they passed a resolution, declaring that they would not exercise one of the highest of these functions without the presence of a nominee of the crown, would they not admit, for the first time, that the crown had a right to interfere with the performance of their judicial functions. (Hear.)

The Earl of ELDON said, it was not the Lord Chancellor who decided the case, but the noble lords present, guided by his legal experience.

The LORD CHANCELLOR thought it necessary to make a few remarks in reply to the extraordinary statement made by the noble and learned earl, which could not but have a tendency to mislead the public, and to pervert into matter of substance that which was pure matter of form—venerable form, be admitted, but which was not to be respected, borne, or tolerated, unless regarded entirely as a technical matter of form. He must repent he was not to blame for what passed on Monday last. He had sent word, that if the attendance of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench could not be procured, he would come himself without delay. But, perhaps, it might be said that the judges were impatient, and did not wish to wait. They were, however, bound to attend the order of that house, and if he had chosen to sit half an hour in the Court of Chancery, it was the duty of the judges to wait till he chose to come and receive their opinion. He was speaker of that house; he was the Chancellor; it was his duty to be in the Court of Chancery, and if he left the Court to come down to the judges, the judges were bound to attend his arrival.

The Duke of CUMBERLAND thanked his noble and learned friend for having brought the question under discussion, for one advantage arising from the conversation was this—that a circumstance such as that which gave rise to it would never occur again.

SECONDARY PUNISHMENTS.

Lord AUBARNCLIFFE rose, pursuant to notice, for the purpose of submitting a motion to the house on the subject of secondary punishments.—His excuse for taking upon himself the duty of bringing the question under the consideration of their lordships was this—that he had had much experience as a chairman of quarter sessions, and he begged to say that the discharge of the duties of that office afforded more useful and practical experience than even the judges themselves could acquire. The judges only came to particular parts of the country at stated periods, whereas the chairman of quarter sessions always presided at the same place, and was enabled to judge of the effect of particular modes of punishment upon the prisoners of particular districts. He regretted to say that the result of his own experience was, that the prisons of this country were in many instances schools of vice. He held that the object of punishment was not vengeance as against the offender, but as a measure of self protection on the part of society, to prevent by the force of example, the repetition of the offence. He regretted to say that crime was on the increase, and the house would see from documents in its possession that during the periods from 1801 to 1817, thence to 1824, and thence again to 1831, there had been a regular and gradual increase, and that crime had augmented in the ratio from 78 to 140 per cent.; and if he were to speak of the county with which he was himself more immediately connected, he should state that in twelve years the number of prisoners in York increased from 260 to 960; certainly that was a county in which the population had greatly increased, and which, being a manufacturing county, was not perhaps as free from crime as might have been expected in an agricultural district. It was time that a new system should be tried. It was his full conviction that the system of our prison discipline might be most advantageously changed, but not without some pecuniary expense. The plan at present acted upon was to classify the prisoners in this way:—the felons were separated from those charged with misdemeanours; but with these latter, persons detained in custody for want of sureties were mixed up. Now, it must be well known to most of their lordships that many perfectly innocent persons were detained for want of sureties, and even others, who were detained on that ground, ought not to be mixed up with persons guilty of misdemeanours. It was well known that the result of such intercourse usually was, that they came out of prison contaminated by all that they had seen and heard during their sojourn there. He was aware that much had been expected from the beneficial effects of education; but, so far as his observation went, he must say that the hopes as to the effects of education had been disappointed. He begged not to be misunderstood; he was not opposed to the principle of general education in this country, but sure he was that the sort of instruction which, up to the present time, had been for the most part communicated to the working classes, rather tended to increase than diminish the temptation to crime. As a proof that the effect of education, as it was called, did not produce a diminution of crime, he adverted to the condition of several of the provinces of the United States, in which it was found that as education advanced so did crime. The mere acquisition of knowledge increased the wants of the individual, and suggested every means and motives for delinquency. He had therefore not the slightest difficulty in saying that the degree of education which the people had yet received was not sufficient for the purpose of checking the progress of crime. Amongst the changes which he proposed to introduce was this:—he would prevent the prisoners from congregating together; he would, though it might be attended with considerable expense, establish a system of solitary confinement as extensive as possible, and where it could be perfectly established, he would enforce silence as completely as possible; that, he contended, would not be so difficult as, at first view, it might appear. Perfect silence had been enforced in one of the American states, though certainly by means that in this country would never be endured, and in his opinion ought not to be tolerated in any country, namely, the lash. That no doubt would be purchasing the advantage he desired by an outrage of humanity; but what he contended for was this—that the object in view could be accomplished without violence. The rule of silence, in his opinion, could be enforced by a stoppage of meals, and occasionally by solitary confinement. In Pennsylvania, where they had no punishment of death, they succeeded in establishing the system of solitary confinement; each individual had a cell to himself, it was spacious and well-ventilated; he had a yard in which to walk; he was regularly visited by the chaplain, but the rest of the world was shut out from him for ever if he did not, by an improvement in his conduct, manifest a disposition towards amendment. Of the latter part of the practice he did by no means approve, for he feared it would lead to hypocrisy. These were the two things—silence and solitude—which appeared to him best adapted to bring the mind of the prisoner into the state most calculated to receive good impressions. The best mode of treating restive horses was to let them have no sleep, and men were kept in the stables to keep them constantly awake, which effectually subdued their spirit. So it was with solitude and silence as regarded criminals. He was aware that one great objection which had been urged to his plan was on the score of expense; but he believed that the cost of erecting cells suitable to his plan would not be more than (as we understood) £250,000, a sum which, as put into competition with the great advantages that might be expected to result from it, was comparatively of no importance. (Hear, hear.) By the statute of the 7th George IV., c. 74, there were appointed in Ireland, besides the visiting magistrates, two inspectors-general, who visited all the prisons, and reported their state and regulations from time to time to the Lord Lieutenant. It would, he thought, be a good thing to adopt a similar plan in this country, by which, independently of other advantages, they would be enabled to establish an uniformity of discipline throughout the kingdom. (Hear.) Another serious evil was, that a great number of persons were committed to prison for small offences, such as misdemeanours, and in many cases assaults. He had never been able to understand why some provisions should not me made giving a summary jurisdiction to the petty sessions in cases of this kind. (Hear, hear.) Petty sessions ought to have the power of summoning a jury *ale circumstantibus*. Six would, in most cases, be sufficient. Thus would they get rid of that large portion of prisoners who were now exposed to the contamination of a gaol for three or four weeks before they could be brought to trial, and whose offences, if found guilty, were so small as to render that term of imprisonment more than an adequate punishment. The effect of transportation on criminals was a question which had produced great discussion. The most rev. prelate (the Archbishop of Dublin), and many other first rate writers, had employed their pens upon this subject, but many of them seemed to have proceeded on a wrong foundation. It had been asserted that the terror of transportation had in a great measure ceased, and that as a punishment it had lost its efficacy. He did not believe it. Transportation produced a great effect upon the criminal, and upon the friends and neighbours of those who were condemned to it. The terror of transportation might not perhaps deter the regular and confirmed thief, but it had a much greater and more extensive effect than was generally believed. Every man transported should be made to feel, and the public should understand, that he was entirely cut off from his friends, country, and connections, during the full period of his sentence.—Moreover, there should be no transportation for so short a period as seven years; fourteen years, or ten, should be the minimum duration of transportation; he should perhaps say ten years, for he believed no man's life was worth ten years' purchase. It would also be advisable to check, if not entirely destroy, the convict's means of communication with this country. These regulations would, he thought, render the punishment effectual.—Even the most hardened thieves dreaded a long separation from their connections, and from that round of riotous dissipation which for them had so many charms. The state of the prisons, too, called loudly for reform; and the prisons of London were the foremost in requiring amendment; their state was really disgraceful; and however innocent a prisoner might be, if he were once committed to a London prison, there was no possibility of his escaping contamination. The noble lord concluded by moving an address to his Majesty, praying him to issue a commission to inquire into, and report on, the state of gaols and houses of correction in the corporate cities and towns of Great Britain, and into the classification, &c. of the prisoners, and the regulations of the goals; and to inquire whether any, and what alterations, were necessary in the government, regulations, and construction of such gaols, so as to insure a uniformity of prison discipline throughout the whole kingdom of Great Britain. (Hear.)

Viscount MELBOURNE concurred in nearly all that had fallen from the noble lord, but begged that the house would not form too sanguine expectation of the efficacy of any plan that may be devised for the prevention of crime. There was no doubt the increase of crime was enormous and alarming within the last fifteen years—it was frightful, but though some remedy was necessary, he greatly feared no plan would realise the hopes of the noble lord. The suggestion respecting inspectors was good, and he hoped the house would adopt it.

The LORD CHANCELLOR lamented the vast and appalling increase of crime; but denied that education was the fountain of the evil. The natural tendency of education was the very reverse. *Emollet mores, nec sinit esse feros.* The fact was, the good effects of general education were marred by the operation of a variety of bad laws, particularly the poor laws, which counteracted God's ordinance, that man, since his fall, should live by the sweat of his brow; for these laws enabled the sluggard to live upon the produce of industry, though his brow was dry, his hands idle, and his lip unparched. The motion was eventually withdrawn, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

EVENING SITTING.

The SPEAKER took the chair at twenty-five minutes past five o'clock.

Mr. SHAW brought up a bill for the purpose of regulating the serving processes in connection with the Courts of Chancery and Exchequer in England and Ireland.

ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS INTO THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. G. WOOD moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Dissenters' admission to the universities' bill.

Colonel EVANS put a question to the Attorney-General, whose answer, as well as the question, was not heard in the gallery.

Mr. G. WOOD then moved that the bill be read a second time.

Mr. ESTCOURT rose to oppose the second reading of the bill. To the first part of the bill no one could dissent, for it set forth that education, being desirable, ought to be extended. It was a fallacy and a delusion to say that the education at Oxford was good except in so much as it was auxiliary to a religious education, as if the hon. gentleman did not mean to assert that he meant nothing; for the whole object of the bill was to destroy the religious part of the education at those universities. The avowed object of the Dissenters was to destroy what they called the gross, unjust, and unchristian connection between church and state. He would take the liberty of telling the hon. and learned member opposite that the academic education at Oxford could not be separated from religion, and that the religion of the established church. This bill, therefore, was an application to alter altogether the course of education, and to establish it on principles different from those of the established church. If the education were entirely scientific and literary there would be no danger in admitting Dissenters, but the case was very different when the education was essentially religious. But it was said that the subscription of the thirty-nine articles by students at entrance was absurd, inasmuch as those youths were for the most part incapable of understanding them. He denied that there was any truth in that statement, for he knew that in many of the schools where young gentlemen were prepared for the universities, the thirty-nine articles were made a part of the school course of study, and were regularly expounded. As it had formerly been said that the church would not be endangered by the admission of Catholics to parliament, because so few of that profession could possibly be returned; so it was now said that the number of Dissenters who could possibly become professors in the universities was so small that there could be no danger that the doctrines of the established church in these institutions would be subverted; but he insisted that the danger would be great if only one professor were a Dissenter, as there could be no security that that gentleman would abstain from impugning the doctrines of the church in the course of his lectures if the bill passed there would be an end to the constitution of the country.—(Hear.) For in the next session another bill would be brought forward to finish what the present had begun; and so on from session to session until all was overthrown. He believed this motion was fraught with more danger to the institutions of the country and to the monarchy itself, than any measure that had ever been brought before the house. He thanked the house for the patient attention afforded to to him, and he would now conclude by moving that this bill be read a second time this day six months.

Mr. HERBERT seconded the amendment.

Mr. PETER supported the second reading of the bill, and complained that its opponents would not only refuse Dissenters the power of obtaining degrees in the universities of Cambridge and Oxford, but they would also refuse to give to the London university the right of conferring degrees.—("Hear," and "No, no," from Mr. Goulburn.)—He repeated that such was the fact. He had been educated in Oxford, and he saw nothing in the education of the university that could justify the exclusion of the Dissenters.

Mr. POULTER declared that it was not necessary for students at Oxford to attend divinity lectures to enable them to obtain civil degrees. He was an instance of that. He had obtained the degree of Bachelor of Arts, without having attended one divinity lecture—(hear)—and he could have had a Doctor's degree if he had been as ambitious as some noble and honourable individuals had been lately. (A laugh.) He contended that the universities ought to accommodate themselves to the new order of things.

Mr. EWART denied that the proposed change would have the effect of opening the doors of the universities to infidels. But did the old system prevent infidels from gaining admission into the universities? On the contrary, it had the effect of adding hypocrisy to infidelity—(Hear, hear.) It was true that the universities had effected great good, but, as compared with the universities of the continent, it was poor indeed; for the continental system opened the mind and expanded the feelings of the heart in such a manner as to make education what it ought to be—a real blessing. He complained of some individuals in college being obliged—no matter what their genius—no matter what their ability—to place those dishes on the table from which they afterwards eat. He also complained of the distinction given to wealth and rank in our universities, and contended that all such distinctions had the most injurious effects upon the students. He had great pleasure in supporting this measure, which he believed would do great good.

Mr. E. BULLER said that the only object of this bill was to remove the opposition given to the Dissenters at the doors of the universities, and would not in the slightest degree interfere with the regulation and discipline of the universities. Such a measure was a necessary consequence of the repeal of the test and corporation acts, and of that great measure Catholic emancipation. (Hear.)

Mr. C. WYNNE believed this measure to be one of a series of measures which, if not checked in time, would lead to the destruction of the church. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. S. RICE said that it had been contended that this bill contained the elements of the subversion of the country's prosperity; and that it was calculated to effect the destruction of the establishment. He did not, however, shrink from the defence of this bill on its own merits. His hon. friend had paid a just tribute to the universities of this country, in which he most fully concurred.—If the education and honours derived from these Universities conferred particular advantages, what right, he would ask, had they to deprive other men, in every respect equal, of these advantages and these honours. But if the Universities wished to deprive the Dissenters of the advantages of education in their own colleges, what right had they to object to the establishment of new Universities for the education of the Dissenters. He called upon those who opposed this bill, to say whether any inconvenience had been found with regard to discipline and the religious opinions of the other students, from the intermixture of Dissenters at the university of Cambridge. He contended that the alarming anticipations which had been formed by those who now opposed this bill, respecting the Catholic relief bill, had been falsified. The opposition which this measure was now experiencing was totally unworthy of the enlightened spirit of the times. The universities had not by any portion of their conduct given any reason to expect much at their hands.—(Hear.) The regulations they had adopted gave no promise of any change for the better. He should indeed be sorry that this bill should interfere with either the literary or religious education of the universities. The religious education of the university of Cambridge was in a much more improved state than when he was there. Was this interfered with by the admission of Dissenters, to the studies of the universities? Certainly not. If the degrees of the college could not be safely granted, he would not contend for it; but when he felt that such was not the case, he asked it from the house with the greater confidence. He asked for nothing for the Dissenters which had not already been granted to the Catholics by the relief bill. He asked for nothing for the Dissenters which it was not perfectly safe to grant. If they admitted the Dissenter to the exercise of the privileges of the universities, the church would have much less to fear from men so circumstanced. Let the church and state make friends of these men. They would find them safe friends, but active and stirring enemies. (Hear.)

