POLICE INTELLIGENCE.
NT INVESTIGATION ON THE EXTRAORDI-
NARY CONDUCT OF FOUR GOATS.
SE-STREET.—Yesterday, this investiga-
ch had occupied the attention of the ma-
of this office a part of two days, closed !
lined giving a history of the transaction,
ir decision would be known, and we now
gly lay before our readers the substance
ransaction. It appeared the good and
, inhabitants of Sandymount had, for a
iod been particularly annoyed by the mid-
d revolutionary incursions of four large,
elieve BUCK GOATS, on their gardens and
ns. It appears they spared neither "fish
fowl," fences, flowers, shrubs, or fruits, to
annoyance of the people in the neighbour-
uman aid being found incapable of "stem-
torrent their of depredations." Application
for the assistance of some police officers,
o secure those lawless marauders, who
every power human and divine. Ac-
three redoubted and good mettled police-
ceeded to the spot on Tuesday, in order
the offenders to condign punishment;
for the prowess of the city police, four
nquered three members of this "distin-
orps!"
day, the police men appeared before the
es to state the particulars of the inglo-
t.
rate—Well, have you brought the goats
?
man—To pound, your worship. No,
—I itself wouldn't do that. I never saw
ws; they were as wicked as rams, and
deer.
rate—What! do you tell me the goats
en you?
man—Beaten me, your worship; they
nd thirty like me, as my comrade here
well.
Policeman—Why, your worship, I never
incarnate devils. Nothing was impossi-
hem—they used to clear the highest
and run up the roof of a house. One
articular, your worship, I thought I had
m pinned up in a corner, so I ups and I
to seize him, when he gave me such a
he was telling me to get out of his way
sorry—with that, your worship, he gives
unge, where—does your worship think—
s?
rate—Why, really I can't say, but as you
scribed, the goat, I should suppose, got
se, if there was one near him.
an—No, no, your worship; I wish he
uld be better for me; but as I was say-
le ago, after he gave the look at me, he
ounce, whis went his body and bones
my legs, your worship, and left me
in the mud. Oh! said the man, giving
oan, my bones are in a sad way, your

oliceman—It's all true, your worship. I
such goats in my life. As soon as I saw
pened my comrade, I made an attempt to
goat who knocked him down, when he
a leap at me, that I had serious no-
ring at him, but then I was afraid I
be doing right, seeing the riot act
d.
rate—And what did the owner of the
or do?
man—Why, your worship, he made use
st dreadful language, threatened to shoot
aid something about one of your wor-
ich I would not mention.
ner of the goats having appeared, the
es cautioned him to keep them housed
otherwise they would punish him se-
ter which he left the office. Thus ended
goats' engagement with the police, they
the truth of the well known lines.
"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."
t's Despatch.

s CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A corres-
of the *American Journal of Medical*
informs the editor that he had recently
portunity of seeing the celebrated Spring-
nambulist. The extraordinary part of
according to this gentleman, seems to
the marvellous susceptibility of the eye
ral stimulus.—"I played," says Dr.
"a game of backgammon with the girl
e of the paroxysms. She saw perfectly
ling her throws of the dice, and moving
s regularly, through several thicknesses
handkerchief bound closely over her
could read in a room lightened in the usual
ith *eight* folds of a linen handkerchief laid
yes." The girl, it further appears, has no
on in her lucid intervals of anything that
ed in her somnambulous state. During
ysms there is determination of blood to
; and she suffers other inconveniences,
der the constant care of Dr. Woodward,
te Lunatic Asylum, necessary to her,
papers have contained several curious
bout this girl; but perhaps the most
and best authenticated fact connected
case is the physiological one—of the
bly small quantity of light with which
ble for the eye to perform its functions.—
Gazette.

Echo, a Milan Journal, announces that
nian government has under consideration
constructing three iron rail-roads be-
noa, Arona, Turin, and Casal. These
e for their object—the first, to faciliate
unications of Genoa by Lake Major with
nd Wirtemberg; the second to establish
communication with Mount St. Bernard
ake of Constance; and the 3d, to form
ndence with the steam-boats, which will
shed on the Po, between Casal and the
Sea. The total cost of these three roads
ed at 3,000,000 francs.
dmiral Parker, the late Commander-in-
he Tagus, transacted naval business yes-
h Lord Auckland, at the Admiralty;
the gallant officer has modestly declined
tment of a Lord of the Admiralty, which
d to him previous to the retirement of
Graham from the ministry, and that
tly Sir Thomas Hardy continues to ex-
functions of the office in addition to his
laster of Greenwich Hospital.—*Morning*
Wednesday.

nd Published for the Proprietor, at the office
eet, next door to the Chamber of Commerce.
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early, £3 5s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 12s. 6d,
y, £0 16s. 3d. Published on the mornings of
Thursday, and Saturday.

The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2174. THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1834. Price 6d.

TO MOTHERS AND TEACHERS.

MR WILDERSPIN, the Founder of Infant Schools, will deliver a COURSE of LECTURES in WATERFORD during next Week, on his method of developing and training the Infant Faculties. Time and place will be given in other advertisements.

Mr. WILDERSPIN can be consulted at B. CONNERS'S, Henrietta street.

Waterford, July 24, 1834.

AUCTION.

Laffan and Another, *a.* Archbold.

BY Virtue of His Majesty's Writ of *Fieri Facias* in this Cause to us directed, we will on TUESDAY next, July 29th, at the Hour of ELEVEN o'Clock, proceed to SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at the House on the Adelphi Terrace, lately occupied by the Defendant, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE; range of Book Cases lately fitted up; Sofas and Ottomans; Brussels and other Carpetting; Bronze and Ormolu Lamps; Piano Forte; Eight Day Clock; a Picture Time Piece; Table Linen; Bedding, Feather Beds, Mattresses, with Bedroom and Kitchen Furniture; a Jaunting Car and Horse; several Hundred Volumes of Books, and a number of valuable Paintings.

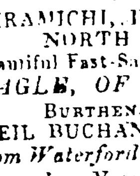
Also, at his Stores, in Bailey's New street, about 190 Dozens of WINE in Bottle, with a quantity of PRIME OLD WHISKEY, Bottled from Sherry and Madeira Casks; and, by sample, 18 Pipes, 19 Hhds., and 11 Quarter Casks of Wines, now in Bond, shipped by Offley Forrester & Co., Domecq & Co, Paris & Co.; BRANDIES shipped by Ontard & Co, and all the other Goods of said Defendant, seized by us under said Writ.

Dated this 21st Day of July, 1834.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, } Sheriffs.
ALEXANDER R. POPE, }

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer,

Of whom a Catalogue of Books and further particulars may be had



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The Beautiful Fast-Sailing English Built Ship,

EAGLE, OF WATERFORD,

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To Sail from Waterford on the 20th August next.

THIS Superior Vessel (built of British Oak, and admirably well found) presents a convenient opportunity for Emigrants proceeding to the Provinces of NEW BRUNSWICK, or NOVA SCOTIA, to PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, or to the UNITED STATES

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ANTHONY JACKSON,

Ship and General Agent, Waterford.

Waterford, 24th of 7th (month) July, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY JULY 23.

	Satur		Mon.		Tuesd		Wedn	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	73	70	74	70	74
Wheat, per bar	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25
Oats, do.	12	14	12	14	13	14	13	14
Barley, do.	11	13	11	13	13	14	13	14
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
Flour, 2ds, per bag	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31
3ds, do.	24	26	24	26	24	26	24	26
4ths, do.	16	20	16	20	16	20	16	20
Indian Corn, p bar	24	25	24	25	0	0	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	24	26	24	26	24	25	24	25
Scalded Pork do.	18	21	18	21	18	21	13	21
Heads, do.	14	00	14	00	15	00	15	00
Offal, do.	14	22	14	22	14	20	14	20
Whiskey, per gal.	6	4	6	6	6	4	6	3d.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	3	4h	3	6
Mutton, do	4h	6h	4	6h	4h	5h	5	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	h	3	3h	3	3
Veal, do.	5	6		6h	5	6h		6h
Potatoes, per st.		3	4	5	3	4	3	5
Coals, Newport.		34	3		3	34	29	3h
Swansea,		00	0		30	0		
Cardiff,	3	0			3h	3h		

Butter on Tuesday—70s to 74s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 365.

Wednesday—Butter, 70s to 74s 0d per cwt. Weighed 645.

Some lots obtained 75s.

Flour (2ds) 30s to 31s 6d per bag; 3ds, 24s to 26s do. 4ths, 16s to 20s do.

There is no price for Bacon or Scalded Pigs—they can only be nominally quoted.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; do (miller's) from 24s 0d to 25s 0d per do; Oats (shipping) 11s 0d to 13s; Heavy, 13s to 14s 6d; Barley, 11s to 13s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £11 0s to £13 10s; ditto per cwt 13s to 14s 0d; Indian Corn per barrel, 24s to 25s

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—JULY 22.

Butter, 70s 0d to 73s per cwt.; Wheat, 22s 0d to 25s 0d per barrel; Barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per do; Oats, 11s 6d to 13s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 29s 0d to 30s; 2ds, 24s 0d to 25s 0d; 3ds, 13s, 0d to 20s 0d Bacon Pigs, 23s 0d to 25s 0d. Beef, 4d. to 5d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d; Veal, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; Potatoes 5d. to 6d. per stone

CORK BUTTER MARKET—JULY 22.

The Merchants.—First quality, 71s; Second do, 67s; Third ditto, 60s; Fourth ditto, 51s; Fifth ditto, 41s; Sixth ditto, 30s.

The Country—First quality, 61s; Second ditto, 57s; Third ditto, 50s; Fourth ditto, 41; Fifth ditto, 30s; Sixth ditto, 18s.

WEXFORD MARKETS—JULY 22.

Butter, 65s 0d to 66s 0d per cwt; Flour, 31s 0d to 00s, per bag; Wheat, 22s 0d to 24s 6d per brl; Barley, 12s to 14s 6d per do; Oats, 12s to 11s 0d per ditto.

CARLOW MARKETS—JULY 22.

Butter, 75s to 76s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 29s to 00s per cwt; Wheat, 20s to 23s per barrel; Barley, 10s to 12s per barrel; Oats, 8s to 9s 6d per barrel; Oatmeal, 12s to 00s per cwt; Bacon, 26s to 28s per cwt; Scalded Pigs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS—JULY 22.

Butter, 69s to 70s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 26s to 27s per cwt; Heads, 16s to 00s per cwt; Offal, 15s to 18s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 29s to 30s per bag; Barley, 10s to 12s per barrel; Wheat 1s 0d to 1s 2d per stone; Oats, 7d to 8d per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JULY 22.

There was a small supply of grain at market to day.—Wheat was dull at the price of last week, and Oats were from 3d to 6d per cwt lower.

Wheat, white, 28s 6d to 30s 0d; Millers' red, 26s 6d to 28s 0d; Inferior, 25s 0d to 25s 6d; Barley, 12s 6d to 15s 0d; Malt, 23s to 28s 0d; Oats, common, 11s 0d to 12s 6d; Feeding, 13s 0d to 14s 0d; Oatmeal, 11s to 14s; second Flour, 13s 0d to 16s per cwt

Within the last week, a circular has issued from the Castle of Dublin, addressed to all the persons engaged in taking the late census, calling on them to say whether they are, in addition to the work they have already done, willing to divide the population returned by each into their religious sects, payment for which is promised, proportioned to the expedition and accuracy with which the work may be done!

£200.

WANTED, at INTEREST, or if the Lender wishes, an Annuity for the Life of One Person will be given. The security is unexceptionable.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid), to Mr JOHN H POWER, at the office of ALEXANDER M. ALCOCK, Esq, Church-square, Waterford.

TO BE LET,

FROM the 29th SEPTEMBER next, for a Term of 12 YEARS, a Piece of GROUND on the Quay, near the Bridge, now in the occupation of Yearly Tenants, and on which are several Dwelling Houses, and other improvements, containing in length fronting the Quay, 100 Feet; and in front to Queen-street, 100 Feet; and in depth from the Quay to Queen-street, at the East end, 103 Feet; and at the West end, 102 Feet.

Written Proposals will be received by GEORGE IVIE, Lady lane.

N.B.—A Fine will be expected.

Waterford, June 25, 1834.

KILKENNY GRAND JURIES

KILKENNY, MONDAY.—The Grand Juries were sworn in this day by the Sheriffs in their respective courts, and immediately proceeded to their fiscal duties. The attendance of persons in the courts was but trifling, and they seemed to take little concern in what was transacted. All the fiscal business will be ended early to-morrow.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.

The Hon John Earl of Ossory, Foreman, Garryricken,
The Hon Charles H B C S Wandesford, of Castlecomer,
William F Tighe, Woodstock, Esq,
William Bayler, Norelands, Esq,
Sir John Wheeler D Cuffe, Lyrath,
William Morris Reade, Rosenarra,
John Hawtry Jones, Mullinabro,
John Power, jun. Kilfane,
James Kearney Aylward, Shanakil Castle,
Thomas Neville, Annamult,
Patrick Power, Bellevue,
John Baker, Kilcoran,
Arthur St George, Kilrush,
Thomas Trulock Bookey, Donings,
John P Ryan, Dangamore,
William Bayley, jun, Johnswell,
Peter Conellan, Coolmore,
Joseph Hayden, Greenville,
John Shee, Ballyreddan,
William De Montmorency, Upper Court,
Abel John Caulfield Warren, Low hill,
Sydenham Davis, Dangan,
Launcelot Shenton Ball, Three Castles, Esqrs.

CITY GRAND JURY.

Alderman William Grace, Foreman.

Aldm. Clayton Bayley,	Michael Sullivan,
—— Charles Madden,	Hugh Reade,
—— Wm O Wheeler,	Peter Smithwick,
—— Henry Gore,	John Tresham,
—— Wm Robertson,	Andrew Johnson,
—— Par Kingsmill,	Owen O'Callaghan,
Edmond Cooke,	Joseph Wood,
Henry Lloyd,	James Sullivan,
George P Helsham,	Joseph Epsom,
Wm P Leech,	John Jack, and
John Humphrey,	Abraham Denroche.

CORK ASSIZES.

COUNTY GRAND JURY—MONDAY.

The Gentlemen summoned on the County Jury appeared in Court, and shortly after were sworn by Mr. Chatterton, Clerk of the Peace, in the presence of Lord Viscount Ennismore, High Sheriff of the County, and Noble Johnson, Esq., Sub-Sheriff. The following appeared when called:—

Richard Oliver Alworth, Esq, Foreman,

Lord Viscount Bernard,	Henry Wallis,
Hon General Annesly,	William H Herrick,
Sir W Chatterton, Bart,	Thomas Cuthbert Kearney,
Sir W W Becher, Bart,	Francis Rowland,
John Hyde,	Richard White,
Robert Travers,	Crofton Uniacke,
Savage French,	John I Heard,
Colonel Hodder,	Alexander J Cox,
Sam. Townsend,	Daniel F Leahy,
John Tonson Rye,	Charles Colthurst,
John Courtenay,	Maskelyn H Alcock, Esqrs.

QUEEN'S COUNTY ASSIZES—JULY 15.

Patrick Kinsella was convicted of shooting at a tithe collector named Anderson, who was shot through the body, but recovered from his wounds, and prosecuted in person. Kinsella is to be hanged on the 9th of August.

Mr. Justice Burton presided in the record court. The celebrated case of Ovenden *v* Ovenden, which was tried three times in this county, was again brought forward at the present assizes, and occupied the court the whole of this day. There was a verdict for Walter Ovenden, the plaintiff.

MONAGHAN ASSIZES—WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Bryan Cunningham, charged with the murder of constable Dawson, on the 27th November, 1832, near Carrickmacross, while engaged in the collection of tithes, was found guilty. The Chief Justice immediately passed sentence of death, and ordered him for execution, and to be hung in chains, on Friday (yesterday)

ROSCOMMON ASSIZES—WEDNESDAY, JULY 16.

Glennon, Burns, and Patrick Reilly, were convicted of murder, and together with Mullen and Thomas Reilly (convicted on Friday of the murder of Ginnessy,) were executed yesterday morning in front of the gaol.

Mr Justice Torrens has sentenced the principal in an aggravated case of abduction to be executed on the 26th instant.

ACCIDENT TO M. THIERS.

PARIS, JULY 14.—M Thiers, Minister of the Interior, was yesterday thrown from his horse, in the Bois de Boulogne, and seriously hurt in the head. He was brought to a neighbouring house, where he was bled and his wounds dressed. He had been on his way to meet the King, who had just returned from Eu, and was so anxious to see his Majesty, that, after the process I have just mentioned, he continued his route to Neuilly. He is to day confined to his bed.—*Correspondent of the Herald.*

SERIOUS ACCIDENT AT ADAM AND EVE CHAPEL.

