The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 2178. SATURDAY, AUGUST 2, 1834. Price 6d.

TO TOBACCO, SOAP AND CANDLE, MANUFACTURERS.

TO BE LET

FROM 29TH SEPTEMBER NEXT,

And Immediate Possession given,

ONE of the Oldest Establishments in the above line, and decidedly one of, the best situations for Business, in this City, consisting of a spacious DWELLING HOUSE, SHOP, and EXTENSIVE PREMISES at the rere thereof, completely fitted up with all the necessary Utensils for the manufacturing of TOBACCO, SNUFF, SOAP and CANDLES, &c., on an extensive scale.

A more desirable opportunity has seldom presented itself for persons disposed to embark in the above Business, as the Premises do not require any outlay.

Application to be made to Mr. DAVID CONDON, Quay.

Waterford, August 1, 1834.

TO BE LET, OR THE INTEREST SOLD, A DWELLING HOUSE, and CONCERNS attached thereto, in BEAU-STREET, 56 Feet in Front, 114 Feet Deep.

Apply to STEPHEN COATES.

Waterford, July 26, 1834.

WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE Managing Committee and Members of this Society are requested to meet at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, on WEDNESDAY next, the 6th instant, at ONE o'Clock, to make arrangements for the ensuing Autumn Show of Fruits, Flowers, and Vegetables, to be held at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 13th instant, and to transact other business.

EDWARD JONES, A. M. M. D.
Honorary Secretary.

August 1, 1834.

JULIA JACOB

INFORMS her Friends and the Public that she has Removed her School Establishment from Waterford to NEWTOWN PARK, between BLACK ROCK & KINGSTOWN. From its vicinity to Dublin, the best Masters can readily be obtained. The situation is particularly healthful, and has the advantage of excellent Sea-bathing.

☞ School to Re-open the 6th of AUGUST, 1834.

Post town, Blackrock.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, under peculiar circumstances, on THURSDAY next, AUGUST 7th, at the CITY AUCTION MART, a variety of Household Furniture, Feather Beds and Bedding, Sofa Bedstead, Loo Tables, &c., a variety of *Splendid Bronze Fenders*, and Sheffield Ware; an Ipside Car, &c.

Sale at TWELVE o'Clock.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, August 1, 1834.

Fogarty agst. Tyrrell. } TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY next, the 4th Day of AUGUST, at the Hour of TWELVE o'Clock, opposite the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Waterford, several HORSES late working under the KILKENNY CARAVAN, a CARAVAN, a FOUR WHEELED CAR, Two OUTSIDE CARS, and a DOG CART, and several other Articles seized under the execution to us directed in this cause.—Dated this 30th July, 1834.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, } Sheriffs.
ALEXANDER R. POPE, }
WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Lalun and Another, a. Archbold. } THE Sale of the WINES, advertised to be Sold under the Execution in this Cause, will take place at the Stores of the Defendant in Baily's New-street, on SATURDAY, (THIS DAY) at TWELVE o'Clock precisely.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, }
ALEXANDER R. POPE, } Sheriffs.
WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

30th July, 1834.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

REDUCED FARES.

Cabin, only .... £1 17s. 6d.

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

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY OF BRISTOL,

JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Tuesdays,	From Bristol, Saturdays,
5 Aug. 12 Noon.	2 Aug. 3 Afternoon.
12 .. .. 8 Morning.	9 .. .. 8 Morning.
19 .. ..12 Noon.	16 .. .. 4 Afternoon.
26 .. .. 7 Morning.	23 .. .. 8 Morning.
	30 .. .. 2 Afternoon.

NORA CREINA,

J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Fridays,	From Bristol, Tuesdays,
8 Aug. 7 Morning.	5 Aug. 6 Afternoon.
15 .. ..12 Noon.	12 .. .. 11 Morning.
22 .. .. 7 Morning.	19 .. .. 5 Afternoon.
29 .. ..10 Morning.	26 .. .. 9 Morning.

THE KINGSTOWN,

M. MORIARTY,

Arrives here from Dublin on WEDNESDAYS, and leaves here on same day for Cork; arrives from Cork here on SATURDAYS, and sails on same day for Dublin, with GOODS and PASSENGERS. Cabin Fare, 14s.; Deck, 5s. (Steward's Fees included).

☞ FEMALES attend the LADIES' Cabin.

Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Waterford, or at the General Steam Packet-Office, Quay, Bristol.

JULY A REVOLUTIONARY MONTH.—On the 9th of this month, in the year 1386, the despotism exercised over Switzerland by the house of Austria was wreaked on the field of Sampach. On the 26th of July, 1581, the confederation of the Low Countries promulgated an edict, by which they renounced their allegiance to Philip II. On the 11th of July, 1690, James II. lost the battle of the Boyne, which for ever excluded both himself and his posterity from the throne of Great Britain. On the 4th of July, 1776, the Congress of the United States declared their country independent of the English Crown. On the 14th of July, 1789, the flag of liberty waved over the French Bastile.—And on the 25th of July, 1830, Charles X. of France, signed the death-warrant of his dynasty.

☞ The Committee of the House of Commons on the Monaghan election have come to a very important decision: namely that no votes can be created from joint-tenantcy. At the same time, they have sustained the votes objected to on that ground, because the objections were not stated at the time of registering.

NOTICE.

THE MAYOR requests a MEETING of the Inhabitants at the TOWN HALL, on TUESDAY next, at ONE o'Clock, to take into consideration the best and most effectual mode of proceeding for the better Lighting of the City.

August 1st, 1834.

NOTICE.

SHOULD any claims against the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT for the County and City of Waterford BALL yet remain unsettled, it is requested that the bills for the same be sent forthwith to the CLUB HOUSE, to enable the Committe to close their Accounts, on MONDAY, the 11th Inst.

Club House, Waterford, Aug. 1st, 1834.

LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, LADY-LANE.

MISS GRYHAM, acknowledging with gratitude the distinguished patronage with which her SEMINARY has hitherto been honoured, begs leave to request the attention of Parents and Guardians to the System of Female Education pursued at her Establishment, which she trusts will be found such as to combine with a due attention to all the usual branches of ornamental accomplishment—a course of sound and accurate instruction in every useful department of female acquirements. Thus while her pupils enjoy every opportunity of improvement in Music, Dancing, &c. &c. they are rendered thoroughly conversant with History, Ancient and Modern; Geography, the use of the Globes, and attain, to a solid Grammatical knowledge of English, French, and Italian—the latter under her own especial personal superintendance.

A French Governess, a Native of Paris, resides in the House.

Business will be resumed on Monday, August 11th.

