



CONTEMPORARY PRESS. THE RESIGNATIONS.

One of the many remarkable occurrences of last night is the glaring discrepancy between the statements of the two ministerial explainers in the Lords and the Commons, with reference to the extent of the resignations that have, or had, up to that moment taken place.

Lord Grey distinctly says that in consequence of receiving the resignation of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, he himself had come to the resolution of resigning. He speaks of two resignations only—two laths having fallen from the crumbling and ill-remunerated cabinet.

It is pretty clear from Lord Brougham's speech in the House of Lords on Wednesday night, that the Whigs, as a body, do not mean to quit office, and that, notwithstanding the secession of the leaders in each House of Parliament, the subordinate members of the Government are still bound to support the Government.

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since repeated, to the effect that the only resignations of office which had yet taken place were those of Lord Grey and Lord Althorp; the obvious conclusion from which, as indeed it was put forth distinctly by Lord Brougham, must be, that minus only the late Premier and the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Government was still perfect in all its parts, while the tacit conclusion rather left to be drawn by others than directly announced by the noble and learned lord himself was, that with the simple substitution of another chief and another leader of the House of Commons, the same Cabinet might do very well as it stood (for stands), and all this disturbance be settled without further difficulty and without any evil consequences.

Such being the fact, our comment is, that we are most deeply mortified, grieved, and alarmed, to hear it. Considering the circumstances under which the cabinet which reckoned Lords Grey and Althorp among its members, has for some time past attempted to struggle, and in the midst of which these noble lords resigned, nothing is more obvious than that a clean sweep of the whole administration has become absolutely indispensable.

Why, if, after the retreat of Mr. Stanley and the rest, the last attempt at reconstruction out of the old unworkable materials was condemned and scorned as a piece of miserable drivelling, how much worse would the case be now, when Lords Grey and Althorp are to be added to the losses of the same administration? Look at the alleged motives for the secession of these two noble lords, and then answer us, how is it physically possible for their colleagues to carry on the Government without them, when the two retiring lords despair of effecting that task with the whole unbroken cabinet?

The Donegal, 78, Capt. A. Fanshawe, was paid off on Monday. In the former part of that day Captain Fanshawe presented two medals to seaman of that ship. One of them was given to Edmund Robinson, able seaman, with a gratuity of £5, and a pension of £15 per annum; the other was given to Richard Jacobs, captain of the mast, with a gratuity of £5 and a pension of £15.

The rule of the Grey Cabinet has been that it was too much divided; any thing in the shape of a coalition between recognised Tories and the Liberals still remaining in that Cabinet would grievously aggravate that evil. It would be plain to all the world that such a coalition could never more an inch in the path of reform, ecclesiastical or civil—that every measure for the extension or security of popular rights would be irretrievably swamped—and that the mere nomination of such a Cabinet would be the precursor to one of unmitigated and exclusive Tories.

Chronicle takes Lord Durham, for whom we have often declared our good will, as a liberal statesman. The Courier will have it that Lord Althorp ought to be Prime Minister. The late Chancellor of the Exchequer is in his own person a modest and much-esteemed nobleman; but he is no more fit to be at the head of a Cabinet, and as a season so critical as this, than any other farmer in Northamptonshire; and with regard to both the noble lords so bepraised by writers in the above-mentioned newspapers, we are bound to remark, that knowing what we know, there is not a great deal either of tact or modesty in the laudatory recommendations of which they are severally the subjects.

Where is Lord Ebrington, the official protector or guardian of the Grey administration, and his resignation repelling resolutions? Surely he must resolve once more that the King and the nation shall not withdraw their confidence from a ministry of which the wisdom of an Ebrington approves, and the King and the nation must bow to the sublime decree. But Lord Ebrington and a crowd of delinquent patriots, dreading a dissolution and a day of account for their political sins, may fulminate their resolutions to preserve to the country the ill-paid and disinterested services of Earl Grey and the inestimable talents of Lord Althorp; but times are changed. The Whigs have not now the Political Unions at their back, which they enjoyed as long as it suited their purpose, and then denounced; they have not the working classes to array themselves in their defence.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND.—The state of our population makes it necessary to adopt, without loss of time, efficient measures for increasing the production of our soil. In 1801, 9,100,000—in 1831, 14,000,000—in 1861, 22,000,000. If the rate of increase which has prevailed for 60 years past be continued for 30 years more, England and Wales will then contain twenty-two millions of inhabitants; being eight millions more than are now supported with difficulty.