Mr. GOULBURN said that it was impossible for him to subscribe to the arguments with which his hon. friend had supported this motion.

Mr. STANLEY was not so anxious to combat the arguments of his right hon. friend, as to state his own peculiar views upon the present question. He was free to admit that when he was connected with the administration, he did entertain the opinion that Dissenters might be admitted to the privileges of the universities, but although he would never shrink from expressing his opinion, he must say that circumstances had occurred which in some measure changed his mind upon the subject.—From the course that had been pursued by the Dissenters since he had ceased to belong to the administration; from the outcry which had been raised, and the tone which had been assumed, he should certainly act with great caution in reference to the measure now before the house. He concurred in much of what had been stated by the right honourable member for Cambridge; and although he should feel it his duty to vote for the principle of this bill, he by no means went the length of saying that he would support all its clauses. If it was part of the principle of this bill to alter the present institutions of the universities, he, for one, would not vote for the principle of this measure, but such was not the case, although Dissenters were to be admitted to the privileges of the universities. All the rights at present enjoyed by Protestants were strictly preserved. He certainly advocated the expediency of admitting Dissenters to the privileges of degrees, but he would strenuously oppose their admission to the governing body. In Trinity College, Dublin, Dissenters of every description, as well as Roman Catholics, were admitted to the privileges of degrees, and yet no injury was sustained by the Protestant institutions of that university. He held that if it was unnecessary to impose a test, and if it was unnecessary, it must be mischievous. He would not consent to alter the existing statutes of those bodies, unless they were opposed to the abolition of this test; but he would also propose the insertion of a clause to guard against the admission of any but persons professing the Protestant religion to the governing body, and unless these amendments were agreed to, he should certainly feel it his duty to oppose the third reading of this bill.

Sir R. INGLIS trusted that his right hon. friend would not refuse his assistance to those who opposed this measure in its present state. It was scarcely to be expected, from a contemplation of the events of the last five years, that the universities would be attacked so soon; and yet five years had not elapsed since the passing of Catholic emancipation, and the existence of the church was at stake in her representatives, the universities. He (Sir R. Inglis) held very lightly the securities then offered for the integrity of the church; but yet he did not expect the attack would be made so soon. The Dissenters had at last spoken out—and their language was the same as that of the root and branch men of 1645. Though perhaps it was not so classical as *delenda est Carthago*, it was substantially the same. Under all the circumstances, and for these reasons, as well as others which he might urge, and in the belief that it would save the church from ruin, and the state from ruin also, he should vote for the amendment of his hon. friend and colleague.

Mr. PRYSE said that his opinion was entitled to some consideration, as he had been long connected with the university of Cambridge, and had taken a share in its instruction. It was extremely galling to a young man to be conscious that he could not take a degree while his more favoured fellow students, members of the church of England could; but that was the main defect.

Sir R. PEEL was bound to say, that no modification which the bill could receive, or should receive, would induce him to vote for it. As he understood it, it recognised—1, the advantages of an academical education—2, the existence of a state religion in connection with such education—and 3, it gave, in contravention of them, a substantial right to every Jew, Infidel, or even Atheist, to have a voice in the administration of its affairs. (Cheers.) The hon. baronet then adverted to a clause which deprived the corporations of the several colleges of all power over the education of the youth confided to their care.

Mr. G. WOOD explained. The bill contemplated no such object.

Sir R. PEEL had read the clause, and that was its meaning. (Cheers.) The statutes of the colleges regulated the education of youth, and compelled attendance on religious worship; the preamble of the bill before the house contravened that power, and yet the honorable gentleman said his bill had no such intention. The subject was so wide a one that he (Sir R. Peel) should confine himself to stating his reasons for voting against the bill in any form. It was impossible for him to see the petitions which poured in on the house from the Dissenters in all parts of the country; and to read the declaration of the 9th of June by that body, in which they asserted their rights to the church property, though they waived for the present their claim to it, and not to perceive that this bill was one of a series of measures of which the abolition of church rates, and the disconnection of the registration of births were others, which had for their object the most vital interests of the church of England. (Cheers.) The right hon. gentleman says he will give only civil degrees to the Dissenters; but he (Sir R. Peel) contended that it would be impossible to stop there. He had stated that he could not agree to the view taken upon this subject by the right hon. member for Cambridge, and the right hon. gentleman the late secretary for the Colonies; but he must take a wider view of the subject. (Hear, hear.) They had relieved the Roman Catholics from the disabilities under which they had laboured; they had also relieved the Dissenters from the test and corporation acts; but the question now before the house was one which involved the existence of the church. (Hear, hear.) What was the established church? Not the living held by clergymen—not the sum of money paid to them for their services—no, it was the recognition

FUNERAL-OFFICE AND INTERMENT OF THE RIGHT REV. DR DOYLE.

(FROM THE CARLOW MORNING POST.)

If Dr. Doyle's heart could be coined into *gold*, he would apply it to the use of the poor and religion.—He was frequently known not to possess a shilling, much less the price of a suit of clothes In seasons of distress, his contributions were continual and generous to private families, and individuals struggling through life with difficulties caused by casual depression of trade, or the more general effect of the bad and injudicious laws which cramp the energies of the industrious, to swell and enrich the coffers of tax-eaters, sinecurists and placemen—thus enriching the few and beggering the many, contrary to the only just maxim of good government, which prescribes "the greatest good of the greater number." He died as he lived, faithfully fulfilling the vow of poverty which he made at his profession as Augustinian Friar. He bequeathed to his successor, the furniture, and all other articles connected with the dwelling-house, except a few silver cups, books and trinkets, which he ordered to be given to the members of his respectable family, as mementos of him. He had been contemplating a journey to the Continent for the last six months, and a residence there for two years, and made some provision for that expensive journey, through the generosity of his Priests and friends; but as death frustrated his object, he has ordered the sum collected to be distributed among the Convent Schools, and other charitable institutions of his own and neighbouring Dioceses. Thus, though he did not actually die as poor as the late zealous and talented Catholic Bishop of Cloyne—Dr. Collins, in whose house but a few pence were found on the day of his lamented and sudden demise—both exhibited a glorious contrast of Christian disinterestedness and Apostolic poverty, to the over-grown, usurious and ill-gotten wealth hoarded by the Protestant Hierarchy, for their ladies and children—to feed and clothe whom, and not the flock of Christ, they seem alone to move and have their being upon this earth.

On Tuesday morning crowds assembled at his residence to accompany the body to the Church. The horses were harnessed, and the driver mounted on his seat, when a simultaneous appeal was made to the Clergy by the people, to allow them to testify their respect, by drawing the hearse and coffin the entire way. Their wish was, of course, attended to, and the melancholy procession moved slowly on, the Priests chaunting the Psalms *Miserere* and *De profundis*. The Students and Professors of the College met the remains at the outer door of the Cathedral, in surplices and sutans; the venerable and learned President, Doctor Fitzgerald, was attired in mourning cope and stole, and wept so deeply during the reading of the orations, at the conclusion of the Office for the Dead, as to attract and excite the sympathy and feelings of all present. Masses and prayers for the Dead continued to be offered during Tuesday and Wednesday, whilst the Students kept mournful and faithful vigils during two nights, over the mortal remains of him who was a professor during seven years—a faithful witness of their progress in studies, and an able examiner in the classes of Carlow College since his consecration in 1819.

Hospitable, courteous, and communicative at home, he seldom or never dined abroad, except at the College, where he was in the habit of coming (when in health), and spending a few hours in the evening, two or three times a week. His habits were most abstemious, seldom exceeding two or three glasses of wine after dinner; he was up at 6 o'clock in the morning, and, for the latter part of his life, did not use spirituous liquors. He was literally a Prince at his own table, not so much in the costly quantity or quality of his hospitable board, as in his own dignified solicitude for the comfort and ease of his guests. Thomas Moore has happily compared him to St. Basil, and some of his ecclesiastical acquaintance, recognised many traits in the person and character of Dr. Doyle, which confirm the analogy. Though educated at Coimbra, in Portugal, he possessed a most extensive command over the English language, in all its synonimous and various forms of construction: this afforded him great facility in exercising the faculty of extempore preaching, which he possessed in the highest order. He had committed the Holy Scriptures, and portions of the Fathers, particularly St. Augustine, to memory. He seldom or never composed or wrote out his sermons; but generally took notes of the leading points, their order, and division; and thus furnished, he was able, at the shortest notice, to preach on any subject, of doctrine, morality, or discipline.—The general character of the man pervaded his writings, and was easily gathered from his conversation, frequently rising to sublimity, and never descending to mediocrity in either. He despised and avoided that false taste which sacrifices sense to sound, or which weakens the efficacy of clear reasoning and simple terms, by that inferior and corrupt style of writing, merely polished and classical compositions which dazzle the eye, are smooth to the ear and taste, but which, when the substance is sought after, escapes from the mind, like "the baseless fabric of a vision." His thoughts were always expressed freely, fully, and forcibly—there is no possibility of mistaking the meaning of his words, or the estate of his feelings. Eminently above all cant and pretensions to exclusive sanctity, his piety was solid, practical and rational; never in fitful extremes, but always in that happy mean, between fanaticism and indifference, which is ever ready for the practical work of the mission, and the most interior and fervent meditations. Let us hear his own character of himself, as sketched by his incomparable pen in his letter to Spring Rice, on poor laws:—

"I am a churchman, but I am unacquainted with avarice, and I feel no worldly ambition. I am perhaps attached to my profession, but I love Christianity more than its earthly appendages. I am a Catholic from the fullest conviction, but few will accuse me of bigotry. I am an Irishman, hating injustice, and abhorring with my whole soul the oppression of my country; but I desire to heal her sores, not to aggravate her sufferings. In decrying, as I do, the system, and the whole Church Establishment in Ireland, I am actuated by no dislike to the respectable body of men, who, in the midst of fear and hatred, gather its spoils; on the contrary, I esteem those men, notwithstanding their past, and perhaps, still existing hostility to the religious and civil rights of their fellow subjects and countrymen; I even lament the painful position in which they are placed. What I aspire to is the freedom of the people; what I most ardently desire is their union, which can never be expected till injustice, or the oppression of the many by the few is taken away. And as to religion, what I wish, is to see her freed from the slavery of the state, and the bondage of Mammon—to see her restored to that liberty with which Christ hath made her free—her ministers labouring and receiving their hire from those for whom they labour—serving the altar, living by it, dispensing spiritual things, *gratis*, as they received them, and partaking in return of the gifts of their flocks; that thus religion may be restored to her empire, which is not of this world, and men once more worship God in spirit and in truth."

The solemn office, and high mass of the dead commenced about 11 o'clock on Thursday, the 19th instant. The remains of the lamented prelate lay in the choir in coffins of lead and deal, covered with plain brass mounting, and black cloth. His crosier and mitre were placed on the lid; a number of wax lights, and the darkened appearance of the great eastern window, gave an air of the greatest solemnity and grandeur to the interior of our beautious cathedral. The celebrant on this melancholy occasion was the respected bishop of Ossory, the Right Rev. Dr. Kinsella, a learned pupil and a fellow professor of Dr. Doyle, whose panegyric (we understand) is to be preached by him on the day of the month's memory. The Rev. Messrs. Nolan, Byrne, Taylor, and M'Carthy, of the college, assisted as Archdeacon, Master of Ceremonies, Deacon, and Subdeacon. His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Murray, presided in the choir; and if we can judge from the expression of his intelligent countenance, the plaintive tones and pathethic manner of his reading the usual orations, his heart struggled with no ordinary feelings of sorrow for the suffragan, and friend lying dead before him, with whom his intercourse was friendly, frequent and confidential. His lordship's chaplain was the Rev. Mr. Cowper, of Dublin. His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. Slattery sat next, on the right side, to the Archbishop of Dublin, chaplain, Rev. Mr. Morris, P.P., Borris-o-leigh. Between his lordship of Cashel and the deceased there subsisted the intimacy of almost fraternal affection from the period of their professorships in Carlow up to the present time, being about twenty four years. Next, on the same side, we perceived the Right Rev. Dr. Murphy, Bishop of Cork, who kindly made a long and inconvenient journey to attend the obsequies—chaplain, Rev. W. Clancy, Professor of moral philosophy. On the left of Dr. Murray, the patriotic and excellent Bishop of Ferns, the Right Rev. Dr. Keating, sat, attended by the Rev. Mr. Rafter, P.P. of Graigue, as chaplain. There were above one hundred and fifty clergymen present, from the different Dioceses of Dublin, Kildare, Ferns, Kilkenny, Waterford, and Cashel, and several members of the religious orders of Augustinians, Dominicans, Jesuits, and Carmelites. The Church was crowded to excess with the gentry and people of this and the neighbouring towns and counties. There were several Protestant ladies and gentlemen in the gallery.

The simple and affecting notes of the Gregorian chaunt were sung by the full choir under the direction of the Rev. Messrs. Dwyer, Tierney, Brennan, Nolan, Muldowney, and Keating. The antiphons were intoned by the Rev. Mr. Cahill, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and Rev. Mr. Brennan, P.P., Kildare. The lessons were read by Dr. Kenny, of Clongowes, Drs. Prendergast and Flanigan, and the five attending Bishops. The funeral left the College park in the following order, about three o'clock:—

The female children of the Convent,
Boys of the Free-School,
Members of the St. Patrick's and Philanthropic Societies, with white scarfs and hat bands;
About 200 gentlemen in the same attire,
Boys of Everton School,
The Lay and Ecclesiastical Students of Carlow College,
Dr. Fitzgerald,
The Professors and Clergy, with black hat-bands and white scarfs.

PALL-BEARERS.

Walter Blackney, Esq., MP, Ballyellen;		Thomas Wallace, Esq., MP, Dublin;
Thomas Haughton, Esq. JP, one of the Society of Friends;		Robert Cassidy, Esq, JP, Monasterevan;
Robert Archbold, Esq, JP, Davidstown;	THE COFFIN.	Thomas Tench Vigors, Esq, JP, proxy for his truly honest and independent brother, the Member for this Borough.
P Nolan, Esq, MD, late of Carlow.		
Major Fitzgerald, Dublin;		

CHIEF MOURNERS.

