

# The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2173.

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RD CHRONICLE—MR. HENRY

STON BARRON.

the Waterford papers that Mr. Barron voted that city, is entangled in a net will find it difficult to extricate appears that Mr. Barron voted the motion, and in favour of Mr. the little question, both being one in principle, in object and in inconsistent line of conduct factory reason, but in reply to the talented contemporary, the side, indulged in unmeaning and live. We regret, for the sake of retrospect of his parliamentary permit us to subscribe to the following modern Aristides. "I do Barron, of course expect at all my constituents; but my concern in an Aristides, a Coriolanus, in doing this." Electors of you not after this appreciate the just Athens—of him who on his banishment was met by a sold not write, and who applied personally knowing him, to on the shell by which he was to patriation. "Has he done you did the other; "No," said the into to bear him praised for his sides replied not, but calmly wrote the shell. It remains yet to be constituents how far the recent Barron arises from his political we, for the life of us, find in Mr. one trace of that calm dignity the justice and integrity of the sides. We will only add, that in London was, that Mr. Barron, and Dundalk, voted in opposition to against their country.—*Limerick.*

OF THE COERCION ACT. A letter has been addressed by Dr. constituents. It is a manly and and one which, we trust, will be the unanimous voices of the Cork side only a beginning to be made to rouse all Ireland to a vigorous opposition against this new flag and honour of the Irish na-

Camden-place, July 7, 1834. My Fellow Countrymen—Should the I return to the field of my country? Shall I go unarmed; or will you weapons, constitutional and effective, not be fruitless, that my private, and to you, and to my country? The legislative protest with relations of this Irish, and most wants lavishly of Ireland, and fellow citizens, our to be, my friends and fellow citizens, H. BALDWIN.

MR. AND MR. O'CONNELL. A letter to the Editor of the *Chronicle*, in London, after alluding to the making for the improvement of the and Fergal, makes the following relative to his reconciliation with Mr.

Engineering; and now I most approach to assure that nothing but the last necessary inevitable as a failure to make it a matter of necessity, it can be done; moral justice has been necessary; and I must, therefore, be, in order that I may not stain my soul a make a preparation for the summer to see last winter, as perfect, as breathing man could make to another; you a complete, that unless I accepted it place in society, and forsook my claim of a gentleman, I should be obliged to offer on the only subject for which action, in terms exquisitely delicate and sensibly, ethically, refined. (Brien, my friend, benefactor, and saviour, and loss of property, and my parliament, was the medium of adjusting us; and when my resolution, calmly formed after a week of meditation, was my opinion, I was not, I think, likely to go

STATE PENSIONS. PAYING DUE THIS WEEK. (From the Weekly True Sun.)

.....	88	1	0	..	25th Payment.
.....	21	13	0	..	Ditto
.....	184	0	0	..	48th Ditto
.....	200	6	7	..	23d Ditto
.....	21	13	0	..	25th Ditto
.....	21	13	0	..	Ditto
.....	21	13	0	..	Ditto
.....	45	6	9	..	43d Ditto
.....	185	14	0	..	13th Ditto
.....	43	18	4	..	13th Ditto
.....	59	0	0	..	25th Ditto
.....	88	1	0	..	Ditto
.....	26	2	8	..	25th Ditto
.....	24	2	8	..	Ditto
.....	270	10	0	..	50th Ditto
.....	49	18	4	..	25th Ditto

OF THE SEASON.—A field of fall was observed cut yesterday, within of Carrick-on-Suir.

Sunday by the *City of Bristol*, from the, Mrs. Clendinning; Carr, Cox, Hudson, Harvey, Wall, Gold, Price, Hickey, &

that Earl Grey has received a letter, expressing his deep regret, that in his had been betrayed into the use of language colleagues, for which he is now *Courier of Saturday.*

MR. CROAKE—DISTRESS. and exemplary return of Aancarty, most laudable readiness, purchased earthshakers, quantities of flour and amount of £400 or £500. This act of charity performed by the sthood of this country, and by the man to whom we allude. It is such that bind the people and their clergy must not, because they never can.—*Channon Paper.*