During the celebration of twelve o'clock Mass, by the Reverend Mr. Flanagan, at this chapel on Wednesday, the congregation were alarmed by a tremendous crash which occurred on the side of the edifice. The shell of a new church being in process of erection outside the present house of worship, a part of the scaffolding upon which too heavy a weight of building materials had been accumulated suddenly gave way, and nine of the workmen were precipitated from a height of fifteen feet, amongst timber, stones, and rubbish. Eight of them were severely hurt, and the ninth, though much bruised, was able to walk about a few hours after the occurrence. Of the eight, four persons have been rather dangerously wounded, but the medical gentleman who attended them said, at 11 o'clock last night, that no decided opinion could be pronounced for a few days on their situation. Immediately after the accident the sufferers were removed to Madam Stevens's hospital, where the most prompt surgical assistance which their cases required was rendered them The Rev. Mr. Finucane, who had been overlooking the workmen, had only stepped from the fragile footing on the wall of the building before it gave way.—*Freeman's Journal.*

A publican named Andrew Singleton put an end to his existence in this world last week at Ballinasloe, leaving a wife and large family in a very destitute situation. He resisted the landlord's demand of possession, and after being defeated by ejectment, the premises were to be taken according to the law the very morning the deed was done.

THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War-Office, July 18.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Regimental Quartermaster C Field to be Adjutant, with the rank of Cornet, vice Kelly, deceased; Serjeant Major J Partridge to be Regimental Quartermaster, vice Field, appointed Adjutant.

6th Dragoons—Cornet H J Denny, from the 11th Light Dragoons, to be Cornet, vice Fleetwood, who retires; Cornet H J Denny to be Adjutant, vice Mauuel, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

11th Regiment of Light Dragoons—J Cowell, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Denny, appointed to the 6th Dragoons.

13th Light Dragoons—Captain Sir I Gordon, Bart, to be Major, by purchase, vice Lisle, who retires; Lieut. J Sargeaunt, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gordon.

To be Lieutenants by purchase—Cornet F S D Tyssen, vice Brandling who retires; Cornet J Cox, vice Sargeaunt.

To be Cornets by purchase—W S Wint, gent, vice Tyssen, C C Shute, gent, vice Cox.

15th Light Dragoons—Cornet E Carrington to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Mortimer, promoted; C H Drummond, gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Carrington.

2d Regiment of Foot—Staff Assistant Surgeon T Hunter, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Fox, appointed to the 47th Foot.

4th Foot—Lieutenant A T Faunce to be Captain, by purchase, vice Clarke, who retires; Ensign G Hall, from the 52d Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Faunce.

To be Ensigns by purchase—H B Dudlow, gent, vice Sherlock, who retires; J H H Ruxton, gent, vice Ferritt, who retires

To be Adjutant—Lieutenant J Espinasse, vice Faunce, promoted.

15th Foot—Ensign P D Streng, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice White deceased; F Oxley, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Streng.

22d Foot—Ensign N S Gardiner, from Cape Mounted Riflemen, to be Lieutenant without purchase, vice Landells, cashiered.

30th Foot—Ensign E G Pilsworth, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Waldron, who retires; Serjeant Major A Macdonald, from the Scots Fusileer Foot Guards, to be Adjutant, with the rank of Ensign, vice Armstrong, who resigns the Adjutancy only; Staff Assistant Surgeon J Edmundson, to be Assistant Surgeon.

47th Foot—Assistant Surgeon T Fox, from the 2d Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon.

53d Foot—Captain B Harvey, from the 73d Regiment, to be Captain, vice Baldwin, who exchanges.

55th Foot—A Daubeney, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hagart, who retires.

59th Foot—Staff Assistant Surgeon J Mair, MD, to be Assistant Surgeon.

62d Foot—R Gason, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Wells, promoted.

64th Foot—T I W Bowen, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Logan, who retires.

68th Foot—A Leslie, gent, to be Assistant Surgeon.

69th Foot—Lieutenant H C Hallifax, to be Captain by purchase, vice Bolton, who retires; Ensign G D Jenkins, to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Hallifax; D K O'Reilly, gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Jenkins.

73d Foot—Capt. J H Baldwin, *from* the 53d Regiment, to be Captain, vice Harvey, who exchanges.

79th Foot—Lieut T Mac Dougall, to Captain by purchase, vice Macdonell, who retires; Ensign G J Gordon, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Mac Dougall; C I Grant, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gordon; Lieutenant J Douglass to be Adjutant, vice Mac Dougall, promoted.

99th Foot—Lieutenant P. Smyley to be Captain, by purchase, vice Gaynor, who retires; Ensign J J Werge to be Lieut, by purchase, vice Smyley; C T Nicolay, gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Werge.

Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ensign R Morris, *from* the half pay of the 62d Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Gardiner, promoted in the 22d Regiment of Foot.

UNATTACHED—Lieutenant E Mortimer, from the 15th Light Dragoons, to be Captain, by purchase

HOSPITAL STAFF—Assistant-Surgeon P Pope, MD, from the 51st Regiment of Foot, to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, vice Hunter, appointed to the 2d Regiment of Foot.

MEMORANDUM—Captain F N Rossi, upon half pay of the 3d Ceylon Regiment, has been permitted to retire from the service, with the sale of an unattached company, he having become a settler in the Colonies.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

MY DEAR SIR—In the London *Morning Post* of this day it is said that I yesterday presented several petitions to the House of Lords, for the protection of the Protestant Church in Ireland.

Whether intentionally or not, the statement is true.—I presented very numerous and very respectably signed petitions for the total abolition of tithes, which, if attended to, will certainly protect and strengthen the Protestant Church.

My dear Sir, your faithful servant,

CLONCURRY.

16th July, 1834.

THE SHAMROCK CUP.

A meeting of the subscribers to this cup took place on Wednesday evening at the Royal Hotel, College-green, to adopt measures to prevent the expenses of the late suit falling upon the treasurer. Communications were read from several sporting gentlemen, enclosing subscriptions to carry the object of the meeting into effect.—A committee of fifteen, with power to add to their numbers, was appointed, and the meeting adjourned to Tuesday next, when the committee will report progress. The universal feeling seemed to be, that those who have so often participated in the pleasure of seeing this, the first steeple chase ran in Ireland, contested for, should come forward with their mite, as the best means of securing to themselves a return of the enjoyment.—*Dublin Paper.*

(FROM THE PILOT.)

LONDON, SATURDAY.—The topic of conversation for some days is "the flare up" reported to have occurred between the Duke of Wellington and the Speaker at the Whitebait dinner at Greenwich. The Speaker who longs to be a minister, let out that he thought the Tories could make a government, to which expression of opinion the Duke pettishly replied—"Is the man a fool?"—High words ensued, and a protracted dispute, that greatly marred the festivity of the evening, and has made a breach between the high contracting parties. Of course I cannot vouch for this rumour—I only give it as it has reached me, and most likely the *secret never* would have been known but for the talkativeness of some of the party.

A most delicate affair, to which your Solicitor-General's *gift* (?) of five hundred pounds to the Dungarvan election, fades into insignificance, came out yesterday before Whittle Harvey's committee, on the examination of Lord Western. It was admitted that £500 were paid by an order on the Treasury for the purposes of the Colchester election. The matter is of such a nature as to ensure a most unpleasant publicity to the singular facts regarding it.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.—It is a singular trait in Sir Walter Scott, that he did not seem absorbed and eccentric, as most all other authors of great invention. Few who have been endowed with high imagination have been masters of themselves. Ideal presences hold dominion over them, and they are supposed to be bewildered by shadows because they see what others cannot see. But Scott had great vivarity, but not often great depth and intensity.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—It is not generally known that, since his appointment to the office of Lord Warder of the Cinque Ports, his Grace has paid to the Treasury, for the public service, the whole amount of the proceeds of his office.—*Evening Mail.*

FASHION AND TABLE TALK.

THE KING—Whether it be in consequence of the weather, or from the trouble the King has endured of late, it was observed at the levee that his Majesty appeared rather more fatigued than usual.

THE QUEEN—Her Majesty passed through Nimeguen on the 8th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, and stopped at the Hotel of the Palace Royale, where she was received by the Prince of Orange and his eldest son.—After resting an hour the Queen set out for Cleves.

BRIGHTON, JULY 16.—Earl Grey having shaken off the trammels of office, intends to retire into private life for a short time. Apartments are engaged at the Norfolk hotel for his Lordship, where he is expected in the course of the week.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS.—The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria intend to grace our fashionable circles with their presence early in the ensuing month. Mount Pleasant House, in Calverley Park, is preparing and refurnishing for their accommodation.—*Brighton Paper.*

C Fitzsimon, Esq, MP, has arrived at his seat, Glencullen, county Dublin, on leave of absence for a few days, on private business.

The first piece of patronage which has fallen to the new administration is the appointment to the vacancy in the 76th regiment by the death of General Chowne. The deceased had the regiment since 1814.

The late ill-fated Lord Ranelagh was, it is rumoured in the gay circles of the Continent, on the eve of marriage with a wealthy Neapolitan widow, to whom he paid his addresses during his residence at Naples, which he visited with his noble friend Lord Lowther. His lordship had recently exchanged from the 1st Life Guards to the 7th Royal Fusileers, but we believe he had not joined the latter regiment. Lord R has left a mother and two sisters to deplore his melancholy death. The Irish Barony of Ranelagh devolves on the Hon Captain Alexander Jones, R N. Lord R was some time aid-de camp to the Marquis of Anglesey during his lordship's Vice Royalty of Ireland, and was esteemed one of the most accomplished dancers in the *haut ton.*

The first part of the effects of Prince Lieven was brought to the hammer on Wednesday at Phillips's. The sale was very thinly attended, and most of the lots, which consisted of vases, clocks, porcelian, &c., fetched low prices.

ROYAL IRISH YACHT CLUB.—Friday, the Club dined at the Anglesey Arms, Kingstown, and notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, mustered tolerably numerous. At seven o'clock the chair was taken by the senior sailing steward, Captain Bushby, R N. He was supported on his right by Mr Sinclair, R N Y C, (yacht Clarence,) Mr Grogan Morgan, R Y C, (yacht Anne Eliza,) and on his left by Mr Crooks, (yacht Sylph,) Vice-Commodore R N Y C; the Rev. Dennis George, (yacht Vampire,) &c &c. The Vice Chair was filled by Captain Hutchinson, R N.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ormonde, the Earl of Ossory, Ladies Anne and Louisa Butler, and the younger branches of the family have arrived in Dublin from Kilkenny. They purpose going to London in the course of a few days, with the exception of Lord Ossory, who will, we understand, return to Kilkenny, and remain there until after the assizes.

The Hon. Henry Walker, High Sheriff of the county of Kilkenny, arrived in Dublin on Tuesday from Beaumont Lodge, Berkshire, the seat of his noble father, Lord Viscount Ashbrook. Mr. Walker returned to his residence at Castle Durrow, county of Kilkenny, on Wednesday.

Previously to the King's levee on Wednesday, Rear Admiral Sir B. Parker was invested by his Majesty with the insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath. Sir William Woods, secretary to the Knights Commanders of the Order assisted at the ceremony.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

At the Nottingham assizes, on Friday, an action for breach of promise was brought by a Miss Denman against a person named Treswell. The parties were cousins, and their intimacy as lovers commenced twelve years ago. Last year the defendant succeeded in destroying the virtue of the plaintiff. The seducer had previously given the following written pledge of honourable intentions:—

"DEAR ANN DENMAN—I mean to have you for my wife, and no other. This was wrote by my own handwriting, and no other.

"RICHARD TRESWELL."

The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages, £600.

DESTRUCTION OF KNOCKTON HALL BY FIRE.—We regret to state that intelligence was received in town last night of the entire destruction by fire of Knockton Hall, the splendid mansion of the Earl of Ripon, situated five miles from Lincoln, on the Sleaford road. The origin of this unfortunate event is not known; but the fire commenced at eleven o'clock on Tuesday night, and continued without intermission till six o'clock yesterday morning, when a smouldering mass of ruins only remained of the whole edifice. The firemen with engines from Lincoln arrived in due course to render every assistance, but their exertions were of no avail to stop the progress of the flames. The furniture was almost all consumed. We are happy to state, however, that no lives were lost, although the sacrifice of property must necessarily have been great.—*Courier of Thursday.*

LOTS OF CROSSES.—King Leopold is about to distribute nine hundred iron crosses—glad to get rid of them, no doubt. If he could part with his *domestic crosses*, he would bless his *stars*, we imagine. However, let him be easy—his pension is safe for this year, although his friends, Grey and Co., are gone, and although his crony Durham will not succeed.—*Age.*

CLEARNESS OF VISION.—On a fine sunshiny forenoon lately, two Irishmen were standing on the Steam-boat Quay, with their eyes directed towards Dumbarton-Castle. The one observed to the other, that *from* the clearness of his eyesight, he could perceive a midge sitting on a projecting point of the rock; the other remarked that he was right, *for*, by the powers, he saw it *winking!*—*Greenock Paper.*

A MAN WITHOUT MONEY.—A man without money is a body without a soul—a walking death—a spectre that frightens every one. His countenance is sorrowful and his conversation languishing and tedious. If he calls upon an acquaintance he never finds him at home, and if he opens his mouth to speak he is interrupted every moment, so that he may not have a chance to finish his discourse, which, it is fearful, will end with his asking for money. He is avoided like a person infected with disease, and is regarded as an incumbrance to the earth. Want wakes him up in the morning, and misery accompanies him to his bed at night. The ladies discover that he is an awkward body; landlords believe that he lives upon air, and if he wants anything from a tradesman, he is asked for cash before delivery.

Sir Stephen Love Hammick the newly-created Baronet, was the medical attendant of the late Premier, who bestowed a piece of church preferment on a son of Sir Stephen's. It was the last honour conferred during the Administration of Earl Grey.

DEAN PLUNKETT AND THE STAUNCH PROTESTANTS.

As a contrast to the transactions at Hillsborough, we have to narrate what took place in Downpatrick. On the 11th July a deputation waited on the Very Rev. Dean Plunkett, to inquire if he would allow them to ring the church bell, as customary, on the 12th, in honor of their anniversary. The Dean, much to his credit, very properly and very promptly refused to accede to this request. Saturday was the 12th, and, on this day of the week a market is held in Down. Such of the Orangemen as were assembled in the streets took the opportunity of very publicly honoring the Dean, by hooting and hissing at him as he passed, and calling him the "Popish Dean." A greater compliment men of such principles could not have conferred on any liberal man. On Sunday, immediately after the service was read, and just as Dean Plunkett had given out his text, about fifty Orangemen rose, and left the cathedral in a body, dreading, we suppose, to listen to lessons of instruction, inculcating charity and brotherly love, from the lips of one who wished to view all men as brethren, who only differ in the eyes of God according to their good or evil actions. The Dean betrayed no signs of irritation at this premeditated insult to himself, and to the house in which they were assembled—he paused till the last of the party were about quitting the place, when he said to the sexton, "when these *staunch* Protestants have departed, close the doors, that we may go on with the service." These few words conveyed a brief but bitter reproof—they tell us very plainly that the men who had acted so unchristian and unseemly a part, were "*staunch*" Protestants only so long as they were allowed to triumph over, insult, and persecute, their fellow-countrymen of another persuasion; but that the instant they found themselves placed on a level with other men, they were "*staunch*" Protestants no longer.—*Northern Whig.*

MINISTERS' MONEY—AUDEON'S PARISH, DUBLIN.

On Monday the collector of ministers' money called at the house of Mr. John Reynolds, on Usher's-quay, and demanded from him £1 7s. 9d. a year and a half's ministers' money. Mr. Reynolds said he would most positively never pay such a demand, and for this very sufficient reason, that he was a Roman Catholic, and he never received from the Protestant minister any value for the £1 7s. 2d. which was now required from him. The collector, finding there was no use in arguing with Mr. Reynolds, seized some goods, which, he said, would be sold in seven days from the date of the seizure, at the auction-room in Henry-street, and of which, he apprised him, due notice should be given.

This is the first seizure of the non-payment of tithes, alias ministers' money, in the city of Dublin, and it is supposed it will not be the last, as we have been informed that a great number of the inhabitants of Audeon's parish have adopted a resolution similar to that acted upon by Mr. Reynolds.—*Morning Register.*

Lord Grey held office as premier for three years seven months, and 22 days; his predecessor, the Duke of Wellington, not so long by nearly a year and a half. Since 1754, only four premiers have held office for a longer duration, namely, the Duke of Newcastle eight years, Lord North twelve, Pitt upwards of seventeen, and Lord Liverpool nearly fifteen years.