Waterford, August 2, 1834.

GREAT BARGAINS.

S. TYRRELL

MOST respectfully informs the Clergy, Nobility and Gentry of the City and County of Waterford, that he has a Large Stock of BOOKS and PRINTS, at the House lately occupied by Mr. TOURNELEY, Coal-quay, for a few Days only. The Stock consists of rare Works of Meditations, and Theological Works; French, Latin, Classical, and Historical Works; Barclay's Dictionary, plates, 4to; Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols in 3 vols, maps; M'Dermot's History of Ireland, 4 vols, plates; Russell's Modern Europe, 5 vols in 2; Hoare's Classical Tour, 2 vols; Gibbons's decline of the Roman Empire, 12 vols in 4 vols; Mackenzie's Geography, 2 vols, 4to, plates; Grose's Antiquities of Ireland, 2 vols, folio; Life of Lord Byron, by Moore, 2 vols; ditto of Brindley Sheridan; the Repealer's Manuel, a work which has made rapid sale; the Lives of Saints, 12 vols, in 2, by Alban Butler, with the preface by the late lamented and patriotic Bishop of Kildare and Leighlin, published at £1 10s, and selling for £1 5s; the Lives of the Saints, 3 vols, published at £1 11s 6d, selling at 10s, with numerous plates; a new edition of the Key of Heaven, in splendid bindings; Catholic Piety, the Ursuline Manual; Missal, do; numerous rare works of merit, such as are not to be met with in general; also some very rare Missals and Rituals with curious old Engraving; works of controversy, and several rare old works in Black Letter, being part of the Library of the celebrated Charles James Butler, well known in the Literary world. The Public should not let this opportunity pass without adding some of those curious works to their Libraries, as they are selling at very low prices.

S. TYRRELL is expecting a Splendid Collection of rare Works from the Continent, comprising Commentaries, Sermons and Works of Theology, at prices which will insure a quick Sale.

S. T. returns his sincere thanks to the Archbishops, Bishops, Clergy, Nuns, and other religious communities for their past patronage, and hopes for a continuance, as his method of doing business is quick Sales and small Profit.

As S. T. visits Paris once a year, he is enabled to Supply LIBRARIES with the most rare and curious Works.

WEST OF ENGLAND
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Empowered by Act of Parliament.

Capital—£600,000.

CHIEF OFFICE, EXETER.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE DIRECTORS beg to announce that the Company have recently determined to adopt the following system of Life Insurance, which they confidently expect will be productive of considerable advantage to the Insured.

In addition to the present REDUCED SCALE OF PREMIUMS, persons effecting Insurances for £100 or upwards for the whole duration of life, will be entitled to participate in the Disposable Surplus Premiums, to be ascertained at the end of *every fifth year*, from Christmas, 1837.

The Surplus allotted to each Policy may be applied in either of the following ways, viz.:—

By adding the same as a Bonus to the sum insured, to be payable at the death of the life, by which the amount to be received by a Policy Holder may be considerably increased, or the Surplus may be applied in REDUCTION OF THE ANNUAL PREMIUMS.

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Disposable Surplus Premiums derived from Fire Insurances will be ascertained at the end of every fifth year, and persons then Insured to the extent of £300 and upwards and whose Policies shall have been in force the two preceding years, will be entitled to participate in a *Moiety of such Surplus.*

☞ ANNUITIES granted and purchased.

CHARLES LEWIS, *Secretary,*
THOMAS S. HARVEY, Agent for Waterford.

Received from the West of England Insurance Company, per T. S. HARVEY, Agent at Waterford, the sum of £250, being the full amount insured by the within Policy, No. 4292, the life thereby Insured having died the 19th of 4 mo. last.

Witness my hand this 29th day of 7 month, 1834.

WILLIAM WHITE.

Witness—Thomas L. Mackesy, M.D.

The Undersigned, SAMUEL WHITE, do hereby acknowledge to have received, this 31st Day of the 7th Month, 1834, of the West of England Insurance Company, per their Agent at Waterford, the sum of £200, the full amount Insured by Policy, No. 6590, paid to me by virtue of a Deed of Assignment, bearing Date the 11TH July, 1829. Also, the sum of £5 5s 8d, being the share of Bonus to which said Policy is entitled. £205 5s 8d.

SAMUEL WHITE.

EFFECTS OF STRIKES AMONGST THE MASONS.—It is a fact not generally known amongst stone masons, that two eminent practical engineers, in the North of England, have nearly completed a machine of the most ingenious construction, for the working and dressing of stones used in buildings; it is capable of preparing them, either *broached, chiselled,* or *polished,* at the rate of four cubic feet per minute!!—and is also calculated to set the stones in their proper position with the greatest facility and precision, and might also be easily applied to the mixing and raising of mortar, &c. Surely the misguided men who are led away by a set of designing adventurers for their own private aggrandizement, will soon see into their fatal error; when, alas, we fear it will be too late.—*Newcastle Journal.*

THE ARMY.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, July 25, 1834.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—William Anderton, Gent, ridingmaster, to have the rank of Cornet and Sub Lieutenant, without pay; Lord George Augustus Frederick Paget, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant by purchase, vice Bailey, who retires.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—Corporal James King, ridingmaster, to have the rank of Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, without pay; Regimental Corporal Major William Allen to be Regimental Quartermaster, vice Carr, appointed Adjutant.

6th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Ensign Thomas Browne, from the half-pay of the 24th Foot, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice John Campbell Ralston, who returns to his former half pay.

1st Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet George King Adkercron Molyneux to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Luxford, who retires; Alexander Campbell, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Molyneux.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—John Philips, Gent, to be Veterinary Surgeon, vice Spencer, appointed to the 2d Dragoons.

20th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Hylton Briscoe to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Welen, appointed to the 95th Regiment of Foot; Lachlan Duff Gordon, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Briscoe.

35th Foot—Ensign John Alexander Campbell, from the half pay of the 21st Regiment of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Carmichael, deceased.

58th Foot—Second Lieutenant Charles Halket Craigie, from the half pay of the 23d Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Campbell, whose appointment has not taken place.

60th Foot—Captain Thomas W. Nesham, from the 75th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, vice Herbert, who exchanges.

75th Foot—Captain Charles Herbert, from the 66th Foot, to be Captain vice Nesham who exchanges.

76th Foot—Lieutenant General Sir Peregrine Maitland, KCB from the 1st West India Regiment, to be Colonel, vice Gen. Chowne, deceased.

81st Foot—Ensign George Edward Francis, from the half pay of the 6th Foot, to be Ensign, repaying the difference which he received.

