

The Waterford Chronicle.

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TUESDAY, JULY 15, 1834.

Page 6.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, JULY 8.

DIVISION OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. WARD, in bringing up the report of the committee appointed to consider the best mode of taking authentic lists of the divisions in the house, after recapitulating the plans which had fallen under the consideration of the committee, and had been rejected by them, proceeded to explain the mode which the committee recommended for the adoption of the house. As long as the members met in the building which was at present appropriated to their debates, it was impossible that the plan which the committee thought the best of all could be carried into execution. That plan was, that the eyes and noses should both leave the body of the house, and retire into rooms at the opposite ends of it, and as they re-entered the house the name of each member might be declared aloud by one of the clerks of the house stationed at each door, and taken down by a person in livery band. But as this method was at present impracticable, the committee thought it best that those members who were prepared to be the minority should, as was the rule at present, go into the lobby, and then the names of those in the house having been taken down, the names of the minority should be collected and written down in the manner he had before described. He need say nothing of the inconveniences resulting from the present method of preparing these lists. He hoped that they would agree to his experiment, and he should therefore move that the house take the report into consideration with a view to the adoption of his recommendations at the commencement of the next session.

Mr. HAWES, in seconding the motion, hoped that, considering the peculiar circumstances of the time—(hear)—the independent members of the house would unite, and work out one good measure at least during their protracted session. Mr. HUME defended the manner in which the lists were drawn up. Those members spent a great deal of time and took a great deal of trouble to make them correct, as he ought to know, for he had been principally concerned in making them out for some years past—(hear)—with the exception of the last twelve months. He thought it, however, very important that some means should be taken to make them more correct, and he approved of the plan suggested by the committee.

Sir R. PEEL protested against the plan altogether. Every member ought, in the first instance, to be allowed to vote according to his judgment, and if his constituents were doubtful about the course he had pursued, they would have ample opportunity of ascertaining it. He saw no advantage in publishing the lists of divisions daily. He thought it would only lead to the multiplication of unnecessary divisions. He put it to the hon. member for St. Alban's whether it would not be better to leave the whole question open until next session. It would be unfair to call upon the present house to assent, without some experiment, to a plan of which even those who recommended it doubted the success; and still more would it be unjust to their successors to call upon them to entertain a question of this kind without giving them an opportunity for previous consideration.

Mr. QUOTE strongly approved of the principle of having the votes of hon. members made known to their constituents; and although he did not think the plan proposed the best that could be devised, yet he wished to have the experiment made. Mr. S. RICE was also of opinion that the constituents of each hon. member had a right to know how he voted upon all questions of importance, but did not think the house was bound to accede to a proposition which was so feebly recommended by the committee. Mr. KENNEDY wished to have the experiment recommended by the committee tried that session. Mr. WYNN opposed the plan. He thought, firstly, that it was impracticable to any good purpose; and secondly, that the attempt to carry it into effect would only cause an increase in the number of divisions, and the consequent obstruction of public business.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY was also opposed to the plan, and wished the consideration of the question to be put off until next session. The house then divided, and the numbers were—
For the motion..... 76
Against it..... 32
Majority..... 44
The result of the division was hailed with cheers.

Mr. WARD, in compliance with a suggestion from Mr. Ewart, said that he would propose to try the experiment this session, and he therefore moved that the plan proposed by the committee be acted upon before the close of the present session, and that clerks be appointed for the purpose of carrying it into effect.

Sir R. PEEL said that as the house had affirmed the plan, which he still thought impracticable, he was anxious that it should be put into operation immediately, and he therefore suggested that, in order to give it a fair trial, some member who was more conversant with the persons of members than clerks could possibly be, should act in their stead. The practicability of the plan would be decided by an experiment of three or four days duration.

Mr. HUME said, that acting upon the suggestion of the right hon. member for Tamworth, he would volunteer his services to act with another member and a clerk in taking down the names. He believed he knew almost every member in the house. (A laugh.) Mr. O'CONNELL thought that the house had that night taken the first step in the path of common sense. He hoped that next session they would sit only during the day, and then there would be less speaking and more business done. The motion was then agreed to.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE ACT.

Colonel WILLIAMS moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the 12th George III. c. 11, which recalled the royal marriage act, for the purpose of restoring to the members of the royal family their just and natural rights, and to afford a prospect

that the government of England will in time be under an influence entirely English.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said that he could hardly believe the hon. member was serious in submitting such a motion under existing circumstances and at a time when there were so many practical measures waiting for discussion. He would merely observe that it was a gross mistake to suppose that members of the British royal family were prevented from marrying any but foreigners. The fact was, they might marry with any British born subject if they obtained the King's consent.

Mr. O'CONNELL thought that the royal marriage act operated oppressively, and ought to be repealed. It did not prevent disputed claims, and in fact, a serious case of that nature at present existed. He believed that the operation of the act was much more limited than was generally supposed, and that it did not touch marriages made out of England.

Mr. R. Potter, and Mr. S. Rice recommended the hon. member to withdraw the motion, which Colonel Williams accordingly did.

At the request of Mr. S. Rice, Mr. O'Dwyer supported his motion for a committee to inquire into the case of Lieutenant-Colonel Bradley. Mr. LYNCH obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal so much of the act 19 George II. c. 3, as annuls and makes void all marriages celebrated by any Popish priest between Protestant and Protestant, or between Protestant and Catholic. The hon. and learned gentleman then moved that the house should resolve itself into a committee to consider of granting compensation to persons who might be deprived of emoluments of office by the fines and recoveries (Ireland) bill; but being generally opposed, the proposition was withdrawn.

Mr. SANDFORD obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the general turnpike act.

The order of the day for the second reading of the custom's bill was then read. The bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

The committee on the titles (Ireland) bill was postponed till tomorrow (this day).

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL moved the order of the day for the second reading of the imprisonment for debt bill, and expressed his wish that the house would allow it to pass that stage without opposition, as its provisions might be amply considered in committee.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that he considered the bill most faulty, and he felt it his duty to declare that it was, in his opinion, one of the most important and salutary measures which had ever been proposed for the consideration of that house, and would, if carried into effect, remove from the legal system of the country the greatest reproach which could possibly be attached to it—namely, that of indiscriminate cruelty towards the victims of misfortune. (Hear.) The bill was then read a second time without discussion, and ordered to be committed on Friday next.

The highway's bill went through committee; the report was brought up, and ordered to be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

Mr. F. BARING brought up certain papers relative to the slave trade, which were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. F. BARING also brought in a bill to amend the turnpike acts, in so far as relates to the weight to be carried by spring waggon. Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Monday next.

ADJOURNED AT HALF-PAST NINE O'CLOCK.