CHARLOTTE CORDAY.—As the cart, in which Charlotte Corday was, proceeded to the place of execution, a crowd of wretches in the street, ever ready to insult the unfortunate, and glut their eyes with the sight of blood, called out, "To the guillotine with her!" "I am on my way thither," she mildly replied, turning towards them. She was a striking figure as she sat in the cart. The extraordinary beauty of her features, and the mildness of her look, strongly contrasted with the murderer's red garment which she wore. She smiled at the spectators whenever she perceived marks of sympathy rather than of curiosity, and this smile gave a truly Raphaelic expression to her countenance. Adam Lux, a deputy of Mayence, having met the cart, shortly after it left the Conciergerie, gazed with wonder at this beautiful apparition—for he had never before seen Charlotte—and a passion, as singular as it was deep, immediately took possession of his mind. "Oh!" cried he, "this woman is surely greater than Brutus!" Anxious once more to behold her, he ran at full speed towards the Palais Royal, which he reached before the cart arrived in front of it. Another look which he cast upon Charlotte Corday completely unsettled his reason. The world to him had suddenly become a void and he resolved to quit it. Rushing like a madman to his own house, he wrote a letter to the revolutionary tribunal, in which he repeated the words he had already uttered at the sight of Charlotte Corday, and concluded by asking to be condemned to death, in order that he might join her in a better world. His request was granted, and he was executed soon after. Before he died he begged the executioner to bind him with the very cords that had before encircled the delicate limbs of Charlotte on the same scaffold, and his head fell as he was pronouncing her name.—*Memoirs by the Duchess of Abrantes.*

At Milan there lives a boot-maker, possessor of a gallery of sculpture, paintings, and engravings, which contains choice specimens of many of the most eminent masters, not only of the Italian schools, but, what is rare in Italy, of the Flemish, and also several productions of the best chisels. The name of this tasteful son of Crispin is Ronchetti, whose zeal as a Mæcenas, it is said, has not prejudiced his skill as a professor of the "last." Napoleon, when at Milan, ordered a supply of his famous boots, and considered him quite a lion in his way, his conversation being interesting and piquant with anecdotes of the artists and eminent personages whom he has seen in his double capacity of connoisseur and artist.

EFFECTS OF MRS. SIDDONS' EYES ON A FELLOW PERFORMER.—I was at Edinburgh one year when she was electrifying the northern metropolis with many characters, and with none more than this (*Queen Katherine*). One of her fellow performers, Mr. Russell, told me an instance of her power in the part; a poor fellow who played the *Surveyor*, in *Henry VIII.*, was met by Mr. Russell coming off the stage, having just received the *Queen Katherine's* (Siddons's) rebuke—"You were the Duke's surveyor, and lost your office on the complaints o' the tenants." The mimetic unjust steward was perspiring with agitation. "What is the matter with you?" said Mr Russell. "The matter!" quoth the other; "that woman plays as if the thing were in earnest. She looked on me so through and through with her black eyes that I would not for the world meet her on the stage again."—*Campbell's Life of Mrs. Siddons.*

THE WHIGS.

A TRUE SKETCH BY GENERAL SIR GEORGE COCKBURN.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.'

Shangarragh, July 14th

SIR—When I wrote you my second letter, on the critical state of Great Britain and Ireland, (25th June,) I did not any more than yourself imagine we were so near the end of the Whig administration. This event induces me to give you a *hors d'œuvre* letter before I proceed to my third, on the above named subject; and though I believe you will not agree with my opinions as to the late ministry, still I expect you will publish my letter—I mean no individual offence—but we have a right to comment on the conduct of all men in public situations, and this is a time for all honest men to speak out and to act openly. I put my name to my letter, and even my opinions. Whether this event may occasion a dissolution of the honourable house or not, will depend upon circumstances; but as I have before offered myself to my friends in Kildare, and may possibly do so again, at all events they shall not be deceived as to my sentiments; and I therefore declare, I rejoice at the break up of the late half Whig, and half renegade Tory ministry. Though I cannot think ill, in any respect, of Lords Althorp or J. Russell, for I still rely on them as honest political men; but as to their colleagues, I pitch them all to the Devil, thinking them as weak, tricking, truckling, ungrateful, selfish set, as ever held the reins of government.

I must, and do admit, that they had great difficulties to contend with, but, on the whole, whether all Whig, or half Whig, or all imbecility, they have done infinite mischief and very little good, and have proved themselves totally unfit to carry on the affairs of the nation.

I have watched them closely since they came into power, and I assure you "I rejoice at their break up."

The difficulty will now be, where to find successors, and a cabinet that will have the confidence and support of the people, and also the energy to carry on a liberal, but strong government, tempered with discretion and a due attention to the change in men's minds all over the world, on the great subject of politics and religion; and who will honestly and fearlessly look the difficulties of the country in the face, and apply remedies with a master hand, and thus save our still great country from convulsion, revolution, and sad individual loss and misfortunes, of which the mass appear to have little idea.

I speak openly, and give my honest opinion. We require a strong government at home, but it must as I have described—based on honesty and pure intentions, and then it will be supported. We also want men in office who will no longer truckle to Holy Allies, or to either foreign or domestic enemies, but determined to uphold the glory and interest of England and her industrious people.—A ministry that will at once grapple with the Debt, and radically reform the various abuses, and, as to foreign affairs, take the wise step—"no *intervention*" with the national concerns of others, but say, if you French choose to forget 1830, and to have a more despotic and worse King than Charles X., and to new most unjustly keep in prison men not half so criminal as your Doctrinaires, it is your affair, not ours; and, as to Spain, Portugal, Holland, and Belgium, regshite yourselves. But as to the *Balance*, we will not allow Russia to dictate at Constantinople or in the Mediterranean. Austria may do what she likes in Austria—Bohemia and Hungary—but she shall not oppress Italy, or play the despot over the German Independent States.

Then sail of the line in the Baltic, ten more in the Mediterranean—a little cash to the Poles, and firmness as to Italy, would soon settle all this; for I tell you what I know, viz.—Russia, Prussia, and Austria, even if they had France with them, dare no more go to war with an honest, energetic, and liberal English government, than they dare dictate laws to England.

Their own subjects would all revolt—they know *this well*; a European war would, in three months, send Louis Philippe, Nicholas, and Metternich, *au Diable*, and, but for this, we should have had one long since.

After all, as Mr. Cobbett says in his last *Register*, "the excuse for breaking up our Whig ministry is a mere excuse; they saw no chance of giving satisfaction, and they saw their difficulties were too great for them, and therefore they broke up." They must have been hard pressed to do so at this late period of the sessions—with several important bills before the Lords, and still much business to be done before Parliament can be adjourned.

Was this even right towards the King? I cannot see why the O'Connell and Littleton's strange affair should break up the ministry; if Mr. L. acted from himself, why he acted wrong, and should have been dismissed; but why should the ministers resign on the account of this?—No! no! no!—as Cobbett says, "they wished to get out of the concern, seeing they could not carry it on." But they ought to have stuck to their posts till they got through the sessions, and if the Lords threw out the Tithe Bill, why let its good or evil rest with the Lords—and have, then, manfully said to the King—Sire, you must either support us in downright reform, and permit us to dismiss every enemy to it, or get other servants.

To expect this, however, would be Utopian. I never looked on the Whigs as real friends of liberty or free institutions. The Tories have the merit of being open and free from deceit; but the people hate them, in consequence of the burdens laid on by their long misrule, and tacit alliance with the Holy Allies. The people despise the Whigs, and they are afraid of the Radicals—otherwise the Grey mongrel ministry would have been turned out long ago.

A patch up between Whigs and moderate Tories will be attempted; and what else can be done—for, if the country reject Tories, Whigs, and Radicals, they must take a patch-up ministry. You know that I am a decided reformer, and I believe you know and understand my sentiments perfectly, but your readers may not, therefore, that I may not be misunderstood by them, when I speak of strong government at home, and when I say it is absolutely necessary—recollect that I also say, it must be based on justice—reforming all abuse—protecting property—kind and benevolent to the poor, but firm and determined as to the mob and all outrage—

"Suaviter in modo, fortiter in re;"

and in every thing just.

In all these broils, agitation and squabbles, we have one comfort, and that is—that, at all events, the good cause is progressing, and we advance, although there may be reaction, for there is great truth in your own remark, viz.:—

"Never have we known a condition of public affairs more pregnant with matter of melancholy foreboding."

I shall say no more, but that I am, dear Sir, very sincerely your's,

G. COCKBURN.

P.S.—I have just read in an English newspaper, that Lord Ebrington (who is called by the Editor "a Resurrection-man") is endeavouring to *lift* the defunct Ministers; and that although the head has been cut off or committed *felo de se*, still the body and head may come together again. Now, though I do not believe in Prince Hohenlohe, or miracles in general, I shall not be surprised if the Resurrection-men succeed, and if we witness this miracle.

All will depend on his Majesty. If, *as has* been said, he dislikes Lord Grey and the Whigs, there will be no resurrection; but, if such is not the case, I do believe we shall have a Ministerial resurrection and a patch up thimble-rig, as one of their own body called them, till next session.

IRISH COERCION BILL.

The committee appointed to make arrangements for the proposed metropolitan meeting to petition Parliament against the renewal of the Irish Coercion Bill, has, in consequence of the dissolution of Earl Grey's administration, consequent upon the attempt to renew this ultra-despotic measure, thought it better, with the advice and concurrence of the gentlemen who attended the meeting that appointed the committee, to postpone the holding of a general meeting until it be ascertained what course a new administration will take with relation to this measure. The necessity of holding such meeting they confidently hope will be obviated by the abandonment of the attempt to inflict an injury so deep a second time upon the Irish people. If, unfortunately, it should be otherwise, and that Ireland is still to be the mark for wrong and for insult, perpetrated by Whig or by Tory, then due notice shall be given of the place where, and the time when, a great metropolitan meeting will be held to denounce the attempt and to petition against it.—*True Sun.*

TRANSLATION OF A RECENT SPEECH.

Lord S.—"But is it true that *you* have resigned?"
Lord B.—"Resigned! I'd see them d—d first!"

Conversation on the Woolsack, Friday, July 10.

My Lords, you have heard what is stated
To night, by my excellent friend,
But the evil is somewhat o'er rated,
The government's NOT "at an end." (1)
My Lords when the fruit is *too* mellow
It falls from the bough it should hold;
My Lords, he's an excellent fellow,
But he's growing exceedingly old.
My Lords! I'll contrive, if you'll let me,
To finish *the rest of the play*,
Tho' the loss of Lord Althorp must fret me,
As well as the loss of Lord Grey!

My Lords! tho' the fates may have reft us
Of all we most wished to be reft;
My Lords! tho' some persons are left us
Who might just as well *not* be left—
Yet trust me, my Lords! I'm dejected
At standing so nearly alone—
That one who is highly respected,
And one great (not *Little*) ton,
Should leave me to buffet and battle
The billows in this sort of way,
Lord Althorp for love of black cattle,
For love of black Althorp, Lord Grey!

My Lords! at the cost of my comfort (2)
My Lords! at the cost of my ease,
The vessel I'll pilot to some port,
Nor leave her alone on the seas.
My Lords! tho' the certain destruction
It may be of all peace of mind,
Is almost the only deduction
From love to my King, so refined;
Yet still from *my* aid I'll not shut him,
For all his long kindness—and pay,
Tho' Lord Althorp thinks proper to cut him,
And therefore he's cut by Lord Grey!

My Lords! having made so much mention (3)
Of feelings 'tis hard to confine,
I scarcely need add MY intention
Is certainly—*Not* to resign:
Your Lordships appear something merry (4)
At hearing this spartan-like vow,
But he must be jocular—very,
My Lords! who is jocular *now*:
When visions of blood and of Lambton
Float round us, by night, and by day,
(5) And Lord Althorp's Swiss dreams of Northampton
Bring tall, *headless*, things to Lord Grey!

(1) "He differed from his noble friend; *he could not follow his example*; that example had not been followed by any other member of the government but one. *These were the only resignations that had been tendered.*" (*Vide Lord Brougham's Speech, Times, July* 10.)

(2) "He felt that he should not discharge his duty if—*at all sacrifice of his comfort—at all abandonment of his ease—at the destruction, if so it might be, of his own peace of mind*—he did not stand by that gracious Monarch whose cordial and hearty support he had received during three years and a half."—*Idem.*

(3) "After having said this he need not add that HE had not tendered his resignation."

(4) "Did their lordships think there was anything particularly amusing or merry in this declaration?"

(5) The longing of the Swiss peasants for their native hills is proverbial—not more so than his lordship's for his Northamptonshire farm and his bullocks.—*Morning Post.*

PRINCESS VICTORIA.—On Saturday last a deputation from the Dublin and Kingstown Railroad, headed by Mr. Vignoles and Mr. Mahony, waited, by appointment, on the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria; and, having submitted the plans of the railroad and the improvements in the neighbourhood of Kingstown, the Princess, with the greatest affability and condescension, gave her own name to the square about to be erected there, writing with her own hand on the map "Victoria-square, 12th July, 1834." It is expected that the Royal party will assist at the opening of the road the latter end of next month, passing through Liverpool on their route to Dublin.—*Liverpool Albion.*

SINGULAR MANUFACTURE.—It is probably very little known that an extensive manufacture is carried on near Leeds, by which old rags are made into new cloth. Yet such is the fact; and to so great an extent does this manufacture prevail, that at least *five million pounds weight* of woollen rags are yearly imported from Germany and other parts for this purpose. The rags are subjected to a machine, which tears them in pieces, and reduces them nearly to their primitive state of wool; and they are then, with a small admixture of new wool, again carded, slubbed, spun, and woven; and they make a cloth, not very strong, but answering very well for paddings, shoddies, and other purposes of that nature. The ingenuity deserves praise, which thus resurrectionizes cloth, and gives it a second existence. There is nothing whatever of fraud in the manufacture; it is a justifiable economy, to make the material go as far it will. The manufacture is carried on chiefly in the neighbourhood of Batley.

POLITICAL AQUATICS.

(FROM THE AGE.)

A match between the vessels of the Grey Thimble rig sailing club and the Loyal Wellington Yacht squadron took place on Monday last, from Greenwich to Gravesend and back, under the patronage and in the presence of his Majesty, who in the Royal Sovereign, arrived off the hospital at 10 o'clock. The undermentioned yachts came to their respective stations as follows:—

NAMES OF VESSELS.	OWNERS.
The Grasper,	Earl Grey,
The Humbug,	Lord Brougham,
Cupid Yahoo,	Lord Palmerston,
Gab,	Lord J. Russell,
Solon,	Viscount Althorp,
The Peer,	Mr. Littleton,
Creditable Gentleman,	Mr. Ellice,
The Magpie,	Mr. Spring Rice.
The Chieftain,	Duke of Wellington,
Churchman,	Sir R. Peel,
Principle,	Mr. Stanley,
Anti Humbug,	Lord Lyndhurst.

The betting was novel and various. The Thimble rig party had certainly more vessels than the Wellington squadron, but the Commodore of the latter, with his usual admirable tactics, preferred starting a few real good ones to encumbering himself with craft deficient both in sailing qualities and in trim appearance. Since the secession from the Grey club of Mr. Stanley's *Principle* the vessel has undergone great improvement, and her friends were exceedingly sanguine, backing her at 6 to 4 against *Magpie*, and 2 to 1 against *Gab*, *Anti-Humbug* was taken readily against Lord Brougham's craft, the latter being known to carry too much *head sail*. *Cupid Yahoo* was backed only by its owner. The *Grasper* was little thought of whilst the *Creditable Gentleman* had a friend. Why the *Peer* started puzzled every body, and no one more than the Royal Patron, its incapacity being notorious. All eyes were fixed on the *Chieftain*, which, though an old boat, was admirably ordered, and consequently was the favourite of the day—*Churchman* being the second. The wind was squally, and the horizon lowring, threatening *worse weather* to come. The gale blew principally from the *North*, shifting through the *East*.

On the signal being given, all hands were at work, and the vessels started well together, the *Humbug* and *Gab* leading. In canting round, the *Solon's* bowsprit came in contact with a country vessel, called the *Budget*, which did her considerable injury. The Wellington yachts kept together, their intention being evidently to take advantage of the northerly wind on their return.—That this was a prudent resolution, soon became manifest—for, from the extraordinary carelessness, or rather, as we ought to call it, selfishness of the Grey club boats—each seemed to think more of its own individual craft than of the general honour of his club. The consequence was that before long all was confusion.

Off Woolwich an Irish schooner coming up the river was hailed by the *Peer* to get out of her course, but in vain. Captain Dan O'Connell, who commanded the Irishman, paid no attention to the signal, but took the *Peer* athwart ship, and down she went. The owner and all on board disappeared—and the only thing that floated away was the *Coronet* which was suspended over Mr. Littleton's wooden figure head. At the moment, the accident was not observed by the Thimble-rig Fleet, which passed on. The day being squally was rather favourable to *Humbug*, but her head sails were evidently too much for; her at this moment too, the *Anti Humbug* neared her. A contest of no mean description ensued, the manœuvres of both being to get to windward of each other. In a short time it became clear that *Anti Humbug* had the best of it, although it was seen that the noble Captain did not seem to care about putting out his best at that particular moment—being too good a judge. As we before observed, the Wellington squadron waited, as it were, on the Grey Club—watching their time. Nothing of moment occurred until after all had rounded the flag staff and were on their return, only it was remarked that on board the *Gab* and the *Magpie* there was too much talking and hallooing for them to sail properly.