83th Foot—Ensign Frederick Charles Aylmer to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rochfort, who retires; Charles Daly, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Aylmer.

95th Foot—Major Charles Alexander Wrottesley, from the half-pay unattached, to be Major, vice Wemyss Thos. Cockburne, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieutenant Walter Welch, from the 20th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Harrison, who retires.

97th Foot—Ensign Augustus Frederick Welsford, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Wall who retires; Charles Yard, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Welsford.

1st West India Regiment—Major-General the Hon Henry King to be Colonel, vice Sir Peregrine Maitland, appointed to the command of the 76th Foot.

2d West India Regiment—Frederick Charles Richardson, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Macnab, who retires.

MEMORANDUM.—The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 25th instant, inclusive, upon their receiving commuted allowances for their commissions:—Mr James Kerby, half pay of the Battalion of Incorporated Militia of Upper Canada; Paymaster Thomas Berkeley, half pay of the 7th Regiment of Foot; Lieutenant Richard Cecil Lloyd, half pay 7th Line Battalion, King's German Legion.

THE LATE EARL BATHURST.

The above nobleman, whose death we briefly announced in yesterday's paper, expired at his residence in Arlington-street, on Sunday afternoon. His lordship was in the 72d year of his age, and had been gradually declining for some months past. His lordship succeeded to the honours as third Earl Bathurst, Baron Bathurst, of Battlesden, and Baron Apsley, of Apsley, in the county of Sussex, on the demise of his father, in 1794, and married, in 1789, Lady Georgina Lennox, sister of the Duke of Richmond, by whom he had Issue, 1st Henry George Lord Apsley, (now Earl Bathurst), who has represented Cirencester in the House of Commons for several years past. 2d. Hon. William Bathurst, Clerk to the Privy Council. 3d. Col. Seymour Bathurst, Treasurer to the Governor of Malta. 4th. Hon. Charles Bathurst, in holy orders, and married to a daughter of the Earl of Abingdon; and two daughters, one of whom is married to the Hon. General Ponsonby. The noble earl entered into office at an early period, and in 1793 was sworn in a member of the Privy Council; in 1804 he was appointed Master of the Mint, during Mr. Pitt's Administration, and in 1807, President of the Board of Trade: in 1809, his lordship was Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, which he held only a short time. During the Liverpool administration his lordship discharged the duties of Secretary of State for the Colonial Department for a period of nearly sixteen years. In 1828 he was appointed President of the Council, which high office he retained till the resignation of the Wellington administration in 1830, since which time he has taken no very prominent part in public affairs. His lordship was a Knight of the Garter, a Teller in the Court of the Exchequer, and a joint Clerk of the Crown (both salaries amounted to £4,000 per annum), one of the Elder Brethern of the Trinity House, a member of the Antiquarian Society, Doctor of Civil Law, &c. His lordship is succeeded in his title and family estates by his eldest son, Viscount Apsley, by which a vacancy occurs in the representation of Cirencester.

It is, we believe, regulated by Act of Parliament that the Tellership of the Exchequer shall not be filled up, by which a saving to the public will be derived of £2,700 per annum.—*Herald.*

NEW MECHANICAL POWER.—An ingenious mechanic at Brussels has just applied a new power to mechanics, from which great results appear to be expected. This new power is galvanism. Across a fly-wheel which is to give motion to the machine he has placed a metallic bar, previously magnetised by a galvanic pile, and within the attraction of two very powerful magnets. The moment that the bar arrives in a rotatory course at the limit of the attractive power, and where it would necessarily stand still, the inventor, by the application of galvanism, suddenly converts the attractive into a repulsive power, which continues the motion in the same direction, and by these alternations well managed, the wheel acquires a rapid rotation. The experiment is said to have been completely successful, and the machine worked for a whole hour. A Paris paper mentions that for some days past a person has been riding through parts of the city in a car with sails, acted upon by the wind, with entire success. He stopped at several places at pleasure, and appeared to have complete control of the machine. He even mounted a hilly street, with the wind almost "a head." If things go on thus steam power will soon be at a discount.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, JULY 27.

Their Lordships met this morning at twelve o'clock.

POOR LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the house resolved itself into committee on the poor law amendment bill. Earl Shaftesbury chairman.

Several clauses, up to the 60th, were agreed to.

At the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, supported by the Duke of Wellington, it was arranged that the further consideration of this bill should be taken that evening, and that the suppression (Ireland) bill should be read a second time that night, and the decision taken on the third reading, which should be brought on on Tuesday.

Clause 61, was then left out, and the house adjourned at four o'clock to five o'clock.

ADJOURNED SITTING.

On the motion of the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, the bill for preventing disturbances in Ireland was read a second time, and ordered to be read a third time next day.

The Duke of SUSSEX presented a petition from the Dissenters of Craven-street chapel, Westminster, praying for a separation between church and state. The illustrious Duke said he was favorable to all the just claims of the Dissenters, but he could not consent to the separation of church and state.

The Marquis of LONDONDERRY presented the report of the committee on the bill for the more effectual prevention of bribery at elections. The noble marquis gave an outline of the bill, and of the court of inquiry prepared to be established.—The report was received, and the bill ordered to be committed next day.

On the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH a return was ordered of the expenses of ecclesiastical commissions in Ireland.

The house then went into committee on the poor law amendment bill, commencing with the sixty-second clause. (Left sitting.)

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JULY 27.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

Mr POTTER presented a petition from the Protestant Dissenters of South-place chapel, Finsbury, praying for a separation of church and state.

Mr. PRYME could have wished that the petitioners had expressed themselves more intelligibly.

Mr. GILLON thought the prayer of those individuals so clear, that it was absolutely impossible for any person to misunderstand their meaning.

Mr. BAINES defended the conduct of the Dissenters.

After a few words from Mr. Finch and Mr. Pryme, the petition was laid on the table.

THE LATE DUKE OF YORK.

Sir E. CODRINGTON presented a petition from certain creditors of the late Duke of York, complaining of the conduct of the government of 1826 in not paying their demands for materials and labor employed in the erection of "York House." The hon. and gallant admiral contended that this affair was one of the most disgraceful he had ever heard of, inasmuch as the then government had entered into an agreement to pay all the expenses incurred in building and furnishing the mansion built for his royal highness. In proof of his assertion the hon. and gallant admiral read a series of letters that had passed between the royal duke and the government of 1826, in which it was distinctly stated by the latter that the treasury would defray the amount requisite to complete the erection. Upon this agreement the petitioners had furnished the necessary materials, but on application to the treasury no money was forthcoming. The petitioners besought the house to adopt some means by which their demands should be defrayed.