HOUSE OF LORDS—WEDNESDAY, JULY 9.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

(Continued from the Chronicle of Saturday.)
The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that after the extraordinary speech of the noble duke who had just sat down, he must trespass upon the indulgence of their lordships for a few minutes. He felt surprised—but there was no accounting for taste—he felt surprised that this occasion should have been selected for bringing forward such a discussion; and he was confident that if by any means the sense of their lordships could be taken on this subject, on this occasion at least he never heard a speech less calculated to excite angry feelings than that which had just been delivered by his noble friend, or less calculated to kindle and increase political animosity. He had never heard an address more touching in painting, more candid in pretension, more fair and open in disclosure—one in which defence against anybody, and more particularly against the noble duke, was more cautiously and carefully shunned. (Hear.) His noble friend had stated his reasons for his unhappy resolution—for so he (the lord chancellor) must call it—of retiring from office, a resolution which no man could deplore more sincerely than he did; and in taking leave of their lordships in his public capacity, his noble friend by some slip of the tongue had called it his political life, but GOD forbid that his political life should yet close for many a long year. His noble friend, in taking leave of his colleagues on the one side, and his opponents on the other, indulged in a retrospect of what he had done for his country, and of what he could trust to in his retirement for the continuance of his name in veneration among his friends and countrymen. (Loud cheers.) His noble friend had taken the opportunity, much expatiated as he was by the loudest and falsest calumnies that public men had ever had to struggle against—(hear; hear)—to step aside and overstretch his base and malignant calumnies, by telling to the world the simple truth, that he retired from office, and his family not only not richer, but absolutely poorer than he was before his accession to power. (Hear, hear, hear.) Was there anything so unusual in one so circumstanced taking a retrospect of his public life while in office? Was there anything extraordinary in his noble friend casting a glance at the charges made by his accusers, which could be fairly said to call forth such comments as the noble duke felt it his duty to make? But his noble friend had been represented as making an attack, and as calling for a defence. The noble duke seemed to think that this attack was made in the noble earl's allusion to the state of the nation.

But could that be said to be an attack which consisted only in his noble friend's throwing out the challenge in his own manner to his accusers, and in an expression of his perfect readiness to meet those accusers on any day when they might bring forward any charges against any measures of his government. But nevertheless this was the ground taken by the noble duke for his comments, whether with good feeling or with bad feeling, or without any feeling of either kind, and the consequence was, that he (the lord chancellor), who had come down to that house, intending only to be a silent listener to an explanation, was dragged in as a party in a debate. Now on one point on which the noble duke had touched he fully concurred with him, and he would take leave to say, that of all men who had ever held office, the present ministry would be the most without excuse if they could think of leaving the service of their King and their country through an unavoidable necessity. (Hear, hear.) This had ever been his opinion since he came into office—it was his opinion to the present hour; and he felt that he should not discharge his duty if, at all sacrifices of his comfort and all abandonment of his own ease at the destination, if so it might be, of his own peace of mind, he did not stand by that gracious monarch and that country whose support—whose cordial and hearty support—he had received during the three years and a half of which he had been a member of the government. (Hear, hear.) After having said this, he need not add that he had not tendered his resignation. [This last sentence appeared to produce no slight sensation, and was followed by an audible titter along the opposition benches, several peers on which seemed to make the subject of remark amongst each other. This was perceived by the noble and learned lord, who went on to say—] Did their lordships think that there was anything very peculiarly merry or amusing in being a minister at the present time? If they did, he would invite them to take a part in the reconstruction of the government. (Hear, and laughter.) But he thought they knew better. If they were not aware of the misapprehension which must attend such a situation, he was; and he would tell those noble lords that such was his feeling with respect to office, that nothing but a sense of the most imperative duty could have kept him in office one hour after the resignation of his noble friend. According to the opinion of the noble duke, no sufficient explanation had been given of the resignation of the chancellor of the exchequer. He (the lord chancellor) would only say, that he differed widely from his noble friend (Lord Althorp) as to his resignation. He did not think that his noble friend the chancellor of the exchequer ought not to have resigned: No man could admire more than he did the talent and integrity of his noble friend, and he knew that he did but echo the opinion of the country when he said that a more honorable man in his public and private relations—that one more upright as a minister or more virtuous as a man, did not exist in these kingdoms. (Hear, hear.) His noble friend had from an over sense of high feeling been induced to take a step which he (the lord chancellor) trusted his noble friend and the country would not see occasion to rue. He, however, cast no blame—imputed none. He, only said that he differed from his noble friend; but he could not follow his example. That example was not followed by any other member of the government, save the noble earl at its head. These two were the only resignations which had been tendered. What he had thus said would, he hoped, be considered a sufficient explanation on these points. But the noble duke seemed to think that the noble earl (Grey) attacked a right hon. baronet (Sir Robert Peel) in another place for having called for the production of certain private and confidential communications made to the government. There was no attack, the fact only was stated, and that course was objected to by his noble friend, and most properly objected to. Was it, he would ask, to be endured that a government acting on its own responsibility, and getting its information from various sources, and amongst others from members of its own body, should be required to produce, not only the grounds on which they came to the conclusion as to a particular measure, but also the fact whether at any time any of them had held a different opinion before that conclusion was formed? (Hear.) If the opinions of individual members of the government, secretly and confidentially communicated were thus to be called for, there would be an end of all government. Supposing there had been two meetings of the cabinet on the subject, and that on the first it was a matter of doubt, but that on the next all doubts were removed, would it be a fair ground of objection to the measure to say that it could not be brought forward until the opinions of individuals on the first day were produced? This then was the opinion of those wise, those sensible, those logical statesmen, who by the way were prepared to go all the lengths with the bill from what they had heard of the decision of the government on the Saturday, but who now stopped short, and called for the opinions which were held on the Friday. The noble duke had felt it necessary to enter into the question of foreign politics, though there was not a single sentence in all that his noble friend had said which referred to the situation of this country respecting its foreign relations. If the noble duke had conceived that that one sentence had justified his reference to our foreign policy, he wished him joy of the discovery. The noble duke seemed to think that there was nothing in having kept at peace with all Europe in the last three years and a half. Now, what had been said by an hon. gentleman, a member of the other house, whose opinion he presumed the noble duke would attach some weight? The honorable member to whom he alluded had once been member for, he believed, Taunton. He did not know whether he still represented the same place, but if not, he must suppose that he sat for some other borough, for he could not believe that with the peculiar opinions which he once held he could be now a county member. (Hear, hear, hear.) His opinions were once so strong against the corn laws that he almost headed the mob against that measure in 1815. Of course he could not expect that the honorable gentleman could now sit for a county, and still less for such a county as Essex;