## THE MISCREANT MORENO.

The papers relative to Mr. Boyd, laid before the house of commons in consequence of their late address to his Majesty, are so numerous and of so great length, that we are prevented by want of room from transferring to our columns more than three of the sixty or seventy documents produced. Many of them are of a very interesting description. On a cursory perusal of them it appears to be perfectly ascertained—  
1. That Torrijos and his party were evicted away from Gibraltar by Moreno, and that Moreno's letters proving this fact, fell into the hands of Mr. Mark, the British consul at Malaga, who knew his handwriting perfectly well.  
2. That Mr. Addington, the British Minister, declares that the party were fired on, and forced to land on the coast of Grenada, by two gunboats, who, they had been told, were to take part with them.  
3. That when Moreno sent his express to Madrid, on capturing the party, he withheld all information that there was an English gentleman among them.  
4. That Mr. Mark asserts that Mr. Boyd committed no act of hostility, and that Torrijos and Calderon declared at the moment previous to their death, that Boyd was merely enjoined into the voyage, of which he had previously no knowledge.  
The important fact, however, now completely established, is, that Boyd was executed, as we have all along intimated, under a warrant inherently null, inasmuch as the government which issued it was knowingly kept in ignorance that a British subject was among the prisoners, by Moreno, the governor of Malaga, who, in the face of the remonstrances of the British Consul, saw it put in force. Moreno is therefore a murderer, and has not the vestige of right to protection in this country, by voluntarily and of his own accord seeking an asylum in it.  
We see no reason for censuring the British authorities for any want of attention to their duties when this unhappy occurrence took place.  
It will be found, when we present the whole papers to our readers, that the conduct of Mr. Mark, our Consul at Malaga, in the trying circumstances in which he was placed, was in the highest degree honourable to him and to the country which he represented. His integrity, zeal, and humanity, and the anxious and almost affectionate exertions made by him to the last moment, to save the unfortunate individual, whom Moreno had marked as his victim, will render him to all classes of his countrymen. Mr. Addington, our Minister at Madrid, writes, "that Mr. Mark made the most laudable efforts to obtain a respite for Mr. Boyd, until he could hear from me, but the Governor of Malaga (MORENO), was evidently determined to put him to death." Mr. Addington describes the conduct of Moreno to Boyd "as brutal and unjustifiable under any circumstances."  
We are bound to add, that we have read Lord Palmerston's dispatch of Feb. 27, 1832, to Mr. Addington, with satisfaction. It is a statesman-like paper, containing fit and ample instructions for the government of our Ambassador at Madrid. Mr. Addington made the necessary remonstrance to the Spanish government on March 14, 1832; but the only answer received was from Count Alcaida, Sep. 2, 1832, who acquiesces Mr. Addington, that "the necessary dates and precedents are being collected." Mr. Addington has now (July, 1834), been called on by Lord Palmerston to state what communications passed with the Spanish government subsequently to September 2d, 1832, and he replies that within a month after that date, Moreno was degraded by the new Spanish ministry, and exiled from the court, and that the responsibility of the transaction lay with the preceding ministry. Here alone is there any ground for doubt. We do not see why Mr. Addington should not have pressed for and obtained a disavowal of the transaction, together with a declaration from that government respecting the means of obtaining the warrant by concealing the necessary information.  
While, however, we readily and with pleasure make those admissions, we are still as much at a loss as ever to discover any reason for not arresting Moreno as soon as he was known to be in this country. This step ought to have been taken at least until the opinions of the legal advisers of the Crown on his case had been obtained. Those opinions are not yet produced.  
Moreno may still, for aught we know, be in this country. We have only heard reports of his leaving it, and have communicated those reports as we got them, but have never been able to state positively whether Moreno has quitted London, or is still at 35, Montague-place, or at No. 9, Fitzroy-street.  
It now appears, from the documents produced, that this miscreant had the audacity to address a letter to Lord Palmerston, on the 1st instant, denying the letter which his lordship mentioned in the house of commons to be authentic; but his lordship, on sending a gentleman to No. 9, Fitzroy-street, to ascertain whether the letter was in Moreno's handwriting, did not see Moreno, but Mr. Walton, the owner of the house, who said that the letter of Moreno had been written by him in the presence of him and of Mr. Castillo. Of Mr. Castillo we shall only at present say, that his letter of the 8th instant, to the Editor of the *Courier*, leading us to believe that Don Carlos was still in this country, must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The *Panica files* of the agents of Don Carlos and Moreno is now sufficiently detected. Their identity is tolerably ascertained.—*Courier.*

