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Philip Barron

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 2163.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1834.

Price 6d.

LINEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSE, QUAY, WATERFORD.

PATRICK MULHALL
 RESPECTFULLY informs the Inhabitants of Waterford and its Neighborhood, that he has recently taken that large and Extensive Establishment on the QUAY, Next Door to Messrs R. and K. ROE'S Grocery Ware House, and lately occupied by Mr. TERENCE CLARKE, the King of Kings, comprising two Drawing Rooms, Eight Bed Rooms, Pantries, Kitchens, &c. he will let Unfurnished to a respectable family, and give immediate Possession.

As it is his intention to lay in a New and Extensive STOCK of every Article in his line, he will dispose of his present one at considerably reduced Prices, viz:—Several Hundred London Manilla Dresses of the newest and best description, a large and varied Assortment of Printed Long Cloths; Rockspan Shawls, and Handkerchiefs; Silk Handkerchiefs; Hosiery; White and Gray Sheetings; Linens of every description, &c. &c. P.M. will sell, except the Thousand Yards of White and Coloured Long Cloths at 24 and upwards per Yard—the other Goods will be disposed of at similarly Reduced Prices.

Waterford, June 27, 1834.

WINE AND SPIRIT STORE, HENRIETTA-STREET, PATRICK KEANE
 BARRON leave in to return. His sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind manner in which they have supported his Establishment since his having first opened it, and hopes, by his own personal attendance to Business, to continue to merit a share at least of that support, and by his selling no Article of any kind, except the best, which the purchaser in every case will find to be the cheapest.

P. K. has also made a large purchase of part of the remaining Stock of HAWTHORNE'S WHISKY, some of which he had packed on Sherry Casks; and as the Establishment is broken up, P. K. would recommend those persons in the habit of using their WHISKY to lay a Stock in, as there is no prospect of that Establishment being re-opened.

P. K. has also, in the King's Bonded Store, a large Assortment of Ports, Sherries, &c. with a few Pipes and Hides of Benecarlo, all of which he will dispose of at a very moderate profit; he also has his Cellars well Stocked with superior Old Port, Sherry, Cape, Lisbon, and other Wines, which he can highly recommend, and in addition to his WINE STORE, he has taken extensive Vanils for Porter, Ale (both Scotch and Irish), Bristol and Cork Soda Water, White Wine Vinegar, most superior Black Water Cider (either in Hides or in Bottles), Ginger Beer, Spruce, Pale Brandy, &c. &c.

Waterford, June 25, 1834.

TO BE LET,
 FROM the 29th SEPTEMBER next, for a Term of 42 Years, a Piece of GROUND on the Quay, near the BRIDGE, now in the occupation of yearly Tenants, and on which are several Dwelling Houses, and other improvements, containing in length fronting the Quay, 100 Feet; and in breadth, 100 Feet; and in depth from the Quay to Queen's-street, 100 Feet; and at the West end, 100 Feet.

Written Proposals will be received by GEORGE IVIS, Lady Lane.

N.B.—A Fine will be expected.

Waterford, June 25, 1834.

TO BE LET,
 THE CORN STORE AND PROVISION CHAMBERS, situate at the ADELPHI TERRACE, Waterford. These Commodious and Extensive Premises will be let together, or divided to suit the convenience of Tenants. They are well calculated for a Distillery or Brewhouse, or for any Extensive Commercial Concern, where vessels can be hoisted to land and unload at the Quay, and are most conveniently situated for Landing and hoisting goods, and comprise Corn Granaries with Kiln, Provision, Butter, and Bacon Stores. For further particulars apply to JOHN BARRY, Aged Street, Waterford, who will show the Premises.

Waterford, June 2, 1834.

HOUSE AND CONCERN IN NEW ROSS.
 TO BE LET.
 FROM the 29th SEPTEMBER next, OR the INTEREST of the LEASE to be SOLD, THE HOUSE AND CONCERN IN the Town of NEW ROSS, in which JOHN POWAN carries on the Tobacco Manufacturing and Chandyery Business. It is situate in the best part of the town, and on the premises a large sum of money has been expended within the last two years. The business will be carried on, as usual, until the Concern be disposed of.

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

Also, the INTEREST in the LEASE to be Sold, of FOUR FIELDS, containing about Six Acres of Land, laid down in good Grass, and situated for Farming. Application to be made (if by letter, post paid) to JOHN POWAN, New Ross, who will close with a solvent Tenant, when the value is offered.

New Ross, June 20, 1834.
 (To be inserted on Saturdays only)

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

THE ST. GEORGE STEAM PACKET COMPANY respectfully inform the Public, that one of their fine First Class STEAM VESSELS, Sails from London for Cork, every SATURDAY, and as their Steam Vessel, the *Kingstown*, now sails regularly between Cork and Waterford. Goods, Passengers, &c. will be brought by the convenience, on moderate terms. Cabin Fares from Waterford to London, £2 10s. 0d. including Steward's Fees; Deck Fares from ditto to ditto, 15s. Goods, Passengers, &c. will likewise be taken from Waterford to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Waterford, a Dublin, on Moderate Terms.

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

May 23, 1834.

IMPORTANT TO SNUFFTAKERS.—A Provincial paper says that a gentleman in Devonshire has invented what he calls a snuff pistol. It has two barrels, and being applied to the nose, and touching the spring under with the fore-finger, both nostrils are instantly filled, and a sufficient quantity driven up the head to last the whole day.

Two Committees of the House of Commons are at present sitting; one on *drunkenness*, and one on the supply of water. A correspondent suggests, that by the union of both these Committees, and the mixing up of the subjects of their inquiries, a double benefit might be effected:—*drunkenness* would be diminished by the dilution of drink, and the water improved by the infusion of spirit.

SPANISH JACKAL.—The General Moreno, who is the individual who took the unfortunate General Torrijos, Mr. followers. If this statement be well founded, a question has not been permitted of Britain with his grating pen.

It was the confidential agent of the perpetration of his most heinous. He it was who treacherously deceived, and their friends, to the Spaniards, that the district of country was ready to rise with them. A perfidious letter, we know, to a respectable gentleman now in the west so far as to point out the, and the ground which his devoted loyalty on reaching the shore, occurred in all of forty-five persons, Mr. Boyd, several ex-Militaries, the Cortes, and officers of rank. The Morone lost not a moment after a dispatching. In the most private to prevent the interference of the an express to Madrid, urbed to clarity by the promise of a great no, who was bent on the destruction, said nothing of any forcible member of his prisoners, although he of the list with the name and design. The dispatch had not been off from the farm-house, where it handed and taken, whilst Morone had said of which it consisted huddled together of an old coat, loaded and returned.

by description took place. A message evening after the capture, which a Tuesday, in December, 1831, sent from Ferdinand for the executive individuals, to habitually kidnapping, had them all shot under the eyes refused them for the eighteen hours at was received, which preceded the they were brought out in a falling first party, consisting of twenty five riding Torrijos, Boyd, and the most were forty-five minutes under the soldiers after the first volley was fired party, consisting of twenty four fifty-nine minutes under their hands, had been previously stripped by after the execution, were, with the Mr. Boyd's, thrown into scoundrels of the Campo Santo, and thrown into Within two hours after this, the Morone gave a splendid public the bellhounds by whom he had been average exploit. Ferdinand promoted a rank of Lieutenant-General, and stain-General. He continues a father until the Queen became Regent, and his life. She, greatly to his benefit, after assuming the reins of Sabado him her presence, and was to appearance at Madrid. He was to months under the surveillance of the J.E.C. on horseback, and joined the before mentioned are known to the friend, who will act leniently. If any miscreant to escape, for to all was in this power, and a subject to the moment he took refuge on board of a boat. We conceive that his part a British subject without trial renders to be tried for this offence against the one, the more especially because he is in this country that Mr. Boyd was a Spain by the written solicitation of Grant.

less government has had the wisdom to the general national law as to perpetration. Even with Spain the United a treaty, declaring that no American fished without a regular trial. This to be found in the 7th article of the *Lorenzo*, made on the 20th of October.