or that he could have influence enough to get returned for that county, and to defeat his noble friend (Lord Western). But what said his noble friend, the hon. member to whom he alluded, for they were still on habits of private friendship, though his hon. friend had deserted those opinions which he had once held. But what said his noble friend on the accession of the present administration? He remarked, that if they kept the peace of Europe for three months it would be a miracle. Well, they had kept it now for three years—for three years and seven months; so that in fact they had three years and four months to spare, and yet they counted it no miracle. (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) And he (the lord chancellor) saw no chance of the peace of Europe being interrupted unless something stepped in for which they were not prepared to bear the policy of the present administration. He did not think that he ought to trespass on the time of their lordships by any further remarks, but there was one point on which he would beg to offer one or two observations. He alluded to what had been sometimes said by a spot abled and installed individual, a member of the other house, out of whose book the noble duke had taken a leaf on this occasion. In following the example of the hon. and learned person to whom he alluded, the noble duke made his remark, that since the death of Lord George Gordon's mob, in 1780, more of the blood of his Majesty's subjects had not been shed in this country than since the accession of his noble friend's administration. Now, if the noble duke urged this as a matter of blame, as showing that the government was cruel or sanguinary, or too harsh, the complaint would be understood; but it, no doubt, was not intended to be confined within the walls of that house, but that the echo of the charge should rebound beyond its walls, like some of the charges of the very eloquent orator to whom he had alluded, and whom the noble duke himself had blamed for appealing to the excitable feelings of his countrymen in a way which he must know would soon be carried out of doors. He would say that the charge taken by itself, was one of unmitigated blame, but taken in connexion with the circumstances out of which it arose, no blame could attach to the government. He would ask the noble duke to point out any one case in which the law had been carried into execution to its extreme extent in which it had not been called for by the general feeling of judges and jury, by whom the case had been tried, and then let the noble duke say whether the government deserved that blame which had been sneeringly cast upon it for too great severity. His noble friend the lord chief justice of England was present to defend himself. He (Lord Denman) knew the pains that were taken by the cabinet, the hours they had sat in deliberation before the final execution of the law was ordered on any of the condemned parties, and he could bear testimony to the fact that the few who were executed were much below the number on whom, in the opinion of the reverend judges who tried the cases, the law ought to have been allowed to take its course. As far as he (the lord chancellor) was concerned in this matter, as a member of the government, he was anxious to be put upon his trial with respect to it, and he should be able to show, whenever the subject came for discussion, that if the Government had allowed the law to take its course on ten times the number who actually did suffer, they would have had the general feeling of the judges and jury and the country in their favour. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") The consequence of the course which they had pursued was, that internal peace was restored to the country, and his noble friend quitted office with the pleasing consciousness that the state of the country was happy, contrasted with that in which the noble duke had left it on his retirement from the administration. The noble duke had alluded to difficulties which he said had occurred in the preceding administration, and he referred as causes of them to the revolutions of Paris and Brussels. As to the latter he (the lord chancellor) would say nothing. He had on a former occasion expressed his disapprobation of it, and he was still of the same opinion. It was an overthrow of a monarch and a dismemberment of Europe for which he saw no sufficient cause. But the revolution of Paris—as it was called—though he did not call it a revolution—he could no more call it a revolution than if the noble lord (Rolle) who appeared to dissent from what he said, should become a leading member of the government of this country, and should begin by putting down the press, by upsetting the leading principles of the Magna Charta, by suspending the Habeas Corpus act without the authority of Parliament, and by dissolving the Parliament itself without suffering it to meet even once after it had been called together—he considered what had occurred in France was no more to be called a revolution than he could call that a revolution which would put an end, under such circumstances, to the noble lord's power, and to that government which upheld him. If he (the lord chancellor) did, as he should feel greatly disposed to do, pull down the noble lord from his usurped power, and from his violent inroads upon the constitution, the noble lord would not be sent to some convenient place of custody on the coast of Devonshire; yet in all this there would be no revolution. The noble lord would be called the revolutionist, and he (the lord chancellor) would be styled the restorer of the constitution. In this sense he looked upon the transactions at Paris, not as a revolution, but as a restoration. The late dynasty of France had deserved to cease to govern that country, for they were unfit to govern, and the people deserved to be free, for they had the courage to fight for their freedom, and were not afraid to break those chains which imbecile tyrants had tried to wear round their necks. (Hear, hear.) That was a revolution which was not likely to give much disturbance to this government. The noble duke had alluded to the West India question as one for which the present government ought not to claim any credit until they saw how the measure would work. He (the lord chancellor) did not think it was necessary to wait any long time to judge of the effect of that measure. There was every reason to hope and expect that it would work well; but without waiting any length of time he thought they ought not to withhold from his noble friend,

from party or from personal motives, the praise which was justly his due for that blessed act.—(Hear.) The noble duke had on this occasion taken on himself the defence of their lordships, but he (the lord chancellor) did not know that any attack had been made on their lordships, to need the noble duke's defence. All his noble friend (Earl Grey) had said was, that in his administration he had had difficulties to struggle with.—Surely their lordships would not take that as an attack upon them. They, he took for granted, could not think for a moment that any of these difficulties had been raised by themselves. The noble duke had declared, that he had agreed with the measures of the noble earl's administration where he could, and only opposed it where he could not conscientiously go along with it, and he doubted their lordships at that (the opposition) side partook of the same feelings towards the administration of his noble friend, but it seems he supposed that with all their good feelings their lordships had opposed the government of their noble friend. (No, no, from the opposition.) Yes, your lordships (continued the noble duke) would say "no" at that side, but we at the other side think differently. I have done so, because your lordships acted conscientiously, and because you wished, as the noble duke has stated, to give your support to the government of my noble friend, where you could. This disposition to support the government was illustrated in the case of some bills which had a particular political bearing—in the local jurisdiction bill, for instance.—In the case of that bill, your lordships allowed it to be read a second time. You allowed it to go a stage further, and to pass through the committee, in order that it might have the advantage of your lordship's judicial wisdom, and that you might see how far it could be improved. You allowed it to go a stage further, but just in the "critical" hour, in the very last stage, when I thought the bill secure, I found an unusual hostile going on the opposite board of the house. Correspondence was carried on to a great extent; even the judicial business of the morning was for a time interrupted by the members who came down to deliver in practice. When I saw this, I at once gave up the bill as lost—(hear)—though I could not conceive why the doubt as to its fate had been reserved to the last stage! It was, however, so arranged, and the bill was lost at that stage. I do not blame any of your lordships for having taken that course; I will not for a moment suppose that it was done with any view to embarrass the government. The bill was founded on the report of some six or seven commissioners, who would have carried its principles much further than I was willing to go with it; but nevertheless its fate was such as I have described. I did not feel it necessary to enter upon the question of the reform bill, to which the noble duke has referred. (It was here intimated that the Duke of Wellington had not adhered to this measure.)—Well, I thought the noble duke had expressly alluded to it, but I may infer that he alluded to it, and included it amongst those measures in which the noble duke could have supported the government if he could agree with them. But at all events, I may allude to it thus far—that there were some divisions on it against its passage—that one of these was in the committee, and it was only when its conductors threatened to cease to go on with the bill that two of its most distinguished opponents declared that they were ready to bring in a similar bill with some slight modifications. This was another proof of the disposition of your lordships to support the administration of my noble friend: My lords, I must, before I conclude, again express my deep regret that the determination of my noble friend to retire from office is final. This, I regret, in which I am sure very many of your lordships participate, and in this feeling I am satisfied I might command a majority of the house. But my sorrow is the more deep when I know that my noble friend is still equal, from his robust understanding, from his undiminished ability, and his purely honorable and manly mind to all the duties of official life—and that in every quality of head and heart, he excels every Statesman of the age, and while I regret that he should retire, I may hope that he may still be spared to the country for many years. My lords, I who have known my noble friend for thirty years, who have latterly lived with him daily and hourly, who have seen him in his unprepared moments, I will say, and I can unabashed and gladly bear my existing weakness, that I never knew him in more perfect intellect, in greater capacity or power to guide the helm of the State, than he is at this present moment. That my noble friend should, in thus taking his official leave of your lordships and retiring from the administration, appear somewhat displeased, that he should seem to have somewhat less than his usual share of bodily strength, is what may be expected—it is what I have often expected to be premature. I look on as a cruel calamity to the country, of which he is the brightest ornament, and one of whose most precious and most brilliant possessions is my noble friend's public character. (Hear.) My lords, unlike the giddy character of the people of a neighbouring land, who will one day fall down and worship the idol of their own creation, but who on another day, when his claims to veneration are increased, will cast away that worship and break to pieces the idol that they themselves have fashioned—I say, my lords, unlike those—the rational, the sober-minded people know the value of my noble friend; they refer to his character, and deem it their pride and pleasure to give him their undivided confidence; and he will give him their undivided confidence; and he will give him their undivided confidence. That was a firm and heart-felt conviction, that for half a century there will have dwelled no more a nobler day than that which first announced to the people the retirement of my noble friend; and that he has ceased to be their chief in all measures of rational and just improvement—their mediator, when their zeal and earnest opinions would lead them too far, and on all occasions their advocate and protector; and let me add, as truly, the minister after their own heart as he was, certainly the servant of the King's gracious choice.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said a few words