Off Gravesend the contest became interesting. At this point the *Creditable Gentleman* received a very serious injury by running foul of a *Greek* vessel, which, though *aloan*, was still in Captain Ellice's way. The crash was considerable, and the *Gentleman* gave up the contest. It is supposed that it will be withdrawn from public sailing altogether. *Solon* was clearly too deep in the water, the consequence of which was that it struck on Finance Sands and could not be got off. The *Fowlett Thompson*, Barilla trader, was despatched to assist it, but the last accounts state that both of them were now in a hopeless condition.—The noble Captain, however, met his fate with *resignation*. When the rival yachts arrived off Woolwich, a scene of an unparalleled nature took place. It appears that a confidential signal had been removed from the wreck of Mr. Littleton's boat by one of Captain O'Connell's crew, which, of course, deceived his brother clubbists. The *Gab* and the *Magpie* ran foul of it, and all was confusion. At this instant *Churchman* and *Principle* came with a very fall sail and went smack over the two former yachts. The *Gab*, being of small tonnage, had its side stove in, and is now a wreck in Pension Creek. The *Magpie* suffered severely, and was taken in tow by the *Cambridge* steamer; which, however, when it found that Captain Rice was of no use, and gave no assistance, cut the painter and let the craft go adrift. We have not learnt where it floated to, as it never got high enough up the river to join *Gab* in Pension Creek. *Cupid Yahoo* still persevered alongside the *Grasper*, though both laboured very hard—the *Humbug* slightly heading the three.

At Blackwall, *Cupid Yahoo* seemed so confident of winning, that her Captain ran up a signal, which was to inform his friend Captain French, in the *Louis Philippe*, of his having out-manœuvered the lot; but just at this juncture his mainmast went by the board, the vessel then lurched over, and got fast in the mud near Protocol Point, where the unfortunate *Cupid* was smothered. The four Wellington squadron vessels now shook out a reef, and it became evident that the contest was over.—Captain Lord Brougham, of the *Humbug*, being too much *elevated* with the prospects of victory, allowed Lord Lyndhurst's bowsprit to run through his *moveable jib*, the concussion being so severe as to throw the noble sufferer overboard; his crew being then out of *spirits*, resigned the contest. From nervousness, or from age the *Grasper*, instead of making direct for the *Royal Sovereign*, steered round by patronage buoy, near which were anchored a shoal of small craft belonging to the owner's family.—The yacht being so entangled that it was useless to persevere; and its place was *resigned* most unwillingly, and not without *weeping*. The Wellington squadron now drew into line. The *Chieftain*, in the handsomest manner, instead of going quite up to the winning point, dropped anchor alongside the *Royal Sovereign*, leaving the prizes to his friends—observing that he had won quite enough in his time, and that honour was his best reward. The *Churchman*, the *Anti-Humbug*, and *Principle*, came round together. There was no necessity for rivalry, as the main object had been attained—the defeat of the Grey Club!

The shouts of the approving thousands of spectators were deafening; and the Royal Patron laughed immensely at the disasters which befel the Grey Club; declaring that he never inspected *worse craft*; and he prayed heaven he might never have to patronize such wretched *lubbers again*.

MILITARY OUTRAGE—UPWARDS OF TWENTY PERSONS WOUNDED.

MANCHESTER, JULY 14.—On Saturday evening, about eight o'clock, as three of the 6th Dragoon Guards, one coporal and two privates, grossly intoxicated, were passing along Dean's-gate, one of them without ceremony approached a woman and threw his arms round her neck. Her husband, who was accompanying her to market, of course resented this liberty, but only in seriously remonstrating with the fellow for his disgraceful conduct. This interference of the insulted husband could not be endured, it would seem, for another of the party took up the dispute by calling the husband a deserter, on which the third soldier then actually seized him, when these two, with drawn swords, compelled the poor fellow to move on in the direction of the barracks. This conduct soon brought an immense concourse of people together, and the shopkeepers, apprehending a riot, by which life or property would be endangered, sent off quickly to the lock-ups for Daggatt, the police officer, who, fortunately, had heard of the affray, and was soon on the spot. On his arrival he mildly accosted the military, by asking what the man in their custody had done, and whether they considered him as their prisoner? The corporal on this approached Daggatt in a menacing way, with his sword drawn, and swore he would rip him up if he further meddled in the matter. The other two also stood over him with drawn swords, and threatened to cut him in pieces for his insolence. Daggatt, however, continued cool, and begged them to recollect that he was an officer charged with the preservation of the peace, "and if you," added he to the soldiers, "want any assistance in a right cause, you shall have it." To this they all replied, "We don't care what you are, or who you are." They were now assured that they would hear further of this matter. On this they all brandished their swords at Daggatt, and one of them aimed a blow at him, which although he dexterously avoided, unfortunately lit on a lad's head and wounded him most severely. Daggatt finding he was not a match for three drunken madmen, made his way to the barracks for assistance, taking the lad who had been wounded with him, and stated to the officer on guard the serious nature of the outrage, and after placing the poor lad in the officer's care, who promised him immediate surgical help, Daggatt returned.—On his way back, he met the three disorderlies literally clearing the streets with their swords, and with which they wounded upwards of twenty persons. On coming again into contact with them, one of the military ruffians said, "If you don't leave off following us we will rip up your entrails." Daggatt smithis, and who possesses more than ordinary courage, proposed to the crowd to seize them at all risks. This was agreed to; Daggatt laid hold of one by the arms, two or three persons seized another, whilst the third, in the act of escaping, was seized by an artillery officer, attracted there by the disturbance. The officer fortunately saw the misconduct of his prisoner, and took him off to the guard-house, which was close at hand. Daggatt took the other two to the lock-up. They will be brought up to-day or to-morrow, although the sessions are now on. The grand jury is discharged, so that the culprits will probably have six weeks in gaol to reflect on their conduct. These ruffians were so indiscriminate in their attacks, that they cut a poor lad, only about twelve years of age, no less than three times in the shoulder. The people behaved very well to Daggatt, and repeatedly begged him not to risk his life in so unequal a contest.

HIS REVERENCE AT FAULT.—A certain respectable clergyman who officiated at a parish church not one hundred miles from Clarbeston, Pembrokeshire, on Sunday, the 29th ult., after having read prayers as usual, put his hand first into one pocket, and then into the other, but to his great consternation no sermon could be found. At length he spoke to the clerk, informing him that his *Book* was in his great coat pocket, in a house in the village, where he had left his horse, but the old clerk being unfortunately rather deaf, "made answer quite beside the mark." His reverence had then nothing to do but go in search of the lost treasure himself; so making a suitable apology to his flock, off he set, and after the lapse of a short time, returned to the great joy of his congregation, who were waiting for him with the greatest patience, and read his sermon with the same orthodox cadence and emphasis, as if nothing had happened to ruffle his serenity.—*Welshman.*

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.—The Duchy of Nassau contains, as near as possible, 1,735 English square miles, with a population of 362,652 souls, the younger part of whom are instructed by 850 masters, in 680 primary schools. These 680 schools received, during the year 1833, the immense number of 66,533 scholars, while about 500 youths were educated in the higher government establishments, and a considerable number in the private schools of Nassau, amongst which are some of the best in Germany. This gives an average of rather more than one scholar to six of the population, seventy-seven to each teacher, and ninety-eight to each school.

LOCUSTS IN THE UNITED STATES.—This year we are visited by the locusts. This very extraordinary insect appears only once in 17 years, and always between the 20th and 25th of May. They swarm in the country in clouds, and destroy groves of fruit and forest trees, but the year of their advent has always been characterised by plentiful harvests. They come out of the earth, from a great depth, through holes of about a quarter of an inch diameter. The whole country is perforated by those holes, at intervals of a few inches. The insects are quite harmless, except to the trees.—They live from four to six weeks. Before their death they deposit their eggs, which vivify in a few days. The young locust, on emerging, falls to the ground, and makes its way into the earth for another period of 17 years.—*American Paper.*

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

IMPORTANT INVESTIGATION ON THE EXTRAORDINARY CONDUCT OF FOUR GOATS.

COLLEGE-STREET.—Yesterday, this investigation, which had occupied the attention of the magistrates of this office a part of two days, closed! We declined giving a history of the transaction, until their decision would be known, and we now accordingly lay before our readers the substance of the transaction. It appeared the good and peaceable inhabitants of Sandymount had, for a long period been particularly annoyed by the midnight and revolutionary incursions of four large, and we believe BUCK GOATS, on their gardens and habitations. It appears they spared neither "fish flesh, nor fowl," fences, flowers, shrubs, or fruits, to the great annoyance of the people in the neighbourhood, all human aid being found incapable of "*stemming the torrent their of depredations.*" Application was made for the assistance of some police officers, in order to secure those lawless marauders, who despised every power human and divine. Accordingly three redoubted and good mettled policemen proceeded to the spot on Tuesday, in order to bring the offenders to condign punishment; but, alas! for the prowess of the city police, *four goats*, conquered three members of this "distinguished corps!"

Yesterday, the police men appeared before the magistrates to state the particulars of the inglorious fight.

Magistrate—Well, have you brought the goats to pound?

Policeman—To pound, your worship. No, no—the d—l itself wouldn't do that. I never saw such fellows; they were as wicked as rams, and as fleet as deer.

Magistrate—What! do you tell me the goats have beaten you?

Policeman—Beaten me, your worship; they would, and thirty like me, as my comrade here knows too well.

Second Policeman—Why, your worship, I never saw such incarnate devils. Nothing was impossible to them—they used to clear the highest wall, aye, and run up the roof of a house. One time in particular, your worship, I thought I had one of them pinned up in a corner, so I ups and I prepares to seize him, when he gave me such a look as if he was telling me to get out of his way or I'd be sorry—with that, your worship, he gives such a plunge, where—does your worship think—now guess?

Magistrate—Why, really I can't say, but as you before described, the goat, I should suppose, got over a house, if there was one near him.

Policeman—No, no, your worship; I wish he had, 'twould be better for me; but as I was saying a while ago, after he gave the look at me, he gave a bounce, *whis* went his body and hoses through my legs, your worship, and left me sprawling in the mud. Oh! said the man, giving a deep groan, my bones are in a sad way, your worship.

First Policeman—It's all true, your worship. I never saw such goats in my life. As soon as I saw what happened my comrade, I made an attempt to secure the goat who knocked him down, when he made such a leap at me, that I had serious notions of firing at him, but then I was afraid I wouldn't be doing right, seeing the riot act wasn't read.

Magistrate—And what did the owner of the goats say or do?

Policeman—Why, your worship, he made use of the most dreadful language, threatened to shoot us, and said something about one of your worships, which I would not mention.

The owner of the goats having appeared, the magistrates cautioned him to keep them housed in future, otherwise they would punish him severely, after which he left the office. Thus ended the buck goats' engagement with the police, they verifying the truth of the well known lines.

"He that fights and runs away,
May live to fight another day."

—*Stewart's Despatch.*

CURIOUS CASE OF SOMNAMBULISM.—A correspondent of the *American Journal of Medical Sciences* informs the editor that he had recently had an opportunity of seeing the celebrated Springfield somnambulist. The extraordinary part of the case, according to this gentleman, seems to consist in the marvellous susceptibility of the eye to its natural stimulus.—"I played," says Dr. Barlett, "a game of backgammon with the girl during one of the paroxysms. She saw perfectly well—calling her throws of the dice, and moving her pieces regularly, through several thicknesses of a white handkerchief bound closely over her eyes. She could read in a room lightened in the usual manner, with *eight* folds of a linen handkerchief laid over her eyes." The girl, it further appears, has no recollection in her lucid intervals of anything that has occured in her somnambulous state. During her paroxysms there is determination of blood to the head; and she suffers other inconveniences, which render the constant care of Dr. Woodward, of the State Lunatic Asylum, necessary to her. The newspapers have contained several curious stories about this girl; but perhaps the most valuable and best authenticated fact connected with the case is the physiological one—of the inconceivably small quantity of light with which it is possible for the eye to perform its functions.—*Medical Gazette.*

The *Echo*, a Milan Journal, announces that the Sardinian government has under consideration a plan for constructing three iron rail-roads between Genoa, Arona, Turin, and Casal. These roads have for their object—the first, to facilitate the communications of Genoa by Lake Major with Bavaria and Wirtemberg; the second to establish a direct communication with Mount St. Bernard and the Lake of Constance; and the 3d, to form a correspondence with the steam-boats, which will be established on the Po, between Casal and the Adriatic Sea. The total cost of these three roads is computed at 3,000,000 francs.

Rear Admiral Parker, the late Commander-in-Chief in the Tagus, transacted naval business yesterday with Lord Auckland, at the Admiralty; it is said the gallant officer has modestly declined the appointment of a Lord of the Admiralty, which was offered to him previous to the retirement of Sir James Graham from the ministry, and that consequently Sir Thomas Hardy continues to execute the functions of the office in addition to his duty as Master of Greenwich Hospital.—*Morning Herald of Wednesday.*

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of his promises, the bare working
ose principles of government he has
professed. He needs but use proper
to do this good work effectively. We do
the promotion of the dreaded Radicals—their
yet arrived; all we want is the expulsion of
rump, and the selection of public officers who
pinions congenial to those avowed by the
on themselves. Is this an extravagant de-
this too great a price for the tranquillity and
of Ireland? Will this trifling price be paid?
; but a very short time will determine whe-
rs are to be confided in or not. We have no
them; but we will do them the justice to
their measures.

THE POST-OFFICE.

ement has been made, respecting the delivery
the Waterford post-office, which, if prope-
, ought to be of great advantage; we mean
of letters all over the city by carriers, free
. A notice to this effect appears in the post
; and we approve of it highly, provided the
"Scarlet-runners" be sufficient to insure a
ery. Such persons as prefer still to get
at the office, can do so by paying a guinea a
tion, of course, to the postage.
while on this subject, complain of an occur-
urday night. The London mail of that day did
re until 10 o'clock P.M., although it is evident
ublin papers that the same mail due in Dub-
day must have arrived there at all events be-
ck P.M. The public were refused their letters
in this office, because of the lateness of the
ch the mail arrived. Now me must protest
petition of this conduct. The papers and
ld be delivered, if called for, any hour before
t night, when the Packets, through the fault
struction, happen to be late. On this occa-
appened, that neither ourselves nor any of our
ries were inconvenienced by the conduct of
ce people; but if it occurred on any other
week, the case would have been very diffe.

LORD DUNCANNON.

on Gazette of Friday announces the elevation
leman to the House of Peers, with remainder
mate male issue, under the style and title of
cannon, of Besborough, in the County of Kil-
is is a mere temporary addition to the Bri-
e, as, upon the death of Earl Besborough, who
itish Baron, the new creation will merge in the
itle.

THE MILFORD PACKETS.

gives us pleasure to do every man justice, and
ood actions. With this feeling, we are much
being enabled to state, that through the laud-
ns of Mr. H. W. Barron, arrangements are
facilitating the early arrival of the London mail
. That gentleman, supported by some other
ers, had an interview in the course of last
the Marquis of Conyngham, and received
that immediate orders would be given for des-
e packets from Milford in future two hours
they at present start; and also that packets
power would shortly replace those now on the
nd Milford station, with a view to insure the
ivery of the London mail in Waterford at two
m.
most important point gained, and no diffe-
other topics shall prevent our giving Mr.
rron full credit for the very great good he has
his matter, so instrumental in affecting. We
suggest, as a change is to take place, a quicker
ge than the present between London and Mil-
between Dunmore and Waterford. By this
Mail might easily arrive in this city, in ge-
rly as it does in Dublin, or at all events by
at noon.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

marks on the conduct of this noble absentee
ent, in reference to the tithe question, al-
pared, are unavoidably postponed till Thurs-

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

ay, as Mr. Croker, Deputy Inspector of Po-
king the brass cap off a detonating pistol, the
f, and we regret to add tore away his index
e left hand. It was feared that amputation of
hand would be necessary; but we are glad to
his apprehension is now removed from the
judicious treatment of Doctor Mackesy, who
endance on the wounded gentleman in a few
fter the accident occurred.

DISTRESS IN TIPPERARY.

rday night Mr. Sheil brought on his motion
distress in Tipperary, but was induced by the
several members to withdraw it, Mr. Little-
g objected to a government grant, until the
oprietary came forward to the relief of their
tenantry.

OERCION BILL—BLARNEY MEETING.

spirit becoming their character for indepen-
patriotism, the parishes of Whitechurch and
sembled on Sunday last, and, after passing
solutions condemnatory of the coercion bill,
that it was their deliberate conviction that
no agrarian disturbances that the existing laws
ufficient to put down, they prepared petitions
ent, which were yesterday forwarded to the
presentation through this office.—*Cork Chro-*

NT TO THE MEMORY OF DR. DOYLE.

of highly respectable gentlemen (including
ds of the deceased illustrious prelate,) have
to form a committee, for the purpose of
the collection for the monument about to be
he memory of of the great Dr. Doyle. Mr.
excellent and popular member for Carlow,
ng those who have come forward on this in-
casion. Turnrelli, the celebrated sculptor, is
he plan.

RISH COERCION BILL—SCOTLAND.

, a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of
k place in the Unitarian Chapel, to consider
priety of a public meeting in opposition to the
on bill, when, on account of the notice of
resignation, it was resolved to adjourn the
till it be seen whether his successors are in-
ing forward such a measure or not.