MANAGER IN A QUANDARY.—The *L'Associe de Commerce* was again last night. We requested very that Macdonnell's Grid was to be unable to execute the work, in it. Misfortune seldom comes alone, one of the prima donna of the opera by a still more fatal indisposition of *Macdonnell* in the hall. The light had led in the bills to dance a polka, a shawl dance with Fairy King, long interval the curtain rose for the it was soon found by the audience the prima attraction was not to be to time, notwithstanding the excellent and the other principal dancers, and came evident that the *chaperon* dance there was very general. The *chaperon* of "L'esperance," &c. The manager, in of *propria* person, and thus addressed:—"Ladies and gentlemen, I throw myself upon your indulgence, of "Tagioni," and disappreciation, was circumstance (interrupted) that me to-night." (Cries of "pay the Bill" to the house by force, and a commotion if she will not. (Removal) series of "Why don't you pay the Bill?" only replied by bringing the *chaperon* dance into it out amidst a confusion seldom heard within these walls.

of Wednesday.

stand, from good authority, that Go decided upon sanctioning the *Association* colony on the coast of South America, on which this undertaking is to be explained in a work entitled "Empire."—*Courier*.

of Sutherland has been elected President of the British Institution. Sir C. Bagge acted a director.

TO BE LET.
 THE HOUSE in WILLIAM STREET, in which E. and G. COURTENAY reside. May be seen, on Week days only, from ONE to THREE o'Clock.

NOTICE.
 A SUM of MONEY, in the £20 Notes of the WATERFORD BRANCH of the PROVINCIAL BANK of IRELAND has been LOST or STOLEN.—Payment of the Notes has been stopped, and the Public are hereby cautioned of the same.

25th June, 1834.

TO BE LET, FOR THE SEASON, BENVY COTTAGE, near ANNETTOWN, consisting of Four Bed-rooms, a large Kitchen and Pantry, with a Loft for Servants, Car-house, and a small Stable.

Application to be made to Mr. POWAN, of Donibrolige, PATRICK WALSH, the Steward at Benveny, will show the Cottage.

AUCTION OF OAK HHD. STAVES.
 TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY next, JUNE 30th, at the Hour of TWELVE o'Clock, at the MARKET HOUSE, QUAY, about TWO THOUSAND OAK HHD. STAVES now landing, in Lots to suit Purchasers.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, June 27, 1834.

AUCTION
 Of Books, Portfolios of Prints, Paintings, and Framed Prints, the property of a Bookseller, deceased, removed for convenience of Sale to

THE CITY AUCTION MART, QUAY.

WILLIAM SHARPE will sell BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, JUNE 30th, and following Evenings, at SEVEN o'Clock, several Hundred Volumes of Books in general reading, a few good Paintings, with a variety of Prints, in lots, framed and unframed, all of which will be Sold without reserve.

Waterford, June 27, 1834.

TO BE SOLD, AT THE WATERFORD VETERINARY ESTABLISHMENT.
 A VERY NEAT PHEAON, and Pair of HORSES, trained to carry a single or Double Harness, the property of a Gentleman leaving this country. They may be seen as above, to FIRST OF JULY. From unavoidable circumstances, the above Horses did not arrive, as advertised, for last Monday.

PILOTAGE.
 THE COMMISSIONERS for Improving the Port of Waterford, hereby give notice, that the Master or Commander of every Vessel arriving at or sailing from the Port, Harbour, and River of Waterford, on and after the first day of JULY next, WITH BALLAST ONLY, shall be exempt from the obligation of taking a Pilot.

That the Master or Commander of every Vessel sailing from the Harbour of Waterford, or from any Port or Place within the same, on and after the date above mentioned, shall be exempt from the obligation of taking a Pilot FROM PASSAGE TO SEA.

By Order of the Commissioners, GEORGE BROWNRIGG, Secretary.

Ballast Office, June 18, 1834.

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

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

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

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

William-street, Waterford, June 21, 1834.

SUMMER ASSIZES.
 LEINSTER CIRCUIT.
 Wicklow—Monday, the 7th July.
 Wexford—Saturday, the 12th.
 Waterford—Thursday, the 17th.
 Kilkenny—Tuesday, the 22d.
 Drogheda—Thursday, the 31st.

ROSS CIRCUIT.
 Carlow, July 8. Philipstown, 17.
 Athy, 10. Mullingar, 23.
 Mayborough, 14. Trillick, 28.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.
 Justice Johnson and Justice Burton.
 Ennis, July 6. Tralee, 22.
 Limerick, 14. Cork, 26.
 Baron Pennefather and Baron Foster.

CONNAUGHT CIRCUIT.
 Roscommon, July 8. Castlebar, 22.
 Carrick-on-Shannon, 14. Galway, 29.

JUSTICE MOORE and Justice Torrens.
 SOUTHERN CIRCUIT.
 Drogheda, July 8. Armagh, 18.
 Dundalk, 10. Carrickfergus, 24.
 Monaghan, 14. Downpatrick, 30.

Lord Chief Justice and Justice Jebb.
 SOUTHERN WEST CIRCUIT.
 Lonsford, July 5. Omagh, 19.
 Cavan, 11. Lifford, 24.
 Enniskillen, 16. Londonderry, 29.
 Chief Justice Doherty, and Baron Joy.

BERLIN, JUNE 15.—Preparations are making at the Palace of the Duke of Cumberland for the reception of his Royal Highness, who is expected from London, before the middle of July. Prince William, his Majesty's brother, with his consort, and Prince Waldemar, will shortly go to remain for six weeks at his important post at the fortress of Mayence, and thence go to the Palace at Fischbach till the winter. Since the return of M. Anichin, from Vienna, the business of regulating the differences relative to the frontiers between the kingdom of Poland and the Duchy of Silesia, have been renewed, having been suspended during the Minister's absence. They are again interrupted for a short time by the absence of the Russian Ambassador on family affairs.—*German Paper*.

The Steward of the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received from Henry Prendergast, Esq. per the hands of Alderman Rogers, 11s. 2d., being the amount of a decision obtained by that gentleman at the Court of Conscience, for the above Institution.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.
 REDUCED RATES.
 Cables, only £1 17s. 6d.

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

ORDER OF SAILING, CITY OF BRISTOL, JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Tuesdays,	From Bristol, Saturdays,
3 June 10 Morning,	7 June 6 Morning,
10 ... 7 Morning,	14 ... 10 Morning,
17 ... 10 Morning,	21 ... 6 Morning,
24 ... 7 Morning,	28 ... 10 Morning,
1 July 10 Morning,	4 July 6 Morning,

NORA CREINA, J. SAILLY—COMMANDER.

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

THE KINGSTOWN, MARY.
 Arrives here from Dublin on WEDNESDAYS, and leaves here on same day for Cork; arrives from Cork here on SATURDAYS, and sails on same day for Dublin, with Goods and Passengers. Cabin Fare, 3s.; Deck, 2s. (Steward's Fee included).