Mr. WARBURTON looked upon this transaction as one calculated to cast much disgrace upon the government.

Mr. C. WOOD entered into an explanation of the circumstances on the part of the treasury.—The hon. member contended that the present claim was a most preposterous one. The fact was, that the Duke of York being in want of money at the time, a sum of money was advanced to him by the treasury. At the death of his royal highness, the treasury took his house at a valuation, and so far from gaining by this transaction, the treasury lost by it, as the valuation was under the amount of the money advanced.

Mr. G. F. YOUNG thought the case was one which demanded the fullest explanation for the satisfaction of the public.

Mr. C. Wood and Admiral Codrington explained, after which the petition was laid on the table.

Mr. LANGDALE presented a petition from an individual named Kyau, residing at Yarmouth, stating that he had discovered a specific against the dry rot in timber, and praying for an inquiry into the experiments already made, with a view to the general adoption of the process by the board of admiralty.

Mr. LABOUCHERE admitted that very favourable reports had been made of the process by scientific men, and said that it was the intention of the admiralty to give the process a fair trial.

After a few words from Mr. ROTCH, who stated that he had himself had an opportunity of witnessing the success of the experiments made.

Admiral CODRINGTON spoke in its favour, and the petition was laid on the table.

Various petitions were presented from places in Ireland in support of the established church in that country.

CUSTOMS' DUTIES' BILL.

The house having resolved into a committee of the whole house upon the above bill,

Mr. P. THOMPSON gave a short outline of the alterations made by the bill. The right hon. gentleman first stated that he had substituted for clause 12 a general clause, making a declaration sufficient in future without an oath. The clause he said was introduced at the earnest request of the commissioners of customs, to avoid the frauds which continually took place under the present system.

After a few words from Alderman THOMPSON, the clause was agreed to.

Mr. ROBERT WALLACE expressed a hope that something would be done to enable Scotch whiskey to be imported in smaller quantities, as he was convinced that any facilities given to the importation of that delightful beverage would tend to increase the health and comfort of the inhabitants of the metropolis.

Mr. P. THOMPSON said the limitation at present existing was an excise regulation, with which this bill had nothing to do, and he mentioned, in order to show the strictness with which it was carried into effect, that a parcel of a Scotch whiskey, intended for his Majesty, had been stopped, because the regulation in question had not been complied with.

The clauses, up to clause 14, were then agreed to *seriatim*, after a slight discussion.

The clause respecting olive oil having been proposed,

Mr. P. THOMPSON stated that the alteration made by the bill in this respect, would not effect olive oil at present in bond.

Mr. G. F. BYNG stated that the Americans had lately decided that a whale was not a fish, and he was therefore desirous that some words should be inserted in the clause to avoid any difficulty upon the subject.

Mr. P. THOMPSON said he should have no objection to the proposition.

Most of the remaining clauses were then agreed to, after some further discussion.

Mr. GROTE moved an amendment to the effect that the duty on barilla should be reduced to 5s. per ton, but he was understood to withdraw the proposition for the present.

The schedule of duties was then agreed to, the chairman obtained leave to sit again, and the house adjourned.

ADJOURNED SITTING

Mr. GROTE gave notice that he should, early next session, move that in future all elections for representatives of that house should be taken by ballot. (Hear.)

IRISH TITHE BILL.

At the suggestion of Sir R. Peel, Lord Althorp postponed the going into committee on this bill till tomorrow.

Mr. G. W. WOOD moved the order of the third reading of the universities' admission bill.

On the question that the order of the day be read,

Mr. HERRIES rose to call the attention of the house to the conduct of his Majesty's government with respect to the claims which the Calcutta bankers have upon the King of Oude. This question led to a long discussion, but no specific motion was made on the subject; and, after two hours had been thus occupied, the order of the day for the third reading of the dissenters' bill was read.

ADMISSION OF DISSENTERS TO THE UNIVERSITIES.

Mr. G. W. WOOD moved the third reading of the above bill.

Mr. GLADSTONE contended that even if this bill were passed, it would be inoperative. He asked what had Oxford done that it should be forced to do that which was hostile to its foundation? (Hear.) He contended that the universities had been founded for the purpose of bringing up the youth of the country in the principles of the national church, and if this bill were agreed to, this principle would be violated. The right hon. gentleman contrasted the difference between the German and the English Universities, and observed that the peculiarity of the former was, that it was only professional education that was given there, whilst, in the latter, the education was *general*.—(Hear, hear.) It was, therefore, not necessary that religious education should be practised at the German Universities, whilst it was most necessary that it should be the primary point of education at the English Universities. (Hear, hear.) He contended that there was nothing absurd in the young men at college being called upon to leave their wine to go to prayers. (A laugh.) Honourable gentlemen might laugh, but he knew nothing in the practice of the college to which he belonged that unfitted a young man from attending prayers, even immediately after he had taken wine. (Hear.) Of the 100 tutors at Oxford there were only two dissentients to a memorial which he held in his hand, and which stated that they (the tutors) could not assist in any form of education which had not for its object the advancement of the gospel of Christ as it appeared in the Bible, and as it was promulgated by the Established Church.—(Hear.)

Mr. V. SMYTH supported the bill, which he would be as unwilling to support as the hon. gentleman, if he thought that it would lead to the results which the hon. gentleman had pointed out.

Mr. BAINES contended that the universities were established for general education, and not for the purposes of any particular religion. He supported the bill.

Mr. H. HUGHES, though anxious to support religious toleration in every reasonable way, could not support this measure. He moved that it be read a third time this day six months.

Mr. GOULBURN was opposed to this bill on principle. His opinion was, that if you abandoned the form you did away with religion altogether.

Lord PALMERTON said if any bad effect would be felt to the universities from the admission of Dissenters, they must be felt at Cambridge, where distinctions were to a certain extent admitted. He did not know how those who were the advocates of the abolition of religious distinctions, and who had concurred in the emancipation of the Roman Catholics, and the repeal of the test acts, could refuse their assent to this bill.

Sir R. INGLIS essayed to address the house, but for many seconds his words were completely drowned in the noise. The right hon. baronet was understood to declare that whatever might be thought of the authorities of the Universities, they would be found to act from conscientious motives, and on lofty principles. He could very well believe that a Whig would prefer place to principle—(cheers and confusion)—that he would betray the latter at any sacrifice to secure the former; but not so with the men to whom he (Sir R.) alluded.