REVOLT OF THE ORANGI LOYAL.—Great disturbance was created at Gombert's Church on Sunday last by the singers refusing to adopt the psalms selected by the Minister, as has been customary. The Rev. Gentleman having been from home for a few weeks, they got into a method of selecting psalms to suit themselves, but on his resuming his duties in the church, he appointed psalms suitable to his sermon, &c. these they refused to sing, and actually began one of their own selecting, although the Minister repeatedly called to them from the pulpit, remonstrating with them on the impropriety of their conduct, and desiring them to desist, and sing such as he thought proper, or none. They kept on with their own selection, until the Minister and Churchwarden entered the gallery; and after his Reverence had talked to them for some time, and threatened them, they left the church, with an avowed determination of never entering the gallery again till they are allowed to sing what they please.

THE BONAPARTE FAMILY.—It is said that an action is about to be instituted against the minister of the Interior by Madame Letitia Bonaparte, the emperor's mother, and by the brothers and sister of the latter, in the name of the heirs of the late Princess Pauline, their sister and daughter. They claim the sum of 1,518,052 francs, the amount of arrears of three dividends due to the princess before the law of the 12th January, 1816 which pronounced the expulsion of the Bonaparte family from Paris.

CONFLICT WITH SMUGGLERS.

We regret to have to state that the pleasures of our Regatta have been more or less marred by an incident of rare occurrence in our harbour—opposition to the laws and the constituted authorities. It is a well ascertained fact that advantage has been taken more than on one occasion of the bustle and gaiety of our Regatta, and the consequent abstraction from business of all parties, to make what is termed "a run," which means the landing of smuggled tobacco. The watchful vigilance of the officers at present in charge of Cove was not to be baffled, and so early as three o'clock yesterday morning, information was received by Captain Hagan, inspecting commander of the Coast Guard, that a vessel called the Morning Star, of 10 tons burden, passed by the harbour between the Islands under suspicious circumstances.

The Captain promptly succeeded in seizing the prize, but the people ran off, and we regret to state, that from the stratagem of the parties, and the unfavourable circumstances under which the coast guard men were placed, no prisoners have been made. These are all the particulars we could glean of this disgraceful transaction, in which several names of some pretensions to respectability are mixed up. The pair of the tobacco, consisting of 72 bales, is lodged in the King's Stores, in the custom house, the Morning Star having been brought up in charge this afternoon.

AN OASIS IN PORT.—Take some large post, eight or twelve of the London potatoes, of some strong yellow loam mixed with sand, and of good rotten dung in lumps; well drain the soil, with large pieces of split or broken pots, and in this compost plant selected small dwarfed varieties of potatoes, such as the "Kerry pippin," golden Harry, Col's golden drop, Keewick's codlin, and several non-parasitic apples; Passé Colmar, Jickle, beurre de Caplaint, Marie Louise, and Easter beurre pears; also two or three dwarf prolific ones. Let the pots stand in the centre of a confined garden, and by all means keep on their surface, all summer, lumps of rotten manure. Thus treated, it is astonishing how they will flourish; and if well supplied with water, (if manured with the better) they will bear plentifully. In very severe winters a little straw should be put over the pots to prevent the roots being injured by extreme frost. This may certainly be called a cockney orchard, but if it is not profitable, it is very pretty.—Gardener's Magazine.

SIX WINDMILL CARMICHAEL ANSTRAUTHER, BART.—The fact of this gentleman having spent his splendid fortune, and got deep in debt, in the short period of thirty months, makes the approaching sale of his chattels interesting. The exhibition must needs be rare. Few have had the means, and fewer the inclination, to indulge in such extravagances. We have heard of a colt of his said to be worth £2000 when one year old. His wines, of the rarest and finest description, are said to be not less than 700 dozen; and the silver plate to be on an equal scale of magnificence. It appears that his expenditure had not been so well regulated as his time. He used to be most punctual in his appointments, though a journey from London, occupying only thirty-four hours, intervened; but this punctuality seems to have been purchased at the expense of many hundred pounds for time-pieces. One alone cost £170. The sale is to begin on Tuesday, the 15th of July.—Glasgow Free Press.