REFRESHMENTS attend the LADIES' Cabin. Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by JOHN ROGAN, Steam Packet Office, Waterford, or at the General Steam Packet Office, Quay, Bristol.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.
 HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JUNE 23.
 The house met at four o'clock.

EMANCIPATION OF THE JEWS.
 The Marquis of WESTMINSTER rose to move the second reading of this bill. Previous to his doing so he presented petitions in favor of its provisions from the inhabitants of Liverpool and Portsmouth. Their lordships would not deem it proper to interrupt the reading of the bill on the motion of this noble peer (Lord Bexley) who had much more ability to do justice to the subject than fell to his lot, had undertaken to be the advocate of the measure last session. Had he persevered in his laudable intention, he should not have appeared in any character but a silent supporter of the measure. Lord MALMESBURY was opposed to the bill. Allusions had been made to the Catholics, and to the emancipation granted to them, but in his opinion, there was no parallel between the two cases. The Catholics were Christians—they were of the same religious faith as the Protestants, and might be said to have a claim to the rights and privileges of religious emancipation. But the Jews were of a different religion altogether, and from their customs and prejudices could not be associated with the Christian population of the country. He had many objections to the bill which he should not now mention, but content himself with moving, as an amendment to the noble marquis's motion, that instead of now, the bill should be read a second time this day six months.

The Earl of WINCHILSKA was also opposed to the bill.

Lord BEXLEY supported the principles of the bill. He regretted, however, that the subject should have again been agitated so soon after it had been already disposed of by the house.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY also regretted that this measure should have been again agitated so soon; he had hoped that after the full discussion of last year the measure would have been permitted to rest. He had not the same objection to this bill that many noble lords had; he did not entertain any apprehensions for the safety of our holy religion, from the admission of Jews to the legislature, but he opposed their admission because he considered it would be derogating to a Christian legislature to have Jews sitting to legislate upon questions relative to the Christian faith, a faith which they could not understand.

Lord RADNOR said the right rev. prelate had asked what good would result from the passing of this bill? He would tell the right rev. prelate what good would be done. By passing it, they would be doing justice. But it was said that the Jews were in the hands of Providence, and that therefore they ought not to interfere to alter their position. Why, did the noble lords mean to say that Providence would assist their aid to carry its decrees and intentions into effect? He certainly could see no reason for opposing this bill.

Lord WESTMEATH was opposed to the bill; a conscientious Jew, the noble lord contended, could not, even if the bill were to pass, take a seat in their lordships' house.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER shortly replied, after which the house divided, and there appeared—

For the bill, present	21
protes.	14
Total in favour of the bill	35
For the amendment, present	30
protes.	50
Total for the amendment	130

Majority against the bill, 95.

Adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 23.
 The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

The Dublin emency bill was read a third time and passed.

Upon the motion of Mr. ROCHE, a bill for the drainage and improvement of waste lands in Ireland was read a first time.

Mr. WALKER presented a petition from the northern part of the county of Down, praying for the total abolition of tithes; and from Cleamore to the same effect.

Mr. DOBBS supported the prayer of the petition, which were signed by several highly respectable Protestants and Presbyterians.

The petitions were laid on the table.

Mr. M. O'FERRALL presented a petition, signed by several Protestants and Presbyterians, praying for the total abolition of tithes; and from several parishes in the counties of Monaghan and Louth to the same effect; and a petition from the Dissenting clergy of the county of Kildare, praying for the separation of church and state.

Mr. WILLIAM ROCHE presented a petition from the parish of Ballybriggan, in the county of Limerick, against tithes.

TITHES IN IRELAND.
 Mr. FITZSIMON presented a petition from Mary Connelly, residing in the county of Dublin, complaining of vexatious proceedings in the higher courts for the recovery of tithes. The honorable gentleman hoped his hon. friend the member for Drogheda would press his bill for restricting parties from proceeding in the superior courts of Ireland for small sums.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR intimated a case which came under his knowledge, where the cess for the recovery of 9d. amounted to £2 17s. He thought that Ireland, in addition to the parsons, had no greater grievance than the attorneys. The attorneys were the harpies that infested Ireland. He said this, although it might not do him much service, professionally. He hoped the learned member for Drogheda would succeed in carrying his bill.

Mr. O'DWYER entirely differed with the hon. member for the county of Cork in his opinion of the class of professional men against whom he had uttered his wholesale condemnation. He would not deny that amongst the attorneys, as well as in all other bodies, there might be found individuals of bad conduct; but he would say, without fear of contradiction, that the attorneys of Ireland were generally distinguished for talent, honor, humanity, and high principle, and that the exceptions from these qualities formed but a small minority. With reference, however, to the petition of the widow Connelly, he should express his great regret that those who were eternally chanting praises of the tenderness and meekness of the Protestant clergy in the execution of their tithes, were not present. The instance before the house was not a solitary one of the oppressive means by which tithes were enforced. In this case he had no occasion to deny that the clergyman, as long as the present system continued, was entitled to his legal remedy for the recovery of his tithes. But who could be so hard as to resort to the superior courts for his remedy? Could he not have paid in the court of the gentleman who had been the subject of the complaint? He would not deny that he had much more ability to do justice to the subject than fell to his lot, had undertaken to be the advocate of the measure last session. Had he persevered in his laudable intention, he should not have appeared in any character but a silent supporter of the measure. Lord MALMESBURY was opposed to the bill. Allusions had been made to the Catholics, and to the emancipation granted to them, but in his opinion, there was no parallel between the two cases. The Catholics were Christians—they were of the same religious faith as the Protestants, and might be said to have a claim to the rights and privileges of religious emancipation. But the Jews were of a different religion altogether, and from their customs and prejudices could not be associated with the Christian population of the country. He had many objections to the bill which he should not now mention, but content himself with moving, as an amendment to the noble marquis's motion, that instead of now, the bill should be read a second time this day six months.

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Mr. DOBBS supported the prayer of the petition, which were signed by several highly respectable Protestants and Presbyterians.

The petitions were laid on the table.

amount, but it would be for the house to insert into what that amount should be. It was proposed that all parties should pay voluntarily (as it was not supposed they would form a very large proportion) should be allowed the full amount of 15 per cent, but it would be for the committee to determine that. These would be the characters of the measure, after omitting those clauses which referred to the investment in land. The reasons which had induced him to think it better to omit those clauses relative to the investment in land were, that an almost universal representation had been made by those who were their principal supporters both in that house and in Ireland, that the amount would be excessively injurious to the interests of that country, and that the great political influence which would thereby be given to the church would not be one of the least objections. If the house should be of opinion that a rent charge of four-fifths would be sufficient, without having recourse to the investment of land, that would answer every purpose as a provision for the clergy, for which it was intended. In addition to those alterations, it was proposed to allow of an appeal [Mr. O'Connell—An appeal? In what cases?] against the amount of composition in certain cases, and with certain restrictions. (Hear.) He had stated before, and he was willing to state that, as tithes, that the commissioners had discharged their duties with considerable ability and judgment. He did not entertain a doubt on that, but still great inconvenience might result in some instances. The acts of parliament might have imposed hardships in certain cases that might claim compensation. It was his intention to submit clauses, or to introduce those in their printed forms before going into a committee, and which, he hoped, would be in the hands of honorable members by to-morrow night. It was unnecessary for him to say any more on the present occasion than that in certain cases, as stated in the bill, where the parson felt that he had ground of complaint; he could be at liberty to appeal, and that the Lord Lieutenant would be empowered to appoint their barristers, for the purpose of constituting a court, to determine on the amount of composition. The limitations were very numerous, and the regulations by which the appeal would be governed would be so strict, as well as of a restrictive nature. The hon. member then stated that the bill was intended to be introduced on the 29th of September next.