Mr. G. W. WOOD rose to reply. (The laughing, jeering, shouting, and coughing were such as has seldom been witnessed.) The hon. gentleman said it had been declared that the bill

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

Mr. WALLACE thought the duties on spirits in England and Scotland far too high. The reduction in the duty on Irish spirits gave that country an advantage over Scotland in respect of their production. Besides, the discrepancy held out such strong temptation to smuggling as would be irresistable in corrupting the people of both countries.

Mr. O'REILLY advorated the equallization of the duties on spirits, the produce of Great Britain and Ireland, as the only effectual means of repressing smuggling, as well as serving the fair tradesman, the licensed distiller.

Mr. EWART wished to know why the duty on raw cotton was continued, when that on coals was taken off? The hon. member also complained of the continued inequality of the duties on tobacco.

Mr. M. PHILIP said that it was high time such an important branch of our trade and manufactures as the cotton trade should have the raw material untaxed.

Mr. T. ATTWOOD agreed with the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth, respecting joint stock banks. If the encouragement held out to them by government were persevered in, they would prove the ruin of the country. He believed these banks were the props of bankruptcy, and the instruments by which the destruction of the social system would be effected. With respect to their superior safety, he could tell those who advocated them on that score, that 200 of them had failed in the United States, and not one of them had paid twenty shillings, or even ten shillings in the pound, as English bankers had done.

The resolutions were ordered to be reported to the house on Monday, and the chairman obtained leave to sit again.

The house resumed.

The newspaper postage bill was read a third time and passed.

The arms' importation (Ireland) act continuation bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at half-past two o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SATURDAY, JULY 26.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

Several petitions were presented in support of the church.

SUPPRESSION OF DISTURBANCES' (IRELAND) BILL.

Lord ALTHORP moved the order of the day for the third reading of the suppression of disturbances' (Ireland) bill.

Mr. RUTHVEN made a few remarks against the bill.

Mr. O'CONNELL intimated that he should not take the sense of the house upon the subject until the question was proposed that the bill do pass.

Mr. RONAYNE said he should oppose the bill through all its stages, as he considered it to be an insult upon the people of Ireland.—He contended that no case had been made out for its re-production, the only evidence in its favour being that afforded by police officers and stipendiary magistrates. He hoped the people of England would not concur in the passing of a bill upon such evidence as this. The hon. member, in conclusion, moved, as an amendment that this bill be read a third time that day six months.

Mr. RUTHVEN seconded the amendment. He complained that the Attorney-General for Ireland allowed the people of this country to delude themselves, and he could tell the house that that learned gentleman made very large sums of money out of the coercion and tithe bills. He should like that learned individual to inform the house the amount he had received from those sources.—He (Mr. Ruthven) doubted not but that it exceeded £100,000. The hon. member then, at considerable length, proceeded to condemn the bill then before the house. The whole of the bill preserved a mischievous power to offer insult to the feelings of the people of Ireland. The bill might be looked upon as calculated for Ireland; but let him ask would the people of England submit to its introduction among themselves? No, not for an instant. He had, however, the satisfaction of knowing that as far as he could, he had done his utmost in obstructing the passage of this bill through parliament.

Mr. JONES said he should support the bill, but he was sorry that the situation of Ireland was such as to compel him to do so.

Mr. SHEIL, in a brief address said, his principal motive for opposing the bill was, that its re-introduction was not supported by any influential authority. He did not wish to say anything offensive to Lord Wellesley, but at the same time he could not avoid giving his opinion, that he had reached the point of political supernnnuation.—Lord Wellesley appeared to him (Mr. Sheil) to have regulated his conduct with respect to this bill more by the opinions of the government than by his own conviction of its being necessary for the tranquillity of the country. The hon. and learned member proceeded to read an extract from the report of the Queen's County committee, with a view to show that the renewal of the bill could not, at all events, be said to be warranted by that report. The hon. and learned member then said that no one instance existed where a special commission had not been sufficient to put down disturbances in Ireland. The hon. and learned member, after alluding to various circumstances, which he thought proved that the renewal of the bill was unnecessary, referred to the city and county of Kilkenny. That county was perhaps the most remarkable for civilization of any in Ireland; it contained a population of 22,000 persons, and yet in this populous and intelligent county no public meeting to consider of grievances could take place, and 30 persons could not assemble together without subjecting themselves to the law. As to the clause relating to signals, he contended that its provisions were not only not necessary, but they added chains to the bondage which already existed.

The house then divided, and when the gallery was re-opened we found the numbers to be—

For the amendment	21
Against it.....	82
Majority against the amendment —	61

The discussion upon the bill then proceeded.

On our return to the gallery, we found Mr. O'CONNELL moving the insertion of the two clauses of which he gave notice last night. This was the first time there had ever been introduced into this country or Ireland, the trial of civil offences by courts-martial—the attempt was isolated and alone—it was the first, and ought to be the last, and he hoped it would not be continued a moment longer than necessary. Yet there was a clause in this bill giving courts-martial the power of trying civil offences! Another clause indemnified officers and soldiers under this act, and, unless the Attorney General thought fit to proceed against them, no subject, however aggrieved, would have the power of doing so. (Hear.) Could anything be more monstrous or outrageous? The honourable and learned member concluded by moving the introduction of a clause, to the effect that no provision in the act should be construed so as to exempt officers under this act committing injuries against civil individuals from being proceeded against before a civil tribunal.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL contended that the only proper construction of the clause in the bill was merely that it was intended to protect individuals who had unknowingly rendered themselves liable to an action. The hon. and learned gentleman added, that it was solely intended to prevent a party from being proceeded against where there was reasonable belief that he was justified in what he had done under this act. After denying the construction put upon the clause by the hon and learned gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) he cited various cases to shew that it would afford no protection to a party unless he not only believed that he was acting under the authority of the act, but that he had reasonable grounds for believing that he was so acting.

Colonel PERCIVAL vindicated the statement he had submitted to the house last night, relative to the conduct of Mr. Lyons, the magistrate of Limerick, who had instituted the prosecution against the two policemen. He should certainly feel it his duty to give notice of a motion for an inquiry into the subject.

Mr. O'CONNELL said if the hon and gallant member did not, he (Mr. O'C.) would.

Sergeant PERRIN objected to the clause. He thought it conferred a species of impunity upon all persons concerned in carrying the act into effect which should not be extended to them. It was of course provided that in any case where an offence was committed by any constable or soldier, a prosecution might be instituted under the warrant of the Attorney General, but that was, in his (Sergeant P.s') opinion, no protection whatever. If there was one thing more objectionable than another to the great bulk of the population of Ireland, it was the manner in which crown prosecutions were conducted in that country. (Hear, hear, from some of the Irish members.)