Relatives of the Right Rev. Doctor Doyle,
Reverend Martin Doyle, P.P., Graiguamanna,
Doctor Howlett, Ross,
John Cooney, Esq., Wexford,
Michael Rosseter, Esq., Fethard,
William Roche, Esq., Dublin,
Master James E. Howlett,
Rev. James Walsh, Professor of Humanity,
John Devereux, Esq., Wexford,
Doctor Pierce, Wexford,
James Howlett, Esq, Ross,
Reverend George Doyle, Tintern,
James Devereux, Esq., Dublin,
Rev. Nicholas Pierse, Tinnahely,
John Rosseter, Esq. Abbeyville, and
Master John Howlett.
Mourning Carriages,
&c. &c. &c.

The route lay through Brown-street, Dublin-street, Tullow-street, Barrack-street, Hanover-bridge, Infirmary-road, Granby-row, Burrin-street, Dublin-street, and Chapel-lane. The procession was about two miles in length, there being, at least 20,000 persons in attendance. The Hearse was drawn by six horses, much against the will of the people, who were prevented on this occasion from drawing the Hearse through the town and country to avoid the accidents and fatigue attending such a journey; besides they had already exhibited their respect in this way on Monday, by drawing the remains from Braganza to the Cathedral. The most perfect order was preserved; no accident of the slightest nature occurred, owing entirely to the admirable arrangements made by the Rev. Mr. Maher, Rev. Mr. Hackett, Mr. E. Fitzgerald, and the other respectable gentlemen of the town and county, who volunteered their services as Stewards, and who performed their arduous duties in the Chapel, and at the funeral with the greatest efficiency and precision. All the shops of the town without any distinction, were closed. The Chapel, College, Convent, and Poor-School Bells, tolled during the entire time: no business whatsoever was transacted during the funeral.

The Bishops were in waiting to receive the body at the Western door of the Cathedral near 5 o'clock when the immense multitude returned. The public will be gratified to learn that though Dr. Doyle ordered his executors to place over his grave nothing but a plain slab, or stone, with a short inscription, that they have consented to gratify the laity and clergy, by the erection of a suitable monument in the Cathedral. It must be also a sort of comfort to his numerous friends and admirers to hear that a most perfect likeness of him, executed in the best style of the art, by one of our first Irish Painters, G. Haverty, Esq. of Galway, will be kept at Braganza, though it is the property of the Rev. Mr O'Connell, P. P. of Portarlington, and the other subscribers.

After the blessing of the earth, and prayers for the deceased, the mortal remains of the holy, learned, patriotic, and fearless Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, were lowered down into a plain, deep, grave, lined with brick, opposite the Altar, and on a side the Sanctuary of his superb Cathedral, the work of his own hands and mind amid the manly and silent tears, the throbbing hearts, and fervent benedictions of Prelates, Priests, and People, all of whom must have recognised him as their master spirit through life, and whose equal in Church or State none of the present generation can scarcely ever hope to see again. W. C.

(FROM THE TIMES.)

There was yesterday presented to Lord Grey an address from a certain class of Dissenters at Bristol, which, no doubt, would afford considerable satisfaction to his lordship. This petition is, in fact, much more an expression of gratitute for past benefits than of hope or expectation for the future. It does unquestionably hope, and trust, and expect but its compliments and thanksgivings are by far more energetically worded than the grievances or wants of the authors of it. The substance of the document is, that the present ministers have done a great deal for the cause of civil and religious liberty, that they are surrounded with difficulties, and have to achieve numerous and important objects with very scanty powers—that "*time and confidence*" ought to be given them to enable them to carry the bill, through which the Universities are to be opened to Dissenters, that they (the petitioners) disavow all communion of feeling with those of the Dissenting body who aim at the overthrow of the Church Establishment, or at the separation of Church and State, and, in fact, that they wish long life to the existing government, and are satisfied to leave in its hands, and to be dealt with at its pleasure, all those questions, touching abuses and grievances which affect the right or social condition of Dissenters.

An address like this, which is really rather an act of homage than any thing else, must be, as we have hinted, most agreeable to the minister who receives it. It is, in truth, a *carte blanche*, to be completed and acted upon in the way most convenient to the Government itself. There remains now the consideration from whom the document proceeds. They announce themselves to be a Unitarian congregation of Bristol. Now the Unitarians may, we think, be described, as on the whole the most highly cultivated and intelligent, perhaps also the most affluent, of the Dissenting body, and so far they are persons indisputably of some importance. But there are other circumstances to be taken into the account. The Unitarians (we do not say affect to be, for that is language less respectful than we are disposed to use, but) conceive themselves to be, in some sort, philosophical Dissenters. There is among them less fanaticism than among other bodies of non-conformists—less we believe of enthusiasm—less proneness to bustle—less eagerness of action—less of those sectarian passions and impulses which lead men to party turbulence, or are just causes of social uneasiness—less, in short, of every thing which constitutes an element of political danger in times of general agitation. Added to the above circumstances, and probably because of them, the numbers of the Unitarians are few, and they are not increasing, but the contrary. Among the vast multitude of Dissenters throughout England they are a mere handful. They bear no proportion in number to Presbyterians, Baptists, or Independents, who form the great bulk of the non-conformist body, and of whom they stand in much greater fear than they do of the Church of England. Our inference, therefore, from any declaration of confidence or contentment on the part of such parties, would not be sanguine as to its carrying with it the sympathy of their more numerous brethern. In reality we are unwilling to impute to the major portion of the Dissenters that aggressive and alarming desire which has been proclaimed by some of them for a subversion of the church of England. But, on the other hand, we as little impute to them the passive and submissive spirit of waiters on Ministerial bounty, which it seems the purpose of the Bristol address to demonstrate. Sure we are that the bulk of the Dissenting interest throughout Great Britain acknowledge no such subservient temper on the subject of their general grievances. We are persuaded, that so far from placing unbounded "confidence" in the Minister, and granting him, as the Bristol Unitarians appear disposed to do, whatever time he may require for carrying the measures of relief, the mass of the Dissenting body will be disposed to repudiate somewhat angrily the oily address of the Bristol Unitarians.—The great body of the Dissenters look upon the Unitarians as little better than Infidels, and will, we suspect, look with great suspicion on any recommendation coming from such a quarter. Nor will Lord Grey attach much importance to the Unitarian manifesto of adhesion, when he considers that it proceeds more from the fears which this comparatively insignificant body entertains of the uncompromising spirits of the Calvinist Dissenter, than from any wish to rescue a Whig government from its embarrassments. Much as the Unitarians hate old Mother Church, they hate, because they dread, the Presbytery and its adjuncts ten times more.

FETE AT HULLY LODGE.—The Duke and Duchess of St. Alban's gave their customary *dejeune* on the anniversary of their marriage on Monday last, being the eighth occasion on which this festival has been given. The delightful grounds of Hully Lodge were seen to the greatest advantage, owing to the recent genial showers. The company began to arrive about three o'clock. The band of the Grenadier Guards was stationed on the lawn, and continued to perform martial music during the time the company were setting down. A concert, under the direction of Sir George Smart, and at which Madame Stockhausen and the first rate vocal artistes assisted, formed the commencement of the entertainment; after which Mr. Oscar Byrne, assisted by his corps de ballet, commenced the *Esmeralda* dance, in the original costumes; a fairy dance from *Lurline* followed, and the various comic movements of the morris dancers added much to the festivity of the gay scene. A Bolero and another Spanish national dance terminated this species of amusement. At six o'clock the company sat down to a *dejeune a la fourchette*, which was served in the marquee, as well as in the apartments of the Lodge. Several hundreds of the nobility and gentry were present. About seven o'clock dancing commenced to the music of Weippert's full band, with the *Prison de Edinbourg* quadrilles, which were succeeded by a new set, written for the occasion, which were repeated several times, and greatly admired. Dancing terminated with a favourite waltz shortly after midnight. As dusk approached, the grounds were beautifully illuminated with variegated lamps.

BRAY RACES.

THURSDAY—THIRDDAY.

On Thursday there was a very full attendance on the course; the weather held up very well. In consequence of some misunderstanding about the filling of the stakes for the principal race, it was decided that the following should come off first:—

A "Fire-away-Flanagan" stakes, one shilling each, one pound added, for all horses. Four started, won by Mr. Doyle's b m Rathdrum.

Pony race, 2 sovs each, 10 added. Catch Weights.

Mr. Osborne's Emily, ...	(Bradley)	3	1 1
Mr. Browne's Matilda, ...		2	2 2
Mr. Yourell's Pinkeen, ...		1	dist.
Mr. Laurence's Dandy, ...		4	dr.
Mr. Payne's Clipper, ...		0	dr.

Sweepstakes of 3 sovs—30 added. Two mile heats. To be rode by gentlemen.

Mr. Hunter's ch h Mirza, by Roller, 5 yrs, 11st 7lb (Mr. Hobson)		1	2 1
Mr. Chapman's b c Young Pope, 4 yrs, 11st (Mr. Murray), ...		2	1 dist
Mr. Knaresborough's b g Billy (late Rat-catcher,) aged, 11st 3lb (Owner)		3	dr.

Mr. Ferguson's gr c paid forfeit.

The first heat was easily won by Mirza; in the second heat Young Pope was rode by Knaresborough, and he won with him gallantly. In the third heat on passing the stand-house at the second turn, Young Pope, who was pushed hard to keep up with Mirza, broke down most unexpectedly, having dislocated some of the small bones of the near fore leg; the ground was soft, and he going at the top of his speed at the time. A large sum was offered for this horse at the post before he started, which was refused by his owner. Mirza walked over the remainder of the course.

Beaten Plate—Sweepstakes of 1 sov.; 20 sovs. added, for beaten horses during the week—Two mile heats:—

Mr Jackson's b c Tibby Tight, 3 yrs 7st 2lb ..		1	1
Mr Parkin's b h, by Ivanhoe, 5 yrs, 8st 4lb ..		1	3
Mr Knaresborough's b g Spasm, 4 yrs, 8st 10lb ..		4	2
Mr M'Donald's b g Roxan, 4 yrs 8st 7lb ..		3	dr

Two paid forfeit.

Tibby Tight won easily, but the stakes were well contested, and a beautiful specimen of racing was exhibited in both heats.

The meeting altogether passed off much to the gratification and pleasure of the numerous visitors.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.

In the early part of this week, a man named Murphy, who resided at a place called Talbot's-town, in the neighbourhood of Baltinglass, was gored to death by a bull, which he had in his possession some time previously. It appears that a few days before the melancholy occurrence the deceased beat the animal very severely, for some vicious symptoms which he exhibited, and it is supposed that he remembered the circumstance, as several persons passed him during the day the tragical event took place, without the least molestation. The deceased left a wife and family to deplore his loss.—*Carlow Post.*

MR. BARON GURNEY, AND HIS "SHORT-HAND".—During the sittings in Banco of the Court of Exchequer, a curious objection was made, arising out of Mr. Baron Gurney's expeditious mode of writing down a witness's deposition. The learned Judge, who is the brother of Mr. Gurney, the short-hand writer to the House of Commons, almost invariably takes stenographic notes of the evidence. A witness, on a late trial in the country, was entering into some inadmissable details, when a learned counsel started up to prevent him, but Mr. Baron Gurney's rapid pen had already committed to paper some of the inadmissible evidence, and on the objection being held valid, he accidentally omitted to make an erasure. When the learned Baron read his notes in Court, on an argument for a new trial, Mr. Evans, the barrister, discovered that more than was necessary appeared in evidence; and he actually contended, that the learned Judge had admitted illegal evidence upon the trial. After an amusing discussion, this objection was, of course over-ruled. On occasions when ill health has caused the learned Baron's absence from Court during Term, much merriment has been caused by his learned colleagues finding his notes entirely unintelligible to them.

The anniversary dinner of the noblemen and gentlemen educated at Harrow school, took place on Saturday, the Right Hon. G. R. Dawson in the chair. It was proposed, by the Earl of Ripon, that a subscription for a public monument, in honor of the late master of the school, Dr. Drury, should be entered into, which proposal was warmly seconded, and a considerable sum was collected for that object. Sir R. Peel was appointed President for the ensuing anniversary.

AN AGREEABLE CONTRAST.—If we look into the female mind, we shall see virtues of a brighter hue, though not of the same colours, of which we boast. We have greater depth of investigation; they, greater acuteness of perception. Our strength of mind is compensated by their liveliness. If we have more courage to brave danger, they have more fortitude to meet distress. Our eloquence has more force; theirs has more persuasion. Their virtues are feminine, but as substantial and as useful as ours. You never hear women rail against the married state as unmarried men frequently do. Gentleness and forbearance are so sweetly tempered and mingled in their constitutions, that they bear the hardships of their lot, however peculiarly severe it may be, without repining or levelling a satire against such as are by the generality of their sex, regarded as more fortunate.—*Cunningham's Life of Burns.*

REASON WHY PLANTS IN A ROOM ARE INJURIOUS AT NIGHT.—The Phenomena of gaseous absorption and secretion in the leaves of plants seem to be produced by a portion of the leaf peculiarly organized, and situated immediately under its external covering or epidermis. Professor Burnet has lately explained these phenomena by referring them to the respiration and digestion of plants. The respiration in plants is supposed to be continual, and to be accompanied, as in animals, by the formation and emission of carbonic acid gas, while digestion, which consists in the decomposition of carbonic acid gas, takes place during the exposure of plant to the influence of the solar light, the carbon or carbonic acid being separated from the oxygen and absorbed. Hence a plant exposed to sunshine purifies the air, by digesting the carbonic acid, the carbon of which it appropriates, while it sets the oxygen free. In the dark, on the contrary, digestion ceases, but respiration continues, and carbonic acid is thus accumulated in the surrounding atmosphere.—*Prout's Bridgwater Treatise.*

ORNITHOLOGICAL RARITY.—In returning thanks in behalf of the city clergymen, at the Conservative dinner, Dr. Muir declared that his principles had been Conservative since he was "in the egg." What kind of bird is the Rev. Doctor.—*Glasgow Argus.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

On Tuesday evening an inquest was holden at the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, before Mr. Baker, on view of the body of Anne Gunn, a fine young woman, who died in that prison. From the evidence, it appeared that the deceased, who had lived as cook in the family of Mrs. Hart, a Hebrew widow lady, residing in Hayden-square, Minories, had left her situation at an early hour on Wednesday, the 4th inst., and some appearances in the yard and water-closet belonging to the house having excited the suspicion of the family, a police constable was sent for, and an examination of the privy being made, the lifeless body of a newly born male child was found in the soil. The officer in consequence went in pursuit of the deceased, and finding her at the house of her sister, had her taken in a coach to Lambeth-street Police-office, and the magistrates remanded her until the result of the coroner's inquest on the body of the infant, which she acknowledged was her's, was known.—An inquest was subsequently holden on the infant, and the verdict of the jury went to acquit her of having intentionally destroyed the child, but found her guilty of concealing the birth. From the weakly state which she was in after her confinement it was thought advisable not to disturb her. In the latter part of last week she was seized with violent internal inflammation, produced by cold, but such was her feeling of remorse and shame at the situation she had by her imprudence placed herself in, that she concealed her situation from the prison surgeon until it was too late for human skill to preserve her life, and she did on Sunday last. A verdict of "Died by the visitation of God" was recorded.—*London Paper.*

HIGH BORN OUTLAWS.—In the Sheriff's Court, Middlesex, on Thursday last, Heap, the Sheriff's officer, proclaimed thirty persons outlawed, in default of making their appearance in due time; amongst the number were the following:—The hon. W. P. T. L. Wellesley, Sir Granville Temple, Bart., Sir George Griffiths, G. H. Drummond, Esq., G. Watson Taylor Esq., Josiah Philips, Esq., Horatio Claggett, Esq., and Hamilton de Burgh, and T. G. Carey Reilly, Esq.