CARNAGE AT BALLYBUNNION!

of Kenmare, Lord Lieutenant of Kerry, and
er, Inspector General of Police for the Pro-
arrived in Listowel, to hold an investigation
into all the circumstances of the late bar-
ghter at Ballyeagh.

sire quizzes the delays in building the monu-
mmemorate the three days of July, which is
the Place de Bastille, by saying that three
were gathered the other day on the first

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

WATERFORD SUMMER ASSIZES.

CITY COURT—FRIDAY.

Baron Foster came into Court a little after ten o'clock, immediately after which the following Record Jury was sworn—Messrs. Samuel Woods, Michael Phelan, Samuel A. Marks, John Kearney, Edward Fennessy, Edmond Flinn, John Freeman, Arthur Doyle, Thomas Dillon, Daniel Carigan, Pierce Cox, Benjamin Budd.

Richard and Edward Kehoe v. Pierse Delahunty, Administrator of Anne Delahunty, widow, deceased.—An action of assumpsit for goods sold and delivered.—Damages laid at £500. Defendant pleaded only the general issue.

Mr. Dickson opened the pleadings, and Mr. Moore stated the case. The plaintiffs are extensive grocers and spirit merchants in this City, and Mrs. Anne Delahunty was formerly a retailer in the same line. She died in November, 1832, leaving a balance due to plaintiffs of about £40, for the recovery of which the action was brought. Mrs. Delahunty died possessed of considerable property, much more than sufficient to pay all her debts. Her son, the defendant, took out letters of administration some months after her death, by which he became answerable for those debts, and the Jury would here remark, that the defendant did not plead here an insufficiency of assets. Ellen Delahunty, sister of the plaintiff, carried on the business after her mother's death, on her own account. Ellen died in October, 1833, leaving a balance due upon her own account of about £38, which the plaintiffs were unable to recover in consequence of the defendant not being her personal representative, but they would prove that defendant was the personal representative of his mother, and is answerable for the balance of £40 due at his mother's death. Payments had been made by Miss Ellen Delahunty, after her mother's death, but he would prove that they were not upon account of the balance due at her mother's death, but upon her individual account. He took it for clear law that if a person be indebted to another in various demands, the person making payments can direct which of the demands the payment is for, and that if such application is not made by the party paying, it could be done by the party receiving. Mr. Moore quoted a case or two in point.

Mr. Patrick Blanchfield, who was bookeeper to the plaintiffs until August, 1833, was the first witness. He proved that Mrs. Anne Delahunty had paid off her account in November, 1832, and on the 20th of that month she incurred a new debt of £40 7s. 4d., for sugar; this debt remained due at her death, which happened a few days after. Miss Delahunty, who succeeded to her mother's business, got goods at different times, all which followed up the £40 worth of sugar due at her mother's death, in the same page of the leger; when that page was full, a new account was opened in another page under the head of "Miss Delahunty," but as long as the first page lasted the account went on close after her mother's balance. On the 11th of March, 1833, Miss Delahunty obtained a credit of £102 10s. £100 of which was cash, the odd £2 10s. being discount. The amount previously got by her, after her mother's death, was £96 14s. 2d.—Witness applied from time to time at Miss Delahunty's shop for the amount due to plaintiffs; sometimes got cash on account, and was told that the balance would be paid in a few days. Miss Delahunty did not object to accounts furnished to her. The £40 due by her mother was included in them.

Mr. James Redmond, the plaintiffs' present bookeeper, was the next witness. He proved that £78 15s. 1d was due at foot of the account, which included the £40 7s 4d due by Mrs. Delahunty.

Upon cross-examination, he was shown an account furnished to the administrator. He admitted that the dates of different items had been altered for the purpose of inducing the administrator to settle without coming to a law suit. Witness did not know whether this was "exactly fair," but considering that the amount was due by either mother or daughter, he thought it justifiable.—Never demanded Mrs Delahunty's balance from the defendant during his sister's life. There was no apparent change in the establishment at the mother's death.—The account furnished to the administrator was headed "Mrs. Thomas Delahunty." It was drawn up by witness, and was afterwards seen by one of the plaintiffs, who approved of it. Did not receive directions as to altering certain dates.

The evidence of these witnesses was of great length, but it consisted of minutiæ respecting the dealings between the parties, for which we have not space, but of which the foregoing are the leading particulars.

The letters of administration, dated 31st July, 1833, having been produced, the plaintiffs' case closed.

Mr. Hatchell, for the defence, commented very sharply on the alteration of dates, in the accounts furnished, for the avowed purpose of frightening defendant into a settlement, and cautioned the jury against such attempts—attempts which the witness had in vain endeavoured to attribute to a good motive.

No witness was examined for the defendant. The account upon which Mr. Redmond was cross examined, and a few other documents and vouchers, were handed in.

Mr. Smith replied for the plaintiffs. He strongly denounced the line of defence, while it was admitted that £78 15s 1d was due by the Delahunty family—by mother or daughter.

The Judge explained the points of law which bear upon the case, and recapitulated the various facts, after which the Jury retired for an hour, and returned a *Verdict for the Defendant*, with 6d costs. Liberty reserved to move for the opinion of the court above upon certain matters of law as stated by his lordship.

Counsel for the Plaintiffs—Messrs. Moore, KC, Smith, KC, Dickson; Agent Mr. T. F. Carroll. Counsel for the Defendant, Messrs. Hatchell, Hassard, Brewster—Agent, Mr. Cower.

James Irvine pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with having an illegal (Scotch) weir at Passage. He was allowed to stand out upon his own recognizance.

Thomas Carew, Esq. and William Power, a tenant and workmen of his, were indicted for a misdemeanor in forcibly expelling Catherine Flahavan from a small farm at Coolgour, in the liberties of this city. After a lengthened trial the traversers were acquitted.

Thomas Sheppard, Esq., one of the two gentlemen reported for declining to be sworn on the grand jury appeared before the court, and stated that he was obliged to set out that afternoon to meet the agent of the Bishop of Ferns at Enniscorthy; but before going he came down to Court, to see whether there was a sufficiency of jurors, and finding that there was an abundance, he did not answer to his name.

CITY COURT—SATURDAY.

The court proceeded to try traverses for damages done by the new line to Tramore. After lengthened investigations the following sums were awarded by the jury, who were sworn the day before, and had since had the advantage of viewing the premises:—Alderman Henry Alcock, £145; John Power, Esq., £149; Elizabeth Mills, £53; George Wallace, £62; Peter White, Esq., £30; Martin Sheehan, £133.

Then the court proceeded to discuss the presentments. The were all disposed of in the affirmative, except one that sought £50 for the fever hospital.

His Lordship said they were all most anxious to grant a presentment for a charity so useful, but he was sorry to have to express his opinion that it could not be done, as the aplication had not been laid before the sessions. It was suggested to him that he could direct a presentment under the 58th Geo. III., but along with this should be taken the new act, the 64th section of which was imperative against the presentment.

The 30th of January was appointed for the city presentment session.

An uninteresting action was next tried—in which James Butler was plaintiff and James Kerrisy defendant. Verdict for plaintiff £25 12s 6d damages, and 6d costs. The city criminal and civil business being thus concluded, the city jurors were discharged.

COUNTY COURT—SATURDAY.

Baron Smith took his seat at twelve o'clock, and a jury being sworn;

William D'Alton was arraigned for slaying John Murphy, on the 26th of August last. It appeared in evidence that the prisoner and the deceased had had a quarrel in a bog two days previous to the murder of the latter; that on the day of his death, he was proceeding on the road with a cart load of turf, when the prisoner, who was reaping in a field, seeing him, left his work, went to the road and returned shortly after, when his brother exclaimed that he had the looks of a murderer; the murder of Murphy having by this time become known.—D'Alton after this fled, and on being arrested at Carrickbeg, denied his name to the policeman. Verdict—*Manslaughter*. [It struck us that he was altogether innocent or guilty of the capital offence.]

Richard Frihessy was tried for killing Thomas Magrath, at Bree, on the 21st April last. The prisoner v t

others proceeded in a tumultuous way to a mountain of Mr. Chearnley's, and began to apportion it out among each other. The inhabitants of the mountain opposed them; a conflict ensued, and the deceased, with another person, perished—*Guilty*.

The rioters who were concerned in the former transaction were then put forward; consisting of John Corbett, Tobias Hickey, Pat Barron, Pat Cashin, John Keane, —— Keane, —— Dunn, Timothy Mulcahy, and others. They pleaded *Guilty*.

Richard Cahil for abduction, burglary, and assault on Mary Power, with intent to make her marry the prisoner—*Guilty*.

Nicholas Hayes was charged with murder. He pleaded *guilty of manslaughter* which plea was accepted.

Patrick Crotty stealing a sheep—*Guilty*.

DUNGARVAN ELECTION.

The following jury was then sworn:—Peter Anthony, John Hearn Waters, Hugh Power, Thomas Fitzgerald, Robert Backas, Thomas E. Keily, S. Smith, Anthony Fitzgerald, James Tullow, Tobias Fitzpatrick, Denis Keily, and Gregory Lymbery.

Thomas Meade, a process server, belonging to the town of Dungarvan, was indicted for wilful and corrupt perjury.

Mr. John Hearn, of Dungarvan, a Commissioner for taking affidavits, was the first witness sworn. He deposed that the prisoner came before him and swore an affidavit that he served a law process (a copy of which was prefixed to the affidavit made by prisoner) on Mr. John Dower, in person, at his dwelling-house, in Dungarvan, on the 19th of May; the affidavit was made on the 20th of May.

[The affidavit was here read, which stated that the law process served personally on Mr Dower purported to be a notice at the suit of Matthew L. Godkin against John Dower, to appear by himself or his attorney, at the Court of Common Pleas in Dublin, to answer for an alleged libel against the plaintiff by the defendant. The notice was signed by Henry Bagge, attorney.]

Mr. Hearn's examination resumed—The affidavit was sworn before witness by the prisoner, but was not signed by prisoner in his (witness's) presence; it was signed before it was brought to him, but the prisoner acknowledged the signature to be his name and hand writing, and the contents to be true.

Mr. John Dower, the defendant in the affidavit and notice alluded to, was sworn. I recollect the 19th of May last; I was not served personally by Thomas Meade with a law process, on that day or any other day, at the suit of Mr Godkin.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hassard—I was in my house all that day, confined by illness; I expected to be served with a notice, or something of the kind, as I had heard; it was to be, as I had also heard, for an alleged libel arising out of the late Dungarvan election, and for which an action is to be tried at the Cork Assizes.

Mr. Hassard addressed the court and said an appearance had been entered into to that notice on which the affidavit was made.

Mr. Richard M'Grath and Mr. Edmond Power, Solicitors for Mr. Dower, denied that the appearance was entered into on the notice—it was to a parliamentary notice that the appearance was entered.

Mr. Brewster, who had been absent during the early part of the trial, and who was professionally engaged for Mr Dower, came into court at this stage of the proceedings.

Mr Andrew Carbery was the next witness sworn—He was examined by Mr Brewster—I recollect the 19th of May; on that day I was at the house of Mr John Dower; he was ill on that day and confined to his house in consequence. I was there between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of that day, and while sitting in the parlour I saw the prisoner Meade hand a paper to Mr. Dower's servant maid at the hall door; she brought the paper (which was enclosed in an envelope) into the parlour; it was the notice which was produced on this trial. The body of the notice was written in the handwriting of Henry Bagge, attorney. At the time the maid brought the paper into the parlour Mr. Dower was up stairs.

Cross examined by Mr. Hassard—After the maid got the paper from Meade she went round the house and came in at a back door.

Anty Daly, the servant of Mr. Dower, corroborated Mr. Carbery's testimony.

Mr. Brewster observed to the court, that the 19th of May (the day alleged that the notice was personally served) was the last day for the return of the writ, and consequently the notice could not be served after that day.

The judge then charged the jury, who, without a moment's hesitation returned a verdict of *Guilty*.

Timothy Nugent for keeping forcible possession of some ground of the Duke of Devonshire's—*Guilty*.

The Court adjourned at 8 o'clock to Monday.

The grand jury have thrown out the bill sent up to them in the case of the homicide of Patrick Walsh, who was shot by one of a party of police, charged with a warrant for his arrest, for the abduction of a girl named Keefe from near Thomastown.

[We are unavoidably obliged to postpone the publication, till our next, of the remainder of our assizes report, for want of space in this number.]

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

During the progress of a record yesterday, several gentlemen belonging to the county and city grand juries, came into the grand jury box of the city court, when the foreman of the county grand jury (Robert Power, Esq.) addressed Baron Foster. He said that a representation, on oath, had been made to the county and city grand juries, complaining that various parts of the work in the New Lunatic Asylum, now in progress of being built in the vicinity of this city—are done in the very worst possible manner. He, (Mr Power) therefore, begged to inform his lordship, as one of the trustees for such buildings, of the fact that came before them.

Baron Foster—I decline to hear, as one of the trustees, anything on the subject. I can only hear you here as a judge.

Mr. Power—We wish to consult your lordship on the matter in question, as a trustee.

Baron Foster—Then, it must be in some other place. Has the work been paid for?

Mr. Power—No, my lord.

Mr. W. Kearney, one of the city grand jury, said, that in consequence of some complaints having been made about the work of the building, a committee of citizens was formed, and they inspected the work, and the result was, that the walls were found to be filled up with dry stones and rubbish instead of stones and mortar.

Baron Foster—Is the work done by contract? Is it a subject matter of presentment?

Mr. Kearney asserted in the affirmative, and added that it did not as yet come before them to be presented for, as that building was not yet finished.

Baron Foster—I would advise you to agree to a statement of facts on this subject, and direct the attention of the Secretary to the Commissioners of Lunatic Asylums to it. Who is the contractor?

Mr. Kearney—A Mr. Williams.

Baron Foster—I can say no more on the subject here. If you make a proper complaint to the Commissioners they will not pay for it.

Alderman Milward—My lord, we reported before to the Commissioners, and they sent down Mr. Murray, who had various parts of the walls taken down and they were found not to be properly done.

Baron Foster—The Commissioners will look after the matter, I can assure you, before they give away the public money.

The matter here dropped.

EMIGRANT SHIPS.

The last accounts from Quebec state that the brig Constantia, from Limerick, with 170 passengers, had arrived at Grape Island, having lost 22 during her voyage. The barque Elizabeth and Sarah, from Dublin, had also arrived there with 200 passengers, having also lost 22 on her way.

COURT OF CHANCERY, IRELAND.

The number of original bills filed in the Rolls office of the Irish Court of Chancery was—in the year 1812, 747; in 1813, 741; in 1814, 747; in 1831, 461; in 1832, 441; and in 1833, 617.

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.

A meeting took place on the 9th inst., on the island of Wilhelmsburg, in the kingdom of Hanover, between E. Johnson, Esq., of the Deanery, Chester-le-street, in the county of Durham, attended by Captain Atkinson, of the 7th Dragoons Guards, and Lieutenant T. Christmas, late of the 8th Hussars, attended by R. Mills, Esq. Mr. Christmas received his adversary's fire, which took effect, passing through both thighs, and then turned round and discharged his pistol in the air. We are happy to add that the ball did not lodge, and Mr. Christmas is not considered in danger.

IRISH GOVERNMENT.

At a late hour last night, and since what appears below had been written, we were informed that Mr. Bonham Carter, Member for Portsmouth, is to be the new Irish Secretary. There is to be no change in the office of Lord Lieutenant. This intelligence has reached us from an authentic source.—*Morning Register.*

London, Wednesday.

The administration is quite formed, and is a decided practical advance in Liberalism. You may pledge yourself—

First—That the Coercion Bill is given up as it affects public or individual liberty.

Second—That Lord Duncannon is Secretary for the Home Department, with a determination to cleanse the Castle and the Hall of the Courts of Orangeists. He will also look closely to the poorer knaves of the Corporation.

Third—That Hobhouse is to take Lord Duncannon's place at the Woods and Forests, and to stand for Nottingham, Lord Duncannon going at once to the Peers.

Fourth—That the present ministry are to go to war with the House of Peers, bringing forward popular measures in all their strength, and leaving the Peers to incur the odium and risk of throwing them out—*if they dare.*

Fifth—That Lord Wharncliffe, the best speaker in the Tory opposition in the Lords, is to join the ministry with a batch of his friends—thus reducing exceedingly the moral as well as numerical strength of the Tory party in the Upper House. At this moment this adhesion is *of the utmost importance*. It will make this a strong government in *both* houses.

Sixth—The next, as far as it goes, is not good—that poor old Wellesley remains in Ireland, but is to be put under the strongest terms of assisting in cleansing out the Orange gang.

Seventh—It is not decided whether Littleton is to remain Secretary. It is, indeed, said that he is to go out of office altogether, and is to be made a peer. He is known to be desirous of a peerage; but as yet I cannot advise you to state anything as decided respecting him.