Lord ALTHORP contended that in a case like that under consideration, they could not proceed upon strictly constitutional principles. The protection which the clause extended to the military was not to embrace the whole country, but would only extend to the proclaimed district, in which the usual legislative enactments were found inefficient. It would be impossible to carry the act into effectual operation if such a protection was not extended to those appointed by the legislature for that purpose.

Mr. LYNCH maintained that the extension of such an indemnity to the military and civil powers was most uncalled for and unconstitutional.

Mr. TANCRED opposed it, as in his opinion it was totally unnecessary.

Mr O'REILLY at considerable length supported the clause. He objected generally to the court-martial clause for the trial of officers. It conveyed a stigma on the jurors of Ireland—(hear, hear, hear)—and raised a suspicion that Irish juries would not do justice if an officer was charged with exceeding his duties under the act. (Hear.) He was confident that the ordinary tribunals would administer justice impartially.

Mr. SHAW said that it was well known that the opinions of the cabinet had not undergone any change upon the subject of the coercion bill, but they had resorted to a mean policy, for the purpose of chiming in with the views of the hon. member for Dublin. How could such a government expect the support of any honest or independent member of that house? They were visiting the poor with all the terrors of the law, while they left to the prime agitators and disturbers all the pleasures and profits of the agitation they had set on foot in Ireland. He denied that he (Mr. S.) or those who acted with him, were opposed to the bill because it was not severe enough. The right hon. secretary, it was evident, knew little of Ireland, for had he consulted any person, high or low, who knew anything of that country, he would know that there was nothing so mean and despicable as that which was nicknamed the government of Ireland. (Hear, and a laugh.) He did not mean the Lord Lieutenant, for he was but the servant of the government—(hear)—and it was well known that his opinions had been set at naught, for the purpose of gaining over the honourable and learned member for Dublin. (Hear.) The right honourable secertary reminded him of the saying that "the greatest happiness consisted in being well deceived." (Laughter.) He thought that he had out-manœuvred the honourable and learned member for Dublin; but the fact was, that right honourable gentleman had been completely out-manœuvred by that honourable gentleman, as would appear by the exposure of the intrigues by which Lord Grey had been thrown out of office. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. LITTLETON said that the hon. and learned gentleman had acted as he was in the habit of doing once or twice in a session, where, perhaps, he might be better employed in attending to the duties of his office in Ireland—(hear, hear)—he had given the house a *rechauffe* of the outpourings of his political inspirations at a sheriff's dinner.—(Cheers and laughter.) The hon. and learned member might, possibly, be deserving the eulogy which he passed upon himself in his judicial capacity, but he (Mr. Littleton) must say, that it would be well if the hon and learned gentleman would carry a little of that spirit of impartiality and evenness of temper into his conduct and observations elsewhere. (Hear, hear.) If the hon. and learned member thought that he could hurt the feelings of others by the violent and intemperate language in which he had indulged, he (Mr. L.) must tell him, that such language and such conduct would excite nothing but his contempt.—The right hon gentleman spoke with much warmth and vehemence, and, on sitting down, was loudly cheered.

Mr C FERGUSSON defended the conduct of the Lord Lieutenant and the Irish government from the aspersions of the hon and learned Recorder. It was most unfair to attribute to the Marquis of Wellesley the meanness of handing over the government of Ireland to the conduct of others.—He (Mr. Fergusson) had voted against the court-martial clauses, but he thought that the bill, as it at present stood, was calculated to preserve the peace of Ireland, and should be hailed as a boon by the friends of peace in that country. (Hear.) It would have been as well if the hon and learned Recorder, instead of abusing the government for a change of opinion, had applied himself to the real question before the house (Hear:)

Mr. O'DWYER thought so much of the opinions of the hon. and learned member for the University, that he carried a copy of them about him, and he held in his hand a report of the hon. and learned gentleman's observations at a sheriff's dinner in Dublin. [The reading of the extracts excited much laughter in the house.] He appealed to the house if that was not the language of a violent political agitator, and whether these sentiments were not much more mischievous when coming from a judicial character? (Hear, hear.) He could tell the hon. and learned gentleman that the party with which he was connected were a miserable and degraded faction, compared with the great mass of the people in Ireland. (Hear.)

The house then divided, when the numbers were—

For the clauses	24
Against them.....	69
Majority against the clauses.. —	45

On the question that the bill do pass—

Mr. H. GRATTAN said, he could not allow it to pass that stage without entering his protest against it, as most unconstitutional and perfectly unnecessary.

Mr. O'REILLY must also protest against the bill; but, as he had some little confidence in the government, he would abstain from using that language which otherwise he would have felt it his duty to do. Agrarian disturbances could be put down by the existing laws, and, if not, coercion bills would not effect the object; it could only be done by the removal of the grievances which pressed upon Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL was obliged to oppose the motion. He was pledged to support a part of the bill, and he would most gladly give his support to a permanent provision to put down agrarian disturbances, but he could not support it altogether. He, however, was thankful to government for the bill, because they declared that these predial disturbances were not caused by political agitation.—For three hundred years Ireland had been governed by faction and violence, and now she was as disturbed as at the beginning of the experiment.—Then, why not try the other system? Coercion could not break her—she was too powerful; but she would be found as tractable as she was strong.

Lord ALTHORP denied that the government admitted that political agitation had no connexion with the disturbances, though there was no doubt the effects of that connexion had been much exaggerated.

After a few words from Mr. Shell, Mr. O'Connell, Mr H Grattan, and Lord Althorp.

The house divided, when the numbers were—

For the passing of the bill	60
Against it	25
Majority.....	35

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house upon the stamp acts, and leave was given to bring in a bill to repeal the stamp upon almanacs.

MURDER OF MR BOYD.

Mr O'DWYER regretted that some steps had not been taken relative to the murder of Mr. Boyd.

Lord PALMERSTON said that the opinion of the law officers of the crown was, that Gen. Moreno was not amenable to any judicial tribunal in this country.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter past five, till Monday.

HOUSE OF LORDS—SATURDAY JULY, 26.

No further business was done, beyond the disposal of two witnesses on the Warwick bill; but the house was not adjourned, in consequence of having to wait for the introduction of the Irish coercion bill, the discussion of which was not concluded till five o'clock. Shortly after that hour Mr. Charles Wood, accompanied by several other members of the house of commons, brought up the Irish coercion bill, and several private bills, all of which were read a first time.

COERCION BILL.

On the motion of Lord MELBOURNE, this bill was read a first time. Ordered to be printed, and read a second time on Monday.

The house then adjourned to Monday, at half-past eleven o'clock.

DINNER TO GENERAL MINA.