EWISH DISABILITIES.
The noble and learned friend who has just sat down, has alluded to the fact, that in the year 1815, the noble duke had taken on himself the defence of their lordships, but he (the lord chancellor) did not know that any attack had been made on their lordships, to need the noble duke's defence. All his noble friend (Earl Grey) had said was, that in his administration he had had difficulties to struggle with.—Surely their lordships would not take that as an attack upon them. They, he took for granted, could not think for a moment that any of these difficulties had been raised by themselves. The noble duke had declared, that he had agreed with the measures of the noble earl's administration where he could, and only opposed it where he could not conscientiously go along with it, and he doubted their lordships at that (the opposition) side partook of the same feelings towards the administration of his noble friend, but it seems he supposed that with all their good feelings their lordships had opposed the government of their noble friend. (No, no, from the opposition.) Yes, your lordships (continued the noble duke) would say "no" at that side, but we at the other side think differently. I have done so, because your lordships acted conscientiously, and because you wished, as the noble duke has stated, to give your support to the government of my noble friend, where you could. This disposition to support the government was illustrated in the case of some bills which had a particular political bearing—in the local jurisdiction bill, for instance.—In the case of that bill, your lordships allowed it to be read a second time. You allowed it to go a stage further, and to pass through the committee, in order that it might have the advantage of your lordship's judicial wisdom, and that you might see how far it could be improved. You allowed it to go a stage further, but just in the "critical" hour, in the very last stage, when I thought the bill secure, I found an unusual hostile going on the opposite board of the house. Correspondence was carried on to a great extent; even the judicial business of the morning was for a time interrupted by the members who came down to deliver in practice. When I saw this, I at once gave up the bill as lost—(hear)—though I could not conceive why the doubt as to its fate had been reserved to the last stage! 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But at all events, I may allude to it thus far—that there were some divisions on it against its passage—that one of these was in the committee, and it was only when its conductors threatened to cease to go on with the bill that two of its most distinguished opponents declared that they were ready to bring in a similar bill with some slight modifications. This was another proof of the disposition of your lordships to support the administration of my noble friend: My lords, I must, before I conclude, again express my deep regret that the determination of my noble friend to retire from office is final. This, I regret, in which I am sure very many of your lordships participate, and in this feeling I am satisfied I might command a majority of the house. But my sorrow is the more deep when I know that my noble friend is still equal, from his robust understanding, from his undiminished ability, and his purely honorable and manly mind to all the duties of official life—and that in every quality of head and heart, he excels every Statesman of the age, and while I regret that he should retire, I may hope that he may still be spared to the country for many years. My lords, I who have known my noble friend for thirty years, who have latterly lived with him daily and hourly, who have seen him in his unprepared moments, I will say, and I can unabashed and gladly bear my existing weakness, that I never knew him in more perfect intellect, in greater capacity or power to guide the helm of the State, than he is at this present moment. That my noble friend should, in thus taking his official leave of your lordships and retiring from the administration, appear somewhat displeased, that he should seem to have somewhat less than his usual share of bodily strength, is what may be expected—it is what I have often expected to be premature. I look on as a cruel calamity to the country, of which he is the brightest ornament, and one of whose most precious and most brilliant possessions is my noble friend's public character. (Hear.) My lords, unlike the giddy character of the people of a neighbouring land, who will one day fall down and worship the idol of their own creation, but who on another day, when his claims to veneration are increased, will cast away that worship and break to pieces the idol that they themselves have fashioned—I say, my lords, unlike those—the rational, the sober-minded people know the value of my noble friend; they refer to his character, and deem it their pride and pleasure to give him their undivided confidence; and he will give him their undivided confidence; and he will give him their undivided confidence. That was a firm and heart-felt conviction, that for half a century there will have dwelled no more a nobler day than that which first announced to the people the retirement of my noble friend; and that he has ceased to be their chief in all measures of rational and just improvement—their mediator, when their zeal and earnest opinions would lead them too far, and on all occasions their advocate and protector; and let me add, as truly, the minister after their own heart as he was, certainly the servant of the King's gracious choice.—The Duke of WELLINGTON said a few words

CONTEMPORARY PRESS.

THE "BREACH OF CONFIDENCE."

It is alleged that O'Connell committed a breach of confidence. But does any man believe that Mr. Littleton intended his communication to Mr. O'Connell to be kept secret? In what does Mr. O'Connell's influence consist, if not in the power to guide a body of his brother members and the great mass of the Irish people? To pretend that it was out of personal kindness to O'Connell that the communication was made is quite childish. Did not the conversation begin by alluding to the Westford election? It was expected that O'Connell would use the intelligence given him to keep restless spirits quiet. These sort of confidential communications between public men on public measures, are never viewed in the same light as private secrets; and we will venture to say, that there is no man busied in political pursuits who has not often more or less directly told political "secrets."

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

Mr. Littleton, when he complains of breach of confidence, fails to perceive that the deceit counseled any obligation to confidence. Had he gone across the house, to Mr. O'Connell, and said "We have changed our minds as to the clauses of the coercion bill, which I hold in abhorrence justly-able, but don't be angry for a day or two," but instead of this, "The Ministry has resolved to respect the clauses of the coercion act, which I hold in abhorrence inexpressible; but keep faith with me, and just make room for me by your side in pledge of my sincerity, as I cannot not with men with whom I differ upon so important a point immediately dissolved, in the responsibilities of my office," had he said this, or proposed this course of conduct, Mr. O'Connell's lips would have been closed by his good faith; but as he held office together with the advantages of having misled Mr. O'Connell, and held office, as it was impossible to have supposed he could hold office, if his professions to Mr. O'Connell were sincere, the case wears a complexion of parody, which released Mr. O'Connell from any obligation to secrecy. A fellow gives a countryman a gilt sapphire, and says, "Here is a present of five shillings for you; give me the change and say nothing about it to any body, for I can't bear my right hand to know what my left hand does, or to have my generosities chanted." When the duke finds the value of the act of kindness, he is not free to tell it to justice; or is it a confidential transaction, which if it were a breach of honour to divulge?