We see by the Irish papers that Baron Smith has again pronounced a political pamphlet from the Bench. It is less noxious than his preceding one, and we pass it by with the greater pleasure, as he calls it his *judicialia*, and give us reason to hope that he "has done with constitutional topics for ever." He is sensible, therefore, notwithstanding his laboured defence of the practice, that it is improper to introduce such topics into his charges.—*Courier.*

By order of the Marquis of Lansdowne, all the forces on his lordship's property have been destroyed, in consequence of the keepers having discovered that those terms resolutely attacked and destroyed the young fawn.—*Bristol Mercury*

## THE UNITED STATES—LAFAYETTE.

New York papers to the 25th June have arrived. Intelligence of the death of Lafayette reached Washington on the 20th, a day next day the event was formally announced to the Senate and House of Representatives by a message from the President. He, at the same time, issued a general order of which the following is an extract: "Information having been received of the death of General Lafayette, the President considers it due to his own feelings, as well as to the character and services of that lamented man, to announce this event to the army and navy.  
"Lafayette was a citizen of France; but he was the distinguished friend of the United States. In early life he embarked in that contest which secured freedom and independence to our country. His services and sacrifices constitute a part of our revolutionary history; and his memory will be second only to that of Washington in the hearts of the American people. He came in his youth to defend our country; he came in the maturity of his age to witness her growth in all the elements of prosperity; and while witnessing these, he received those testimonials of national gratitude which proved how strong was his hold upon the affections of the American people. One melancholy duty remains to be performed—the last major-general of the revolutionary army has died.  
"Himself a young and humble participant in the struggles of this period, the President feels himself called upon, as well by personal associations, as by direct that appropriate honours be paid to the memory of this distinguished patriot and soldier.  
"He, therefore, orders that the same honours be rendered upon the occasion, at the different military and naval stations, as were observed upon the decease of Washington, the father of his country, and his contemporary in arms."  
(Signed) "ANDREW JACKSON."

These papers also contain a report made by the secretary to the treasury on the subject of the produce of the revenue. He states that the duties which accrued from the customs, in the first quarter of 1833, amounted to 5,789,114 dollars, while those of the corresponding quarter in 1834, amounted to 3,344,540 dollars, exhibiting a decrease upon the latter of 444,574 dollars. He further states that the actual receipts into the treasury from the customs in the former quarter amounted to 6,966,437 dollars, and in the latter quarter only to 4,435,388 dollars, showing a real decrease upon the period of something more than two millions and a half of dollars. Whether this falling off has been caused by a reduction of the duties, or the stagnation of trade, or by both causes combined, is not very satisfactorily explained.  
It is stated that about ten millions of dollars, in gold and silver, have been imported into the United States since the 1st January last.

## CONSTANTINOPLE.

EXTRACT OF A PRIVATE LETTER, DATED JUNE 9. We are again on the *qui vive*, by the appearance of five British line of battle ships in the port of Yonria, and one frigate. Another ship of the line and two frigates were expected from Napoli di Romania, and five sail of the line are said to be looked for shortly to join the Admiral. A battalion of Marines is reported to be on board the fleet already assembled. Such extensive preparations look very warlike, but we are so much accustomed to these squibs, that we cannot conceive any hostile intentions to be in the contemplation of the British government. A force, nearly equal to the above, has twice been in the neighbourhood. The expense has not been trifling to Great Britain, yet it has, after a time disappeared, and only made the enemies of Great Britain ridicule movements which end in nothing. The measures of Russia are greatly advanced by such proceedings; she can tell the Porte that England shows a bold face, but dares not come to blows.  
Nothing could possibly lessen the influence of Russia so much with the Porte as our squadron passing through the *Dardanelles* into the Black Sea. Do not suppose that it would be resisted; a few shots would be fired from the Castles merely to assure Russia that the fleet entered the Straits without permission, and that it was impossible to arrest it. The Porte would then speak with greater confidence to Russia, the Turks would be delighted, and the Bear would sneak away with his strong holds, which would show the Turkish Government that with our support it need not fear her neighbour, who is at once so much dreaded and held in detestation.