The farewell dinner given on Thursday to General Mina at the Albion was attended by all the principal Spaniards in London. Don Augustin Arguelles was in the chair, and passed a most eloquent and well deserved eulogium on the past services of General Mina, and gave a brilliant sketch of the good he might yet confer on his country. None of the toasts excited greater enthusiasm than "A close and eternal alliance between England, Spain, and Portugal." Senor Arguelles introduced the toast in a most eloquent speech, calling on Heaven to bless the union, and make it subservient to the promotion and preservation of constitutional liberty in the three countries. He believed, he said, it would be as useful to the commerce, prosperity, and freedom of England, where he had passed many years of he hoped not dishonourable exile, as he was sure it would be to the liberty of his own dear country. Senor Arguelles, on reading a letter from the Spanish ambassador, expressing his regret that he could not attend because he had at his own house a grand diplomatic dinner to celebrate the meeting of the Cortes, took occasion to observe that the 24th of July was a remarkable day. On the 24th of July, 1810, the first Constitutional Cortes assembled at Madrid; on the 24th July, 1833, the Duke of Terceira entered Lisbon; and on the 24th of July, 1834, the Cortes had again assembled at Madrid. The evening passed off with great *eclat*, and the eloquent addresses of the Chairman excited much applause. The Spanish Consul-General was present.

A MONSTER.—A good deal of excitement prevails in London, in consequence of three females having been attacked in Regent's Park, on Monday night, and stabbed by some fellow who was armed with a dirk. All the persons stabbed by this monster are lying in a dangerous state.

On Wednesday night, the black tigress belonging to Wombell's Menagerie, produced a litter of young ones in this town. This is the first instance, we are informed, of a breed being obtained from these animals in England.—*Newcastle Press.*

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE CONFIDENCE REQUISITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TRUE SUN.

July 23, 1834.

SIR—I do not wonder that many should be surprised at O'Connell's signing a requisition of confidence in Althorp. Who, it is natural to ask, could have confidence in a man who can have no confidence in himself? Is not Althorp a man who, without any change of circumstances but the will of a premier, is constanly unsaying one hour what he said the hour before—constantly deserting in the evening what he pledged himself to do in the morning—constantly bringing forward on this day what he reprobated yesterday—constantly supporting and advocating publicly what he disapproves of and condemns privately? And what confidence can either himself or any one else have in such a man, or, at least, how can he be confided in by any one but his premier?

It is very true Lord Althorp is such a man.—Yet even such a man, circumstances may afford strong grounds of confidence in. On one point the Vicar of Bray was a right trusty fellow; and circumstances may incline such a point in the present instance beneficially. If the "evil genius" and the malignant star of the ministry were removed, and succeeded by a good genius and a benignant star, such a man as before characterised, especially when having afforded indications of being naturally, and, if left to himself, disposed to the better part, and having both from this, from conciliating manners, and from family connections, a great number of powerful adherents, may without any great inconsiderateness, be confided in for public utility.

Now, O'Connell saw that the "evil genius" and the malignant star had been removed, as well as that Lord Althorp had afforded the indications just mentioned, and had numerous and powerful adherents; and he, there can, I think, be little doubt, expected, that by his lordship's remaining in his place a more benignant star would ascend than unfortunately is now presiding. He believed that the abandonment of the horrible atrocious Irish Coercion Bill, and a fairer decision on the Church property question, with other beneficial measures, would follow. On the other hand he had reason to apprehend that should his lordship not remain, a more malignant star than had just gone down would mount the ascendant; and that the worst, the most ultra-aristocratical, and most oppressively disposed part of the just decapitated ministry, with the most congenial part of the Tory party, would constitute the star's Cabinet satellites.

Under such circumstances, and with such considerations, might not O'Connell, without a want of either principal or judgment, wish that Lord Althorp should retain his office, and confide that his lordship would, in the present crisis, when there was no prospect of a radical ministry, do so with benefit to the public?

It is easy to say that neither such a Whig-Tory ministry as has been described, nor a purely Tory one, could stand for any time. The present House of Commons, it may be said, would not obey or support either; or the nation would not submit? What ground, however, have we for such conclusion? Has not the present House of Commons, at the dictation of the Grey ministry, rescinded one day what it resolved on the day before? Did it not pass the first tyrannical Irish coercion Bill? Would it not pass the Grey Irish coercion bill? Did it not pass the barbarous and unconstitutional miscalled poor laws' amendment bill?—but what need I go on with what it did and would do? When was there ever a more servile House of Commons? And what has not the nation submitted to? Has it not submitted to see the Dorchester victims sent to transportation and to slavery without any crime? But to sum up all in one, Is it not now submitting to see the poor working classes deprived of the poor remains of their birth-right, preserved to them by the poor laws; to see Government Commissioners licensed to tax arbitrarily; to see government concentrate every power in itself? Who would have believed, for some time after the three glorious days of Paris, that the French nation would submit to half its present subtle tyrant's proceedings since?

If even on a change of ministry there should be a dissolution take place, how, with the present power and influence of the government and aristocracy, and the present limitation of the constituency, could we hope for a House of Commons less responsive to the presiding government than the present has been? I am sure the organ of hope must be developed mountain high in him who could have the smallest expectation of it? In fine, the middle and the working classes of this country must be united and better organised before we can rationally expect that the government, or the aristocracy, or the House of Commons, will accede to any effectual amelioration of the many, the great body of the people.

O'Connell's powerful mind, doutless, saw all I have just stated; and he reflected that even a withholding of evil would, in the present juncture, be an actual good. Is he, then, to be condemned for preferring Lord Althorp, and such a comparatively liberal government as he hoped would join his lordship, to one which, in all probability, would pass a permanent Coercion Act, and in all its horrors too, for Ireland, and soon follow it up with one for this country also?

You, yourself, Sir, surely will allow that the necessary union and organization of the middle and working classes in this country, necessary to prevent or successfully resist such measures, have not yet taken place. O'Connell has effected to a wonderful degree the union and organization in Ireland. But till they are accomplished here to the measure of great and general benefit is to be expected? And what man of the present day is so adequate, near so adequate, to accomplish them as O'Connell? But if the worst interpretation is to be put on all his actions, if all his movements are to be more than jealously construed—if all that suspicion converts into faults are to be "set in a note-book, learn'd and conn'd by note to cast into his teeth," by even the advocates of the cause which he has done so much for, what encouragement has he to undertake the task?—and do we not know the task is Ulysses' bow to any other hand? If his signing on the occasion in question were, all things considered, even not the wisest course, would not candour attribute it in a case of such difficulty to an error in judgment? Is it not said "No mortal is wise at all hours;" and who that is not most unwise himself, will deny the truth of the saying? From all I have observed of O'Connell, I am sure he does not, nor pretends to be more than mortal or human in wisdom or in judgment.