The Duke of Saxe Meiningen (brother of the Queen) landed at the Custom House at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, from the City Merchant packet, from Rotterdam, having left that ship on Saturday afternoon. Two of the Queen's carriages were in readiness, and his Serene Highness, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, and the Earl of Erroll, master of the horse to the Queen, and Mr. Barton, Treasurer of her Majesty's Household, proceeded to St. James's Palace, where his Serene Highness was received by the Earl of Denbigh, the Queen's Lord Chamberlain, and Sir Henry Wheatley, his Majesty's Privy Purse. After remaining a short time and partaking of some refreshment, the Duke entered an open carriage and four, and, attended by his Aide-de-Camp, left the Palace for Windsor Castle on a visit to their Majesties.—*Courier of Monday.*

POST OFFICE.—We now learn that the new Post Office arrangements relative to steam packets between this country and England, which have been announced as upon the point of completion, are far from being settled, and that nothing whatever of a conclusive nature has been determined upon relative to the subject.—*Galignani.*

Among the various intelligence received from Italy, the following represents that it is in contemplation to wrest Ancona from the hands of the French by a *coup de main*, to be made when least expected. Our correspondent writes:—"The Pope's Government has in Ancona one hundred carbineers, fifty dragoons, several detachments of custom-house guards, and a numerous body of volunteers. Outside the town, there are in the direction of Osimo a battalion of the line, and bodies of dragoons and carbineers, whose advanced posts are but a short distance from Ancona; at the camp of Fano, towards Sinigaglia, there are both Papal and Austrian troops, and the fortifications have been repaired." All this may be very true, but to make any such attempt to regain possession of Ancona would be a declaration of war which, assuredly, neither the Pope nor Austria can contemplate.—*Galignani.*

A wealthy tanner, of the Rue de l'Ourcine, died lately, leaving a will, whereby he directed that he should be buried in a well-tanned hide, and that the tools of his trade should be placed in the coffin. He also directed that a monument should be raised to him in the centre of his establishment, in order that he might continue to be surrounded by his workmen even in death.—*French Paper.*

The *Hamburgh Correspondent*, of the 10th instant announces, after accounts from Stockholm, dated the 3d, that the King and the Crown Prince arrived in Upsala on the 31st ult., and were received with much enthusiasm. It is 15 years since that University was favoured with a Royal visit.

CHINESE TASTE.—The houses of the Chinese are, for the most part, only one story high, and those of the lower orders have a mean and miserable appearance, while those of the rich have numbers of fine, ornamented, and airy apartments, with spaces between them to admit the light as well as the air.—These spaces are always in front and in back, the light being seldom given at the sides; and the houses are surrounded by extensive and beautiful gardens, adorned with artificial lakes, rocks, cascades, buildings of various descriptions, walks, bridges, &c. In the ornamenting and beautifying of gardens, the Chinese excel all other nations. By means of a variety of winding-walks, they make a small place appear twice as large as it really is. Innumerable flower-pots, containing a great variety of beautiful asters, of which they are very fond, are sometimes arranged in a labyrinth, from which you cannot get out again without a guide. They seem to have a very extensive assortment of asters; one species is quite white, as large as a rose, with long pending leaves, which the Chinese use in the season for salad, justly esteeming them a very great delicacy. When the asters are all in full bloom, the pots arranged handsomely near a piece of water, and the walks and alleys well lighted at night, with variously coloured lamps, a Chinese garden has the appearance of one of those enchanted places we read of in the Arabian tales.—*Debell's Travels, Vol. 2, p. 314.*

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ught proper to remain silent upon the
Wellesley want a pretext for recom-
al of the Coercion Act? We should
proceedings against the illeg al salmon
usly adduced by the Irish Secretary
sturbed state of this country! We
commend the people not to interfere
ness. Their enemies will not be slow in
otives and misrepresenting their con-

ORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.
received the route. One Battalion
and the second, with the Colonel, pro-
ation immediately.

CONSCIENCE—WEDNESDAY.

TANT TO AUCTIONEERS.
last a case of considerable public im-
before Alderman Rogers, President of
science, in this city. The complainant,
stated that about three weeks ago, Mrs.
into an auction room kept by the de-
named Clarke, on the Quay, and pur-
a pair of very fine decanters, a pastile-
na chimney ornament, for £1 4s 0d. The
ell worth £2; complainant being in a
ice, asked Clarke if it were necessary to
Clarke said, by no means. Mrs. Pren-
ed if Clarke would undertake to send the
rroll's, where she was then staying. He
ither on that evening or the next morning
r a lapse of two or three days, the arti-
been sent according to agreement. Mrs.
lled at the auction room, and Clarke
quired of his clerk why his master
the decanters, &c. The young
that Mr. Clarke was speaking of
at day, but he was not now in the house
rs were locked up. In a few days still
having complied with the terms of his
Prendergast called to know the cause of
, and was then told by Clarke that the
were sold! Upon Mr. Prendergast's re-
inst this infamous conduct, Clarke said
at all of him in the transaction, for that
M. Carroll the decanters were originally
tleman happening to be present, said that
Prendergast he had bid for them—and
Under these circumstances Mr. Pren-
the adjudication of the court. He re-
either to give up the decanters, &c which
or ones equally valuable in their stead.
inquired what the claim was?
ast—Were I to go into a shop I could not
so good, under two pounds at the least
estimate the loss I sustain by Clarke's
ot fraudulent conduct, at sixteen shil-
e to assure you it is not so much the
ence and pecuniary loss I complain of,
lation of agreement on the auctioneer's

nal gentleman who attended on Clarke's
t the case could not be entertained, as by
rs of sale Clarke was not bound to send
of his rooms.
ngers—Yes, that may be; but here the
Clarke agree to send them. It is distinctly
lid, and you must meet that difficulty if

protracted discussion, in which Clarke
professional adviser took a part, the Pre-
t a decree must be given for the plaintiff.
gast—Principle being my motive, in bring-
r into this court, I care not what the
for which your worship decrees the de-
it be ten shillings, if you will. I am a
r amount, but that does not matter much.
nt then ordered a decree for 10 shillings
; but a rehearing being signified for the
t day, he desired the decree not to issue
"This decision I have come to," said
gistrate, "because a clear case of breach
is sworn to and not rebutted. And I must
as both improper and exceedingly indecent
ant not to have sent the articles to Mr
address, according to promise. Is it to be
at when a gentleman goes into a shop or
and purchases things, and that when the
s to have them sent home that day or the
ses a deposit, he is after this to be permitted
rticles again, and that, too, without giving
purchaser?
e asked, if Mr Prendergast did not leave
eek in another auction-room, in which he
em?
rgast—Though my professional friend, Mr.
cts to my answering any question put by
I will at once give him a reply. I did pur-
rticles of furniture at the rooms of a respec-
eer, Mr. Sharpe, and he very politely had
e within an hour, even without my re-
his promising, to have done so.
then retired.

SATURDAY.

y on taking his seat on Saturday,
Rogers said—Before I proceed with the re-
s of the day, I must animadvert upon a re-
Waterford Mail of this day, of certain pro-
ch took place in this court on Wednesday.
sed the proprietor of the Mail would have
n to such a false, scandalous, and malicious
ation—it is a wilful perversion of the facts,
only me, but the gentleman who is plaintiff
There is not one title of truth in the en-
famous report; and I hope the reporter of
re, that he may now correct the slanderous
tion. It is said that I hesitated in deciding
I did not hesitate a second. I could not be
hesitate; the case was too clear. In cour-
urse, listened to the arguments of Mr. Car-
n the uncontradicted evidence of Mr. Pren-
t all along found to give him a decree,
lo.
lergast (who at this moment entered the
In the case Sir, in which I was plaintiff on
I have to request you will now order the de-
Clarke to issue at once. He has allowed the
earing to pass, and neither I nor the court
rtesey. I presume, Sir, you have seen what
e a report of the last day's proceedings in
d Mail of this day. I care not by whom that
furnished, I brand it as one of the foulest,
most infamous pieces of malignant mis-
n, both of your conduct, Sir, and of
ever the author of untruth invented or
d I denounce the miscreant who wrote it, as
lest traducers that this city was ever infested
ntire report is a tissue of falsehood, gross,
d unblushing—it is knowingly and wilfully
ft and warp are calumny and falsehood. I
prised how any man could have the boldness,
to put together and print so flagitious a per-
ruth—so scandalous a misrepresentation of
ich there are a hundred witnesses. May I
rty of asking your opinion upon the five as-
h this precious morceau contains? (Mr.
ted)—
as stated in this report, that I admitted I
of the transaction unless by hear say?
Rogers—It is false, you stated the contrary.
s stated here, that I did not call for the ar-
en days?
Rogers—It is false; they admitted, them-
lady's calling within three days.
as here set down, that I admitted the decan-
re purchased by Mr M. Carroll?
Rogers—That is equally untrue as the rest.
ly denied it.
more question, is it true, as the veracious re-
Mail has it, that you were in doubt as to the
e in the case?
Rogers—That is the most scandalous and
isrepresentation in the entire of the publica-

dergast—I regret, Sir, giving you so much
t I felt it due not only to myself, but to the
expose an infamous misrepresentation of my
t, and a still more abominable vilification of
t as an administrator of justice. But, Sir,
not, unfortunately, name the miscreant who
report, I suspect I am not far astray when I
t is of a piece with the conduct of the assassin
een traducing every lady and gentleman in
for months past, in the columns of the Sa-

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Clarke—I never wrote a line for the *Satirist*.

A gentleman who was present asserted that Clarke did write for the *Satirist*, and his reason for asserting this was, that on Wednesday se'nnight he heard Clarke use a slanderous expression against a lady, and the *identical words* against the identical lady appeared in the *Satirist* of the following Saturday!

Mr. Prendergast—I do not *say* who the libeller in the *Satirist* is—but I repeat it, the clumsy author of the report in the *Mail* is base enough to be the traducer of the females of Waterford in the *Satirist*.

Clarke—The report is correct.

Alderman Rogers—It is from beginning to end a mass of infamous misrepresentation; and I wonder Mr. Henderson would lend his paper to the propagation of such gross calumny.

In reply to a remark of Mr. Prendergast, Clarke used some insolent observation, when the President interfered, and said if Clarke did not learn to behave himself with some decent demeanour, he would order the bailiff to turn him out of the court.

Mr. Prendergast—I now, again Sir, require of you to issue the decree peremptorily. And to shew you that my motive in instituting this proceeding was simply to obtain justice, and to punish what appears to me to be fraud, and is, on all hands, admitted to be a gross breach of agreement, I request that when the money shall be paid into court, you will be good enough to hand it to the treasurer of whatever charitable institution in the city you are aware stands most in need of funds.

The President thanked the plaintiff for what he was pleased to term his liberal conduct, in thus allocating the penalty, as well as for taking the trouble to have justice done in the transaction, and was about to issue the decree peremptorily, when

Clarke laid down a sovereign and demanded a re-hearing.

President—You have no right to it; the time is gone by since 12 o'clock yesterday.

Clarke—I want to have Counsellor Moore's opinion.

President—You may have it, if you like; but this is a court of conscience and not of law, and I tell you I will not be guided in my decision by Counsellor Moore's opinion; no, nor by that of the Lord Chancellor. You have broken agreement—you have violated your compact, and upon that fact I will decide, as *I have done*, indeed, already. I don't care what may be the printed terms of sale. It is sworn, and not disproved, that you promised to send the articles to Mr. Prendergast's address, and that voluntary agreement on your part binds you, no matter what may be the printed terms. Had Mr. Prendergast insisted, I would have decreed you for sixteen shillings. That the decree is for a lesser sum is attributable solely to *his* moderation.

Mr Prendergast—I regret for the sake of the charitable institution that the sum is not larger, as justice would have perfectly warranted my making it; but one sum establishes, what I wanted, the *principle* as well as ten times its amount. As my motive was principle, and justice my object, I do not object, should it meet your will, to a further adjournment, till Wednesday.

The case was accordingly adjourned for a further re-hearing, but the decree is granted, though not to issue in the mean time.

MESSRS. WALKER AND VIGORS.

Having given the letter of the latter gentleman, in every syllable of which we concurred, we think it fair to copy the following from the *Dublin Freeman* of Saturday:

London, 18th June, 1834.

SIR—In your publication of the 16th instant, which reached me this day, I perceive a long, angry epistle, signed N. A. Vigors, upon a subject I had considered long since disposed of, and on which he now asserts he has changed his mind.

Any person unacquainted with the entire transaction, would naturally suppose him an aggrieved gentleman, unwillingly forced, for the first time, into what he calls a newspaper controversy in his own defence; he appears desirous to have it believed that I commenced an attack upon him unprovoked, and that I unnecessarily selected the public press as the medium for it, instead of resorting to a private and friendly communication; his memory must be exceedingly short, or he would be aware that these charges are solely applicable to himself.

Mr. Vigors states, that we were "in habits of friendly and confidential intercourse"—*true, and yet the first intimation* those popular Irish members who coincided in Mr. O'Connell's views on the tithe question, and of whom I was one, had of the wholesale attack upon our opinions, was in a published letter bearing Mr. Vigors' signature, and which before reaching us had gone the round of all the Irish newspapers, and had consequently been read by our respective constituencies.

Mr. Vigors wisely refrains from a direct attack upon Mr. O'Connell, who stands too high to be assailed by him, and it is so far fortunate for me, that in the present instance, at least, I also am beyond his reach, since Mr. O'Connell and I took precisely the same view of the tithe question, and of the first letter which bore Mr. Vigors' signature.

That letter *publicly* misrepresented our acts and opinions and rendered it absolutely necessary that those misrepresentations should be as *publicly* refuted; our letters are all before the public, in whose judgment I have full confidence.

Your obedient servant,
CHARLES A. WALKER.

THE COERCION BILL.

The following is the notice placed by Mr. O'Connell on the books of the House of Commons, relative to the Coercion Bill:—"To move a call of the house on the day when the Irish Coercion Bill is proposed, and to continue the order for the house being called over during every stage of the progress of the said bill."

COURT OF CHANCERY (IRELAND).