## PROSECUTIONS OF THE PRESS IN FRANCE.

On Friday three prosecutions for offences by the press were brought before the court of assizes.—M. Dieudé, responsible editor of the *Quotidien*, was sentenced by default to two years' imprisonment, and a fine of 2000l. for libels personally offensive to the King, tending to excite hatred and contempt of the government, and provoking an overthrow of the government, contained in three articles inserted in that journal on the 2d and 22d of May. M. Cuchet, responsible editor of the *Charivari*, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and a fine of 5000l. for an article which appeared in that journal on the 22d of March, containing an attack upon the royal dignity. M. Bernard, editor of the *Cancans Fideles* and the *Cancans Revoltes*, found guilty of an offence towards the King's person, was sentenced to 18 months' confinement and 2000l. fine.—*Galignani.*

DEATH OF VISCOUNT RANELAGH.—We regret to announce, upon the authority of letters received yesterday from the Continent, the death of Lord Ranelagh, under very melancholy circumstances. It has transpired that his Lordship was out hunting when his horse fell with him, and he was taken up in a state of insensibility. It was found that his right leg was so dreadfully fractured as to render immediate amputation necessary, and, after undergoing the operation, it was discovered that his thigh was also broken, and in so hazardous a part as to render amputation from the hip compulsory to afford the smallest chance of saving his Lordship's life, and under which severe operation he expired. His Lordship was only in the 23d year of his age, and well known in the fashionable as well as the sporting world. He recently held a commission as Lieutenant in the 1st regiment of Life Guards.

EXTRAORDINARY PETREFACTION.—A petrified Indian child has lately been found by some quarriers at Guernsey, in Ohio. This extraordinary specimen was found imbedded in a solid mass of rock, and is described as having the appearance of a stone image, somewhat imperfect—very fair outline of a young Indian, done in limestone. A small row of beads was found in the same cavity.

## MR. O'CONNELL.

(FROM THE PARIS CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.) The Royal Family of Orleans returned yesterday to their Chateau de Neuilly. Their short stay at Eu must not be attributed to the unsettled state of things in England (including the rest of all Europe), but to a previous arrangement by which Louis Philip had pledged his sacred word this day to distribute the prize medals for the best specimens of French industry and art, exhibited at the late truly Gallic exposition.  
I would not, by any means, insinuate from this engagement beforehand, that Mr. O'Connell's "enplotting," which upset your Grey Cabinet, has not operated upon the celerity of the royal post-horses and chariot wheels. The "Great Agitator" is, indeed, a marvellous man; by the simple and rare habit of speaking the truth, without fear or favour; on every occasion, he has already shaken the pseudo-Whigs from their broad ambitious base; he has frightened the Doctrinaires out of their selfish senses, and is on the eve of throwing all the courts and conferences of Europe into a complete chaos of agitation. *Appropos*—the Paris Papers assert that this distinguished M.P. (man of the people) is coming to Paris. Whenever he comes, or wherever he goes, he will meet with a warm and welcome reception from every friend of humanity.

## ORANGE PROCESSIONS—RIOT IN MANCHESTER.

Sunday was the scene of a dangerous riot, when several persons were seriously wounded.—Contrary to all former custom, the Orangemen of Manchester and neighbouring towns did not assemble on the 12th July, but arranged that this year's procession should take place on Sunday, the 13th, and proceeded in a body to Hulme church to hear a sermon. As early as nine o'clock, the various lodges from Bury, Oldham, Bolton, &c., had arrived, but before they had united with the Manchester, a most serious riot took place in the vicinity of New Cross, a neighbourhood chiefly occupied by the Irish. There is reason to think that the Orangemen were armed; some, indeed, with swords, and others of them with pistols.—The Catholics gave the first cause of offence. They first began to hiss, then threw stones, and then to tie to the top of a lamp post a green ribbon. This of course was soon seen in company with an orange one. The colours of the two parties being thus "united to the mast," was a signal of attack, when a desperate riot ensued; stones and bricks were thrown; sticks, bludgeons, and swords used in abundance. Some few arms were discharged, but as they took no effect, it is supposed that they were only loaded with blank cartridge. There were, however, several persons most severely wounded, one of whom received no less than six or eight cuts on the head and one on his leg. The authorities called out the military, but too late to render any assistance, the rioters having dispersed, or nearly so, before they arrived; thirteen, however, were secured and taken to the New Bailey. Great excitement was produced by this affair, which lasted all the day, in consequence of the Lodges going to Hulme church in the afternoon; on their return thence, another affray took place near the Lodges' rendezvous, the Fox Tavern. Fortunately at the moment three military officers on horseback were passing, who speedily put an end to the contest, but not before some were wounded, and one very seriously.