The principle of the new government is the strongest entertained by any part of the late cabinet. I have heard from very high authority their fixed determination to act on popular principles in everything, and, above all, to cease to employ Tory instruments. They are ready to declare that they are conscious that Ireland has been hitherto governed upon a mistaken maxim—that which has preferred a party to the people—and that it is time to begin to govern exclusively for the people, and to exclude from any participation in power *any* of the enemies of Ireland.

There is another most gratifying circumstance—namely, the total, the utter, the perpetual hopelessness of the Tory faction. They are gone, and gone for ever; and if anything was wanting to put them down, it would be supplied by the vulgar, virulent, and most ungenerous attack made by the Duke of Wellington upon Lord Grey, who lost office for the sake of the measure in which the Duke supported him. In truth, the Tories are gone for ever.

The King appears greatly attached to Lord Brougham—he, in fact, has had the organization of the administration.

We repeat our earnest hope that the statements of this correspondent regarding the "war with the peers," and the purification of the Castle and the Four Courts, will be justified by events. In connexion with the clearing out of the Castle, we call attention to a letter copied from the *Times*, in which the absolute necessity of a wholesale reform in this department is clearly demonstrated. That Journal, in adverting to the communication of its correspondent, enforces the expediency of "weeding Dublin Castle, and the official departments in its neighbourhood, of whole packs of mischievous and perfidious harpies, fixed there originally by the Orange government, who have been for years undermining their liberal employers, and frustrating by their small and dirty methods the best-meant details of practical reform."—*Register.*

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ. M. P.

SIR—The association of the friends of Ireland, of the city and county of Philadelphia, at a meeting held in the District Court-room, on the 28th of April, 1834, passed the enclosed resolution—expressive of the sympathy felt for Richard Barrett, editor of the Dublin *Pilot*, for the suffering which he now endures for his exertions to promote the liberty of his country, and to defend the rights of the press—appropriating the sum of fifty pounds sterling to be remitted to him through your hands, as a testimony of the estimation in which his conduct is held in this city by his countrymen, their descendants, and the *friends of Ireland*.

In conformity with the resolution, and in obedience to the direction of the association, we beg leave, as the officers of the association, to express, through you, the sympathy we entertain for his sufferings, and, at the same time, the pride we feel that his constancy in the cause of his country cannot be shaken, his patriotism diminished, or his fidelity to the great champion of Irish liberty seduced. The estimate we put upon his exertions may be easily understood, when we assert that liberty can neither be established nor preserved without a free, independent, pure, and patriotic press! It is the best safeguard of the rights of the people—it is superior to armies in its power to restore or defend liberty. It must always wage battle with the minds of men before they are prepared for the accomplishment of any great, good. Those, therefore, who direct its power, are responsible to their country for its exercise. They have a great trust confided to their care, and when they perform it fearlessly for the support or enaction of good and wholesome measures or laws, and for the benefit of their country, they are entitled to the applause of every one who is interested in the happiness and welfare of the human race. We believe Mr. Barrett has endeavoured to execute his great trust, with a view to the advancement of the interests and the constitutional liberty of his country, and his sufferings in such a career claim our deepest sympathy.

The amount we now remit you, to be paid to him, is a trifle, considered in a numerical point of view, but it is only forwarded as a testimony of our regard for the principles of a man who will endure imprisonment rather than yield the rights or endanger the liberty of the press.

Please accept our sincere admiration of your noble exertions in sustaining the great cause of Irish liberty and Irish prosperity, and believe us to be, with the greatest respect and consideration, your's, &c.

JAMES GOWEN, President.
JOHN MAITLAND, }
PATRICK KEOGH, } Vice Presidents.
CHAS. JOHNSON, }
W. WHELAN, Treasurer.
DANIEL J. DESMOND, Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 24, 1834.

Resolved—That the Association of the Friends of Ireland, of the city and county of Philadelphia, sympathise with the family of Mr Barrett, and the friends of Ireland generally, for his sufferings in defence of the liberty of the press, and that fifty pounds be transmitted him, through the hands of Daniel O'Connell, as a testimony of our estimation of his principles and patriotism.—(Extracted from the minutes.)

BIRTHS.

On Wednesday, the 16th instant, in Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the lady of J. George, Jun., Esq., of a daughter.

In Upper Merrion-street, Dublin, the lady of Hans Henry Hamilton, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

In St. George's church, by the Rev Edward Leet, Francis Blake Knox, Esq., late of the 5th Dragoon Guards, to Jane, eldest daughter of George M. Knipe, Esq., of Erne Hill, in the county of Cavan.

DEATHS.

In Merrion-square, on the 16th instant, aged 21 years, Eleanor, daughter of Thomas Orde Lees, Esq.

On the 15th instant, Mr. George Lawlor, aged 76 years, for a considerable time an inmate of that most excellent institution, the "Old Men's Asylum, Russell place."

At Bayview-avenue, Dublin, Daniel O'Leary, Esq., late surgeon to the 5th Royal Irish Brigade, and of Rathkeale, co. Limerick.

At Balbriggan, sincerely regretted, the Rev. Daniel Henry Maunsell.

Mr. Wilderspin has been visiting Belfast, Armagh, Duncannon, Coleraine, Derry, and other towns in the North of Ireland, to explain his method of infant training. We hear he intends to visit Wexford, Waterford, and Cork, for the same object.—*Stewart's Despatch.*

There are a class of empirics whom the Americans call "Steam Doctors," from their prescribing hot baths and Cayenne pepper for every complaint from a cold and sore throat to the yellow fever.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

IN consequence of a misconception which appears to have arisen in the public mind, as regards the two proposed new banking establishments, viz.:—"The National Bank of Ireland," and the "National Commercial Bank of Ireland," the former to be formed by a London Company, and to be governed by directors permanently sitting there—the latter to be formed in Ireland to be governed by shareholders permanently residing here, the former in shares of £50, the latter in shares of £5, the former giving *half* the profits to be made by the branch banks, to the Irish shareholders, carrying out of the country *the other half*, the latter dividing the *whole profits* amongst the shareholders themselves, who must by the laws of the Company BE RESIDENTS IN IRELAND. It is therefore necessary, and the provisional committee deem it advisable to direct public attention to the complete distinctness of the two proposed establishments, and as a further distinguishing *feature*, and to denote their intention to render this a *really National* Bank, they propose to add the term "*Agricultural*," so that the institution shall be denominated THE NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL and COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

The success of several Joint Stock Banks in England and Scotland, whose capital have been subscribed in shares of £10, particularly "the Manchester and Liverpool *District* Bank," and "Northern and Central Bank of England," and the promising success of many now forming on £5 shares in the former country has induced some gentlemen, anxious for the prosperity of Ireland, to submit to the Irish public a similar project, but on a more extended scale. The universal support and approbation which has been tendered to the "National *Agricultural* and Commercial Bank of Ireland" renders success no longer doubtful. The Provisional Committee merely wait the result of a correspondence with some Gentlemen in the City and Country relating to matters of detail with the view to produce a unanimous and efficient *Directory*. In the meantime all applications for shares are to be continued to be made to the Solicitors as at foot (if by letter, post paid).

NO DEPOSIT OR ADVANCE will be called for until the Provisional Committee of Direction be announced, and a General Meeting held in Dublin. Upon sufficient notice any Gentleman can have a copy of the Prospectus, through the Post-office for a single postage.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

WM. BAILY WALLACE AND SONS,
North Great George's street, Dublin.

Dublin, 3d July.

DAN AND THE KING.

(FROM THE MORNING REGISTER.)

SIR—I have seen a Northern Conservative paper this day (the *Derry Journal*), in which the story of the Irish country gentleman about Dan and the King is given, with the following preface.—

"As an example of the means taken to delude the peasantry of this country, we select the following from one of the Dublin journals in the Repeal interest. The article is so couched that it may be received as a joke by intelligent persons, while it will be swallowed as a positive truth by those whose understandings are of a different calibre."

The story is no joke at all; but it does not tell all that occurred, and this you will find when you go through the following authentic version of it, which I have from a source as high almost as the King himself;—

"The King, upon seeing Dan's letter to the reformers of England, in which justice is done to Lord Grey's character, immediately sent for Dan, when the following dialogue occurred:—'Dan,' says the King, 'was it you wrote that letter?' 'Nobody else,' says Dan. 'And is that your real opinion of ould Grey?' 'Nabaucklish,' says Dan. 'Thigh-um thu,' says the King—'out be goes.' 'But the Queen,' says the King. 'The crathur looks mighty pale and delicate,' says Dan—'her native air would agree with her entirely.' 'Thigh-um-tu again,' says the King—'off she goes!'"

Nothing can prove more the intimacy between Dan and the King than the progress he has made in the Irish language, of which it is well known he did not understand one word some time back.

I am yours,

AN ADMIRING READER.

July 16, 1834.

SWAN RIVER SETTLEMENT.

Accounts have been received to the 14th of Feb. from Swan River. The natives continue on friendly terms, and at Freemantle, Perth, and Guilford, often receive provisions from the settlers. Some of the natives had caught the hooping cough from the soldiers, and suffered much from it. The colony was going on favourably, but the settlers were very anxious for the return of the governor, Sir James Stirling, in hopes that he might be enabled by government to carry on further improvements. The barracks of Perth were nearly completed; they are built of red bricks, which cost on the spot 20s per 1,000. A large building for a government storehouse has been commenced. A wild herd of cattle, nearly to the amount of two hundred, had been discovered on the Murray River. The natives, on seeing a picture of a group of cattle, made known they had seen these wild cattle, and Mr. Narcott, the superintendent of the native tribes, was conducted by them and found the herd grazing in a fine pasture.—It consisted chiefly of cows and calves; they are supposed to have sprung from some which strayed from the earliest settlers. Fremantle would soon be a fine town but that labour is so dear, as most of the materials for building are abundant and cheap. Stone is found two feet under the surface of the ground; it is soft when first dug, and hardens when exposed to the air. Lime is from 2d to 1s per bushel; timber also is cheap. The high price of labour holds out great inducements to labourers to emigrate to this settlement; and some who had left the colony have returned from Van Diemen's Land, and others would follow their example had they the means of paying for their transport thither. The settlement at York, on the river Avon, which is the most distant from the coast, is going on prosperously, and is surrounded by an extensive tract of land, which proves suited both for grazing and culture.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

The resolutions of a committee of the House of Commons, appointed to report upon the practicability of opening a steam navigation to India, is most favorable, and we trust that no hindrance will be offered to the trifling grant of twenty thousand pounds, which the committee recommended the House of Commons to make, for the purpose of defraying the expense of an experimental expedition.—*Sun.*

THE IRON TRADE.

That important branch of national industry the iron trade is in a drooping condition. This week have been held the Quarter Meetings of the Iron Masters of Staffordshire and Shropshire, and we regret to learn that their prospects are anything but encouraging. Shropshire best forge pigs are down as low as £4, and Staffordshire bars were at any price the manufacturers can command. On Wednesday, at Wolverhampton, it was proposed to lower the price of bars ten shillings per ton, but a further reduction seemed inevitable, and the parties interested were to meet again yesterday to come, if possible, to a fixed determination for the present quarter. This second meeting is a lamentable proof of the dull state of the market.—*Sheffield Mercury.*

BRITISH AND FOREIGN WOOLS.

Since this day se'nnight supplies of wool have been, from all quarters, very limited. There is, however, a sale announced, at Garraway's for the 8th proximo, of about 600 bags of Australian wool. There have been a few private contract transactions since the last sales, at stationary prices.

CAUTION TO ENGLISH LADIES ABOUT TO MARRY FRENCHMEN.—The Tribunal of the first instance, at Paris, has just decided that the marriage of a Frenchman with a foreign woman is to be regulated by the French law, even though the Frenchman subsequently to the marriage had fixed his domicile in the foreign country where he had contracted such marriage.

LADIES' SCHOOL,

WILLIAM-STREET, WATERFORD,

CONDUCTED BY

MISS MORRICE

AND APPROVED ASSISTANTS,

Parisian and English, resident in the House

MISS MORRICE

IN returning Thanks to her numerous Friends for their kind and liberal Patronage, and in respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the Parents and Guardians of Youth to her School, which combines the advantages of a liberal Education with those of a desirable and happy home. The House is large and airy, at the entrance of Waterford, on the Dunmore side, and within five miles of the Sea. The best Masters are in regular attendance.

Accommodation for TWO PARLOUR BOARDERS.

The School re-opens on MONDAY, the 21st Inst.

William-street, Waterford, July 19, 1834.

£200.

WANTED, at INTEREST, or if the Lender wishes, an Annuity for the Life of One Person will be given. The security is unexceptionable.

Application to be made (if by letter, post paid), to MR. JOHN H. POWER, at the office of ALEXANDER M. ALCOCK, Esq., Church-square, Waterford.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS, MONDAY JULY 21.

	Satur.		Mon.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	73
Wheat, per bar	20	25	20	25
Oats, do.	12	14	12	14
Barley, do.	11	13	11	13
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13	14	13	14
Flour, 2ds, per bag	30	31	30	31
3ds, do.	24	26	24	26
4ths, do.	16	20	16	20
Indian Corn, p bar	24	25	24	25
Meal, do.	0	00		..
Bacon Pigs, cwt	24	20	24	26
Scalded Pork do	18	21	19	21
Heads, do	14	00	14	00
Offal, do.	14	22	14	22
Whiskey, per gal	5	0	6	0
	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb	3	6	3	6
Mutton, do	4	6	4	6
Pork, do.	3	3	3	3
Veal, do.	3	6	3	6
Potatoes, per st		3	4	5
Coals, Newport,		34	0	
Swansea,		00	0	
Cardiff,	3	0		

Butter on Saturday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 376

Monday—Butter, 70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Weighed 184.

Some prime lots obtained 74s.

Flour (2ds) 30s to 31s 6d per bag; 3ds, 24s to 26s do, 4ths, 16s to 20s do.

There is no price for Bacon or Scalded Pigs—they can only be nominally quoted.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; do (millers') from 24s 0d to 25s 0d per do; Oats (shipping) 11s 0d to 13s; Heavy, 13s to 14s 6d; Barley, 11s to 13s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £11 0s to £13 10s; ditto per cwt 13s to 14s 0d; Indian Corn per barrel, 24s to 25s.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—JULY 18.

Butter, 76s 0d to 73s per cwt.; Wheat, 22s 0d to 25s 0d per barrel; Barley, 11s 0d to 13s 0d per do; Oats, 11s 6d to 13s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 29s 0d to 30s; 2ds, 24s 0d to 25s 0d; 3ds, 18s, 0d to 20s 0d. Bacon Pigs, 23s 0d to 25s 0d. Beef, 4d. to 5½d. Mutton, 5d. to 6d; Veal, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; Potatoes 0d. to 6d. per stone.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—JULY 18.

The Merchants—First quality, 71s; Second do, 67; Third ditto, 60s; Fourth ditto, 51s; Fifth ditto, 41s; Sixth ditto, 30s.

The Country—First quality, 61s; Second ditto, 57s; Third ditto, 50s; Fourth ditto, 41; Fifth ditto, 30s; Sixth ditto, 18s.

WEXFORD MARKETS—JULY 18.

Butter, 65s 0d to 66s 0d per cwt; Flour, 31s 0d to 00s, per bag; Wheat, 22s 0d to 24s 0d per brl; Barley, 12s to 14s 0d per do; Oats, 12s to 13s 0d per ditto.

CARLOW MARKETS—JULY 19.

Butter, 75s to 76s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 29s to 00s per cwt; Wheat, 20s to 23s per barrel; Barley, 10s to 12s per barrel; Oats, 8s to 9s 6d per barrel; Oatmeal, 12s to 00s per cwt; Bacon, 26s to 28s per cwt; Scalded Pigs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS—JULY 18.

Butter, 69s to 70s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 26s to 27s per cwt; Heads, 18s to 00s per cwt; Offal, 13s to 8s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 29s to 30s per bag; Barley, 10s, to 12s per barrel; Wheat 1s. 0d to 1s 2d per stone; Oats, 7d. to 8d per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—JULY 18.

There was a small supply of both fresh Wheat and Oats at market this week, which met a dull sale at our quotations. Some large parcels of loft Wheat offering without inquiry. No Barley—prices nominal. Flour has been a dull sale, without alteration in price. Oatmeal heavy; prime qualities 6d per cwt lower.

White Wheat, 28s 6d to 30s 0d; red ditto, 25s to 28s 0d; Oats, 12s 0d to 15s 0d; Barley, 13s 0d to 00s 0d; Rape, 23s to 00s; 1st Flour, 17s 0d to 18s; second do, 15s to 16s; inferior, 10s to 13s; thirds, 8s 0d to 11s; Oatmeal, 12s 0d to 15s 0d.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 18, 1834.

		From s.	From d.	To s.	To d.	Aver. s.	Aver. d.
227	Wheat, per brl 20 St.	21	0	28	6	27	3
00	Bere, do. 16 do.	00	0	00	0	00	0
00	Barley, do. 16 do.	00	0	00	0	00	0
944	Oats, do. 14 do.	11	6	15	0	13	4
10625	Flour, per cwt. 8 ..	7	0	19	0	0	0
555	Oatmeal, do. 8 ..	11	0	15	0	12	6
	SOLD TO BAKERS ONLY.						
9191	Cwt of Flour	13	0	19	0	16	0½

Wheat and Flour, to form the Assize of Bread, at } 41s. 8d { per Sack of 20 Stone.