Accounts have been ordered. "of the Fees, Salaries, and Emoluments of the several Officers of the Court of Chancery in Ireland:"

"Of the general Cash Balances in the Bank of Ireland, of the Suitors' Fund of the said Court."

INVASION—IMPORTANT IF TRUE.

We are desired to state, and from authority, that the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham is preparing with great force to invade this country. His noble lordship, on the present occasion, will be accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Boyton, as the chief of the Etat Major. The camp will be pitched in Dublin, and on the 1st of July, a day memorable in the annals of Ireland, the great battle will be fought.—*Evening Post.*

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

A hostile meeting took place last Friday morning in the race course near Fermoy, between two officers of the garrison in that town, one of whom received his adversary's first fire in the ancle, which, we are informed, seriously shattered the bone. Of the original "cause of quarrel" we are ignorant, but the dispute which led to the challenge occurred at three o'clock, and the parties were on the ground at five. His opponent had his coat perforated in the breast, and the bullet just grazed his body.—*Evening Mail.*

SHANNON NAVIGATION COMMITTEE.

Mr James Talbot, Mr Littleton, Lord Duncannon, Sir H Parnell, Mr Rice, Earl of Kerry, Lord Oxmantown, Lord Clements, Mr S Herbert, Mr W Roche, Mr D Roche, Mr Sheil, Mr O'Callaghan, Lord Sandon, Mr T Martin, Mr J Loch, Mr N Fitzsimon, Mr M O'Connell, Lord Ebrington, Mr Lennard, Mr Chapman, Mr Hallyburton, Colonel Torrens, Sir R Nagle, O'Conor Don, Mr French, Mr Lefroy, Mr Jephson, Mr Walker, Mr O'Brien, Colonel Percival, Colonel Connolly, Lord Waterpark, Mr Clive, Sir Ronald Fergusson, Mr Potter, Mr. Guest, Mr Lynch, and Mr Wason. Power to send for persons, papers, and records; five to be the quorum.

MINORITY

Of 18 (Teller included) who voted for Mr. Cobbett's Amendment to clause 73 of the Poor Laws' Amendment Bill, June 16, 1834.

M J Blake, — Buckingham, Colonel Butler, W Cobbett, John Fielden, W F Finn, D Gaskell, John Gully, Wm Law Hodges, John Heathcote, John Maxwell, Fergus O'Connor, D O'Connell, Morgan O'Connell, John O'Connell, — O'Brien, Edward Ruthven, Ald Thompson.

LIST OF THE MINORITY

Of Twenty-one (Teller included) who voted on the 16th of June for a clause in the poor laws' amendment bill, that no money should be borrowed on the security of the poor rates for emigration purposes until provision had been made for the poor of Ireland.

T Attwood, Major Beauclerk, J W Blackstone, R Brocklehurst, R M Bellew, W Cobbett, J Gully, T Hodges, W James, E Jacob, J Kennedy, Sir H Parker, J Richards, T Rider, E Ruthven, J Scholefield, J Tower, C R Talbot, N A Vigors, J Walter, Colonel Williams.

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE COUNTY OF WEXFORD.

Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not,
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow?

London, 18th June, 1834.

MEN OF WEXFORD—The fate of Ireland is in your hands. An audacious and imbecile ministry threaten to renew the act which annihilates constitutional rights in Ireland. The base and atrocious Whig faction dare to threaten Ireland with slavery. Under the pretext of crimes which we hate more than they do, they would deprive Irishmen of that freedom which their virtue and patriotic exertions have wrung from unwilling task-masters.

Men of Wexford, what is your opinion of the Coercion Bill? What is your opinion of this weak and drivelling ministry, who presume, without a cause, or even a pretext, to call for its renewal?

Let me have your answer from the bustings. Is there any one of you so silly, so stupid, as not to see that it is vain to expect anything but coercion from a non-resident parliament? Is there any one of you who must not now see that without THE REPEAL OF THE UNION it is impossible Ireland should be peaceable or happy? Send us, then, a Repealer. You need not ask for pledges. Send us a Repealer—a known Repealer.

Sir Thomas Esmonde has enrolled himself in the ranks of the Repeal. Whether he declare himself a candidate or not, of what importance is it, or can it be to you?—Return him nobly, triumphantly. Show the disastrous Whigs—the bane of Ireland—show them you meet their disposition to tyranny by your determination that Ireland shall be a nation again.

I write amidst the pressure of multiplied and overpowering avocations. I need only, however, repeat that the fate of Ireland is in your hands. Scorn the instruments of Whig despotism. Let your county demonstrate that all the worth of Ireland is fixed on "the Repeal."

I am, your faithful servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

FROM THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.

LONDON, TUESDAY EVENING.—I am able to announce to you that Stanley openly declared, in the library of the House of Commons, this evening, that he will not give the slightest assistance to the government upon the question of the Coercion Bill, but that he will leave London until the affair is decided. Sir Robert Peel has also, within the last hour, intimated to Mr O'Connell that he will not interfere upon this occasion. It is generally supposed that the Tory party will follow his example, but notwithstanding this, the government would certainly have a majority if they are determined to persevere—The court-martial clause is to be given up, but they will still reserve the power to suppress political meetings. But all this is quite consistent with Whig notions of liberty, when Ireland is the subject of their legislation.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY EVENING.—Mr Stanley's declaration respecting the Coercion Bill, which I communicated to you last night, has found its way into the *Morning News* and *Public Ledger*, and has produced a most extraordinary sensation both in the House of Commons and in the ministerial ranks. It is positively stated that Mr Stanley repeated, in a subsequent conversation to that alluded to in my letter of yesterday, that had he remained in office he would not have sanctioned the renewal of this bill, because he did not think the state of Ireland justified the continuation of such a severe and unconstitutional measure—he also added that he would give it his opposition. The ministry, I can tell you, are sadly perplexed, and as they know full well that a vigorous opposition will be made by O'Connell, and there is not one in the Whig camp competent to reply to him.

THE DISSENTERS.

TO THE RIGHT HON. EARL GREY.

"We, the undersigned, Protestant Dissenters of the Unitarian denomination, residing in the city of Bristol and its vicinity, desire respectfully to submit to your Lordship and the rest of his Majesty's Government our sentiments on the present position of the measures for the relief of Protestant Dissenters, and on the course which others have pursued in relation to them.

"We look back with grateful recollections on the effectual services of your Lordship, and of several of your noble colleagues, in the sacred cause of religious liberty—services continued during a long series of years, and when opposed by power and by public opinion.

"On these, and on the various comprehensive and enlightened measures of your administration, either actually accomplished or in progress, for the maintenance of peace and international relations, and for the promotion of the rights of humanity, and of the civil and political welfare of our nation, we rely for the removal, as speedily as the state of public affairs will allow, of all the definite practical grievances under which the Dissenters still labour. This reliance is strengthened by the firm and unequivocal expression of the universal opinion of his Majesty's Government, that those Dissenters from the literary advantages and honors of adoption of the measure introduced into the House of Commons for a general registration of births, deaths, and marriages; this last measure we regard as of great moment, for the general security and convenience; and we trust that it will enable the Government to frame a plan for marriage among Dissenters, which, while it leaves all its religious sanctions to the convictions of the parties concerned, shall secure the publicity and validity of the contract.

"Adhering to the fundamental principle of religious liberty, we hold that no man ought to be the worse in his reputation, his interest, or his usefulness, for his conscientious religious convictions. As Protestant Dissenters we cannot recognise human authority in the concerns of religious faith and duty. As Unitarians we deem it incumbent upon us to frame our religious worship on the model which has been given us by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. But without in any way compromising these principles, we beg leave to assure your Lordship that we cannot unite with those of our fellow Dissenters who, without due regard, as we think, to the present social and religious circumstances of the community, seek to subvert the ecclesiastical establishment of this country. We do, indeed, desire that it should be freed from all that tends to obstruct its great spiritual purposes, and that it should check every manifestation of a hostile and exclusive spirit towards those who are without its pale. But we are satisfied, that in proportion as it promotes the moral intelligence and the religious well-being of the community, it will be viewed with complacency and respect by all considerate persons who conscientiously dissent from it.

"In the unexampled circumstances by which your Lordship's administration is surrounded, with numerous objects to be accomplished which involve extensive and important improvements in our social institutions, and with diminished resources of mere power to affect its purposes, we consider it to be the duty of every one to yield time and confidence to show, in so eminent a degree, that they have the general good at heart, and who pursue it with so much uprightness of purpose. We perceive, with deep concern, that the impatience and distrust which have been manifested by numerous portions of the Dissenting body have generally increased the obstacles to the removal of acknowledged grievances, as well as painfully embarrassed the tried friends of religious liberty in his Majesty's government. The calm and steadfast perseverance, however, which has been manifested by your Lordship and your colleagues, in so many emergencies, and in relation to so many other important measures, encourages the hope that you will not abandon those which are designed for the relief of the Dissenters, but will carry them on to their effectual accomplishment.

"With cordial sentiments of loyalty and attachment towards our patriotic sovereign, and of gratitude and confidence towards his government, and with earnest desire that your Lordship's own course of public duty and eminent usefulness may be continued, in health and comfort, to carry on the great and various measures commenced under your auspices, and that whenever, you withdraw from your public labours you may be cheered by the perception of many salutary improvements achieved or in clear prospects, by the respect and grateful approbation of the wise and good, and by the sentiments and hopes of religion.

"We subscribe, &c.

"Lewin's Mead Chapel, Bristol, June 12."

Passengers by the City of Bristol, on Sunday, from Bristol—Messrs Hughes, Barron, Nott, Devereux, Scott, Leared, Walker, Paul, Long; Captain Newport; Mrs Walker; Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart, Miss Musgrave, and Master Musgrave.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, the claim of Lord Muskerry to vote at the election of Representative Peers, of Ireland was allowed.

FASHION AND TABLE-TALK.

THE KING'S LEVEE.

LONDON, TUESDAY.—Their Majesties arrived at St James's Palace about half-past one o'clock yesterday afternoon from Windsor Castle.

The King held a Levee soon after two o'clock, at which his Serene Highness the Duke of Saxe Meinengen, attended by Baron Spersardt, was present.

The Duke of Frias, Spanish Ambassador at the Court of Paris, was presented by the Marquis de Miraflores, Count de Florida Bianca.

The Marquis of Conyngham kissed hands, on his appointment of Postmaster-General.

Mr. Francis Baring was presented by Earl Grey, on his appointment, as one of the Secretaries of the Treasury.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maberly was presented by Sir J Kempt, on his appointment, as Commissioner of Customs

The Lord Advocate of Scotland, by the Lord Chancellor, on his appointment.

The following was presented to the King:—

Earl Somers, on his marriage; Major General Viscount Forbes, by the Marquis of Hastings; Captain W Egerton, 43d Light Infantry, by Mr. T. Egerton.

After the Levee his Majesty gave audiences to Earl Grey, Lord Auckland, the Marquis of Winchester, Viscount Combermere, Viscount Palmerston, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Foley, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Lord Hill, the Earl of Albemarle, and the Duke of Hamilton

His Majesty attended by Sir Andrew Barnard, the Clerk Marshal, went last evening to Apsley House, to honour the Duke of Wellington with his company at the anniversary dinner given by his Grace to a numerous party of General Officers, and Officers of the Staff engaged with the Duke at the battle of Waterloo.

Her Majesty and Suite went in two carriages last evening to Covent-garden Theatre, to honour the performance with their presence. The Queen was accompanied by Prince George of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe Meiningen, Prince and Princess of Hohenloe Langenbourg, and was attended by Lady Clinton, the Earl of Denbigh, and Baron Spersardt.

QUEEN'S DRAWING ROOM.

LONDON, FRIDAY.—Her Majesty held a Drawing Room (the last this season) yesterday at St. James's Palace. The King's Guard were on duty in the principal Court-yard of the Palace, and a Guard of Honour of the Royal Horse Guards was stationed near the entrance for the general company; the bands of both regiments played alternately during the afternoon.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, accompanied by their Serene Highnesses the Prince and Princess Hohenlohe Laugenbourg, entered the Palace by the Colour Court, where she was received with the usual honours by the King's Guard. The Dukes of Gloucester and Cumberland and Princess Augusta also came in state.

Her Majesty was attended by Lady Clinton and Miss Eden, the Lady and Maid of Honour in Waiting.

In the *entre* circle the following were presented to her Majesty:—

The Duke de Frias, Spanish Ambassador to the Court of France, by the Marquis de Miraflores Count de Florida Blanca.

Baron Beust, Gentilhomme de la Chambre of the King of Saxony, by M. de Gersdorff, the Saxon Minister.

Lieutenant Alexander Slidell, United States Navy.

The Marchioness Wellesley (who has recently arrived from Ireland) attended the Drawing Room.

HER MAJESTY.—Dress of blue crape, elegantly embroidered in silver, over rich blue satin; the body and sleeves handsomely ornamented with diamonds and blonde; train of sky blue satin, richly brocaded in silver (of Spitalfields manufacture) with rich silver border, and lined with white satin. Head dress, feathers, a tiara of diamonds, necklace, and ear-rings en suite.

H. R. H. the Duchess of Kent—Dress of white tulle, richly embroidered in gold and silver, over white satin; the body and sleeves elegantly ornamented with diamonds and blonde; train of rich sky blue figured satin, trimmed with gold and silver, and lined with white satin. Head dress, feathers and diamonds. The whole of British manufacture.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S GRAND DINNER.

The party at the Duke of Wellington's on Wednesday evening (the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo) amounted to sixty-nine. The Duke sat in the middle of the table, having his Majesty on his right. To the right of the King, sat Lord Hill, the Commander of the Forces. The services of plate and china presented to his Grace were used on this occasion; the latter service containing the illustrations of the numerous actions in which his Grace has been engaged. On the table were the large and magnificent piece of plate presented by the city to the Duke. At each end of the gallery were two sideboards of silver gilt plate, containing salvers with basso relievos of different battles, and also four antique shields, formerly belonging to the late Duke of York.