## THE MARQUIS OF DONEGAL.

The House of Lords, on Saturday, was again occupied with appeals from the Marquis of Donegal against decrees of the Court of Chancery.—One of the decrees was in favour of Mr. Gratton, M.P. for Meath, in right of his wife, Mrs. Mary O'Kelly Gratton, she being heiress of Andrew Denis O'Kelly, who had sold to the Marquis, when Earl of Belfast, a broad mare, two colts, and a filly, and who had also lent his lordship money. The claim of Mr. Gratton, it appeared, amounts to £27,000, with interest. Judgment was not given on this appeal; but upon another, in which the judgment of the Chancellor was against the Marquis, the Lord Chancellor remarked, "We have had the last two or three days occupied by cases in which the same noble lord is a party. He seems to be a great friend of the profession; but that is not a subject upon which I am now about to offer a few observations. Whether or not, by not reversing the decrees, it may subject the noble lord to 33 or 300 suits, we have nothing to do with; we cannot help it. The argument, however, of the learned counsel applies both ways; for the Solicitor-General, who appears on the other side, might have urged that if the decrees were not allowed to stand, then 300 persons would be deterred from prosecuting their just claims. My lords, I admit it is a very happy thing to find a nobleman, in the possession of a very large yearly income, in embarrassed circumstances, and that, too, occasioned by proceedings when he was a very young man; but he has got himself into this inextricable embarrassment. He has been in this maze of difficulties from a very early period of his life, and I really pity him, if a person situated as I am may be allowed to feel such a passion; nevertheless, my companions must not interfere with, nor prevent me from executing justice; and I must also consider the situation of the creditors, and, alas! other parties are suffering as well as this noble individual. It is very natural for every person to wish to get back his right; and I must sympathise with the poor tradesmen, the creditors of the noble person, who have been out of possession so long of what they believed to be their undoubted right."

STATES AND THEIR VASSAL STATES.—In the actual condition of Europe, each state has its vassal—each kingdom draws its log after it. Turkey has Greece—Russia has Poland—Sweden has Norway—Prussia the Grand Duchy of Posen—Austria has Lombardy—Sardinia has Piedmont—England has Ireland—France has Corsica—and Holland Belgium. This beside each master people is seen a people of slaves; beside each nation, in a natural state, is seen a nation in an unnatural state. An ill-built edifice—half marble, half plaster.—Translated from Victor Hugo, in the *last Irish Monthly Magazine*. This was written in September 1830.

## IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—THURSDAY, JULY 17. The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that he would on Monday next bring forward the poor law amendment bill, by moving that it be read a second time.  
Viscount MELBOURNE moved the house at a quarter past five o'clock.

## RELIGIOUS ASSEMBLIES BILL.

Lord SUFFIELD, in moving the second reading of the religious assemblies bill, observed that he did so for the purpose of going into committee, when he should introduce a clause applicable to the colonies. The noble lord called on the right reverend prelate to maintain the doctrines of their own church.  
The Bishop of EXETER, in consequence of being called on by the noble baron, felt himself bound to make a few observations upon the bill. It was in direct opposition to one of the most important doctrines of the church of England (hear, hear). His principal objection to the bill was, that it would make it lawful for any number of persons to meet for the worship of God in any private dwelling house, without being certified, and it would enable any person to teach or preach at such place without taking any oath or declaration, or without taking out any license for that purpose. He felt convinced that the parties introducing the bill had no object in view but to protect the doctrines of the church of England; but, taking the bill as a whole, he had such objections to it that he should move the second reading that day six months.

The Earl of WICKLOW was surprised at the motion of the right rev. prelate. He trusted he would withdraw it in order that the objectionable part might be withdrawn.

The Bishop of DERRY thought that a measure would be necessary in Ireland upon the subject. The LORD CHANCELLOR did not feel himself at liberty to give his concurrence to the bill. (Hear, hear.) He objected to the powers it gave for persons to meet without leave from the bishops. (Hear, hear.)

Lord SUFFIELD replied, and the question having been put, the bill was thrown out.

Lord ROLLE said, that seeing the noble lord as the head of the government in his place, he begged to ask of him whether he meant to introduce into that house any measure to allow Dissenters to graduate at the universities of England. Viscount MELBOURNE said, that certainly it was not the intention of government to introduce such a measure; but he understood there was a bill in the other house for such a purpose, which would most likely soon reach this house.

Lord ROLLE said that perhaps as that was the case, the noble lord would state whether the government would give any encouragement to that bill or not. (Lord laughter.)