Mr. O'CONNOR intimated a case which came under his knowledge, where the cess for the recovery of 9d. amounted to £2 17s. He thought that Ireland, in addition to the parsons, had no greater grievance than the attorneys. The attorneys were the harpies that infested Ireland. He said this, although it might not do him much service, professionally. He hoped the learned member for Drogheda would succeed in carrying his bill.

Mr. O'DWYER entirely differed with the hon. member for the county of Cork in his opinion of the class of professional men against whom he had uttered his wholesale condemnation. He would not deny that amongst the attorneys, as well as in all other bodies, there might be found individuals of bad conduct; but he would say, without fear of contradiction, that the attorneys of Ireland were generally distinguished for talent, honor, humanity, and high principle, and that the exceptions from these qualities formed but a small minority. With reference, however, to the petition of the widow Connelly, he should express his great regret that those who were eternally chanting praises of the tenderness and meekness of the Protestant clergy in the execution of their tithes, were not present. The instance before the house was not a solitary one of the oppressive means by which tithes were enforced. In this case he had no occasion to deny that the clergyman, as long as the present system continued, was entitled to his legal remedy for the recovery of his tithes. But who could be so hard as to resort to the superior courts for his remedy? Could he not have paid in the court of the gentleman who had been the subject of the complaint? He would not deny that he had much more ability to do justice to the subject than fell to his lot, had undertaken to be the advocate of the measure last session. Had he persevered in his laudable intention, he should not have appeared in any character but a silent supporter of the measure. Lord MALMESBURY was opposed to the bill. Allusions had been made to the Catholics, and to the emancipation granted to them, but in his opinion, there was no parallel between the two cases. The Catholics were Christians—they were of the same religious faith as the Protestants, and might be said to have a claim to the rights and privileges of religious emancipation. But the Jews were of a different religion altogether, and from their customs and prejudices could not be associated with the Christian population of the country. He had many objections to the bill which he should not now mention, but content himself with moving, as an amendment to the noble marquis's motion, that instead of now, the bill should be read a second time this day six months.

The Earl of WINCHILSKA was also opposed to the bill.

Lord BEXLEY supported the principles of the bill. He regretted, however, that the subject should have again been agitated so soon after it had been already disposed of by the house.

The Archbishop of CANTERBURY also regretted that this measure should have been again agitated so soon; he had hoped that after the full discussion of last year the measure would have been permitted to rest. He had not the same objection to this bill that many noble lords had; he did not entertain any apprehensions for the safety of our holy religion, from the admission of Jews to the legislature, but he opposed their admission because he considered it would be derogating to a Christian legislature to have Jews sitting to legislate upon questions relative to the Christian faith, a faith which they could not understand.

Lord RADNOR said the right rev. prelate had asked what good would result from the passing of this bill? He would tell the right rev. prelate what good would be done. By passing it, they would be doing justice. But it was said that the Jews were in the hands of Providence, and that therefore they ought not to interfere to alter their position. Why, did the noble lords mean to say that Providence would assist their aid to carry its decrees and intentions into effect? He certainly could see no reason for opposing this bill.

Lord WESTMEATH was opposed to the bill; a conscientious Jew, the noble lord contended, could not, even if the bill were to pass, take a seat in their lordships' house.

The Marquis of WESTMINSTER shortly replied, after which the house divided, and there appeared—

For the bill, present 21
 protes. 14
 Total in favour of the bill 35
 For the amendment, present 30
 protes. 50
 Total for the amendment 130
 Majority against the bill, 95

Adjourned at ten o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JUNE 23.
 The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes past twelve o'clock.

The Dublin emency bill was read a third time and passed.

Upon the motion of Mr. ROCHE, a bill for the drainage and improvement of waste lands in Ireland was read a first time.

Mr. WALKER presented a petition from the northern part of the county of Down, praying for the total abolition of tithes; and from Cleamore to the same effect.

Mr. DOBBS supported the prayer of the petition, which were signed by several highly respectable Protestants and Presbyterians.

The petitions were laid on the table.

ADJOURNED SITTING.
 ESTABLISHED CHURCH.
 Sir R. INGLIS brought up the report of public committees. The hon. baronet presented several petitions from Canterbury and other places, in support of the church.

CONVERSION BILL.
 Mr. O'CONNELL said, that on the honorable Secretary for Ireland bringing forward the papers relating to the renewal of the coercion bill, he should move that they be referred to a select committee.

DISSIDENTS' CLAIMS.
 Mr. STANLEY presented a petition from Holy Island, in the county of Durham, against the claims of Dissenters, and one from Northumberland to the same effect.

IRISH TITHES BILL.
 Mr. LITTLETON moved the order of the day for the re-committal of the Irish tithes bill. In moving this, the right honorable gentleman observed that some explanation might be necessary relative to the alterations suggested to be introduced into this bill. They would consist rather of omissions than insertions. The principal alterations suggested by government had already been intimated to the house. They would consist of alterations relative to the redemption clauses.—The composition would be converted into a land tax payable to the crown, to be collected in the same amounts as were under the composition now payable by the parties who were liable.—(Hear, hear.) This collection was to be continued during a period of five years. Government had thought this period necessary to give validity and success to the measure, and also to afford sufficient opportunity for the recovery of the instalments remaining due under the act of last session. The amount so collected would be paid to the tithes owners, subject to a reduction of fifteen per cent. At the expiration of five years four-fifths would be converted to a rent charge, to be collected by the crown from the parties liable, who should have power to recollect it from their tenants, and they again from their sub-tenants.—The amount of these rent charges were to be paid to the tithes owners, subject to a further reduction of 24 per cent. for expenses of collection. These would be, in general terms, the features of the intended measure. There was another alteration which it was proposed to make in the original measure. It was provided that any party liable to the composition or land tax who should voluntarily pay, at certain places, and within a certain period assigned, the sums due by them, should be allowed a discount of five per cent. It had been thought advisable to make an alteration in the

amount, but it would be for the house to insert into what that amount should be. It was proposed that all parties should pay voluntarily (as it was not supposed they would form a very large proportion) should be allowed the full amount of 15 per cent, but it would be for the committee to determine that. These would be the characters of the measure, after omitting those clauses which referred to the investment in land. The reasons which had induced him to think it better to omit those clauses relative to the investment in land were, that an almost universal representation had been made by those who were their principal supporters both in that house and in Ireland, that the amount would be excessively injurious to the interests of that country, and that the great political influence which would thereby be given to the church would not be one of the least objections. If the house should be of opinion that a rent charge of four-fifths would be sufficient, without having recourse to the investment of land, that would answer every purpose as a provision for the clergy, for which it was intended. In addition to those alterations, it was proposed to allow of an appeal [Mr. O'Connell—An appeal? In what cases?] against the amount of composition in certain cases, and with certain restrictions. (Hear.) He had stated before, and he was willing to state that, as tithes, that the commissioners had discharged their duties with considerable ability and judgment. He did not entertain a doubt on that, but still great inconvenience might result in some instances. The acts of parliament might have imposed hardships in certain cases that might claim compensation. It was his intention to submit clauses, or to introduce those in their printed forms before going into a committee, and which, he hoped, would be in the hands of honorable members by to-morrow night. It was unnecessary for him to say any more on the present occasion than that in certain cases, as stated in the bill, where the parson felt that he had ground of complaint; he could be at liberty to appeal, and that the Lord Lieutenant would be empowered to appoint their barristers, for the purpose of constituting a court, to determine on the amount of composition. The limitations were very numerous, and the regulations by which the appeal would be governed would be so strict, as well as of a restrictive nature. The hon. member then stated that the bill was intended to be introduced on the 29th of September next.