(FROM THE TIMES.)

The truth is that Mr. Littleton proposed something in the nature of a bargain. He stated to Mr. O'Connell a purpose of the government, in consideration of which he expressed a hope that the learned gentleman would cease or suspend his system of agitation. Mr. O'Connell asserts that he acted on that promise—that he gave Mr. Littleton credit for the reality of the intention towards Ireland, which the latter gentleman announced on behalf of the government; and that the fact turning out otherwise than had been represented, the hon. gentleman had a right to complain. We think Mr. O'Connell might well complain; and that he was perfectly justified, nay, bound to make his complaint public. He owed it to himself, he owed it to his constituents, to explain the reason of that conduct, which, without this public explanation, must have appeared to his party a wanton or mischievous change of purpose.

(FROM THE MORNING POST.)

If the people have one representative in parliament, right-minded enough to shake off the trammels of party where a clear question of right or wrong lies before him, and old-fashioned enough to hold with us that of all qualifications for office, integrity is the first and fairest, this matter will soon be brought to a distinct arbitrament. Before this night's debate shall close, let such a man, if such there be, give notice of a motion for an address to the Sovereign, praying His Majesty to dismiss the Right Hon. Edward John Littleton from the place he holds in the Irish government.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

We agree with our contemporary, the Standard, that there is a little too much prudery, and not much consistency, in Lord Grey's somewhat indignant disclaimer of Mr. Littleton's indiscretion. Lord Grey is, we know, a high-minded man, high indeed in every sense of the word. But has Lord Grey been at all times so reserved and prudish? Has there been no period of desired approach—no absolute coquetting between his lordship and the agitator? At any rate, have no other agitators ever received countenance, or, in fact, been enlisted in aid of the measures of his lordship's government? And are not Messrs. Grant and Bell in England, and Mr. Barrett in Ireland, living instances of that intimacy and inconsistency on the part of Lord Grey's government, with which his lordship now accuses Mr. Littleton, whose best and only apology, perhaps it is, that he was treating the same path which his chief had trod before him?

(FROM THE AGE.)

We now, therefore, may know who is the real person to whom we are to look for the Irish government. This quarrel between O'Connell and Littleton will, in all probability, ruin the latter as a public man; because disgraced and degraded as the Whig party is, it will not be able to stand the additional disgrace and degradation of keeping in office a man who, after declaring (as we have no doubt he did) that he would resign sooner than to bring the coercion bill into parliament, has come forward as the person who is to originate it. But though Littleton be turned out, the same spirit must actuate the tricky and corrupt government which set him upon the task of negotiating; and O'Connell will be again in favour at the first moment that Captain Rock (i. e. the priests) may

become troublesome. What a wretched and disgusting system of governing a great country! It must, however, come to an end; but we sincerely hope its conclusion will not come until every member of the administration has been dragged through the same mire as that through which Mr. Littleton has been dragged; and until every one among them who has any regard for his character shall have followed the example of the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ripon, Sir James Graham, and Mr. Stanley, in shaking off the connection with Lord Grey and his companions, as something not fit to be touched.

RENEWAL OF THE COERCION BILL.

When the Irish coercion bill was introduced, ministers solemnly pledged themselves that measures of relief should accompany measures of repression. The coercion act has nearly run its course, and its renewal is proposed, while the times are still in the form, and the abuses of the coercion are only under the first step of an inquiry. With respect to the reform of the sinecure establishment, ministers object to the assertion of a principle till the simplest evidence is had; but for the renewal of the coercion act, Lord Grey thinks it enough to state that it is desired by three or four magistrates, and to quote some tables of crime. The court-martial clause is, however, to be struck out; and this was, undoubtedly, the most objectionable provision in the statute. If the prohibition of meetings were also to be repealed, the vice of the measure would be plucked out; but government is fearful of weakening itself by a change which would give such contentment, and it seems to think, that in giving up the harsh oppressions, it would be giving up all the powers of the act. A government which resorts to strong measures, as they are called, is like a drunkard; it cannot forego the pernicious stimulus; it takes and mistakes for strength the thing that corrupts the natural powers, that poisons the springs of life. The return to sobriety seems a return to feebleness and dejection; cup must be followed by cup; the dream of one session must be succeeded by the dream of another. The glass is not to be filled so brimming full this time; but it must be replenished—it cannot be altered. A government which were gets into these courses cannot get out of them; indeed it never could get into them if it had the capacity for a better system. A ministry which asks the instruments of rule which our ministry demands for the government of Ireland, virtually makes confession of incapacity. It writes its condemnation in its successive repressive statutes. It is like a physician who tempts with symptoms, instead of removing their cause in the disease. The fault of a chronic disorder cannot lie with the people.

LORD ALTHORP.

Of all the members of the Grey cabinet, perhaps there is not one so deservingly contemptible. Lord Althorp sinks beneath all hate, he excites only that repugnance which is thought worthy of being reserved for reptiles. The falling in pure, unmingled, numbing disgust—disgust in its most intense and most overwhelming acceptation, its strongest and most overwhelming acceptation. Hypocrisy, imbecility, and inefficiency—this is the fitting character for a Chancellor of England? Every principle Lord Althorp stood upon out of office he has spurned from him when in. How many times did he not protest against the newspaper stamp? How many times not inveigh against the assessed taxes? How strenuously did he not call for total and utter reform, for reformation, for abrogation of the pension list, for curtailment of the property of the Church? And yet it is this peer and senator to-day that announces the first impracticable, and the last sacrilegious.

IRISH FOUNDLING HOSPITALS.

Of all the singular institutions, Philanthropic, Astronomic, Hunterian, Ophthalmic, Obstetric, or Zoological, the "Royal Cork Foundling Hospital," where I had the honour of matriculating, was then, and is now, decidedly the oddest in principle and the most comical in practice. Until the happy and eventful day when I managed by mother-wit, to accomplish my deliverance from its walls (having escaped in a chaise, as I will recount presently), it was my unhappy lot to witness and to endure all the varieties of human misery. The prince of Latin song, when he wishes to convey to his readers an idea of the lower regions and the abodes of Erebus, begins his affecting picture by placing in the foreground the souls of infants taken by the mischievous policy of such institutions from the mother's breast, and perishing by myriads under the infliction of a mistaken philanthropy:—

"Infantumque exanimæ fletibus in lacrima prius; Quos dulcis vitæ exortio, et ad vitæ raptus Abstrahit ardore, et fœne merit accendit." But if I had leisure to dwell on the melancholy subject, I could take a tale unfold that would startle the legislature, and perhaps arouse the Irish secretary to examine into an evil crying aloud for redress and suppression. Had my persecutor, the hard-hearted copper-smith Woods, any notion of the sufferings he entailed on Swift's luckless infant, he would never have exposed me as an infant foundling; he would have been satisfied with plunging my father into a madhouse, without loading over his child to the mercies of a foundling hospital. Could he but hear my woful story I would engage to draw copper tears down the villain's cheek.