Papers from Perth and Western Australia to the 16th of February have been received. The following are some of the last retail prices in the market:—Bacon, 2s per lb; beef (salt), 5d per lb; ditto fresh 1s 6d per lb; mutton, 1s 6d per lb; pork, 1s 3d per lb; cheese, 2s per lb; bread, 4 1/2 loaf, 1s 2d; flour, from 8s to 9s each; eggs, 2s 6d per dozen; milk, 8d per quart; potatoes, 3d and 4d per lb; wheat, 13s per bushel; hay, 28s per ton; 90 head of sheep were sold by auction at 25s each; 8 cows at £18 each, and goats at £2 10s each.

LOVE, DESPERATION, AND SUICIDE.

The inhabitants of Crediton were much alarmed on Thursday night last in consequence of the discovery that two young persons had committed suicide, by poisoning themselves, at the Royal Oak Inn, in that town. It appears that two respectable-looking young persons, a man and woman, each about the age of twenty-two years, came to the above inn as lodgers on Monday week last. Nothing in their conversation or manner led to excite any suspicions with the landlord either with regard to their connection or circumstances. They rose generally late in the morning, evinced much attachment towards each other, walked together during the day, were very moderate in their mode of living, and retired at a reasonable hour to bed. On Thursday last, however, the landlord of the inn, not finding them down stairs at their usual hour, knocked at their bed-room door, and was answered by the female "that they should be down presently," but their not appearing by two o'clock in the afternoon, the landlord sent her son to the bed-room door to rouse them, and he was not answered by one of them, which he did not distinctly hear. Nothing further was thought of them until the evening, when the landlord becoming alarmed at their non-appearance, again knocked at their bed-room door; receiving no reply, she burst it open, when hearing a deep moan, she immediately ran down stairs for assistance. On her return with the other persons, they discovered the man quiescent, and the female in a dying state, locked in each other's arms. Medical aid was promptly procured, and the stomach pump applied, but without success. On the male being found a glass bottle, which the remains of Indian ink, and there is no doubt a portion of this deadly drug, a coroner's inquest was held on their bodies on Saturday last, by Mr. J. G. King, J.P. It was also proved, that the man was disappointed of his father of the young man, and was clandestinely made; that they were in want of money, and that the husband had purchased a pint of Indian ink, and had procured the druggist's shop in Exeter, and had procured the medicine being resented. It was also proved, that the name of the man was Samuel Margate; that he was a clock and watchmaker, of Exeter, near Exeter, and that his wife was a respectable young woman from Woodbury, and lately the situation of her maid, with a respectable family resident at Dealish. The jury in each case brought in a verdict of *suicide*, and the Coroner ordered their bodies to be interred at night (pursuant to the Act of Parliament), without the usual funeral rites.—Western Lumina.

PAGANINI AND MISS WATSON.

Paganini, in a letter to the editor of a Paris paper, has attacked, and intempestively with respect to Mr. Watson and his family, both of which he complains have been so grossly misrepresented in the columns and columns of the *Illustration*. After going into very bad spirit by the way—into a variety of details, referring to his pecuniary relations with his father, and boasting of the many misdeeds which he had done for him, which are wholly alien to the case, he alleges proceeds to the charge of seduction, which which he has more urgently to do. Upon that subject his own language is this:—"I am aware of the accusation of seduction, the burden of which is, that it was an error, which I repeat, Paganini, in that young person a great deal for music, which her father was not in a condition to support, I proposed to him to make her my wife, and she consented, but she was not only to lose her independence to herself, but she was to be obliged to support her family, particularly her mother. My propositions, as you see, were rejected, and she accompanied with warm expressions of gratitude, were still undetermined upon when I quitted England, again renewing to Watson my offers in favour of his daughter, Miss Watson, who, by the way is 18, not 16, as had been stated, and has already appeared upon the stage, and with every fair prospect of success, if it had not been for the fact, that she was happy as she had the paternal roof, and, recollecting the proposition which I had made to her father, came, of her own accord (as marked in the original), to claim protection from him whose councils and kindness had encouraged her to hope for a better future. It is not true, then, that I have seduced Miss Watson, and if I had had any such intention, the opportunities for carrying it into effect were numerous and respectable enough, as she was often left alone in the house. But I have the courage to avow that Miss Watson was sore of finding in me the protection and assistance which her father desired her to have. In this, Sir, I obeyed only an impulse of kindness and generosity, which, instead of blame and his accusations, would merit the praise of all well-meaning persons, who are also capable of appreciating a good action. As for those who speak of a libellous and disgraceful statement, I treat them with pity and contempt. As to conclude upon this unpleasant affair I protest strongly that my conduct has been without reproach, my intentions honest, disinterested, and conformable to the ideas of morality and religion, both of which illuminate the giving assistance and protection to the oppressed. Thus, my conduct is free from any pang as to all that has passed respecting this young person, who deserves a better fate. It is concluded, I may say that I still feel strong enough within myself to despise the first attack of bad faith and malice against a man whose life some glory and false persecution appears still to dispute, without, however, at all shaking his courage.—NICOLÒ PAGANINI."