Mr. O'CONNOR intimated a case which came under his knowledge, where the cess for the recovery of 9d. amounted to £2 17s. He thought that Ireland, in addition to the parsons, had no greater grievance than the attorneys. The attorneys were the harpies that infested Ireland. He said this, although it might not do him much service, professionally. He hoped the learned member for Drogheda would succeed in carrying his bill.

Mr. O'DWYER entirely differed with the hon. member for the county of Cork in his opinion of the class of professional men against whom he had uttered his wholesale condemnation. He would not deny that amongst the attorneys, as well as in all other bodies, there might be found individuals of bad conduct; but he would say, without fear of contradiction, that the attorneys of Ireland were generally distinguished for talent, honor, humanity, and high principle, and that the exceptions from these qualities formed but a small minority. With reference

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SPANISH JACKAL.

The Times states that General Moreau, who comes with Don Carlos, is the individual who took and shot the unfortunate General Torrijos, Mr. Boyd, and their followers.

We trust that if this statement be well founded, the individual in question has not been permitted to pollute the soil of Britain with his guilty presence.

General Moreau was the confidential agent of Ferdinand in the perpetration of his most heinous atrocities. He it was who treacherously deceived Torrijos, Boyd, and their friends, to the Spanish shore, by sending them letters to Gibraltar, informing them that the district of country surrounding Malaga was ready to rise with them.

One of Moreau's perfidious letters, we know, in the possession of a respectable gentleman now in London.

In that letter he went so far as to point out the spot for landing, and the ground which his devoted victims should occupy on reaching the shore.

The party consisted in all of fifty-seven persons, General Torrijos, Mr. Boyd, several ex-Militia, ex-Members of the Cortes, and officers of rank.

The perfidious Moreau lost not a moment after their capture in dispatching, in the most private manner, in order to prevent the interference of the British Consul, an express to Madrid, directed to the Marquis de Miraflores, who was bent on the destruction of Mr. Boyd, and who had been the devoted being in the number of his prisoners, although the bed in his hand the list with the names and designation of Mr. Boyd.

The dispatch had not been a moment sent off from the farm-house, where the party were surrounded and taken, when Moreau's hand all the individuals of which it consisted hurried together in the saleroom of an old coach, loaded with chains, and tortured.

No trial of any description took place. Moreau on the Saturday evening after the capture, which took place on a Tuesday, in December, 1831, received a warrant from Ferdinand for the execution of the whole individuals, to be immediately killed, and next morning had them all shot under the walls of Malaga.

For this savage exploit Ferdinand promoted Moreau to the rank of Lieutenant-General, and made him Captain-General. He obtained the favor of the Queen, and was appointed to the command of the army in the Peninsula.

The American government had had the wisdom not to trust to the general goodwill law as a protection of this nature. Even with Spain the United States have a treaty, declaring that no American shall be punished without a regular trial.

The stipulation is to be found in the 7th article of the treaty of St. Lorenzo, made on the 22nd of October, 1795.

A MANAGER IN A QUANDARY. KING'S THEATRE.—An Assemblée de Comedians was performed again last night. We requested very much to find that Mademoiselle Girard, who is disposed as to be unable to execute the part in her own part.

We understand, from good authority, that Government has decided upon sanctioning the formation of a new colony on the coast of South Australia. The plan on which this undertaking is to be conducted is explained in a work entitled "England and America," &c.

GLIN PETTY SESSIONS—SATURDAY.

ENTRADA ORDINARY CHANGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE. By order of the Lord Lieutenant, Thomas P. Vokes, Esq., attended at the Glin Petty Sessions, on Saturday last, to investigate a case in which Mr. Thomas Madigan and his niece complainants—John Francis Fitzgerald, Esq., Knight of Glin, defendant.

The inquiry was founded on a memorial forwarded by Mr. Madigan, to the Castle of Dublin, in which he stated that on Ash-Wednesday evening last, at the hour of ten o'clock, the Knight of Glin entered his house, and found his way to his niece's bed-room; that on entering it he clasped her in his arms, and that she screamed and called to her uncle for assistance.

Mr. Madigan was then called, declined to examine any witnesses; but denied all the allegations, and said he was obliged to lay his case before the Lord Lieutenant.

Mr. Vokes, who we understand, will confine himself strictly to the charge contained in the memorial, after a minute inquiry, which lasted over three hours, departed for Limerick, to prepare his report and forward it to the government.

The trial created the greatest possible interest in the surrounding neighbourhood.—Limerick Star.

Mr. Vokes having made his report, received from the Castle the following, under the circumstances, rather curious reply:—Dublin Castle, 19th June, 1831.

Sir—Having submitted to the Lord Lieutenant your letter of the 17th inst., with its several enclosures, relative to the inquiry into the allegations of Thomas Madigan, charging the Knight of Glin with various acts of oppression, I have the honor to inform you, that the documents you forwarded clearly disprove the truth of the charges preferred, and if the Lord Lieutenant had been aware that they had already been disposed of by another individual, he never would have directed the investigation which you have just held.

There seems at length to be some prospect of the speedy completion of the new Palace, in St. James's Park. Great numbers of workmen are now busily engaged on the ground in front of the Palace, which is to be raised some feet above the level of the public enclosure, so as to form a kind of terrace carriage sweep from Constitution Hill to the James-street Gate.

The interior of the Palace is said to be also in a forward state, and that it will be ready for the reception of His Majesty early next season.

LARGE WROUGHT-IRON VESSEL.—There is now making at the steam engine boiler manufactory of Mr. John Harrison, near St. Mary's-bridge, in this town, perhaps the largest vessel that ever was put together in this kingdom, of wrought iron.

The Sultan has recently approved a plan formed by his chief architect for founding an academy of architects at Constantinople, and has ordered it to be immediately carried into execution, so that the art of building on scientific principles may be brought to perfection.

An Album, with Russian poetry, has also been published at Odessa, containing fragments translated from De Lamarzine and other French poets.

It is understood that a suggestion, lately offered in the City, with respect to the reduction of the Four per cents, will be acted on, and those who have dissented will have the option of immediate payment, instead of waiting till October, or allowing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. This will at once be a support of public credit, and prevent lying idly in the bank for that purpose.

FRENCH APOTHEM.—Our fathers, more gay than their sons, used to say, the greatest of animals is the ass, of birds the owl, of fishes the oyster, and of men a fool.

THE ARISTOCRACY OF WEALTH AND BASENESS.

THE LONDON SATIRIST. (FROM THE LONDON SATIRIST.) The upstart career of the parvenu Countess of N., already noticed in our columns, or rather of the family of the wretched punster, who performed the functions of a judge, and who passed through all the stages of political baseness, until he arrived at the dignity of an earl, and accumulated immense wealth, suggests matter for profound reflection.