DON CARLOS.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 17.—It was intended that Don Carlos with his family, should have landed this morning at six o'clock, and a guard of honor was in waiting to receive him; but it blew so fresh that the ladies could not conveniently be conveyed from the Donegal to the Admiral's tender. They will land at noon, and all the suite will follow. Commodious lodgings are taken for him, with his wife, her sister, and his three sons; but how his fifty followers are to be disposed of does not appear, or what stay he will make in this place. He will be received with salutes, and in every respect as a prince of royal blood. He even persists in calling himself "King of Spain." Mr. Backhouse, of the foreign office, had a long interview with him on Sunday, and it was quite understood that it was intimated to him that a declaration of his renunciation of the crown of Spain would much please this country and France, and ensure for him from Spain a magnificent income, and it is also as well understood that this intimation was indignantly spurned at.—*Morning Herald.*

Don Carlos and his suite are for the present domiciled in Portsmouth, but we hear that he has expressed a decided wish to form an establishment in the neighbourhood of London, and to reside there like a private gentleman.—*Globe of Thursday.*

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 18.—Don Carlos, his Consort, the Princesses, and suite, landed this morning at half-past seven, under a salute, with manned yards, from his Majesty's ship, Donegal, and on their landing were received under a salute from the batteries, and a guard of honour of the Royal Marines, under the command of Captain Menzies, R. N. The George Hotel, from the influx of strangers, not having sufficient accommodation, a spacious house next to the Lieutenant-Governor's has been hired for their reception, but how long they will sojourn here, or their ultimate destination, is unknown.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—The horse and Foot Artillery assembled yesterday at the Pigeon-house Fort for practice in gun and mortar firing. The Major-General commanding, Sir E. Blakeney, K. C. B., with a number of other officers, were present. The practice was very fine, and the weather favorable. By an unusual order no persons were admitted within the gate of the Pigeon-house.

We regret exceedingly to state, that the Colonel of the 35th Regiment, Lieut-Colonel Goldie (as we were informed) met with a serious accident, on the strand. His horse fell, he was thrown, and the animal fell upon him; in the horse's struggling to get up, the Colonel was unfortunately most severely and seriously injured. He was conveyed at once to the fort hospital, and was soon after conveyed to Dublin on a litter, by a fatigue party of the 18th foot.

RETAILING EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY GOODS, AT WHOLSALE PRICES.

1

Thibet Shawls, deep borders, from 6s each,
Printed Rockspun, 10s each,
——— Handkerchiefs, 2s 2d,
Crape Embroidered, 10s,
Calico Dresses, 8 Yds, from 2s,
Muslin, do, do, 5s,
Black Lutestrings, 2s per Yard,
Coloured, do, 2s 3d,
Berlin Gloves, 6½d per Pair,
Coloured Persians, 1s, do,
Fancy Berlin Bonnets, from 6s each,

JAMES CARROLL,
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY,

BEGS to announce the arrival, this Day, of a splendid STOCK of Parisian Muslins and Silks, Thread Laces, Veils, Worked Collars, Perfumery, &c.; with an extensive variety of Goods, not to be met with. He begs to call particular attention to the above Articles, which will be found worthy of notice, being considerably under the usual Prices.

MILLINERY AND DRESS DEPARTMENT,

In the WARE-ROOMS, will be found every Novelty for the Season, those for the present Month (June), have been selected from Madame Maraden Carsons, Hanover square, London.

APPROVED MEDICINES, &c.

2

PREPARED AND SOLD AT
THE MEDICAL HALL,
54, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
CHARLES BUTLER, M. D., PROPRIETOR,
State Apothecary in Ordinary.

THE Nobility, Gentry, and the Public are respectfully informed that the following useful and approved Preparations are kept for sale in every City and Town in Ireland by the APPOINTED AGENTS OF THE MEDICAL HALL:—

BUTLER'S IMPROVED EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT—This preparation is at once palatable and grateful to the Stomach, and uniting the active Medicinal properties of the most approved Mineral Waters, with all the tonic and antacid properties of a glass of Seltzer Water—it is applicable to Bilious affections, Acidity, Costiveness, Gouty indications, Fever, Inflammation, and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c.

——— CARDIAC TINCTURE OF TURKEY RHUBARB, for Gouty affections, Stomach and Bowel complaints, Griping sensations, &c. It is a tonic and cordial aperient.

——— IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, a cooling Aperient, similar in effect to the German Spa.

——— ACIDULATED CAYENNE LOZENGES, for Sore Throat, Relaxation of the Uvula, &c.—Recommended to Sportsmen and Travellers as a refreshing stimulus during fatigue, and as a protection against damp, fogs, &c.

——— DIGESTIVE AND ABSORBENT LOZENGES, for removing Acidity and expelling Flatulence.

——— highly approved VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER, recommended for its antiseptic and detergent properties.

——— CAMPHORATED ANTISEPTIC TOOTH LOTION, for invigorating the Gums, and preventing Scurvy, &c.

——— AROMATIC SMELLING SALTS, for relieving Head-ache, useful in Fainting fits, &c.

——— AROMATIC VINEGAR, used in crowded rooms, for counteracting infection, reviving the nerves, &c.

——— ÆTHEREAL ODONTALGICA, for relieving Tooth Ache, and Rheumatism of the Jaw.

——— PECTORAL PASTE OF HIPPO AND HYSSOP, for Coughs—This paste is composed of Gums, Honey, and Pectoral Herbs

——— PAREGORIC COUGH PILLS, for habitual Coughs, Asthmatic affections, &c.

——— CITRATED KALI, OR LEMONADE POWDER, for making Saline Draughts, useful in Fevers, Inflammations, &c. &c.

——— HIPPO LOZENGES, for recent Coughs, Colds, &c, an expectorant.

——— ANODYNE FRUIT LOZENGES, for Coughs and Sore Throats, Influenza, Huskiness in the Throat, &c.

——— CAMPHOR LOZENGES, used as a preventive against contagion, &c.—used also in Spasmodic affections of the Stomach, Hysterical affections, &c.

——— CONCENTRATED ESSENCE OF GINGER, for Flatulence and cold Stomachs—an excellent cordial and stimulant.

——— STRENGTHENING PILLS, for invigorating the body—they are applicable to all cases of local or general debility, the base of them being the sulphate of Quinine.

——— COMPOUND TINCTURE OF POMEGRANATE, for Looseness of the Bowels, Relaxation, Dysentery, &c.

——— FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, for Scurvy, Scorbutic Affections, Eruptions, &c. It is the best sweetener of the Blood in use, and recommended by the profession

——— COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SENNA, for making the Infusion or Tea, extemporaneously—This is a most useful preparation.

——— GREGORY'S POWDER, for Stomach and Bowel complaints. It is a compound of Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, and Aroma of Ginger, the qualities of which Medicine are well known.

——— ANTIBILIOUS PILLS, a mild aperient for Bilious and Liver Diseases, Indigestion, &c They are an excellent Medicine for general purpose.

——— WORM-DESTROYING LOZENGES, for removing every description of Worm to which Children are liable. They are adapted to all ages, and are perfectly safe in their operation.

——— INDELIBLE MARKING INK. The peculiar property of this Ink is, that it will be perfectly black when written, and when thoroughly dried in the sun or air, will retain a beautiful dark colour, never to be obliterated.

——— CALCINED MAGNESIA, of very superior quality.

——— AROMA OF JAMAICA GINGER. Useful as well for Domestic as Medicinal purposes.

CANADIAN OIL, an external application for Rheumatism and Rheumatic Gout.

HICKMAN'S DIURETIC PILLS, a celebrated remedy for Gravel, Stone, affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, pains in the Back and Loins, Lumbago, &c.

N. B.—In applying for any of the above articles, it will be necessary to ask for BUTLER'S Preparations, or others may be given in lieu of those required.

☞ The following are preparations, the Agencies of which are confined to BUTLER'S MEDICAL HALL, and to the Sub-Agents of that Establishment.

DR. JAMES'S FEVER POWDERS.—DIXON'S ANTIBILIOUS PILLS.—MARSHALL'S UNIVERSAL CERATE.—LANCASTER BLACK DROP.

COUNTRY AGENTS.

WATERFORD—STEPHEN PHELAN; ARDAGH AND MACKESY.
CLONMEL—HACKETT; DAVIS.
KILKENNY—FITZSIMONS.

Of whom may be had "BUTLER'S MEDICINE CHEST DIRECTORY," being a Catalogue of Drugs, Chemicals, and Articles of Diet used by Invalids, &c. &c., with the Doses, use and best means of administering them. It will be found to contain much useful information for the management of the Sick, and many rules for preserving health—a commentary upon all the above Medicines is appended to it.

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 22; 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.

NOTICE

3

IS hereby given that the Partnership heretofore subsisting between PATRICK WARREN and JOHN DALTON, of the City of Waterford, Provision Merchants, has been dissolved on the TWENTY-FOURTH day of MAY, 1834.

WARREN and DALTON.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

X

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, MONDAY JUNE 23.

	Satur.		Mon.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	72
Wheat, per bar	20	23	20	23
Oats, do.	12	13	12	13
Barley, do.	11	13	11	13
Oatmeal, per cwt.	14	15	14	15
Flour, 2ds, per bag	30	31	30	31
3ds, do.	28	28	25	28
4ths, do.	20	24	20	24
Indian Corn, p bar	27	28	27	2?
Meal, do.	9	00		
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	24	26	24	26
Scalded Pork do.	18	21	18	21
Heads, do.	14	00	14	00
Offal, do.	14	22	14	22
Whiskey, per gal	6	6	6	6
	d.	d.	d.	d
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6
Mutton, do	4b	6b	4	6a
Pork, do.	3	5b	3	b
Veal, do.	3	6	'	6?
Potatoes, per st.		3	4	5
Coals, Newport.		34	3	
Swansea,		00	0	
Cardiff	3	0		

Butter on Saturday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 493

Monday—Butter, 70s to 72s 0d per cwt. Weighed, 154.

Some lots obtained 73s.

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 £13 10s to £14 10s; ditto per cwt 14s 6d to 15s; Indian Corn per barrel, 27s to 2 s.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—JUNE 21.

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 21.

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 21.

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 21.

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 21.

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, 18s.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JUNE 20.

The supply of fresh Wheat small, but sufficient for the demand. A large supply of oats; the demand brisk for Wheat, but no advance in price. All others without alteration. Prices may be quoted as follows:—

Prime white wheat, 27s 0d to 30s; inferior ditto, 24s; prime red, 24s to 27s 6d; inferior, 22s to 23s 0d; prime Barley 12s 0d to 15s 0d; Oats, 12s 9d to 14s 9d; prime do, 15s 0d to 00s 0d; canal ditto, 0s to 0s 0d; Flour, per cwt., 14s to 16s to 20s; Bran, per barrel, 5s 0d to 0s 0d; Bere, per cwt, 10s; Oatmeal, per cwt, 12s 0d to 14s; M'Cann's do., 17s.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 20, 1834.

		From		To		Aver.	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
515	Wheat, per brl 20 St.	20	0	29	6	27	6
00	Bere, do. 16 do.	00	0	00	0	00	0
20	Barley, do. 16 do.	14	6	00	0	00	0
1283	Oats, do. 14 do.	12	6	15	6	13	10
11627	Flour, per cwt. 8 ..	7	0	19	0	0	0
547	Oatmeal, do. 8 ..	13	0	16	0	14	4
	SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.						
9515	Cwt of Flour	13	0	19	0	15	11¾

Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, at } 40s. 0d { per Sack of 20 Stone.

Receipts of Flour,	10925	1st, from 17s 0d to 19s 0d
Sales ditto,	11627	2d, from 13s 0d to 16s 6d
		3d, from 7s 0d to 10s 0d

Quartern Loaf, 7½d.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—JUNE 23.

ARRIVED,

21st—Hope, Llewellyn, Ayr, coals; Agnes, Hughes, Bury, ditto, a market; Nancy, Sutton, Cardiff, coals, for Kinsale; Margaret, Evans, Glasgow, coals, for Ross; La Hogue, Hill, Newport, ditto, ditto; Hawk, Evans, Cardiff, coals; Sir John Newport, Nicholls—and Martha Pope, Jones, Newport, ditto; Robert Boyle, M'Carthy, Chester, coals and lead, for Cork; Kingstown, steamer, Moriarty, Cork, m g.

22d—City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol; Lord Nelson, Laugharne, Newport, coals, for Ross; George, Williams, Newport, coals; Cordelia, Pascoe, Bury, do; Union, Bant, Glasgow, ditto and m goods; Pacific, Ellis, Newport, coals.

SAILED,

21st—Kingstown, steamer, Moriarty, Dublin, m g.

22d—Benevolent, Hooper, Newport, cattle, from Ross; Ann, Hunter, Quebec, ballast, from Wexford; Tucker, Lowther, Swansea, flour; Thomas and Elizabeth, Bragg, Liverpool, ditto; Mary Elliott, Florence, Portsmouth, provisions; Favourite, Trevett, ditto, do; Regent, Blaber, ditto, ditto; Elizabeth, Richards, Pill, cattle.

FAIRS.

The following Fairs are to take place in this and the adjoining counties during the ensuing week:—

TUESDAY.—County Wicklow—Ashford Queen's County—Borris-in Ossory. County Wexford—Birchgrove, Harrow, and Nash. County Tipperary—Killenaule, Newbirmingham and Tipperary Town. County Kildare—Kilteel and Narraghmore. County Waterford—Mountaincastle and Waterford City. King's County—Philipstown and Shannon. County Carlow—Rathvilly. County Kilkenny—Stroan.

WEDNESDAY.—County Kilkenny—Johnstown. Co Wicklow—Tinnahely.

THURSDAY.—County Tipperary—Borrisakane and Carrick on-Suir.

FRIDAY.—County Tipperary—Templetoohy.

SATURDAY.—County Wicklow—Arklow, (horses.)—County Wexford—Monamullin. County Kildare—Timolin. County Tipperary—Templemore.

THOMAS MOORE.—We are gratified to learn that it is the intention of our honored national bard to visit Ireland during the ensuing autumn. We believe his visit is connected with the publication of his "History of Ireland," which is in a state of forwardness.

were led to expect; because the present house of commons comprises about the same number of family representatives of the hereditary branch of the legislature, and about the same number of placemen, pensioners, or sinecurists, and other dependents of the Crown, which were to be found in the unreformed parliament which preceded it; because it is vain to expect an independent line of conduct from a parliament containing so large a proportion as 169 members who are in the receipt of £150,000 per annum of the public money; and finally, because this house has in effect entirely failed to satisfy the just expectations of the public."

Mr HUME rose to second the motion, and observed that his reason for doing so was, that the objection which he had originally taken to the clause restricting the right of voting to the occupiers of £10 houses, who had paid up their rates and taxes, remained unaltered. The restriction was unjustifiable, rather on account of the principle involved in it, than on account of the pecuniar payment which it required. So objectionable was the principle of it, that, to his knowledge, in one parish alone, 1,580 persons had voluntarily abandoned their right to the elective franchise. There would not be more than 600,000 electors at the next registration; and that would be owing to the clause depriving half of the elective body of their franchise.

Lord ALTHORP observed, that the first of these resolutions stated that it was desirable that the house should enter upon the consideration of the propriety of modifying the reform bill. Now he (Lord Althorp) did not think that such an inquiry was desirable. On these grounds, as well as on others which he would not trouble the house with stating, he should oppose these resolutions.

Mr. ROEBUCK supported the resolutions.