ACTS OF PARLIAMENT—IRELAND.

By a return made to parliament, it appears that from the time of the Union to the year 1835 there were passed by the Imperial parliament 775 public acts, including, of course, Coercion, Algiers, and Intercourse Acts; and during the same period there were but 105 private bills, which would benefit either individuals or public bodies. The private bills for the benefit of Englishmen or English companies during the same period were 1,138, and the public acts but 3,321.



No. 2172.

TO BE FROM THE 25TH OF THE Beautiful COTTAGE adjoining Mount Conger of Waterford, with Fourteen Applications to be made to Parliament, July 18, 1834.

WINE AND SPIRITS HENRIETTA PATRICK

DESS leave to return to his Friends and the Public, since his having first opened personal attendance to business, the least of that support, title of any kind, except the in every case will find to be the P. K. has also made a great sum of money, which he had rich as this Establishment is broken, mend those persons in the KEY to lay a Stock in the Establishment being re-constituted. Mr. K. has also, in the King's assortment of Ports, Sherries, and Fluids of Benecarlo, all at a very moderate price; he has also a large quantity of Stocked with superior Champagne, and other Wines, which he has added to his WINE STORE, and Cork Soda Water, and superior Black Water (Ginger Beer, Soda Water, Pale Ale, &c.) Waterford, June 25, 1834.

TO BE FROM THE 29th EMBROIDERY Term of 48 YEARS, the Quay, near the Bridge, yearly Stock of Hosiery, Hats, and other articles, fronting the Quay, 100 Feet street, 100 Feet; and in deep street, at the East end, 100 Feet.

Written Proposals will be Lady Lane. N.B.—A Fine will be expended Waterford, June 25, 1834.

EMIGRATION FROM BRILLONTE TOWN

FOR BRILLONTE TOWN, SUCCESSION OF THE 25th OF JULY, well-known Passenger Ship, NOLLY

WILLIAM B. BE This fast sailing Vessel port for HALIFAX, and now returned here in Liverpool for Passengers in G. ANTHONY

Waterford, 10th of 7th

FIRST VESSEL FOR VAN DIEMAN'S LAND

WALLES. The splendid ROYAL RALPH REYNOLDS, Captain Birnie, THIS Noble, First

Early application to Mr. J. C. M. in order to see the vessel's sailing, visioned at Ship's Expense. Apply (post paid), to Liverpool, or to

Waterford, 2d of Sever

John Blake Collector of the Excise, in order to see the vessel's sailing, visioned at Ship's Expense. Apply (post paid), to Liverpool, or to

TO BE LET.

From the 29th SEPTEMBER next, for a Term of 4 Years, a Piece of GROUND on the Quay, near the Wharf, 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 depth from the Quay to Queen's Street, 100 Feet; and in depth from the Quay to Queen's Street, the East end, 100 Feet; and at the West end, 102 Feet.

Written Proposals will be received by GEORGE IVIN, Lady Lane, N.B. - A Fine will be expended. Waterford, June 25, 1834.



EMIGRATION FROM WATERFORD.

FOR CHARLOTTE TOWN, in Prince Edward's Island, and PICTOU, PUGWASH, and HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, NORTH AMERICA.