Receipts of Flour, 14625 } 1st, from 17s 0d to 19s 0d
Sales ditto, 10625 } 2d, from 13s 0d to 16s 6d
3d, from 7s 0d to 10s 0d

Quartern Loaf, 8d.

SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE.—We extracted from the London papers lately a story of a lady in France having given birth to a black and a white child, twins; a singular event of the same complexion happened on Tuesday last, in our immediate neighbourhood. On that day, in a house in the wood near Dalskairth, a young woman was delivered of male twins, one of which was as white as European children commonly are at their birth, the other of decidedly African dinginess. The white infant was still born, and the black one only lived a few minutes. Both babes were buried in the course of the day. The girl's story, we understand, is that she saw a black man in Dumfries market, and was so struck with his appearance that she could not help turning back to get another peep at him. As we don't feel quite inclined to take in this account ourselves, we have the less objection to our readers doing so.—*Dumfries Times.*

ROYAL FINERY.—It is said that the Queen of Spain has within the last two months given orders in Lyons and Paris to the amount of 500,000f.—Some of the articles manufactured for her in Paris are of the most splendid description. An armchair has been sent to Madrid as a specimen; the price of which is 7000f. There has been also sent to her Majesty a portfolio of solid gold, studded with diamonds, to the amount of 40,000f. Several dresses of the richest materials and a dressing case containing an affinity of articles, are being made for her Majesty.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that it was rather strange, after ministers had thought fit to bring this measure forward, the same ministers, with the exception of the noble earl (Grey) should announce to the house, through the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, that it would be impossible to pass such a bill through the House of Commons.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—That it would be impossible to do so now.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he recollected that the noble earl lately at the head of his Majesty's government, in the statement which he made to the house on bringing forward this bill, strongly urged upon their lordships the necessity of retaining those clauses. In that opinion the noble and learned lord on the woolsack on that occasion also concurred, and the noble earl (Grey) himself particularly stated that he would not consent that the bill should pass without those clauses. (Hear.) On that occasion the noble and learned lord afterwards rose in his place, and with all the eloquence that belonged to him said, that he considered those clauses of the bill as essentially necessary, and he pointedly stated the hardship which would exist if they were to prevent the peasantry of Ireland from meeting at night, and at the same time to allow those persons in Dublin to meet who, by their agitation and inflammatory proceedings excited the lower orders of their countrymen to outrage and insubordination. (Hear.) The noble and learned lord now distinctly told them that they could not carry this bill through the House of Common. Why not, at all events, propose it to the House of Commons? (Hear, hear, hear.) He would merely, in conclusion, say, that if the noble viscount opposite chose to have another bill instead of that—if he chose to have a bill different from that which had been introduced with his own approbation, he might depend upon it that no difficulty would be thrown in the way of the passing of such a measure by him (the Duke of Wellington,) or by any noble lords that he knew, but he would tell the noble viscount that for such a measure he and his Majesty's ministers would alone be responsible. (Hear, hear.)

The Earl of LIMERICK observed that the orders of the house had been grossly infringed upon this occasion. Good God! were their lordships reduced to that pass that they were to be merely a court of registration for the other house of parliament! (Hear, hear.) He trusted that they had not arrived at such a degree of degradation. If however they put their own seal to their degradation, it must necessarily take place.

Lord MELBOURNE said, that on such a motion as the present, he certainly should not go into a regular debate, such as the noble duke had gone into. He was sure, however, that their lordships would feel that in the situation in which he stood, and pledged undoubtedly as he was, quite as much as his noble friend lately at the head of the government, to this bill, he was called upon to address a few observations to their lordships upon this occasion. "The noble earl opposite, (continued the noble viscount) in the speech which he has made to your Lordships, has accused my noble and learned Friend on the woolsack of not speaking with any measured language. I cannot think that the noble Earl has measured his own language in a speech in which he has accused us (his Majesty's Ministers) of baseness, of tergiversation, and of submitting to the lowest species of indignity rather than quit our places.—I now tell that noble Earl, as I told him on a former occasion, that with him I will not enter into a contest of insult and contumely." (Cheers.) I could call, I might call, as hard names as that noble earl. (Cheers.) I might impute to him base, and factious, and personal motives.—(Continued cheers.) I might impute to him that he was actuated by two passions, the strongest that human nature can be actuated by—mortified vanity, and disappointed ambition." (Cheers from the ministerial side of the house.) Undoubtedly the most efficient parts of the bill were those which applied to districts proclaimed, and which prevented meetings in those that were not proclaimed.—He would undoubtedly say that that system of political meetings which existed in Ireland, and which probably would be attempted to be established there again, and the topics generally discussed at them, must have the effect of producing discontent in that country, and he had no doubt in his mind that they did produce those outrages which so deeply and lamentably disturbed that portion of the empire. (Hear, hear.) But when it was known that the opinion of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland was, that that portion of the bill might not be renewed, he would ask would it be wise on the part of his Majesty's ministers to force those powers on the government of Ireland, which, whether justly or not, had been repudiated by the government? He should indeed feel deeply grieved if any aggravation of the evils of Ireland should be the result, which he was ready to admit might probably be the result, from passing the bill in the form proposed. (Hear, hear.) He would say, however, that should those evils arise, should those meetings be renewed, and should that agitation again be resorted to in that country, and should it assume anything like a threatening magnitude, his Majesty's present ministers, should they still conduct the councils of their sovereign, would at any hazard, and no matter how unpropitious the season might be, call the parliament together for the purpose of meeting such evils, and they would advise his Majesty to throw himself upon that parliament for the purpose of obtaining those powers and those means which might be necessary to meet the difficulties of such an exigency. (Cheers.)

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM said, that his Majesty's present ministers were not bound by what had fallen from the noble Earl (Grey), but they were certainly bound by their own words, and their own words could be produced in favor of that bill which now stood for a third reading in that house. The country undoubtedly should call upon them for an explanation how it happened that so recently as ten days ago they entertained one opinion, and that they now entertained directly the reverse. The bill which ministers had given up was in accordance with the feelings of the country, and it should not have been abandoned. Was it through fear of Mr. O'Connell that ministers had acted so? (Hear.) Let them speak out, and let it be known whether that agitator was the real minister of Ireland. The noble lord might fancy that he had buried the noble earl lately at the head of the government in his political sepulchre, but he was also mistaken upon that point. (Hear, and a laugh.) The noble earl's spirit would arise, and scare some of the present dignified occupants from their arm chairs—(laughter)—would disturb the noble viscount in his slumbers—(a laugh)—and interrupt the festivities of noble peers, when the noble and learned lord attempted to amuse himself with "potations pottle-deep" to the health and prosperity of the new administration. (Cheers and prolonged laughter.)

The Marquis of LANSDOWN was about to speak, but

The LORD CHANCELLOR rose and said, "I pray stop a little moment;" the noble duke who had just addressed the house must be conversant with the dialect adopted in some alehouse, with which he (the Lord Chancellor) was unacquainted. (Hear, hear, order, and laughter.) He was in the habit of meeting the noble duke elsewhere, but never had the honor of seeing him there—at the alehouse where the noble duke must have been so often—(laughter)—in the cabaret where the noble duke seemed to have picked up the terms of his slang dictionary. (Order, hear, hear, and laughter.)

The Earl of WICKLOW rose to order.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM—Let the noble and learned lord go on, do not interrupt him. I shall take anything that may fall from him with perfect coolness.

The Earl of MANSFIELD rose to order.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—Oh then I shan't trouble your lordships with anything more on the subject; noble lords need not rise to order; as I am interrupted, I have done.

The Earl of MANSFIELD said that he spoke to order from the plain and sincere wish that the dignity and decorum of their Lordships' House might be maintained. This was his sole motive in rising to address himself to their Lordships, and he put it to them whether, for the sake of their dignity, it was not much better that there should be no explanation from the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, and no reply or counter-explanation from the noble duke. (Hear, hear.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR again rose, but before he resumed his address,

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE rose to order.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said, that if the noble earl behind him had taken him at his word when he said he should not trouble the house with anything further on the subject, it would have been quite as well. He meant to say nothing more than "Don't you ——."

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY—I rise to order.—(Hear, hear.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR—This is not the way to preserve order. (Hear, hear.)

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY again rose to order.

The LORD CHANCELLOR—If the noble duke's speech were intended as a joke, he was ready to receive it in good humour—(hear, hear)—but if it were really meant as an attack, then he should not hesitate to say of it that it was as gross and unwarrantable, as utterly and completely devoid of foundation, as any the most untrue assertion or insinuation that had ever been made by any individual whatsoever.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM said that it was unnecessary to say the allusion was from *Hamlet*, and he intended it in perfect good humour. (Hear, hear.)

The LORD CHANCELLOR nodded, and expressed himself ready to take the matter in that way—and the scene, which was one of considerable excitement, terminated.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE not wishing to shelter himself under the silence he happened to observe in the previous debate, he now came forward openly to declare that he did not fail to attach as much importance as his noble friend on the woolsack to the three clauses of the coercion bill. When disturbances, the effect of agitation, had been put down, let him see their cause revive, and he would be ready to join in calling upon Parliament to put it down. (Hear.)

Lord ELLENBOROUGH asked the noble viscount opposite whether the right hon. gentleman, of whom the noble and learned lord on the woolsack and the noble marquis had spoken in terms not very complimentary to his discretion, still held the office of Irish secretary?

Viscount MELBOURNE was glad the question had been asked, as it not only afforded him an opportunity of answering it in the affirmative, but of also stating, in justice to the right hon. gentleman, that the objection taken was not to the fact, but to the extent of the communication with Mr. O'Connell, who, it must be considered, if he were the great agitator of Ireland, was also a leading member of the House of Commons. It was impossible to conduct the business of government without occasionally communicating with members of the opposition.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY—Did the noble and learned lord recollect that this individual was pointed at in the speech from the throne as the cause of agitation in Ireland, and that by the government he had been held out as a person with whom no communication ought to have been held.?

The LORD CHANCELLOR answered—No; the hon and learned gentleman was not designated or particularly alluded to in the speech from the throne.

The house then adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, JULY 17.

The house was as full this afternoon as on each of the previous occasions when explanations of a similar kind were expected.

The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes past five.

FORMATION OF THE MINISTRY.

After a message from the Lords, had announced that the chimney sweepers' bill had been agreed to without amendment,

Lord ALTHORP, upon being called upon by the Speaker, rose, and was received with loud cheers. The noble lord said, I will take the opportunity of moving for a new writ for the purpose of stating to the house, that my noble friend (Lord Melbourne) has been commissioned by his Majesty to lay before him the plan of an administration, that he has completed his arrangements, and has re-constructed an administration. The additions that have been made to the administration are, that Lord Duncannon has accepted the office of Secretary for the Home Department, and Sir John Hobhouse has accepted the Woods and Forests in the place of Lord Duncannon. (Cheers.) Therefore, as far as addition goes, the alteration is not considerable, but undoubtedly the alteration is great, very great indeed, in the loss of the services of my noble friend Lord Grey. (Loud cheers.) And it is impossible for me to disguise the fact that the cabinet, now that Lord Grey has ceased to preside over its councils, has not so great a claim as it previously had to the confidence of the house. It is equally impossible for me to express my regret at the loss of my noble friend upon both public and personal grounds. During the whole period of my political life, I have acted in accordance with my noble friend's views and opinions; from the earliest period when I became a member of this house, we have uniformly acted together, and I never would have accepted office if it had not been with the view of assisting him in the formation of the government. (Hear, hear, hear.) I have often stated that nothing could have induced me to accept office, but the hopes of being able to effect some measures of great public good, in a reformed parliament. And under the administration of my noble friend, my intimacy, from my political connection with my noble friend, has increased—his amicable disposition has produced in every one connected with him the strongest affection, for I know no one who possesses in a higher degree the qualities necessary to produce such an effect. (Loud cheers.) I feel the highest admiration for his abilities, and my esteem for his straightforwardness is equally great. (Loud cheering.) These being the circumstances, and my feelings upon them, I am ready to say that I consider the loss of my noble friend, on public and private grounds, from the cabinet, to be irreparable. (Hear, hear.) His Majesty has now placed my noble friend Lord Melbourne at the head of the government. (Hear.) I am perfectly ready to state, as my sincere conviction, that in soliciting Lord Melbourne his Majesty has made no unwise decision (Cheers.) He possesses great abilities, natural and acquired, great judgment and decision, which qualities are necessary in the first minister of his country; and as far as my opinion goes, I have had the satisfaction on most occasions of having concurred in opinion with him.—Sir, in these circumstances his Majesty was graciously pleased to desire a continuation of my services. (Immense cheering.) It is never agreeable for a man to speak of himself, but I am bound to say a few words in explanation on the present occasion. Sir, I have always had, as I believe it is generally known I always have had, a great disinclination to be in office. I shall not now say that the experience I have had of office has at all diminished that disinclination. (Laughter.) But, Sir, in addition to this private feeling, I felt circumstances connected with the present state of affairs, which certainly did increase my feeling on this point. (Cries of "hear hear.")—I was aware, having the feeling which I have stated I always have entertained for Lord Grey that my resignation was the cause of Lord Grey's retirement (hear). This added greatly, certainly, to the disinclination I had to be again in office; for I should not have liked to have had it said that Lord Grey had retired, and that I had in the end remained. This feeling, however, was undoubtedly greatly diminished by Lord Grey's own strong advice to me to continue in my present office (hear, hear, hear). These are all, however, minor points. They all relate to private feeling. When I looked to my public duty I saw every public ground for saying I ought to continue where I am (hear, hear, and cheers). I could not see one public ground which could justify my refusing to continue in the office I hold. That being the case, I felt it to be my imperative duty to continue to act (loud cheers). Now, I do not know that it is necessary for me to say more on the reconstruction of the government. I wish to add, in a very few words, however, and a very few words they will need to be, a settlement of the principles on which the administration is formed (cries of "hear, hear, hear.") The principles, then, on which the administration of this country is bound to proceed are, that while the government should preserve the institutions of the country, they should carry forward such reasonable but effectual reform—(cries of hear, hear)—as the people have a right to expect would be the consequence of the reform of parliament. (Loud and long-continued cheering.) And that while government will feel it to be their bounden duty not to propose any thing which can produce any danger to the institutions of the country, they must take care that they are placed in such a situation, that they shall neither be more than adequate, nor less than adequate, to the objects for which they are intended; and that they should in every respect be so settled as to suit the present and existing circumstances of the country.—(Hear.) I would say these are the principles indeed on which lord Grey's government proceeded. In that government we undoubtedly met with obstructions, but still these were the principles on which we proposed and wished to act. These are the principles on which his Majesty's present government intend to act—we may even now meet with difficulties and obstructions, but we shall endeavour to overcome them. The noble lord then moved for a new writ to issue for the election of another member for Nottingham in the room of lord Duncannon, who had vacated his seat by his acceptance of office.

Colonel EVANS hoped that the government which had just been formed would proceed with more consistency, as there was no question it would proceed with more strength than the last that had been in existence. He confessed that he (Colonel Evans) had not gone along with the noble lord, because in his opinion the noble lord had not fulfilled what the country had a right to expect in the way of reform. (Hear, hear.) He begged to allude to a circumstance that had occurred a few days since—he meant a requisition which had been brought to him, and he thought it his duty to his constituents to state why he had not signed it. (Cries of "oh, oh.") As there were very few members on his (Colonel Evan's) side of the house who had not signed it, he thought it necessary. (Renewed cries of "oh.") He had not refused from any factious motives. (Cries of "oh, oh.") What was the position in which the signing of that document had placed his hon friend near him? They had thereby expressed their satisfaction with the conduct of government; it remained to be proved whether his hon friends had good ground for expressing that confidence, and changing their previous opinions. (Cries of oh, and no.) He contended that there was not one expression of dissatisfaction in that address, and what was it if it was not a virtual approbation of the conduct of the government?

Mr. TENNYSON expressed his entire concurrence in the government as at present constituted, and expressed a hope that all his friends would support them until they would find substantial cause of complaint against them.

Mr. MATHIAS ATTWOOD complained, that at that late period of the session (late in point of time, but early in point of the business done), the house should have been called upon to suspend its functions for the purpose of giving an opportunity to the administration to settle its own quarrels, for it had no quarrels, nor any enemies but among its own members. He begged of the noble lord opposite to reconcile the contradictions which had been put forth within the last few days. It had been said that the noble lord and four other individuals had resigned, and that the ministry was at an end, and that statement had been confirmed by a noble earl in another place. It now turned out that they had resigned and they had not resigned—they had resigned their offices to his Majesty, but they had not resigned their seats to their constituents. He complained that this was most unconstitutional.