## COERCION BILL.—(IRELAND.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR then moved that the house do now adjourn, when—

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said that he might have been given to expect that the noble viscount would be in his place that night, and be prepared to state the course that government intended to pursue relative to the coercion bill.

Viscount MELBOURNE said it was not the intention of the government to propose to that house the third reading of that bill; government did not intend to proceed further with it there. In making that statement, however, it was his duty to state, that it was the intention of government to introduce a bill into the other house, which would renew certain parts of that bill. (This statement was received by the house with intense silence.)  
The Earl of WICKLOW then rose and said—My lords, since I have had a seat in this house, I never have heard an announcement from a minister of the crown with greater astonishment than the one just made. Tremendous cheering from the opposition.) Is it possible—is it credible—is it to be supposed, that a minister who, but a fortnight ago, not ten days ago—(continued cheering)—was then at the head of the government, came down to this house, and stated in the most energetic and determined manner, the absolute necessity for the preservation of Ireland that this bill should pass. (Cheers from the opposition.) The noble lord who stands at the head of the government was then Secretary for the Home department—(cheers)—whose duty it was to impress on his Majesty's government the necessity for this measure. The noble and learned lord on the woolsack—(loud cheering from the opposition side)—my lords, the noble and learned lord may smile—it will be well for the noble and learned lord if his character is regarded in the eyes of the country as any future time in such a manner as will give him reason to smile at his conduct on this occasion. (Immense cheers from the opposition.) My lords, such a degree of inconsistency, such a degree of tergiversation—of total abandonment of principle—(cheers)—of any man at the head of his country, I think has never been witnessed in either house of parliament. (Hear.) Noble lords might rest satisfied, although it might suit their convenience to retain their places—(hear)—and to throw overboard, not only their principles, but the well-being and peace of the country; although, my lords, I say this may suit their convenience, yet I say this country, and more particularly Ireland, will look with a degree of alarm at the situation in which we are placed. My lords, if his Majesty's government had stated during the early progress of this measure that they did not believe that a measure of this kind was necessary, I should not even then have been contented to have trusted the maintenance of peace to the same individuals; but when we find the whole cabinet declaring their unanimity of opinion that the bill was absolutely necessary—(hear, hear)—I say it is a degree of baseness, and a degree of desertion of principle, that has not been witnessed in this country since the revolution, and which will create the greatest alarm and astonishment throughout the empire. It is only a few nights ago that the noble earl then at the head of the government stated, or at least insinuated, that he had been grossly and basely betrayed by some member of the administration. Well then, I say, it is due to the present administration—composed as it now is of the same individuals—I say, my lords, it is due to their honour and integrity, the

individual to whom the noble earl alluded should be held up to universal scorn. In an early part of the session, when it was stated that an individual had acted like a traitor—(hear, hear)—they all knew what course was pursued on that occasion. Every man insisted on the minister of the crown declaring to whom that allusion was made; and the same course ought to be followed with regard to the present government. A statement had been made by the noble Earl who was late at the head of the administration that he had been betrayed—that an individual had clandestinely, and without his knowledge, communicated and corresponded with others with respect to the government of Ireland, and in consequence of that the noble earl was obliged to abandon his post. (Loud cheering.) It is due to the honour of the government that the individual who has so acted should be pointed out. I have risen my lords with more than usual surprise, and have expressed myself with more than usual warmth, but when it has been declared by those to whose guidance the welfare of the country is entrusted, that they mean to abandon that measure which, a few days ago, they said was absolutely necessary, there was every excuse for speaking with more than usual warmth, as there was no reliance, or hope, or confidence, could be placed in them. (Cheers from the opposition.)

Lord WHARNLIFFE said that he must express his regret that the noble earl had not been placed by his Majesty's present ministers. Not only the noble earl late at the head of his Majesty's government, but the noble lord on the Woolsack, had stated that it would be unjust to pass the bill in question without the insertion of those several clauses which had been so often adverted to. Notwithstanding this, the noble viscount had now come down to the house, and stated that it was the opinion of his Majesty's government that the passing of the bill was unnecessary (loud cheers.) He (Lord W.) was as unwilling as any man could be that the house should force upon ministers any measure of this description (hear, hear); but he thought that ministers were not only bound to tell the house the reasons why they had abandoned the bill, but also all the circumstances that had taken place to induce them to adopt that course. If the bill was dropped in that house, and was brought up from the other, he would not suffer it to pass one single stage without giving it his decided and determined opposition.