TO SAIL from WATERFORD on the 19th of JULY, instant, the Fine New, and well-known Passenger Ship,

MOLLY MOORE, WILLIAM B. HENLEY—Commander. This fast sailing Vessel performed her last Voyage, from this Port to HALIFAX, in Twenty-two Days, and has now returned with a full cargo, and is ready to receive her Passengers in good health.

For Freight or Passage, apply to ANTHONY JACKSON, Ship and General Agent, Waterford, 10th of 7th Month, (July), 1834.

THE MARKETS.

Table with columns for Market Name, Quantity, and Price. Includes entries for Butter, Wheat, Oats, and various oils.

Waterford, 10th of 7th Month, (July), 1834.

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AN Experienced Person to act as SHEPHERD and STEWARD, who must be well recommended for good conduct and general knowledge of Sheep. A Man with small family and good judge in purchasing &c. will be given him. Apply at the Carriage Office. July 17, 1834.

WINE AND SPIRIT STORE, HENRIETTA STREET, PATRICK KEANE.

BEGS leave to return 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 personal attendance to Business, to continue to merit a share of their patronage, and by his selling no Article at less than the best, which the purchaser in every case will find to be the cheapest.

APPROVED MEDICINES, &c. PREPARED AND SOLD AT THE MEDICAL HALL, 54, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN. CHARLES BUTLER, M. D., PROPRIETOR.

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

BUTLER'S IMPROVED EFFERVESCENT MAGNESIAN APERIENT—This preparation is a once palatable and grateful to the Stomach, and is highly recommended for the most approved Mineral Waters, with all the tonic and antispasmodic properties of a class of Salts Water—it is applicable to Biliousness, Indigestion, Acidity, Constipation, Gouty affections, Dropsy, Inflammation, and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder.

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

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS, a cooling Aperient, similar in effect to the German Spa. ACIDULATED CAYENNE LOZENGES, for Sore Throat, Relaxation of the Uterus, &c.

IMPROVED VEGETABLE TOOTH POWDER, highly recommended for its antiseptic and deterring properties.

CAMPORATED ANTISEPTIC TOOTH LOTION, for investigating the Gums, and preventing Scarcity, &c.

AROMATIC SALT, for relieving Head-ache, useful in Fainting, &c. It is a cooling, for counteracting inflammation, reviving the nerves, &c.

ATHEREAL ODONTALGIC, for relieving Tooth-ache, and all kinds of Pain in the Mouth, &c.

PECTORAL PASTE OF BUBBO AND HYSSOP, for Coughs. This paste is composed of Gum, Honey, and Pectoral Herbs.

PAINFUL COUGH PILLS, for habitual Coughs, Asthma, &c.

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

AMNOYNE FRUIT LOZENGES, for Coughs and Sore Throat, Influenza, Hoarseness in the Throat, &c.

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

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

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

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

FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SASSAPARILLA, for Scoury, Scorbutic Affections, Bruisures, &c. It is the best sweetener of the Blood in use, and recommended by the profession.

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

GREGORY'S POWDER, for Stomach and Bowel complaints. It is a compound of Rhubarb, Calceolaria, and Aromas of Ginger, the qualities of which Men have long known.

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

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

THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11.—The King returned to the Castle on Wednesday evening, from St James's Palace, accompanied by Sir Herbert Taylor, Sir Charles Thornton, Lord and Lady Frederick Fitzclarence, and Mr. Davies, arrived at the Castle yesterday, Lord Frederick and Mr. Davies having accompanied the Queen as far as Hotel-terran, where they left her Majesty in the employ of the good health, after a very agreeable voyage. The King and her Royal Highness Princess Augusta enjoy a carriage drive together daily, either in the Great Park, or some of the beautiful drives adjacent to it. Lord A. Fitzclarence arrived this morning, but will leave the Castle again this evening for town. Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester is daily expected on a visit to his Majesty, with whom she will remain until the Duke's return from his annual visit to Cheltenham.

Lord Holland, Lord Melbourne, Lord Althorp, Mr. Poulett Thomson, the Secretary at War, Mr. Abercromby, and Mr. Byng, member for Middlesex, visited Earl Grey this morning at the Treasury.—Courier of Saturday.