Sir R. PEEL—There were three measures on the order book which must justly be called government measures. The first was the bill for the abolition of church rates, and the substitution of some tax in lieu of that source of revenue which was thus taken away from the church; another was that which related to the tithes in Ireland; and the third question he had to put was whether they proposed to persevere in the Irish coercion bill—(Hear, hear)—or what modification of its provisions they intended to propose?

Lord ALTHORP intimated that it was the intention of government to persevere with the Irish tithe bill, and it was his intention to give notice of a motion for leave to bring in to-morrow a bill for the renewal of the coercion bill, with some modifications. (Hear, hear.) With respect to the other measure, he was not sure that it would be possible to carry it through this session; and therefore he hoped that the right hon baronet would allow him to defer his answer to that part of his inquiries till he could speak with more certainty on the subject.

Mr. BARING contended that much of the security which the country had enjoyed that the late administration would not go to the extreme length of the principles which it professed to advocate, was now entirely removed by the absence from the new cabinet of the noble lord who had presided over the late ministry. There were men in this country who thought revolution and change was the only good and complete reform; but the great mass of the intelligence and property of the country was occupied with very different thoughts; and it was impossible that at this juncture they should not entertain great apprehensions for the future. He alluded particularly to the appointment of the noble member for Nottingham to a cabinet office, and although he had a great respect for the noble lord personally, yet he must say, that if his opinions were to be acted upon, Ireland would virtually be thrown at the feet of the hon. and learned member for Dublin. (Hear, hear.) What the motives of that honourable and learned member were it was needless to surmise, for if ever the motives or objects of any man were clear and well defined, those of the hon. and learned member for Dublin must be so to the plainest observer. With Ireland, Protestantism must be thrown before the feet of the hon. and learned gentleman—(cheers from the Irish Protestant members)—and it would not be his fault if it were thrown there in vain. Now with reference to public business, he wished to ask the noble lord when he intended to bring forward his budget? While he was on this subject, he gave notice that he should renew his motion for the production of the paper relating to the noble lord's failure in the anticipated reduction of the four per cents., and he should then see the noble lord's reason for refusing its production.

Lord ALTHORP intimated that he would bring forward the budget on Wednesday next.

Mr. O'CONNELL said, he rose solely for the purpose of expressing his heartfelt gratification at the promised introduction of the peace preservation bill, which, retaining the clauses that gave government the power to proclaim those parts of Ireland which might be disturbed, would not hinder the free expression of public opinion. It would undoubtedly have the support of all the members for Ireland; at least he would answer for one humble individual, himself. He would give every assistance in his power to person and property against the lawless disturbers of both, or to any means of repressing agrarian disturbances. With respect to the Irish tithe bill, he feared, that however well intentioned the measure was, it would, for the present at least, increase the evils it intended to remove, and he hoped that some matured plan would be introduced next session. Having made these observations, he should have sat down but for what had fallen from the hon. member for Essex. That hon. member had said that his (Mr. O'Connell's) objects were well known. He was much obliged to him; he had always treated him with courtesy, but he was sorry to say that he could not return the compliment. (Laughter.) He was much mistaken if he had not repeatedly heard the hon. member advocate both sides of a question in one speech, and so nicely balanced were his arguments, that it was only by his vote that his sentiments could be even guessed at. (Laughter.) The hon. member had expressed his fear that the appointment of Lord Duncannon to a cabinet office boded no good to Protestantism in Ireland. Did the hon. member suppose the noble lord a worse Protestant than he was? What did the hon. member know of Ireland, compared to the noble lord's knowledge of that country? He was connected with that country by property, by long acquaintance, and by long recollections of family services. He (Mr. O'Connell) hailed the noble lord's elevation with joy; he looked upon it as a distinct pledge that the people of Ireland would have justice impartially administered among them; and no longer be made the instruments of a faction, as a pledge that his Majesty's ministers honestly, fairly, ay, and he would say bravely, intended to do Ireland right. He had great pleasure in the idea that the noble lord would have the influence which the hon member for Essex seemed to fear, because, though personally courteous, he had also great firmness, and he knew no man whose opinions were more guided by his judgment than those of the noble lord. He did not know whether the noble lord would accept of this humble tribute from him, but it was wrung from him by the hon. member for Essex, and he should now say no more than that he thought his appointment the harbinger of peace and tranquillity to Ireland, and of honour and dignity to the administration.

Mr. GISBORNE expressed his anxiety to be able to support the present government, and declared his hope that their measures would be of a nature which would enable him conscientiously to lend them his humble assistance. After various alterations he observed the government had been ground down to an assemblage of pure old Whigs.

Sir ROBERT PEEL said, they could not be all pure old Whigs unless they had all consistently acted upon pure old Whig principles (cheers and laughter), which it was notorious could not be the case from the official situations which had been held under Tory administrations by noble and honorable individuals now on the treasury benches. (Cheers and laughter.)

Lord PALMERSTON would not have troubled the house if he and his right hon. friend had not been pointed at by the right hon. baronet as Tories.

Sir R. PEEL said that he had not pointed at the noble lord at all, nor had he alluded to him as a Tory. (Laughter.) Being appealed to by the noble lord, he must say that he certainly did consider that the noble lord could not be considered as a pure old Whig. (Loud laughter.) And he thought he was justified in this when he remembered that the noble lord had been a member of Mr. Perceval's administration, (hear and laughter), of Lord Liverpool's administration, (hear and laughter), of Mr. Canning's administration, (laughter), of Lord Ripon's administration, (continued laughter), of the Duke of Wellington's administration. (Loud laughter.) He certainly did not think that the noble lord, having been a member of these administrations, could by any means come under the denomination of a pure old Whig. (Cheers and laughter.)

Lord PALMERSTON said he had been one of the parties concerned in carrying the great measure of reform, and he begged to declare that he was prepared to act upon the principles his noble friend had stated to the house. He was prepared, under whatever denomination he might be described by the right hon. baronet, honestly and boldly to examine into all the institutions of the country, not with the desire to destroy, but with the anxious wish to strengthen and amend them. (Hear.) Before he sat down, he must say one word in reference to the attack which had been made upon his noble friend Lord Duncannon. He should have been anxious to come forward in his defence, but after the speech of the hon. and learned member for Dublin, he felt that it was unnecessary. It was not often his fortune to be able to concur with the hon. and learned gentleman (laughter), but on this occasion he did entirely agree with him in his well-judged panegyric on Lord Duncannon. He (Lord Palmerston) believed and trusted that noble lord would deserve and justify the confidence of that house, and that his measures would redound to his own honor and the advantage of the country. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. H. GRATTAN denied that the government had placed Ireland at the feet of the hon. and learned member for Dublin. By removing grievances, on the contrary, they would take it out of his hands. The hon. member, in conclusion, observed that he had refused to sign the address to Lord Althorp, because he thought that it was an act which a member of that house ought not to perform.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. C. WOOD, a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Sudbury, in the room of Mr. M. A. Tayler deceased.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION BILL.

Mr. W. WHITMORE brought in a bill for establishing a colony in Southern Australia.

The bill was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday next.

The entailed estates bill, to extend the powers of tenants in tail and tenants for life to grant leases under certain restrictions, was read a first time, and ordered for a second reading on Wednesday next.

The third reading of the universities admission bill was deferred till Wednesday.

The house then adjourned at ten minutes to three o'clock.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—JULY 18.

Government Stock, 3½ per Cent.....	98⅛
——— Stock, New, (1830).....	99 ⅞ 9
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d) ..	90⅛
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	91⅛
Grand Canal Deb, 4 per Ct red. to £2 13s 4d	61⅛
National Insurance Company	25
Mining Company of Ireland.....	1⅛

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, JULY 22, 1834.

We have recived the London Journals of Thursday, Friday and Saturday. They do not contain any additional information respecting the state of things in France, Spain, or Portugal. All that is known is that Don Carlos is arrived safely in Spain—that he escaped from the English and French governments—that he is well supplied with men and money—and that it is very doubtful at this moment, how matters may terminate in Spain.

Soult is at open war with his colleagues, respecting Algiers and the army; and Gisquet, Prefect of Police, is suspected of being a party to the escape of Don Carlos.

It is stated that Don Pedro is convalescent.

Consols, 92¼.

PARLIAMENT.

We refer to an interesting discussion in the two Houses of Parliament on Thursday, respecting the formation of the Ministry.

On Friday night both Houses were engaged on the subject of Ireland. Lord Wharncliffe moved for the production of any communications that may have been received from Lord Wellesley, in explanation of his motives for recommending a modification of the Irish Coercion Act, after he had on the 18th April approved of that Act in its original shape. This motion was opposed by Lord Melbourne, on the ground of these communications being private—it was opposed also by Earl Grey and Lord Brougham, and subsequently withdrawn.

The Capital Punishment Bill was read a second time, Lord Suffield having consented, at the desire of the Lord Chancellor and the Duke of Richmond, to omit the clause which exempted the stealers of letters from the punishment of death.

In the Commons nothing of Irish interest occurred during the early sitting. In the evening, Lord Althorp moved for leave to bring in a bill for suppressing disturbances in Ireland. The noble lord explained the causes of omitting to renew the expiring Coercion Act, and of not introducing any measure for the prevention of political meetings. Mr O'Connell approved of the proposed measure, as did Mr. H W Barron. On the other hand it was opposed by Mr. Lefroy and Mr. Christmas, as not being sufficiently severe, and by Messrs. Shell, Ruthven, and Cobbett, and the O'Conor Don, as being unnecessary—the common law being, in their opinion, sufficient to put down outrage. On a division the motion was carried by a majority of 140 to 14. We shall give the debate in our next.

THE MINISTRY.

The third edition of the Whig Cabinet has come out at last. The London *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the appointment of Viscount Melbourne as Premier. The noble lord is succeeded in the Home office by Lord Duncannon, whose successor at the Woods and Forests, with a seat in the cabinet, is Sir John Cam Hobhouse. This we were enabled to state, presumptively in our last; and the confirmation afford but little room for exulting. The removal of Earl Grey is a great good, as far as Ireland is concerned; so is, we would fain hope, the accession of Lord Duncannon; but while Lords Lansdowne and Brougham remain in the Administration, we cannot hold out the slightest hope to Ireland of a really paternal and liberal Government. We may be wrong—we hope events will shew that we have done these noble Lords an injustice; our apprehension is that we predict too truly.

The character of the ministry necessarily prevents our reposing the slightest confidence in their measures or promises. Deceived a hundred times over, we cannot afford to give further credit, even for good intentions, to the great majority of the men who now compose the King's ministry. Every former pledge has been forfeited—recklessly, glaringly, disgustingly forfeited—how can we confide in future promises and professions? Lord Duncannon, 'tis true, is untried as yet; he is, beside, from his position, the virtual Chief Governor of Ireland; we are cheerfully disposed to hope for a reformed system of Irish government at his hands. But let him beware how he acts. Should he falter in improvement—should he stop short in the march of castle reformation—should he suffer the old stagers of Orangeism to retain their places, in which they have never ceased to mar the liberal projects of the Cabinet, and to betray their Whig employers—his disgrace will be as deep and as lasting as his character is now esteemed and respectable. This is the test by which to try Lord Duncannon—will he at once weed out the Castle, and introduce men of liberal feeling into all the departments?—Will he roll the salutary tide of reform through that Augean stable, and cleanse it of its accumulated iniquities, corruptions, and Orange prejudices? If the noble lord be honest and sincere, he can easily become the most popular minister that ever held a seat in the British cabinet. He has only to do justice and to put his principles into practice, to win the ardent esteem of as generous a nation as exists on the surface of the globe. We do not expect impossibilities from him; we do not expect from him more than the simple fulfilment of his promises, the bare working out of those principles of government he has invariably professed. He needs but use proper instruments to do this good work effectively. We do not require the promotion of the dreaded Radicals—their time is not yet arrived; all we want is the expulsion of the Orange rump, and the selection of public officers who entertain opinions congenial to those avowed by the Administration themselves. Is this an extravagant demand? Is this too great a price for the tranquillity and improvement of Ireland? Will this trifling price be paid? We fear not; but a very short time will determine whether ministers are to be confided in or not. We have no confidence in them; but we will do them the justice to try them by their measures.

THE POST-OFFICE.

An arrangement has been made, respecting the delivery of letters in the Waterford post-office, which, if properly conducted, ought to be of great advantage; we mean the delivery of letters all over the city by carriers, free as in Dublin. A notice to this effect appears in the post office window; and we approve of it highly, provided the number of "Scarlet-runners" be sufficient to insure a timely delivery. Such persons as prefer still to get their letters at the office, can do so by paying a guinea a year in addition, of course, to the postage.

We must, while on this subject, complain of an occurrence on Saturday night. The London mail of that day did not arrive here until 10 o'clock P.M, although it is evident from the Dublin papers that the same mail due in Dublin on that day must have arrived there at all events before 3 o'clock P.M. The public were refused their letters and papers in this office, because of the lateness of the hour at which the mail arrived. Now we must protest against a repetition of this conduct. The papers and letters should be delivered, if called for, any hour before 12 o'clock at night, when the Packets, through the fault of their construction, happen to be late. On this occasion it so happened, that neither ourselves nor any of our contemporaries were inconvenienced by the conduct of the Post-office people; but if it occurred on any other night in the week, the case would have been very different.

LORD DUNCANNON.

The *London Gazette* of Friday announces the elevation of this nobleman to the House of Peers, with remainder to his legitimate male issue, under the style and title of Baron Duncannon, of Besborough, in the County of Kilkenny. This is a mere temporary addition to the British Peerage, as, upon the death of Earl Besborough, who is also a British Baron, the new creation will merge in the hereditary title.

THE MILFORD PACKETS.

It always gives us pleasure to do every man justice, and to record good actions. With this feeling, we are much gratified at being enabled to state, that through the laudable exertions of Mr. H W Barron, arrangements are on foot for facilitating the early arrival of the London mail in this city. That gentleman, supported by some other Irish members, had an interview in the course of last week with the Marquis of Conyngham, and received assurance that immediate orders would be given for despatching the packets from Milford in future two hours earlier than they at present start; and also that packets of greater power would shortly replace those now on the Dunmore and Milford station, with a view to insure the general delivery of the London mail in Waterford at two o'clock, p. m.

This is a most important point gained, and no differences upon other topics shall prevent our giving Mr. H. W. Barron full credit for the very great good he has been, in this matter, so instrumental in effecting. We would now suggest, one change is to take place, a quicker land carriage than the present between London and Milford, and between Dunmore and Waterford. By this means the Mail might easily arrive in this city, in general, as early as it does in Dublin, or at all events by 12 o'clock at noon.

THE DUKE OF DEVONSHIRE.

Some remarks on the conduct of this noble absentee and his agent, in reference to the tithe question, although prepared, are unavoidably postponed till Thursday.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

On Sunday, as Mr. Croker, Deputy Inspector of Police, was taking the brass cap off a detonating pistol, the ball went off, and we regret to add tore away his index finger of the left hand. It was feared that amputation of the entire hand would be necessary; but we are glad to hear that this apprehension is now removed from the timely and judicious treatment of Doctor Mackesy, who was in attendance on the wounded gentleman in a few moments after the accident occurred.

DISTRESS IN TIPPERARY.

On Thursday night Mr. Sheil brought on his motion respecting distress in Tipperary, but was induced by the urgency of several members to withdraw it, Mr. Littleton having objected to a government grant, until the landed proprietary came forward to the relief of their distressed tenantry.

THE COERCION BILL—BLARNEY MEETING.

With a spirit becoming their character for independence and patriotism, the parishes of Whitechurch and Blarney assembled on Sunday last, and, after passing several resolutions condemnatory of the coercion bill, and stating that it was their deliberate conviction that there were no agrarian disturbances that the existing laws were not sufficient to put down, they prepared petitions to parliament, which were yesterday forwarded to the house for presentation through this office.—*Cork Chronicle.*

MONUMENT TO THE MEMORY OF DR. DOYLE.

Numbers of highly respectable gentlemen (including many friends of the deceased illustrious prelate,) have volunteered to form a committee, for the purpose of organizing the collection for the monument about to be raised to the memory of of the great Dr. Doyle. Mr. Vigors, the excellent and popular member for Carlow, is first among those who have come forward on this interesting occasion. Turnerelli, the celebrated sculptor, is to furnish the plan.

THE IRISH COERCION BILL—SCOTLAND.

Thursday, a preliminary meeting of the inhabitants of Paisely took place in the Unitarian Chapel, to consider on the propriety of a public meeting in opposition to the Irish coercion bill, when, on account of the notice of Earl Grey's resignation, it was resolved to adjourn the proceeding till it be seen whether his successors are inclined to bring forward such a measure or not.

THE CARNAGE AT BALLYBUNNION!

The Earl of Kenmare, Lord Lieutenant of Kerry, and Major Miller, Inspector General of Police for the Province, have arrived in Listowel, to hold an investigation and inquiry into all the circumstances of the late barbarous slaughter at Ballyeagh.

The *Corsaire* quizzes the delays in building the monument to commemorate the three days of July, which is erecting on the Place de Bastille, by saying that three mushrooms were gathered the other day on the first stone of it.