The LORD CHANCELLOR then rose. As he had been alluded to personally, in no measured language—language which he could assure the noble lord who had used it, he received with perfect calmness and indifference—(cheers)—he felt himself called upon to say a few words to the house. He would first state notice of the assertion of the fact upon which a conclusion had been raised which astonished him more than any assertion he had ever heard. (Hear, hear.) In that astonishment he was sure he should be borne out by every noble lord who heard him, and by the colleagues of his noble friend late at the head of the administration. He (the lord chancellor) was compelled by necessity, from the situation he occupied, to hear all that passed in that house, and he would take upon himself to say that the words that had been attributed to his noble friend, late at the head of the administration, were never uttered by him, nor even the colour of words having such a meaning. (Hear, hear.) It had been stated that he said he had been betrayed by some person on this side of the water. He would ask any noble lord who was present if his noble friend used anything approaching to the word "betrayed" (cries of "Not the word, but the meaning"). Was it anything then, that a person in office, whether high or low, should be called a traitor (great cheering)? It was admitted, that his noble and learned friend had not used the word "betrayed," and that being so, he (the lord chancellor) would repeat again, that his noble friend had never used such a word, or anything amounting to it (hear). His noble friend had expressed his surprise that a communication had been made by a gentleman in office to one out of it, but he had never said anything which had the colour or even the tincture that he had been betrayed (cheers). But it had been said there was a traitor in the cabinet, and that statement was meant to have reference to his right hon. friend the secretary for Ireland; with respect to that he had only to say, it was perfectly well known that the person holding that office was not a member of the cabinet (cheers).

A noble lord from the opposition here said that the Chancellor of the Exchequer was meant. The LORD CHANCELLOR ridiculed such an idea, and proceeded to defend the measures of Viscount Melbourne.

The Earl of WICKLOW repeated that his impression still was, notwithstanding the denial of the noble and learned lord, that the noble earl (Grey) had stated that there had been some communications between members of the ministry and the lord lieutenant of Ireland (hear). He had not the power of sarcasm of the noble and learned lord, neither had he the power of saying anything to-day and then changing his whole tone to-morrow; for he himself had heard him say, that those three clauses were the only ones worth caring for, and that the bill would be nothing without them, yet what was now his language?  
The LORD CHANCELLOR said that the noble earl had a very happy way of misrepresenting all that he had heard; he would not take upon him to say it was wilful misrepresentation, for he believed that the noble earl did believe all he had stated, but that it did not make it the more irate (laughter). Take one instance of his correctness—that report he had given of what had fallen from him (the lord chancellor). He had never said those three clauses were the best part of the bill, for all that he had said would lead any unprejudiced person to suppose that (as he was in reality) adverse to those clauses, but he had given in to them by compulsion. The house would, from that sample of the noble lord's accuracy, judge of his correctness in other parts. He most strenuously denied that the noble earl (Grey) had ever even insinuated that one of the cabinet had written to the lord lieutenant against the bill. That it was one connected with the government was true, but not one of the government.



THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Wah, witness went in and saw there... witness drank a glass of whiskey...

Waterford Temperance Society. On Wednesday evening the usual weekly meeting of this philanthropic Society was held at the Town Hall...

Patrick Barry, one of those who had committed suicide, deposited a note... which was found in his pocket...

On the subject of drunkenness, the following testimony, signed by some of the 1889 medical men of the first emigration, in the principal towns of the Kingdom...

On the subject of drunkenness, the following testimony, signed by some of the 1889 medical men of the Kingdom...

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Imperial Parliament. House of Lords—Tuesday, July 13. Their Lordships met at ten o'clock this morning...

Imperial Parliament. House of Commons. Major Beauderck and others from the Commons brought up the Water-side Improvement Bill...

Imperial Parliament. House of Commons. Earl Mallesbury presented a petition from Sutton Valence...

Imperial Parliament. House of Commons. Lord Ellenborough presented a petition from the Duke of Devon...

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Ministerial Arrangements. It is ascertained that Viscount Melbourne felt strongly the pressure of the partially absent...

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Fashion and Table Talk. Married in High Life—On Thursday, at St. George's Church, Hanover square, the Viscountess...

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Meeting of the Friends of Ireland in New York. At a meeting of the Association of the Friends of Ireland in the City of New York, held at the Lyceum Hall...

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Waterford Markets, Friday July 18. Butter, per cwt. 28 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

Waterford Markets, Friday July 18. Butter, per cwt. 28 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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