Mr. O'CONNELL contended that recent events had shown that it was very necessary that something should be done to amend this clause about rates and taxes, for at Cambridge 70 voters had been disfranchised, because the collector of taxes had received their money and had run away with it without acknowledging its receipt. Now, there was no election on the result of which the fate of the government, and he might perhaps say the country, depended so much as on that at Cambridge. It was quite clear that this number might have turned the trepidating scale either way. After the spectacle of public buffoonery which had been exhibited in all manners of ways at Oxford—(loud cries of hear)—in order to influence public opinion against the government, he knew not what might have been the effect of a real and substantial victory at Cambridge. (Hear, hear.) Instead of pursuing a restrictive system, the government, if it acted wisely, would adopt the principle of this motion, and consent to this extension, or rather increase, of the franchise. For his own part, he would candidly confess it was his belief that we owed reform more to accident than to design. (Hear, and a laugh.) The administration now in power succeeded in acquiring office owing to the imprudent and uncalled for declaration of the Duke of Wellington against reform. The oligarchy there made a mistake, but those who succeeded it found that they could not avail themselves of that mistake unless they obtained the advantages of popular aid. They got that aid, and then they acted upon the principle of giving to the people as little reform as they could to suit their own purposes. (Hear, hear.) The amount of the constituent body was hourly diminishing throughout the country, and there was not he believed, a single borough in the kingdom in which the constituency had not been regularly decreasing from the passing of the reform act down to the present hour. He, therefore, agreed with the hon. and gallant officer, in thinking that the house ought to adopt these resolutions. Neither from courtesy nor from principle, however, he was inclined to object to the system of electing the sons of peers members of that house; but there certainly was one objection to which that system was and would be liable, so long as the duration of parliaments was septennial. If they were elected for one parliament, they were elected for as long a period as they would probably have to sit in that house. Seven years was about the probability of the duration of the life of any peer who had a son old enough to sit in the house of commons. That being the case, the eldest son of a peer might vote as he pleased, as he was relieved from the responsibility which attached to the votes of other members of that house. He would give them an instance of what he meant. A noble lord, who in the last session of Parliament was member for the county of Perth, had assailed him on the first night of it, and had afterwards voted with the noble lord in support of the coercion bill. Would that noble lord have been returned to Parliament for the county of Perth, after those votes, if he had occasion to appeal to his constituents? He (Mr. O'Connell) thought not, for this reason, that a person of politics opposed to those of that noble lord had been recently returned by that county. A noble lord, then, in that situation had this advantage over other members—he voted as he pleased, because he did not expect to come among his constituents again. It was the duty of the house, if they intended to act upon the principle of the reform bill, to accede to the principle of these resolutions.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD said, that whilst the reform bill was under discussion the people expected at Birmingham that that borough would have about eighteen thousand voters. There were eighteen thousand ten pound houses in that town. It was now his painful duty to state that he had only four thousand constituents. He had no reason to complain of them, for they had returned him unanimously, and so, too, would the eighteen thousand voters, if they had been properly qualified. In Birmingham, two-thirds of the houses were rated in the names, not of the occupiers, but of the landlords, and thus were disfranchised fourteen thousand of the best of the most patriotic men in England. He should support the resolutions of the honorable and gallant officer, because they were calculated to enlarge the reform bill. At present it was a fraud upon the people of England, and therefore he was ready to support any just and practical enlargement of it.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL felt himself called upon to contradict, with all due respect, an expression which had just fallen from the honorable member for Birmingham. The honourable member had said, that before the reform bill became law, it was expected that Birmingham would contain 18,000 voters. Now he for one had never either felt or stated such an expectation. He had said that the reform bill would give to Birmingham 5,000 electors, and it now appeared that the actual number of electors there only fell 1,000 short of that amount. The bill of reform, which gave to 4,000 electors the right of returning two representatives for a town which had never before possessed that right, was in his opinion a thorough reform. He was sorry that it had not produced all the prosperity that was expected; but he had an odd notion that what the hon. member called prosperity was only another name for the £1 notes. (Hear and laughter.)

Mr. O'DWYER proposed as an amendment, to leave out all the words after the word "taxes," leaving the first part of the resolution only to be affirmed or rejected by the house. The original motion and the amendment were afterwards withdrawn, and the resolution, as amended by Mr. O'Dwyer, was brought forward by Colonel Evans, as an original resolution, upon which the house divided—

For the motion	37
Against it	124
Majority	87

THE RIBBON TRADE.

Mr. H L BULWER in moving for leave to bring in a bill for the protection of the ribbon trade, went into details to show the vast deterioration of that branch of trade since 1825, and to prove the necessity of reverting to the prohibitory system.

[As we published Lord Strangford's very able speech on the same subject, in the House of Peers it is not necessary to give Mr. Bulwer's arguments, which are nearly the same.]

Mr. DUGDALE seconded the motion, which was supported by Sir E. Wilmot, Sir D K Sandford, and Mr T Attwood; and opposed by Mr Ellice, Mr P Thomson, Mr Hume, Mr Clay, Mr Finch, and Mr Brocklehurst.

The house then divided when there appeared—

For the motion	22
Against it	118
Majority	96

NAVIGATION OF THE SHANNON.

Mr TALBOT moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the navigation of the river Shannon, with the view to its improvement. The hon member read several extracts from General Burgoyne's report in support of his motion.

Mr ROCHE seconded the motion.

Mr LITTLETON felt great pleasure in supporting the motion of his hon friend, because he conceived it would be of great advantage to the commercial and agricultural interests of Ireland. He begged to suggest to his hon friend that as many of the gentlemen as have property upon the line of the Shannon should be placed upon the committee.

Mr HUME thought it most strange that the right hon gentleman the secretary for Ireland should suggest the appointment of gentlemen upon this committee, who had property on the line of the Shannon, because they must have a natural interest in recommending the improvement of their own properties; and he supposed that the object of this motion was to enable them to do so at the public expense.

Mr. LITTLETON said that his honourable friend had not stated that it was his intention to call for a grant of public money for this purpose.

Lord CLEMENT supported the motion, and contended that the improvement of the Shannon navigation was a work that ought to be supported by the government, and the expense defrayed out of the consolidated fund.

Mr. LYNCH put it to the right hon gentleman, the secretary for Ireland, whether it would not be most judicious, with the view to afford employment for the people, to extend the principle of the present motion to the navigation of other rivers in Ireland. The hon member concluded by proposing, as an amendment, an addition to the motion, that the board of public works in Ireland should be allowed to lend money for this purpose at 3½ per cent., on the security of landed property in Ireland.

Mr. LITTLETON could not agree to the amendment, because he conceived that some ungenerous Irish gentlemen, whose estates might be mortgaged to the uttermost value, might be very glad to borrow the government money at 3½ per cent.

Mr. O'CONNELL said it would be a good plan to refer the matter to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.—(A laugh.)

After some conversation the amendment was withdrawn, and the select committee appointed.

Mr. HUME again rose to move for a return of corporal punishments in the army since 1825; and of the number of naval punishments within the last eight years; and a return of naval promotions since.

After a few words from Captain ELLIOTT, the motion was agreed to, upon the understanding that the return was not to extend to an earlier period than 1831.

Sir THOMAS WINNINGTON obtained leave to bring in a bill for giving an effectual protection to carriers upon canals or other inland navigation against loss or injury of packages.

Mr. P. SHAW obtained leave to bring in a bill for effectuating the service of process of courts of equity on persons residing abroad.

Mr. LITTLETON moved for leave to bring in a bill to renew, for a limited time, the turnpike acts at present in force in Ireland.

Mr. O'BRIEN obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the act 58th Geo. III c. 47, relating to fever hospitals in Ireland.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, JUNE 20.

The SPEAKER took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr N FITZSIMON presented four petitions from parishes in the barony of Balruddery and Clondalkin, county of Dublin, in favour of the entire abolition of tithes, and gainst the tithes (Ireland) bill. The hon member stated that it was signed by Protestants of the highest respectability as well as Catholics; and he expressed it as his decided opinion that there would be no peace or prosperity in Ireland until some portion at least of the prayer of the petitioners was granted.

VOTE BY BALLOT.

Mr. STAVELEY presented a petition from Thomas Sweetham, of the borough of Ripon, praying for the vote by ballot, in consequence of the persecution which he and other voters of the town of Ripon had experienced for having given honest votes. The honourable gentleman mentioned that a lady in Ripon had been particularly active in persecuting the petitioner, and exhibited to the house three notices to quit, which he said, had been signed by the lady herself, and by her orders served upon voters of the town of Ripon, for exercising their right at the last election, in opposition to the wishes of this lady. He should place these notices to quit in the hands of Mr. Thomas Prout, in the lobby of the house, for the purpose of showing them to the members, and every one else that pleased to look at them.

Sir ROBERT INGLIS deprecated this allusion made to the lady in question by hon gentlemen. It was no proof that these notices to quit were served upon the persons complaining for having voted against the wishes of the lady alluded to, for these notices were not served for two years after the last election. He (Sir R. Inglis) was opposed to the ballot, but he thought that if the votes upon the reform bill were given by ballot, the result would have been very different from what it had been.—("Hear," and a laugh.) When he represented Ripon he never knew that the slightest efforts were made by unfair means to return him.

Mr. STAVELY said that the hon gentleman was returned by the most rascally of all voters—(a laugh)—those voting out of burgage tenure.

Mr. ARCHDALL took the oaths and his seat, for the county of Fermanagh.

IRISH GRAND JURY LAWS.

Mr. CHAPMAN presented a petition from the county of Westmeath, complaining of abuses in the present grand jury laws of Ireland.

CANADA.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from 500 inhabitants of Gaspe, in lower Canada, complaining of the injuries and inconvenience which they suffered from their connection with lower Canada—the courts of law being so remote that their being obliged to apply to them amounted in many cases to a denial of justice; and the people and the parliament of lower Canada having shown in many instances that they had no sympathy with the people of Gaspe, the representative of that place having been six times expelled from the legislature. The petitioners therefore prayed to be united to new Brunswick, the inhabitants of which province spoke the same language, and had the same customs and interests with the petitioners. The petition was referred to the Canada committee.

Mr. RUTHVEN presented a petition from Killala, in the county of Down, complaining of abuses in the corporation of that town.

Mr. M. O'CONNELL presented petitions against tithes from various places in the counties of Waterford, Roscommon, and Tipperary; also, petitions praying for a repeal of the Union, from a parish in the county of Meath, and a place in Tipperary.

Mr. E. RUTHVEN presented petitions against tithes, and praying for a repeal of the Union, from places in the county of Kildare.

The SPEAKER left the chair at half-past two o'clock.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—JUNE 20.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	91
——— Stock, New, (1830)	98¾
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d)	90¾
Bank Stock	219
Hibernian Bank	23¾

TO CORRESPONDETS.

We have received Mr. Robinson's communication, but have not room to attend to it in our present number.

The Waterford Chronicle

TUESDAY, JUNE 24, 1834.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The London papers of Friday and Saturday, which we received since our last, contain scarcely a line of foreign intelligence. The Portuguese are displeased with Pedro for letting Miguel off so easily, and he defends himself by throwing the blame upon his allies, England and France. The Pope's interdict has not as yet been pronounced, and when it shall, we suspect Pedro's couch will not be a bed of down. The Queen's troops are gaining ground in the North of Spain; and Louis Philippe is plotting away against the little that now remains of French liberty. The Carlists are sure of 20 deputies in the new chamber. This number is insignificant in itself; but it is important when we recollect that at the last election only one Carlist, M. Berryer could get into the French Chamber. It shows a great change in the feelings of France, it evidences the inevitable downfall of the Orleans dynasty at no distant day, should Louis Phillippe not alter his course of government.

The funds are steady. The closing price of consols on Saturday was 92¼.

PARLIAMENT.

We have the proceedings of both Houses on Friday night, in the London papers of Saturday. In the House of Lords, Don Carlos was the subject of a short discussion between Earl Grey and Lord Londonderry, who appears to be Solicitor General for all the outcast despots and usurpers of Europe. The Premier stated that the Spanish Don would be treated in every respect as a Prince of the blood royal of Spain; whereupon the Marquis retorted, that it was not very royal treatment to a Prince to let his suite go about Portsmouth in hackney coaches.

The next topic was the judicial business of the House, which gave rise to a warm battle between Lord Eldon and the Chancellor.

A very interesting discussion on crime, and on education as a preventive of crime, was afterwards introduced by Lord Wharncliffe, who moved an address to the King, praying the appointment of a commission of inquiry into the state of the jails of Great Britain, but subsequently withdrew his proposition. We shall give this debate in our next.

In the House of Commons new writs were ordered for Finsbury, in place of Mr. Robert Grant, now governor of Bombay, and for Kircudbright, in place of Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, the new Judge Advocate.

Mr G Wood's motion for the second reading of the bill, for admitting Dissenters into the Universities, gave rise to a very animated debate, Mr. Estcourt, one of the Oxford University members, having moved, as an amendment, that the bill be read that day six months. This bill was supported by ministers, and carried by a majority of 321 to 147. This majority of 174 clearly indicates the feeling of the Lower House upon the great claim of the Dissenters.

The House then adjourned.

THE COERCION ACT.

The horror which the original promulgation of the Coercion Act excited in the breast of every true admirer, of every real lover of the British Constitution, dwindles into insignificance when compared with that which the projected renewal of the measure has aroused from one extremity to the other of this country.

The question is naturally put, "why *renew* that abominable Act? What pretext is there furnished by the state of the country for this step? What extraordinary outbreak against the laws justifies this appeal to compound despotism? Why not await the issue of the rapidly approaching circuits, and be guided by the calenders and convictions which will, within a month, be exhibited?" The answer to all these just questions is at hand. It is not the desire of ministers to ground their tyrannous project upon justice and necessity. They do not require the warrants of prudence or expediency for crushing civil liberty in Ireland. Upon their mere will and pleasure do they rest their proposition—resolved on perpetuating that gigantic abuse, the Protestant establishment, at all hazards, they know that the simplest and easiest mode of effecting their wicked design is, to outlaw this country, to place every man, woman, and child in Ireland out of the pale of the Constitution, and to deliver them up, hand and foot, to the tender mercies of a hireling soldiery and a brutal police—of uncontrolled Janissaries and a mercenary magistracy. We do not charge this criminal intent upon ministers upon slight grounds—their own organ, the *Morning Chronicle*, has let the secret out. That paper openly avows that the object of government in proposing a renewal of the Coercion Act is, to facilitate the collection of *tithe*—of that obnoxious impost which they are a hundred times pledged these two years totally to extinguish! What will those worthy persons now say, who voted with honest Lord Althorp, on Mr. Ward's motion? Will they admit that they were grossly duped? If not, they must allow us—the public, to infer, that their motive was corrupt.