Darkness and mystery have for the last half century hung over this establishment, and although certain returns have been made for in the house of commons, the public knows as little as ever about the 1,500 young foundlings that there nestle until supplanted, as death collects them under his wings, by a fresh supply of victims offered to the Moloch of pseudo philanthropy. Horace tells us that certain proceedings are best not exhibited to the general gaze:—

"Sic natus coram populo Medea tenerior." But, happily, enough has transpired to write the wise and the good in denouncing their continuance. Doctor Chalmers, of Glasgow, has, on his examination this year (1830) before a select committee of the poor of Ireland (Parl. Rep. 3,577), loudly denounced the Dublin and Cork Foundling Hospitals, as "affording a direct encouragement to immorality." And Dr. Doyle re-echoes the sentiments of the Scotch divine (Ibid. 4,582), supported in his views by George Estlin (5,138), Frederick Page (840), Paulus Emilius Suger (135 G), and James D. Lister (131).

In 1791, in the Irish house of commons, Sir John Blagden rose in his place to state, that of 19,420 infants admitted to the Dublin Hospital for the last ten years, 17,440 were dead out of 2180 admitted for the year 1790, only 187 were then alive! He obtained a committee of inquiry, and they gave in their report on the 8th of May 1797; by which it appeared, that within the quarter ending March 25 last, 540 children had been received into the house, of whom 450 had already died; and that within the six years that had elapsed since the honorable member's complaint, there were admitted 12,786—died in the same time, 12,651; so that in six years only 135 lives had been spared!

Some steps, however, have been taken latterly by government; and from a paper laid before parliament last month (May, 1830), it appears that, in consequence of the act of 1822, the annual admissions in Dublin have fallen from 2000 to 400. But who will restore to society the myriads whom the system has butchered? Who will recall life to the millions who have perished in the German forests, "Varus, give back my legions!" was the frantic cry arising from Augustus in the bitterness of patriotic sorrow.

THE ESTABLISHMENT.

The Protestant Church of Ireland is the bane of this country, and has destroyed several administrations. Unless this unchristian nuisance can be abated, it will continue its political ravages. The Irish hierarchy has demolished the Tories, and it will overturn the new Cabinet of Lord Grey, if Ministers do not courageously grapple with the monster. We trust that the Reformed House of Commons has too much sagacity to pass a Coercion Bill till the Lords have adopted the Tithe Bill. The Commons must keep the staff in hand, and they will easily manage the peers.—Morning Chronicle.

In its original shape, as embodied in the bill now in the House of Commons, the Irish Tithe measure was intricate and difficult of comprehension, from the variety and complexity of the provisions required to carry into effect the proposed scheme of redeeming the tithe and investing the proceeds in land for the benefit of the Church. But the limits to which it is proposed now to reduce that bill render it simple and intelligible enough. The crown guarantees to the subject-owners the amount of their present income, subject to a reasonable deduction for the costs of collection and the security of payment. The tithe becomes payable to the crown by the tenant, for five years, and after that period by the landlords, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent; but any landlord who will, within two years, undertake the payment, is to receive a further bonus, not exceeding 40 per cent, the landlords being in all cases enabled to recover from the tenant under lease the amount, and no more, of rent-charge, to which they themselves become liable.—Morning Chronicle.

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF KEAN.

A "little week" has scarcely elapsed since the project of erecting a statue or monument to the memory of the greatest actor of modern times was entertained, and on Saturday it was announced that the committee for the subscription for the accomplishment of this praiseworthy object already amounted to two hundred pounds and upwards. The following is a correct list of the members of the committee:

- Stephen Price, Esq. Chairman and Treasurer; John Barron, William Macready, John Cooper, William Farren, Michael Nugent, Francis Philippen, Thomas Willis Jones, William Duan, John Hughes, Percival Banks, Robert Keely, Andrew Ducrow, William Blanchard, George Bartley, Clerkson Standfield, Thos. Grive, Frederick Vining, Benjamin Webster, Drinkwater Meadows, Paul Bedford, John Lee, Charles Thompson, Edward Fitzwilliam, Richard M. Bousfield, David Roberts, W. Kemneth, (Hon. Secretary) and Daniel Egerlon.

Mr. George Robbins, (in addition to a handsome subscription) having voluntarily offered the use of his spacious room to the committee, a public meeting will be convened there in the course of next week, for general purposes appertaining to the subscription, when measures the most advisable will be adopted to put the public in full possession of the resolutions of the committee; and with the view of crowning their efforts with success, commencing a general subscription throughout England, Ireland, and Scotland, without reference to rank, class, grade, sect or party.—London Observer.

KANGAROO ALTHORP.

In the debate on that atrocious measure, the Poor Law Bill, on Tuesday night, Mr. Fryer (member for Wolverhampton) gave the "candid" Lord Althorp a new sobriquet. "The noble lord (said he) came down to the house with this bill, without having made any enquiries into the causes of poverty, &c. The noble lord put on his tail in Downing-street like some great kangaroo." Now we do think that Earl Grey and Lord Plunkett have a right to complain of Lord Althorp's taking their names—theirs is the largest pouch—theirs is the speaking, hungry progeny. And as to their power of hopping—ask Lord Althorp.—Age.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE ON THE NEWRY CANAL.

On Tuesday evening last about eight o'clock, a pleasure boat, in which were Mr. Smith of the Portadown Distillery, Mr. Almongray, Excise Officer, and his brother (a young gentleman from Deery), with Mr. Jas. Spence, of Newry, a son (a youth not more than ten years of age) and three boatmen—was upset, opposite Mr. Robbs pottery, within two miles and a half of Portadown, when, awful to relate, the Messrs. Montgomerly, and two of the boatmen, named Tompison and McDonald, were drowned! Our respectable townsman, Mr. Spence, succeeded in clinging by the boat until the arrival of assistance from the shore; whilst his son, with presence of mind extraordinary in one so young, preserved himself by seizing on our Mr. Smith and the other boatman in swim to shore. We understand there was a pretty fresh breeze on the canal at the time. The boat was turning an angle in the river, and was not more than from 15 to 20 yards from the bank, when it went over—from what cause we have not exactly heard. The water was about 18 feet in depth.—Newry Telegraph.

Both Houses transacted business on Saturday; the Lords heard appeals, and proceeded with some private bills; and there assembled four of the Commons' public committees, (two on disputed elections); so that if the houses bustle a little they may still be prorogued before the 1st of September.—T. & S. Sun.

MR. GEE'S CASE.

OLD BAILEY—MONDAY.

This day the extraordinary case of William Geo. came on for trial. John Edwards, musician, Peter Lucasagane, shoemaker, and Jeremiah Weeden, smith, were placed at the bar, charged with assaulting on the 10th day of May, William Geo, and with menacing him the sum of £21,100, with intent to rob him of the same. The indictment contained several counts.