It is not, perhaps, difficult to trace the origin of such discreditable events to the strange and excessive system of society introduced into this country at the period of the accession of the House of Hanover, when the ascendancy party, though split into Whigs and Tories, or more properly, "ins" and "outs," discovered the best way to govern the country.

The effect has been seen throughout the whole subsequent history of the aristocracy. The successful plunderer of this country—one who, like the late justice and judge, devoted his efforts to foster and perpetuate the worst system of government that man ever inflicted on his fellow-man—is rewarded with wealth and titles, and his children inherit his honours, whilst the two Emmets, men gifted with real nobility of heart, and virtue to fit them for the most exalted station, suffered an early and ignominious death, mainly through the exertions of this very lord, for boldy, but in such times, rashly asserting the liberties of their native land, liberties which after governments have been forced to concede.

Looking at the rewards that have awaited a whole life of tracking subserviency in this, as in other instances, can we wonder that a degraded host of successful adventurers should be mixed up with and contaminate the genuine aristocracy of the country?

MR. STANLEY'S REASONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE CHURCH PROPERTY. THE following paragraph is copied from the Liverpool Advertiser, but we know nothing of the authority upon which the statement rests:—"It is known that two of the richest livings in the Established Church, Bury and Winwick, are in the gift of the Earl of Derby, grandfather of the right hon. gentleman, and are held by members of the Derby family. The Rev. Mr. Horby, brother-in-law of Lord Stanley, is understood to have had the promise, through the Cabinet influence of his nephew, of the next high bishopric which may become vacant. The reverend gentleman being translated, not to heaven, but to Ireland, the Rev. Mr. Hopwood, who was on the point of being married to the Hon. Miss Stanley, was, in addition, to succeed his uncle, by marriage, in the fast living of Winwick. If this on the one hand, Mr. Stanley has, rather had, the most substantial reasons for resisting the proposed appropriation of the revenues of the Irish Church; and conduct, instead of deserving the praise of being actuated by religious, may more properly be supposed to have been actuated by selfish motives."—Sun.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—LONDON, June 15. (Before the Learned Chief Commissioner Reynolds, and Mr. Commissioner Harris.) THE CHURCH OF ST. MARTIN'S, a doctor of law and teacher of classics, was opposed by Mr. Nicholls, on the part of Mr. Jones, a creditor, residing at Richmond. The venue counsel also appeared for the Rev. John Willcox, but not to oppose the discharge, and was supported by Messrs. Cooke and Woodroffe.

The case occupied the court for several hours.—The insolvent's debts amounted to £16,000, extending over several years. He had some years ago built a church in Grosvenor-square, Manchester, called All Souls, and to that he attributed his insolvency. The building of the church cost £20,000, part of which was raised by mortgage. The speculation had failed, and the property had been much depreciated in consequence of a cemetery having been built in the vicinity; by which the property had lost in value nearly £5,000.—Since the insolvent came to London, he officiated at Brunel-court Chapel, Drury-lane, which he rented from Mr. Willcox, and he was now in consequence on account of that chapel. It appeared that his father-in-law, George Walker, Esq., of Cheshire, had acted very liberally. He was himself creditor for £8,000, and he compromised with some of the other creditors. Some years ago the Rev. insolvent had given him a warrant of attorney, and he now held some estates under that instrument, which it was contended ought to be given up. Mr. Walker said he was willing to comply with any order the court might make.

The case was ordered to stand over till to-morrow, for £140 to be paid into court, when the insolvent will be discharged.

DUTY ON CURRANTS.—We are surprised that nothing has been said, either by any member of government or by any one else, during the present session, respecting the exorbitant duty on currants. Last year a petition was presented to the House of Commons, praying for a modification of the duty, and it seemed then to be the general understanding that something would speedily be done in accordance with the prayer of the petition. Our readers do not require to be told that when mixed with flour and sweet currants make a dish that is peculiarly acceptable to put them beyond the reach of all but the richest individuals, they are burdened with the enormous duty of 44. 3d. a cwt., which, at their price in bond is only from 20s. to 25s. a cwt., is really equivalent to an ad valorem tax of 200 per cent.—Courier.

I am happy to be able to state that the humane and benevolent Lord Kingsborough gave £50 for the use of the poor previous to his departure for Dublin on the 10th inst., and he promised a further sum, if necessary, on his return—and the much respected and patriotic Parish Priest of Michaelstown, the Rev. J. O'Connell gave £2—a committee was then formed of the respectable householders of the town, and in a few hours this subscription amounted to £100—for which sum they purchased oatmeal, and are distributing it among the poor for half price. The worthy pastor of the parish assured me that "he never knew a period of more general distress."—Correspondent of the Tipperary Free Press.

THE IRISH COURT OF CHANCERY.

A paper has been laid before the House of Commons, containing returns of the fees, salaries, and emoluments of the different functionaries belonging to, and under the Court of Chancery in Ireland; also a return of the last balances in the Bank of Ireland to the credit of the suitors of the Court.

The following are among the particulars which may be said to have a general and popular interest—although the substantial importance of the whole is unquestionable.

The net emoluments of William Henn and Derrick O'Connor, Esqrs., the Senior Masters in Chancery, are returned at £3300 for the last year. The emoluments of the two Junior Masters, John Sealy Townsend, and Thomas Gould, Esqrs., were to each, £2760 4s. 7d.

The net emoluments of Mr. Richard Henn, Mr. Henry Forde, Mr. Thomas Townsend, and M. H. B. Molesworth, Chief Clerk, to the Masters, for the last year are respectively stated at £380, £611, £545, and £420. Mr. Wigan, the Deputy Keeper of the Rolls, enjoys a salary of £1000 Irish. There also appears to be a surplus of about £600 a year of the receipts over the disbursements of the office.

The net emoluments of John Boyd, Esq., the Accountant General for the last year, amounts to £646. Those of Francis Prendergast and Charles O'Keefe, Esqrs., the Registrars to £2892 each.

Those of the six clerks are as follows:—Mr. John Ball, £1392; Mr. Brennan, £1386, to which is to be added about £1000 a year, received for compensation under the Chancery regulation act; Mr. Yelverton Dawson, £1239; Mr. George Hudson, £1321; Mr. Henry Darley, £2214; Mr. Charles Hogan, £1315.

There are two examiners in chief. One of them (Mr. Quinn's) net receipts for the last year amounted to £858. Those of the other, Mr. Fenlon, to £1005.

Mr. McCausland is Secretary to the Chancery. His net emoluments for the last year were £1880, after the payment of a salary of £500 to Mr. Long, who had been Secretary to Sir Anthony Hart, and other disbursements.

There are two sinecure places of emolument belonging to the Court. One held by the Earl of Oranmore, and the other by the Hon. Colonel Fitzgibbon, brother to the Earl of Clare. The former states his net emoluments for the last year at nearly £1200 as Clerk of the Crown and Banner Office, and the Hon. Colonel Fitzgibbon, brother to the Earl of Clare, and member for the County of Limerick, returns his net receipts for the last year at £7003. Col. Fitzgibbon holds the sinecure office of Usher of the Court, and his emoluments are nearly equal to the salary of the Lord Chancellor. They arise, too, principally from a pension of 2½ per cent. on the money of the suitors paid out of the Court; a tax for which it is hardly possible for the wit of man to devise an apology. It wears every appearance of a public charity; and instead of the Hall Pay Office, and the worn out Veteran Clerk in Office being sorely pinched by the iron fingers of Economy, here would be much siter subjects for a share of its honest rigour. The weighty part of this strange impost upon the property of which justice takes the Guardianship, has been executed by a gentleman of the name of Maddox, for a considerable time, at the humble stipend of £120 a year!