The Marquis of Tavistock, Lord Auckland, Mr. Abercromby, Mr. Elliot, and Lord John Russell, had interviews with Lord Althorp this morning at his residence in Downing-street.—Ibid.

King's messengers with despatches have been passing and repassing every two hours to-day, from the Home Office to Windsor, and from Windsor to the Home Office.—Ibid.

The Lord Chancellor, after visiting Earl Grey this morning, sent off a messenger with despatches for the King at Windsor.—Ibid.

Viscount Melbourne arrived this afternoon in a carriage and four from town, and had an audience of his Majesty. During the last few days messengers with despatches from the King to the Queen, and from the Queen to the King, have arrived at the Castle. Yesterday a despatch was brought to the King from Viscount Palmerston. His Majesty has driven out but very little lately. The troops marched into the Guards' Barracks, and were reviewed by the King on Monday morning at 10 o'clock. The Princess Augusta and a large party from the Castle attended divine service this morning at St. George's Chapel. The Dean, Doctor Goodall, Doctor Keble, and Mr. Canling, were at Chapel.

Mr. Charles O'Connor, who has been in the country, is not yet known whether his Majesty will or will not go to town before Wednesday, but on that day it is expected that the King will be in town to hold his weekly levee.

Mr. Poulett Thomson, M.P., visited Mr. Spring Rice at the Colonial Department. The Marchioness Wellesley, with her sister and another, the latter of whom has recently arrived from Maryland, visited Mr. Thomson, and the countess came to see the Marchioness at the Clarendon Hotel.

One of the prevailing rumours with respect to the Administration yesterday was that the Lord Chancellor would fill the situation of Premier, and the countess of the honour of Bristol, who has been in the country, is not yet known whether his Majesty will or will not go to town before Wednesday, but on that day it is expected that the King will be in town to hold his weekly levee.

Royal. The ceremony of betrothal between His Serene Highness Prince Frederick of Saxe-Altenburg, third son of the reigning Duke, and eldest daughter of the Earl of Harewood, took place at Resinghen, in the Prussian dominions, on the 10th inst. The King and Queen of Prussia, the Princess Paul of Wirttemberg, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Duchess of Darmstadt, the Prince and Princess George and the Princess of Orange, were present. The marriages will be celebrated in the month of September, at the Castle of Altenburg, after which their Serene Highnesses will come to reside some time in England. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Altenburg, who were in the country, are expected to return to their home in the month of September, at the Castle of Altenburg, after which their Serene Highnesses will come to reside some time in England.

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THE IRISH MANUSCRIPTS AT STOWE.

THE PERMIT to request you will be good enough to correct a statement copied into the Waterford Chronicle, the Northern Herald, and some other provincial journals, from a recent number of the Dublin Evening Post, calculated to produce a supposition, if not to lead the public to believe, (though, I presume, unintentionally,) that the Duke of Buckingham has a right to dispose of the late Mr. Charles O'Connor's collection of manuscripts and books, relating to the ancient history and antiquities of Ireland, deposited in his Grace's library at Stowe, by the late Rev. Doctor O'Connor.

The facts are simply as follows—Mr. O'Connor, who was celebrated as an antiquarian, was nearly allied to many of those illustrious Irish exiles who accompanied the fortunes of James the Second; and the O'Connors, Princes of Coolavin, the O'Keoughs of Hy-Brennig, the O'Donnells of Tyrconnell, and many others, who brought with them to the Continent such remains of Irish literature as escaped the ravages of barbarians, and the hostility of the English, whose policy embraced not only the persecution of the barons, the monks, and the historians, but also the destruction of the manuscripts and records of the ancient glory of the Irish nation.

Mr. O'Connor rescued many of those records from oblivion, through the influence of the late patriotic Doctor Horwood, and the exertions of Nicholas, Lord Viscount Taaffe, and Lord Jocelyn, (ancestor of the present Earl of Roden), but he was particularly indebted to the friendship of his near relatives, Oliver Count O'Garra, John Count O'Rourke, and Lord Viscount Melbourn, to the service of the Empress Maria Theresa, for many of the most valuable of those manuscripts and rare books, which otherwise would have been irretrievably lost.