By direction of the sheriff no person save the gentlemen of the press was admitted without a sheriff's order. Mr. Gee, the prosecutor, an aged gentleman of highly respectable appearance, arrived in court soon after nine o'clock, and took his seat with the prisoners.

Soon after the jury was sworn in, Mr. Clarkson addressed the court and said that, as it had gone abroad that he was engaged for the defence, he wished to state to the court that he was not engaged on either side. In other counts of the indictment the prisoners were, with Mrs. Canning, charged with conspiring and extorting by force and menace, from Mr. Gee, a certain valuable security for £800, with intent to rob him of the same. The prisoners pleaded not guilty.

The Clerk of the Arraigns was proceeding to read another indictment against the prisoners, when Mr. Sturgeon, on their part, objected to their pleading guilty to it (the second indictment), as in the event of their being found guilty on the first indictment, they would, by pleading not guilty on the second, have the advantage of challenging the jury. The prisoners then pleaded not guilty.

It was generally understood that Mrs. Canning, against whom a warrant had been issued, would surrender herself for trial this morning, but it is seen that this was not the case. At ten o'clock Mr. Justice Patteson and Mr. Justice Bonanquet took their seats on the bench. A number of highly respectable persons, of both sexes, were in the galleries; but owing to some of the newspapers stating that the trial was fixed for Thursday, there was not that number of persons in the court that might have been expected.

The charge against Mrs. Canning was for having conspired with the prisoners and others to get by force and menace from Mr. Gee certain deeds and securities, for money, and for having conspired to seize by force and to imprison the said Gee, in order feloniously to compel him to give up such deeds and securities. In consequence of the absence of Mr. Adolphus, counsel for the prosecution, the court proceeded with the trial of Patrick McCarthy for manslaughter. The prisoner was acquitted.

At half-past eleven the prisoners were placed at the bar. Mr. Lee, in consequence of the continued absence of Mr. Adolphus, proceeded to state to the jury the case for the prosecution. This was an extraordinary case that he was of opinion it would be entirely a question of law whether it could be brought within the statute. Mr. Gee was an attorney. In the year 1828 certain property was left to Mrs. Canning by her husband, as executrix to trust for her children, provided she did not marry again. In such trust, the property, amounting to £2,000, was to go to her children, and she was to be deprived of the trust, £2,200 of which Mr. Gee had. Mrs. Canning was married to the prisoner Edwards on the 12th May, 1834. Mr. Gee on that day received a letter, stating that he was wanted at a place in the Commercial-road on professional business. He met the prisoner Edwards there. The learned counsel then proceeded to describe what had occurred there, all the circumstances of which were before the public on the investigation before the magistrates. The learned counsel contended that if Mrs. Canning was entitled to the property, yet the Act of Parliament, 7th and 8th of Geo. IV. provided that force or menace could not be used to procure money or property. The question then for the jury was, whether the prisoners did by force and menace intend to get the money from Mr. Gee.

Mr. Justice Patteson said that there was no precedent under this Act. It turned out that the parties did by force and menace demand the money, with intent to rob, then the case came within the Act. A very long discussion between the court and counsel on this point took place, and the court laid it down that the intent to enforce the money by menace and force came within the Act. Mr. Lee submitted that it mattered not whether Mr. Gee had or had not money about him at the time the assault was committed, but the question was as to the intent of the prisoners to force him by menace to give up money or money securities. Mr. Adolphus now came into court, and Mr. Justice Patteson stated to him, that the question before the court and jury was, whether the case came within the Act of 7th and 8th Geo. 4th.

Mr. Adolphus then argued that it was not necessary to bring the case within the act, that Mr. Gee should have the money about him. The intent of the parties to compel him by force and menace to give up the property was the question for the jury. The indictment set forth the intent to rob, and that he submitted brought the prisoners within the act. It mattered not that the robbery was not completed, or that Mr. Gee had not actual possession of the property at the time. It was only £90 about him that they sustained from robbing him. Had he the entire money, the £800, they would no doubt have taken it.

Mr. Justice Patteson referred to the act, and read the clause which, under which the present indictment was framed, and gave it as his opinion that the intent to rob by force and menace should be made out to bring the case within the act. The argument upon this point occupied a length of time, this being the first occasion upon which the question was raised.

Mr. Adolphus said that if the question of intent to rob was to be proved by him to the jury, he then would admit that he had no case to go to the jury, as he could not show that there was a robbery committed, the prisoners, not having taken any money from Mr. Gee, they having, in fact, returned him six pence out a shilling which he

had given them to get him a bottle of soda-water. He, however, still submitted that the case came within the act, and that force and menace being used to demand money was sufficient, and in this case could be clearly established against the prisoners. Mr. Justice Patteson then told the jury that if the facts alleged in the statement of the learned counsel for the prosecution were proved in the evidence, the jury could not convict under the indictment. The act of parliament was this, that if any person should take by force from the person of another, any money, chattels, or goods whatever, or should take the same by force in the presence of and against the will of the owner, or should obtain the same by force and menace, and carry it away, that offence should be held to be a capital felony. But clearly none of these things had been done, and as the offence charged in the indictment was a statutory offence, and the court had ruled that, by its construction of the act, if all the facts alleged were proved, the indictment was not sustainable, the counsel for the prosecution would not offer the case to the jury, who must, therefore, acquit the prisoner.

The jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The prisoners were then arraigned upon a second indictment, charging them with having feloniously, and by force and violence, taken from the person of Mr. Gee a cheque for £800, and an order for the delivery of deeds, of the value of £1,200. Mr. Adolphus then went at length into a statement of the facts which had been already stated by Mr. Lee in the former trial. He dwelt especially upon this point, that the cheque after it had been written remained some time in Mr. Gee's possession, and was undelivered by him. It would be for the jury, under the direction of the learned judge, to say whether the taking of that cheque from the person of that gentleman, whilst he was in such durance, was larceny or not within the meaning of the act. If the prisoners had any right to the property, the means which they had taken to obtain possession of it was unlawful; but the fact was, that if Mrs. Canning ever had a title to the property, she had forfeited it by her marriage, so that the prisoners had no excuse whatever for their conduct, the object of which was only to possess themselves by force of property to which they knew they had no right.

Mr. Justice Patteson here interposed, saying that a similar objection lay to this indictment as to the former one. In the case of Phipps, who obtained a note of hand from a gentleman (Mr. Courtis), to whose throat she held a knife, threatening to cut his throat if he did not sign the document, it was decided that this was not robbery; in as much as the gentleman was under restraint the whole time during which he possessed the cheque, and therefore he never had possession of it; nor can that be said to be stolen or robbed which the person, from whom it was taken, never had in their own free control and possession. Mr. Justice Bonanquet entirely concurred with his learned brother, and thought the case of Phipps quite the same in principle as that of the prisoners. The present charge, therefore, would not stand against the prisoners; but if the facts were true, as alleged, they had been guilty of a very aggravated assault. A verdict of not guilty was then taken on this indictment also. Mr. Adolphus then applied to the court to have the prisoners detained upon the footing of a certificate that a true bill had been found against them at Clerkenwell for an assault; and that an indictment had been preferred against them for conspiracy. The court asserted—when Mr. Phillips remarked that the prisoners were open to bail. The Court—Certainly. The prisoners were then removed.