An Account showing the General Cash Balance to Credit of the Suitors in the Court of Chancery standing in the Books of the Bank of Ireland at close of 17th April, 1831, and the lowest Amounts of the General Cash Balances of said Fund as the same stood on any one day in each of the respective Years, 1831, 1832, and 1833.

1831, April 17. General Cash Balance at close of this day £137,295 19 5 1/2
1831, Nov. 28. Lowest Cash Balance in 1831 299,132 6 2 1/2
1832, Dec. 31. Lowest Cash Balance in 1832 296,467 11 5 1/2
1833, Jan. 3. Lowest Cash Balance in 1833 296,137 9 3 1/2
For the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland. R. LULLEY, Actg. Genl. Dublin, 19th April, 1831.

NEPOTISM OF THE PREMIER. Although no month scarcely has passed away since Earl Grey took the lucky leap from opposition into office, without leaving behind a token of the disinterested Premier's attachment to his family, or to the appointment of some incompetent, more or less remotely connected by blood or marriage with the head of the Administration, yet have we lately been led to look with greater complacency upon every successive exhibition of nepotism. Our disgust, instead of increasing, has rather diminished; it has, in short, been almost lost in a feeling of uncontrollable astonishment at the superiority to all shame, all decency, all regard to opinion, evinced in every succeeding appointment of cousin or son-in-law. Our indignation also has been in some small degree modified, by the consideration, that the particular appointment so calculated to excite it, must necessarily be the last—that the fortunate obtainer of place was the final Grey of the family, left unprovided for—that the cup of cupidity was filled, and would hold no another drop. In this we have been, time after time, mistaken. The line of the Greys stretches out to the crack of doom. Vacant places alone are wanting to the family; and customers and candidates are still as numerous as ever—as plenty as blackberries.

The Post of this morning observes—"We stated some days since our conviction that it was not for nothing that Mr. Ponsonby made way for Captain Byng at the Treasury, for Colonel Leith Hay at the Ordnance, and for Colonel Maubery at the Customs, by giving up the Commissionership at the latter Board, which had been promised to him, and the doing which alone had allowed each of the above-mentioned arrangements to take place. We have to-day to announce that Mr. Ponsonby, Lord Grey's son-in-law, is to be the new Auditor of the Exchequer!"—True Sun.

A HARD RUN.—A dull epilogue, and not unseasonably, took place between the great cash drawers in 1826. At the time the Baromet overtook the latter on returning from a fox chase, and, supposing the banker had been of the field, and wishing to say something civil as he passed, observed, "a hard run to day, Mr M." "Oh no, Sir, I assure you," replied the unconscious man of money, not of straw; "no such thing, not in the least hard pushed to-day; no run at all!" "Why, you run him in!" rejoined the baronet, with evident surprise; "would you have all knucked up?" "Oh! you are talking of the fox, perhaps," said the banker, "I was thinking of my bank. I have not been hunting but hunted all the week by a pack of Jock's."

CIVIL BILL JURISDICTION.

The Bill brought in by Mr. Littleton, which confers new and extensive powers in the Courts of Quarter Sessions in Ireland, is entitled—

"A Bill to extend the jurisdiction and regulate the proceedings in the Civil Bill Courts, and to facilitate the proving of wills and probates, letters of administration in certain cases in Ireland."

The first section proposes to raise the jurisdiction of the Assistant Barrister, as to the funds which are recoverable in his Court, but blanks for the sums are left in the bill to be filled up in committee.

If an action shall be brought in any superior court for a sum within the jurisdiction of the civil bill court, the plaintiff shall have no costs, unless the judge certify that the action was properly brought in such superior court. By special agreement of parties, upon a memorandum to be signed by them, or their Attorneys, causes may be tried in civil bill courts for sums exceeding the limit of their jurisdiction. When the real and personal estate of any deceased person does not exceed £200, any person entitled to sue in respect of such estate in Chancery, may proceed by petition in the nature of a suit in equity in the civil bill court.—Such proceedings are to be commenced by a petition in writing, addressed to the barister, stating the facts material to shew the equity, which he may claim to be lodged in the office of the Clerk of the Peace 31 clear days before the first day of the Quarter Sessions, to which the defendants are to set forth such matters as it would be competent for them to do in a suit in Chancery. If the defendant shall fail to lodge in his answers, the Clerk of the Peace shall issue an attachment against him, returnable on the first day of the Sessions; and if the Sheriff shall return non-veniens on such attachment, then the petition shall be taken as confessed against the party. If any party to the petition prove that the assets exceed two hundred pounds the proceedings shall cease. There shall be no hearing until it be proved that all the parties have been served with process, and if the petition be not entered on the first or second day of the Sessions, it shall be dismissed. At the hearing, the Court may examine the parties on oath, or viva voce, or upon interrogatories.—Parties guilty of contumacy, or refusing to answer, may be committed by the court to the county goal until they shall submit to be sworn and give evidence. The court may summon and enforce the attendance of witnesses. Parties may apply for time to answer or to amend petitions or answers. The court may also try any controverted fact by a jury, and may make references as to any amount to be taken, or other matter to be inquired into, to the Clerk of the Peace, or to any Master Extraordinary of the Court of Chancery, or to a person agreed on by the parties. The Assistant-Barrister is to have all such jurisdiction with respect to the costs of such proceeding by petition as the Court of Chancery may have in respect of the costs of any suit in such court.—Money required to be paid into court shall be paid to the Sheriff of the county, and may be invested in Government securities. Sales, or other disposition of property, under the decree of the court shall be made by the Sheriff. Appeals from the decision of the Assistant-Barrister on such petition may be made to the Courts of Chancery or Exchequer in a summary way.

The Lord Chancellor, with the advice and assistance of the Master of the Rolls, and the Barons of the Exchequer, is, within three months after the passing of the Act, to make such general orders as he shall see fit for regulating the forms, costs, and manner of proceedings, by Civil Bill, in the nature of a suit in Equity under this Act in the Civil Bill Courts in Ireland, which are to have the same force and effect as if they had been expressly enacted by Parliament. Where the assets of any deceased person shall not exceed £200, probate, or letters of administration, shall be obtained through the Clerk of the Peace.—The mode of proceeding, where probate is claimed by the Executor, and where application is made for probate by any person, not being an Executor, or for letters of administration, and where the next of kin are unknown, is set out in sections 80 and 81. The Judge of the Ecclesiastical Court shall grant probate or letters of administration on such applications, and transmit them to the Clerk of the Peace for delivery to the parties, and conveyance to be lodged with the Clerk of the Peace. If the Judge shall refuse probate or letters of administration, he shall state his reasons, and the parties proper to be cited; and refer the matter to the Assistant Barrister of the county for his decision. When the matter is fit for investigation of the Justices at petty sessions, it shall be referred to them. Summons, in the nature of citations shall be served at the expense of the party seeking the administration. The provisions of this Act shall extend to letters testamentary on probate of nuncupative wills. A table of fees payable upon all proceedings upon civil bills or petitions in the nature of suits in equity, shall be constantly exposed in some part of the court of Quarter Sessions, and of the office of Clerk of the Peace. The provisions of the Civil Bill Act of 1795, under which the defendant is allowed to appeal to the oath of the plaintiff, are extended to both parties who shall be mutually at liberty to appeal to the oath of the other on the subject of the alleged cause of action. The Court may award allowance for loss of time to the party appealed against, in addition to the costs of appeal. The 48th section after stating that it would contribute much to the ease of the poor who are frequently brought far from their home for sums of small value, if sessions were more frequently held, authorizes the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council, upon the application of the majority of the magistrates at sessions, to direct that a general session shall be held four times in every year, in all or any of the towns appointed for holding sessions within such county, and to appoint the baronies or half baronies, or parishes for which sessions shall be held.