But it is put forth by the Irish organ of the administration, in defence of its masters, that the state of the country requires a revival of the despotism of Draco. The *Dublin Evening Post* points triumphantly to the recent application of the act to certain baronies in Westmeath and Galway. We are ready, to join issue upon this fact, and abide the result. What evidence has the public been favoured with in justification of Lord Wellesley's conduct in these two cases? The representatives in Parliament of Westmeath deny that that county is disturbed; they demand a committee of inquiry, and the same honest Lord Althorp, who is so ready to inquire into the *acknowledged* abuses of the Irish branch of the Protestant establishment, refuses to inquire into the state of Westmeath; and the honest Lord is supported by the equally honest House of Commons! Thus it is with the Whigs, where a crying evil is to be remedied, they must proceed slowly and cautiously; but when the suppression of civil freedom is the question, they need no inquiry—they caution no coercion—they jump at a determination with the agility and quickness of an equestrian exhibitor. Having refused inquiry, we have as good a right to assume that Westmeath is quiet, as they have to assert that it is disturbed. Nay more, we have abundance of reason to know that that county is *not* disturbed, except in instances where the cupidity and rapacity of absentee and resident landlords, together with the virulence of Protestant rectors, and fanatical bigots, have driven the peasantry to desperation. In Galway the case is precisely similar. The proclaimed baronies in that county are the property of the very worst landlords in the Province, at the head of whom may with entire fairness be placed that very supercilious baronet, Sir John Burke. This gentleman combines in his own person all the bad qualities of aristocracy with all the insolent presumption of the *Parvenu*. Descended only through three generations from the dregs of society—there is no Peer in the Empire carries so lofty and disdainful a head. Government have found in him a ready instrument of mischief. The uncle of Lord Clanricarde, ministers, we imagine, experienced little difficulty in persuading the Ex-member for Galway of the necessity of renewing the Coercion Act—the Noble Marquis being not only an Officer of the King's Household, but a very extensive tithe owner. The Coercion Act is, no doubt, a very handy instrument in compelling famishing peasants to endure rack rents and tithes. It is, doubtless, a very conclusive reply to the appeals of suffering humanity! We are perfectly aware of a district in the northern extremity of Galway, where the grasping conduct of Sir John Burke produced a melancholy harvest of insurrectionary outrage some few years ago. What was done in Ballymote might be done in Marblehill.—The oppression which produced ribbonism in the former, is sufficient to originate whiteboyism in the latter.

But it is *not certain* that the rapacity and cold-heartedness of the landlords have so totally disorganised society in Galway, as to leave no remedy between anarchy and law, but the most atrocious despotism. The Clanricarde corps of unpaid magistracy, like the Sligo clique in Mayo, have, 'tis true, resolved that the particular baronies are disturbed, and that the coercion act is the only remedy? Might not this resolution have been suggested at the treasury? Is it not, at least, possible, that the government wanted some plausible pretext for renewing the coercion act; and as the actual state of the country did not supply this, that a few good natured, disinterested *friends* might kindly make up the distressing deficiency? Where there is a will, there will be a way. It is very easy for an evil disposed government to trump up an outrage "by particular desire." The Cato-street affair is not yet forgotten; and from all we know by experience of the Whigs, we would as soon acquit them of so infamous a stratagem as we would a Sidmouth or a Castlereagh. As Mr. Littleton has not Mr. Stanley's mental powers in manufacturing a red-box tragedy, he was, perhaps, resolved to rest his case upon what at first blush, would appear a stronger argument. See, said Mr. Stanley, this terrible catalogue of crime which has been supplied to me by police officers and stipendiary magistrates, and others whose names, however, I will keep closely locked up in my red box! The effect was electric—the sensitive auditory wept aloud and voted with the minister. Mr Littleton, being a less accomplished actor than his predecessor, exclaims, "I have no long black catalogue of crime with which to harrow up your feelings—I cannot move your passions by a dismal Limerick tale of nineteen years' date, as Sir Robert Peel did on a former occasion—my red box is barren of Irish criminality, though I have my myrmidons on the alert; and though I can rely upon their good intentions, I regret to say, the only instances of outrage they have communicated occurred in certain districts in Westmeath, Tipperary, and Galway, where, unfortunately, if we do not make haste, famine will not leave us a victim upon whom to experiment the powers of legislative tyranny—but I have notorious facts to go upon, the coercion act has been extended to three districts within the last two months!" Who could resist the cogency of such an appeal to the judgment of reformed Commons and unreformed Lords? Of course, it will never enter into the wise heads of these sage born and elected senators to inquire *why* the despotic law has been proclaimed? Enough for them to know is, that it has been applied in twelve months to one county and about eight baronies in different counties and provinces of Ireland, to justify their renewing the law and subjecting the entire constitution in an entire kingdom.

WEXFORD ELECTION.

After the letter of Mr. O'Connell on this subject, which appears in another part of the *Chronicle*, was put in type, we learned through a Second Edition of the *Wexford Independent* of Saturday, that Sir Thomas Esmonde had on that day positively declined to accept the representation of Wexford. The cause of this change in the worthy Baronet's feelings—for he had intended to go into Parliament if elected—is not stated; but from what our Contemporary says we infer it must be sudden and invincible, and one over which Sir Thomas had no control. Under these circumstances, we have only to rely upon the spirit, patriotism, and prudence of the electors. They will, we are assured, return no man who is not a staunch repealer. Mr. Waddy is in the field already, under radical and repeal colours, and between him and Mr. Harvey there cannot, we are persuaded, be a second's hesitation whom to prefer. Mr Harvey's name is *Whig*, and that we trust is enough to insure his signal, contemptuous rejection by the Irishmen of Wexford. Return the rankest Orangeman rather than a perfidious Whig. There may be honesty in one, in the other there cannot.—Whigism and honesty are repugnant qualities. From an Orangeman you hope for nothing liberal; but trust in a Whig and you are sure to be disappointed. In fact, the Irish people in every quarter ought now to add another pledge to the catalogue. They ought to send no man into parliament whose first pledge would not be to oppose on all occasions the present administration.

THE SCOTCH WEIRS.

Yesterday a fleet of caroes, each boat fully manned, passed down the river from the Carrick side, for the purpose of completing the work of demolition on the Scotch weirs, which commenced on Friday last. Mr. William O'Neill having one of these illegal and obnoxious weirs, applied to the Mayor for protection, and that functionary, attended by the High Constable of the city, and a party of the 43d Light Infantry, proceeded, by land, as far as Ballinakill, (a place about 3 miles down towards Passage,) for the purpose of saving the object of attack.—On their arrival, they found the demolishers hard at work. The Mayor ordered them to desist. They refused, and demanded the Mayor's authority for interfering. His Worship assured them that he had authority, and that if they did not instantly disperse he would read the riot act and act accordingly. The parties then peaceably returned, but not until they succeeded to a considerable extent in their enterprise.

It is fortunate for all parties that the matter terminated thus; for although there may be a question about the legality of the demolition of the Scotch weirs after the fashion adopted, there is no doubt whatsoever of the utter illegality of these weirs themselves. They are expressly prohibited by an unrepealed act of parliament—and their illegality has been pronounced, not only by the Irish judges, but by the highest judicial authority in the Empire, the House of Lords. Being absolutely illegal, it is open to every subject of the realm to level them as a nuisance. The Mayor, had the people persisted and had he ordered the troops to fire, would have been placed in a very perilous predicament, we can assure him. At the same time, we must express our gratification at the course adopted by the people. They have done enough to spur on the lazy sides of the authorities.

Mr Littleton and the Attorney General cannot now look on as indifferent spectators. To prevent mischief we call upon them at once to demolish the illegal weirs, or to legalize them by repealing the act of Charles. Let us not have an illegal nuisance protected by the functionaries of the law.

We have been given to understand that a notification of this *movement* was made to the Castle by a Magistrate at New Ross, some ten or twelve days since, and that the Executive have thought proper to remain silent upon the matter. Did Lord Wellesley want a pretext for recommending the renewal of the Coercion Act? We should not wonder if the proceedings against the illegal salmon weirs were pompously adduced by the Irish Secretary in proof of the disturbed state of this country! We would strongly recommend the people not to interfere further in the business. Their enemies will not be slow in perverting their motives and misrepresenting their conduct.

THE FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This corps has received the route. One Battalion marches this day—and the second, with the Colonel, proceeds to its destination immediately.

COURT OF CONSCIENCE—WEDNESDAY.

IMPORTANT TO AUCTIONEERS.

On Wednesday last a case of considerable public importance came before Alderman Rogers, President of the Court of Conscience, in this city. The complainant, Mr. Prendergast, stated that about three weeks ago, Mrs. Prendergast went into an auction room kept by the defendant, a person named Clarke, on the Quay, and purchased at auction a pair of very fine decanters, a pastile-burner, and a china chimney ornament, *for £1 4s 6d.* The articles were well worth £2; complainant being in a hurry to his office, asked Clarke if it were necessary to give a deposit? Clarke said, by no means. Mrs. Prendergast then asked if Clarke would undertake to send the things to Mr. Carroll's, where she was then staying. He said he would, either on that evening or the next morning positively. After a lapse of two or three days, the articles not having been sent according to agreement, Mrs. Prendergast called at the auction room, and Clarke being out, inquired of his clerk why his master had not sent the decanters, &c. The young lad replied, that Mr. Clarke was speaking of sending them that day, but he was not now in the house and the decanters were locked up. In a few days still later, Clarke not having complied with the terms of his agreement, Mr. Prendergast called to know the cause of this irregularity, and was then told by Clarke that the decanters, &c. were sold! Upon Mr. Prendergast's remonstrating against this infamous conduct, Clarke said he knew nothing at all of him in the transaction, for that it was to Mr. M. Carroll the decanters were originally sold. That gentleman happening to be present, said that it was for Mrs. Prendergast he had bid for them—and not for himself. Under these circumstances Mr. Prendergast claimed the adjudication of the court. He required of Clarke either to give up the decanters, &c which his lady bought, or ones equally valuable in their stead.

The President inquired what the claim was?

Mr. Prendergast—Were I to go into a shop I could not purchase articles so good, under two pounds at the least At all events I estimate the loss I sustain by Clarke's disgraceful, if not fraudulent conduct, at sixteen shillings, but I have to assure you it is not so much the mere inconvenience and pecuniary loss I complain of, as the gross violation of agreement on the auctioneer's part

The professional gentleman who attended on Clarke's part insisted that the case could not be entertained, as by the printed rulers of sale Clarke was not bound to send the goods out of his rooms.

Alderman Rogers—Yes, that may be; but here the question is, did Clarke agree to send them. It is distinctly sworn that he did, and you must meet that difficulty if you can.

After a very protracted discussion, in which Clarke himself and his professional adviser took a part, the President ruled that a decree must be given for the plaintiff.

Mr. Prendergast—Principle being my motive, in bringing this matter into this court, I care not what the amount may be for which your worship decrees the defendant. Let it be ten shillings, if you will. I am a loser to a larger amount, but that does not matter much.

The President then ordered a decree for 10 shillings against Clarke; but a rehearing being signified for the following court day, he desired the decree not to issue until Saturday. "This decision I have come to," said the worthy magistrate, "because a clear case of breach of agreement is sworn to and not rebutted. And I must say I think it was both improper and exceedingly indecent in the defendant not to have sent the articles to Mr Prendergast's address, according to promise. Is it to be contended that when a gentleman goes into a shop or auction-room and purchases things, and that when the seller promises to have them sent home that day or the next, and refuses a deposit, he is after this to be permitted to sell these articles again, and that, too, without giving notice to the purchaser?

Clarke here asked, if Mr Prendergast did not leave things for a week in another auction-room, in which he had bought them?

Mr. Prendergast—Though my professional friend, Mr. Whelan, objects to my answering any question put by that person, I will at once give him a reply. I did purchase some articles of furniture at the rooms of a respectable auctioneer, Mr. Sharpe, and he very politely had them sent home within an hour, even without my requesting, or his promising, to have done so.

The parties then retired.

SATURDAY.

Immediately on taking his seat on Saturday,

Alderman Rogers said—Before I proceed with the regular business of the day, I must animadvert upon a report in the *Waterford Mail* of this day, of certain proceedings which took place in this court on Wednesday. I am surprised the proprietor of the *Mail* would have given insertion to such a false, scandalous, and malicious misrepresentation—it is a wilful perversion of the facts, and libels not only me, but the gentleman who is plaintiff in the case. There is not one tittle of truth in the estire of that infamous report; and I hope the reporter of the *Mail* is here, that he may now correct the slanderous misrepresentation. It is said that I hesitated in deciding on the case. I did not hesitate a second. I could not be so silly as to hesitate; the case was too clear. In courtesy, I, of course, listened to the arguments of Mr. Carroll, but, from the uncontradicted evidence of Mr. Prendergast, I felt all along bound to give him a decree which I did do.

Mr. Prendergast (who at this moment entered the court,) said. In the case Sir, in which I was plaintiff on Wednesday, I have to request you will now order the decree against Clarke to issue at once. He has allowed the time for rehearing to pass, and neither I nor the court owe him courtesey. I presume, Sir, you have seen what pretends to be a report of the last day's proceedings in the *Waterford Mail* of this day. I care not by whom the report was furnished, I brand it as one of the foulest, falsest, and most infamous pieces of malignant misrepresentation, both of your conduct, Sir, and of mine, that ever the author of untruth invented or prompted; and I denounce the miscreant who wrote it, as one of the vilest traducers that this city was ever infested by. The entire report is a tissue of falsehood, gross, palpable, and unblushing—it is knowingly and wilfully false—its weft and warp are calumny and falsehood. I am only surprised how any man could have the boldness deliberately, to put together and print so flagitious a perversion of truth—so scandalous a misrepresentation of facts, of which there are a hundred witnesses. May I take the liberty of asking your opinion upon the five assertions which this precious morceau contains. (Mr. Rogers assented)—

Is it true, as stated in this report, that I admitted I knew nothing of the transaction unless by hear say?

Alderman Rogers—It is false, you stated the contrary.

Is it true, as stated here, that I did not call for the articles for fifteen days?

Alderman Rogers—It is false; they admitted, themselves, your lady's calling within three days.

Is it true, as here set down, that I admitted the decanters, &c., were purchased by Mr M. Carroll?

Alderman Rogers—That is equally untrue as the rest. You positively denied it.

I have one more question, is it true, as the veracious report of the *Mail* has it, that you were in doubt as to the course to take in the case?

Alderman Rogers—That is the most scandalous and malicious misrepresentation in the outire of the publication.

Mr. Prendergast—I regret, Sir, giving you so much trouble; but I felt it due not only to myself, but to the public, to expose an infamous misrepresentation of my own conduct, and a still more abominable vilification of your conduct as an administrator of justice. But, Sir, though I cannot, unfortunately, name the miscreant who penned that report, I suspect I am not far astray when I assert that it is of a piece with the conduct of the assassin who has been traducing every lady and gentleman in Waterford, for months past, in the columns of the *Satirist*.