GRAND REVIEW OF THE GREENISH GUARDS.

On Saturday last a most brilliant review of the three battalions of Grenadier Guards took place in Hyde Park before his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lord Hill, the Commander-in-Chief of the Forces, accompanied by a numerous staff of General and Field Officers. At ten o'clock the first battalion of the first Regiment of Grenadier Guards under the command of Lord Balguy, marched from out of the Tower, and arrived on the grandstand Hyde Park at half-past twelve o'clock; the second battalion from Portman-street barracks under the command of Colonel D'Oyley, next arrived, followed by the third battalion from the Wellington barracks under the command of Colonel Lambert. The review commenced at one o'clock. The numerous evolutions that were performed were conducted in the most superior style, and drew forth the universal satisfaction of his Grace, his Lordship, and the whole retinue of military officers. After the review concluded, which was at three o'clock, the colonels of the battalions, officers and men, received great praise for their excellent military performances. The Park, from the finest of the day, was crowded by fashionable and military dressed ladies, who appeared highly gratified at the brilliant military spectacle. A suit for separation between husband and wife has been before the tribunals of Paris, the circumstances of which are horrible. The suit was originally instituted to the Second Chamber of the Civil Tribunal, but the husband having appealed against its decision, the appeal has been heard before the Court Royale. The following are the circumstances:—On the one hand the wife claims to be separated from her husband upon the following motive that he had been guilty of incest with his daughter, a young girl of 15. The husband, on his part, although he denies the truth of the horrible accusation, also demands a separation from his wife on the ground of adultery. The husband asserts that the accusation made against his wife was only the result of a plot contrived by his wife and her adulterer; with a view to shield his misconduct. He likewise insists that his wife was jealous of her daughter, and that her object in making the charge against her was with the view to prevent her paramour falling in love with her. The first court pronounced judgment of separation on the ground of the ill-treatment of the husband, but decided that the adultery was not proved. The appeal lasted for some time, the counsel and witnesses were heard with closed doors. After hearing all the further evidence, the Court Royale confirmed the judgment of the inferior court.—Gazette des Tribunaux.

had given them to get him a bottle of soda-water. He, however, still submitted that the case came within the act, and that force and menace being used to demand money was sufficient, and in this case could be clearly established against the prisoners.

Mr. Justice Patteson then told the jury that if the facts alleged in the statement of the learned counsel for the prosecution were proved in the evidence, the jury could not convict under the indictment. The act of parliament was this, that if any person should take by force from the person of another, any money, chattels, or goods whatever, or should take the same by force in the presence of and against the will of the owner, or should obtain the same by force and menace, and carry it away, that offence should be held to be a capital felony. But clearly none of these things had been done, and as the offence charged in the indictment was a statutory offence, and the court had ruled that, by its construction of the act, if all the facts alleged were proved, the indictment was not sustainable, the counsel for the prosecution would not offer the case to the jury, who must, therefore, acquit the prisoner.

The jury accordingly returned a verdict of Not Guilty. The prisoners were then arraigned upon a second indictment, charging them with having feloniously, and by force and violence, taken from the person of Mr. Gee a cheque for £800, and an order for the delivery of deeds, of the value of £1,200. Mr. Adolphus then went at length into a statement of the facts which had been already stated by Mr. Lee in the former trial. He dwelt especially upon this point, that the cheque after it had been written remained some time in Mr. Gee's possession, and was undelivered by him. It would be for the jury, under the direction of the learned judge, to say whether the taking of that cheque from the person of that gentleman, whilst he was in such durance, was larceny or not within the meaning of the act. If the prisoners had any right to the property, the means which they had taken to obtain possession of it was unlawful; but the fact was, that if Mrs. Canning ever had a title to the property, she had forfeited it by her marriage, so that the prisoners had no excuse whatever for their conduct, the object of which was only to possess themselves by force of property to which they knew they had no right.

Mr. Justice Patteson here interposed, saying that a similar objection lay to this indictment as to the former one. In the case of Phipps, who obtained a note of hand from a gentleman (Mr. Courtis), to whose throat she held a knife, threatening to cut his throat if he did not sign the document, it was decided that this was not robbery; in as much as the gentleman was under restraint the whole time during which he possessed the cheque, and therefore he never had possession of it; nor can that be said to be stolen or robbed which the person, from whom it was taken, never had in their own free control and possession. Mr. Justice Bonanquet entirely concurred with his learned brother, and thought the case of Phipps quite the same in principle as that of the prisoners. The present charge, therefore, would not stand against the prisoners; but if the facts were true, as alleged, they had been guilty of a very aggravated assault. A verdict of not guilty was then taken on this indictment also.

Mr. Adolphus then applied to the court to have the prisoners detained upon the footing of a certificate that a true bill had been found against them at Clerkenwell for an assault; and that an indictment had been preferred against them for conspiracy. The court asserted—when Mr. Phillips remarked that the prisoners were open to bail. The Court—Certainly. The prisoners were then removed.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

the administration of the govern- ment of himself and his to strong as to the absolute nece- sary for Ireland, and then for the first time was made...

not being accurately defined, we have taken leave to style "Whateleyism;" and this circumstance may contain what the latencies call "an essential difference."

MR. O'CONNELL. The True Sun of Tuesday contains an advertisement, which announces that on Saturday (this day), the friends of "Civil and Religious Liberty" will give a public dinner to Mr. O'Connell, in London. The chair is to be taken on the occasion by Mr. Feargus O'Connor.

ACCIDENTS. We regret to learn that the Right Rev. Dr. Abraham met with a serious accident on Thursday evening, as he was leaving St. John's College, to return to his residence in George's street.

MR. O'CONNELL TO THE REFORMERS OF GREAT-BRITAIN. LONDON, July 7, 1834. BROTHER REFORMERS—I again address you in the voice of entreaty; I address you; I call for your assistance...

THE LATEST TRIUMPH. On Thursday we had barely time to mention Mr. Jacob's third triumph, and in the person of the third triumph of the Reformers, the late Mr. Jacob's triumph was a complete one.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. A formal resignation of some of the members of the House of Commons was communicated to the house this morning.

NEW DIVINITY COLLEGE. We have heard that the Archbishop of Dublin is in treaty with the purchase of the site of the old St. Mary's church, for the purpose of erecting a new Divinity College.

THE ARMY. The 27th Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Hays, is to be sent to the West Indies, to take the place of the 10th Regiment, which is to be sent to the East Indies.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. The Cork Harbour Regatta commenced on Tuesday under the most auspicious circumstances, the weather beautiful and a smart breeze.

WESTPORT MARKETS. Butter, 5s 6d per cwt; Flour, 31s 6d per cwt; Bacon, 22s 6d per cwt.

KILKENNY MARKETS. Wheat, 24s 6d per cwt; Barley, 10s 6d per cwt; Oats, 12s 6d per cwt.