The 49th section empowers the Lord Lieutenant, from time to time, as he shall see fit, to regulate and prescribe the order and succession in which general sessions shall be holden in the East and West Ridings of the county of Cork.

The grand jury for the county of Middlesex on Friday, returned a true bill for conspiracy against Ephraim Bond, Joseph Bond, Robert Bond, William Neesham, William John M'Leath, David Passmore Taylor, William Stone, and Philip Lane; for the prosecution of Mr. Noel, the solicitor, for keeping a gaming house, at the Albion Tavern.

Nat. Lev. when in bedlam, wrote a play in 25 acts.—D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature.

FROM the 20th Term of 41: YE... WATERFORD, June 25

THE COME... WATERFORD, June 2, 1831

HOUSE AND C... WATERFORD, June 23, 1831

OF THE INTERE... WATERFORD, June 23, 1831

THE HOUSE AND... WATERFORD, June 23, 1831

STEAM COMMUN... WATERFORD, June 23, 1831

THE ST. GEORGE... WATERFORD, June 23, 1831

IMPORTANT TO S... WATERFORD, June 23, 1831

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

COUNTY WEXFORD.

FROM THE DUBLIN CORRESPONDENT OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. The friends of Ireland here regret greatly Sir Thos...

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD AND WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLES.

Sir, In reference to the statement which you gave in your issue of last Tuesday's Chronicle, and Saturday's Weekly Chronicle, of the proceedings against me...

MR. COBBETT.

We take the following from the London Private Correspondence of the Freeman's Journal. I enclose you a letter which has been addressed by Mr...

LOSS OF THE ASTREA, WITH PASSENGERS FROM LIMERICK, CONFIRMED.

We invited to lay before our readers the following letter, received by the Waterford Mail, from Dr. Jerome O'Sullivan, of Rathkeale, one of the three survivors from the disastrous wreck of the Astrea, Ridley, Master, with 224 passengers...

THE ARMY.

Captain Sedgwick and Captain Mundy's companies of the 43d Light Infantry marched from this on Monday morning for Limerick. The head quarters division, under the command of Major-General Sir James Kempt...

MIDSUMMER FAIR.

In consequence of the heavy fall of rain during the entire morning our fair was but indifferently attended. Little in point of produce was purchased. Much of the day's engagement from £8 to £10; fat cows from £3 to £8; strippers from £4 to £5 10s; heifers, were purchased at from £3 to £4 10s; yearlings from £1 5s to £1 15s; fat pigs in dull demand, and no change from the current market prices...

MONUMENT TO DR. DOYLE.

We learn with much satisfaction that a monument is about to be raised in the Cathedral of Carlow to the memory of Dr. Doyle. Such a memorial to departed greatness should be worthy of the object which it is intended to perpetuate, and we feel no hesitation in suggesting that a subscription ought to be commenced...

ARREST OF PERSONS FOR THE ROBBERY OF FLOUR.

On Thursday last, two constables and a party of police arrested 15 persons, charged with being concerned in the robbery of the flour at the Mile-Flax, as stated in our last.

DEATH OF MR. COOTE.

We much regret having to announce the death of Mr. Eyre Coote, Esq., son of the late General Sir Eyre Coote, in Italy, after a few days' illness. Mr. Coote...

THE CONSTABULARY.

Messrs N. Wright, Esq., C.C.P., stationed at Tuam for the last six months, has received orders to proceed to the barony of Longford, to take charge of the constabulary during the time of its being placed under the provisions of the coercion act. —Galery Advertiser.

FASHION AND TABLE TALK.

Mr. Sergeant Perrin has obtained leave of absence from the House of Commons for one month.

BIRTHS.

At Glenview, in this county, the lady of Pierre Marcus Dillon, Esq., of twin boys. They survived but a few hours.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Hanover-square, London, on the 17th instant, by the Rev. David Marham, Canon of Windsor, William...

DEATHS.

On the 15th instant, on his voyage home to the brig Regina, from Barbadoes to Liverpool, Captain J. Mainland, aged 27, and his son, aged 24, both regretted by their numerous friends...

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

In the Court of King's Bench a very important trial took place on Friday last. It was a prosecution instituted by the Messrs Boyce, merchants, of Dublin, against Mr. Barnewall, of Liverpool, who became bankrupt last Autumn...

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War Office, June 20, 1834. 4th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Sergeant John Adams to be Quartermaster, vice Lawrence deceased.

THE NEW MAYOR !!!

The usual mid-summer's maynery took place at the County Court-house, yesterday, when a Mayor was dubbed in much the same manner as Elizabeth used in consecrating a Bishop. —Tipperary Free Press.

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WINE AND SPIRIT STORE.

HANRATTIA-STREET. PATRICK KEANE. BEGS leave to return his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the kind manner in which they have supported his Establishment...

RETAILING EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FANCY GOODS, AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

Thibet Shawls, deep borders, from 6s each, Printed Handkerchiefs, 10s each, Crape Embroidered, 2s 2d, Calico Dresses, 8 Yds, from 2s, Muslin, do, do, Black Luteustrings, 2s per Yard, Coloured, do, 2s 3d, Berlin Gloves, 6jd per Pair, Coloured Periwigs, 1s, do, Fancy Berlin Bonnets, from 6s each, JAMES CARROLL, COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

MILLINERY AND DRESS DEPARTMENT.

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

SUMMER ASSIZES.

LIMERICK CIRCUIT. Wicklow—Monday, the 7th July. WEXFORD—Saturday, the 12th. WATERFORD—Thursday, the 17th. KILKENNY—Tuesday, the 22d. CLOMEL—Thursday, the 24th.

MEMORANDUM.

Carlow, July 8. Philipstown, 17. Athy, 10. Mullingar, 23. Maryborough, 14. Justice of the Peace and Justice Burton. JUSTICE CIRCUIT. Ennis, July 6. Tralee, 23. Limerick, 14. Cork, 26. Baron Hennessy and Baron Foster. Roscommon, July 8. Castlebar, 22. Carrigrohane, 14. Galway, 29. Sligo, 17. Justice Moore and Justice Torrens. NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT. Drogheda, July 8. Armagh, 18. Donagh, 10. Carrickfergus, 24. Monaghan, 14. Downpatrick, 30. Lord Chief Justice and Justice Jubb. NORTH WEST CIRCUIT. Longford, July 6. Omagh, 19. Cavan, 11. Londonderry, 29. Enniskillen, 16. Chief Justice Doherty, and Baron Joy.

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FATAL OCCURRENCE IN THE COUNTY WICKLOW.

On Monday an account reached Dublin of a very fatal occurrence which took place on Sunday evening in the county Wicklow. It appears that between the hours of three and four o'clock in the afternoon of Sunday, the house of a farmer named Faly, at Rahintin, in the barony of Lower Talbotstown, county Wicklow, was violently assailed by a body of about fifty persons.

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