After Mr. O'Connor's death in 1798, this collection, the most extensive, and by far the best, in any library, either public or private in Europe, came into the hands of his eldest son, Mr. Denis O'Connor, of Balmagary, my maternal grandfather, and my great-grandfather, Constantine O'Connor, until the year 1799, when his son, the Rev. Dr. O'Connor, chaplain to the late Marchioness of Buckingham, who was a Roman Catholic, removed them, without his father's knowledge or consent, to Bows, at which his grandfather was highly incensed, although there is little doubt that Doctor O'Connor removed them to evade the danger of such events as had taken place in other parts of the kingdom during the rebellion of the preceding year.

Mr. O'Connor died in a few years after, in 1804, and by his last will appointed his youngest son, Mr. Matthew O'Connor, of Mount Druid, the Barrister, his executor and residuary legatee; and I don't suppose that his title to those books or manuscripts, and the attendant circumstances, be disputed, nor do I believe any member of the house of Buckingham, especially the present noble duke, capable of committing such a breach of faith as to sell property entrusted to his care by one who confided in the honour of British nobles, even against the suggestions of those gentlemen; and that he will prevent that, which both law and justice point out to be the birth-right of his family, from being subjected to the capricious disposal of persons who have no claim on the confidence or respect of Ireland.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, CONSTANTINE O'DONNELL, Marlborough-street, July 7, 1834.

JAMAICA. By the Opposum packet, which brought the mail, we have received letters and papers to the 4th ult. The Opposum also brings some specie to the amount of 58,000 dollars.

At the time the Opposum sailed his Majesty's ship Raleigh had arrived with the remainder of the loan in specie. The Jamaica Dispatch contains some particulars relative to the emigrants taken out by Mr. Myers; some few of these, it is stated, have declared themselves much disappointed and discontented with their situation. It is said that their discontent chiefly arises from a reluctance which they feel to residing in the interior of the country, most of the emigrants having been used to reside in crowded towns or populous villages. The following proclamation had been issued by the Governor-General, and had produced considerable effect:

"TO THE NEGRO POPULATION THROUGHOUT THE ISLAND OF JAMAICA. My friends, my good King, who was himself in Jamaica a long time ago, still thinks and talks a great deal of this island. He has sent me here to take care of you, and to protect your rights; but he has also ordered me to see justice done to your owners, and to punish those who do wrong. This my duty is to do, and I will do it to the best of my power, and work well when you work because you are no longer slaves, and will assuredly render yourselves liable to punishment."

"The people of Jamaica are now free, and I have no doubt but that they will be able to support themselves by passing a bill to make you all free. Your masters are your friends, and they have proved their kind feeling towards you all, by passing in the House of Assembly the bill, which will give you the right to do as you please, and to be brought before the law, and to be punished if you do wrong. You will be no longer slaves, but you will be free men, and you will be able to support yourselves by passing a bill to make you all free. Your masters are your friends, and they have proved their kind feeling towards you all, by passing in the House of Assembly the bill, which will give you the right to do as you please, and to be brought before the law, and to be punished if you do wrong."

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THE COERCION BILL—MEETING IN CORK.

FRIDAY, a meeting of the Cork Trades Association, convened by circular, was held at the Carey-lane school-rooms—William Crawford, Esq., in the chair. The object of the meeting, as stated in the circular, was "to consider the propriety of concurring in the enactment of the body to petition against the proposed bill to coerce the Irish." Herbert Baldwin, Esq., M. P., Messrs Dowden, Sheehan, W. M'Carthy, M. P., Messrs Carver, and several other members present themselves in terms of protest against the introduction of the bill, and they concurred in opinion that the men of Cork should lose no time in giving the parliament to understand how they felt on the subject.

The Chairman thought that the citizens at large should meet without delay; and the Trades Association, instead of holding a distinct meeting, should originate forthwith a requisition for a meeting of citizens. The suggestion of the worthy chairman having been unanimously adopted, two resolutions were forthwith framed—one containing the expediency of immediately concurring in the petition, and the other containing a declaration of the expediency of immediately concurring in the petition to protest against its continuance. These were proposed by Mr. O'Leary, and seconded by Mr. Dowden, and carried without a dissentient voice. A requisition was then drawn up by the chairman, Mr. Baldwin, M. P., and several other members attached themselves to it. It lies at present on the table of the Chamber of Commerce. It is thus that Cork is doing its duty.—Cork Chronicle.