As for the wild tirade of one of the unstamped of last Saturday against O'Connell, I do not know that I am right in at all alluding to it. That unstamped, I allow, is not without talent, and has not been without taking some good views, and being of public utility on some points. But there are some advocates, even most sincere friends of a cause, who do it much more mischief in one way than benefit in another. A publication that advocating the cause of the working classes, thinks it serves that cause by doing every thing in its power to sow jealousies, dissensions, and unfriendlies between those and the middle classes; by most bitterly attacking, misrepresenting and misstating the public men who go farthest in the service of these and the cause of the rights of mankind; by advocating Whitefoot external outrage and murders; by reviling a most important step in religious liberty, and denominating it a gross and infamous fraud; and by almost continually declaiming on these and like paradoxes, however it may hold its own ability the most super-eminent, its own judgment the most profound, its own views the most comprehensive and just, and its own dicta the wisest, may the most infallible, most reflecting persons, I apprehend, will rather imagine as of such advocates. Indeed, I have with most unfeigned regret, but goodwill (as its proprietor I truly respect and esteem for his firmness and sufferings in the cause of liberty), long considered it as of all existing publications, as far as its power went, the most injurious to the cause of the working classes. I shall probably come in for a torrent of abuse or virulence from it; but the present expression of my opinion about it proceeds nearly as much from good wishes for itself, as for the cause, which it, as I think, injudiciously, in many instances, strives to promote; and to which, I imagine, I need not say, I am as fervently attached as either the editor or proprietor of that publication, or indeed any other person can be.

With regard to O'Connell, it is of course possible that my opinion of him may be erroneous. But I conceive I have strong grounds for my opinion. Every person allows that his powers are gigantic—and have we not many proofs of his integrity? I have said, already, that I do not at all deem him infallible. But independently of what he did in Ireland, where, "take him for all in all," he, in my mind, proved himself the first man of our times; what man in Parliament, since he entered it, has given so many truly liberal and just votes? who made so many truly liberal, enlightened, and powerful speeches? who advocated so strongly the rights of universal thinking, and our own claims to universal suffrage and annual Parliaments? who so boldly and blastingly hurled the bolt of indignation and abhorrence at despotism and tyranny, wherever found?

I do not say that I believe O'Connell perfect, nor did I hear he himself ever pretend to possess any perfect stoic indifference to his own or his family's interests; but I believe he is thoroughly sincere in zeal, in solicitude, in devotion to the rights, the liberties, and the welfare of the people of all countries, and especially of great Britain and Ireland. Nor do I think him without ambition. But his ambition, if I read him aright, is that of rendering great services to his fellow-men, especially those who are in the greatest need, and of that moral power which such services confer; and he is the full of that ambition, and too noble to bequeath to his family and his posterity an unalienable inheritance—that of a father's and predecessor's unsullied name, for which he is labouring and to the end, persevering career he will continue to sacrifice his already-obtained standing in the list of the truly great, for the vulgar vanities of superfluous wealth or ill-founded power. Nor can I without a strong confidence that his survey of "the tide of time," both past, present, and future, is too extensive, and his appreciation of the real blessings of life too just, to permit him to turn aside from the course in which he has hitherto so powerfully trod; and if he continues the truly-glorious forward movement, I imagine I may fearlessly predict that, though it will not be till his race is run, his well-deserving will be either as fully or as generally acknowledged, as it should be, the day which sees that race run will entrance and consecrate the monument already prepared for him; and successive generations will approach it with fresh tributes of gratitude and admiring veneration.

I am, Sir, your very obedient,

Hator.

P.S.—I had the preceding written before I last night saw your observations on my former letter; but I imagine I have answered them by anticipation, and shown beforehand a due sense of what you have put so strongly.

ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM THE HULK.

Thursday morning, between ten and eleven o'clock, during a sudden squall and heavy shower of rain, two convicts on board the hulk Surprise, at Cove, succeeded in getting overboard, and in a short time were seen by the guard swimming towards the shore. The boat was instantly lowered in pursuit, and after a hard race, one of them was taken before he reached the shore. The other, however, was more expert in swimming, and effected a landing, made through the country in a state of nudity, and concealed himself in one of the farm houses, where, as usual with persons escaping from justice, he received protection, and remains concealed—notwithstanding that a vigilant and active search was made for him by a party of the 24th regiment, and the police, the fellow who has been so successful in eluding the authorities, is a notorious character from Cork, named *Manning*; but from the suspicions entertained of where he has concealed, and the most watch that has been placed in the vicinity of the house, there is scarcely a possibility of doubt of his almost immediate apprehension. It was a most desperate undertaking, as the sea was extremely rough, and the vessel was moored nearly three quarters of a mile from where he landed, in the direction of Whitepoint.—*Cork Herald.*

PERJURY BY AN ATTORNEY.—At the York assizes, on Monday, Mr. Steel, an attorney, a man about sixty years of age, and once in respectable business, pleaded guilty to an indictment for perjury preferred against him. The perjury was committed in swearing actually that he had completed with a man and his wife, alleged to be witnesses to a will, allocating £30,000 in property. Steel was sentenced to transportation for seven years.

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KILKENNY ASSIZES.

(rom the Kilkenny Journal of Wednesday.)

COUNTY COURT—SATURDAY.

OF ROBERT MALONE FOR THE MURDER OF MR. LEONARD.

ial which occupied the entire day of Saturday, ep interest. The wretched man who, pursuant tence, was executed on Monday, was brother Malone, who was hanged at Shambo, for being al in the murder of Mr. Leonard, on the 8th of 333.

owing jury were sworn :— Anthony Nugent, Simon Blackmore, Thomas William Phelan, John Moss, Richard Lalor, ormack, Edward Bowers, William Bull, John d Nathaniel Hayes, Esqrs.

t, as on the former trial, making any prelimi- ch, Mr Scott, K C, at once proceeded to exa- nes Roche.

evidence on this was nearly similar to that on the trial of Philip Malone, at our last as- partly similar to that produced on the trial k Meany, who was tried and found guily on ast, for conspiring, &c , to murder Mr Leonard, only give an outline of our notes of this trial.] Roche, a boy, examined—Remembers the day ard was killed : it was on a Friday, about one was then standing at Joany Walshe's Bawn- Forrestal's town, from which he had a view of where Mr. Leonard's gig was stopped, which, re witness stood, was about a quarter of a mile [The exact distance according to measurement ches, statute measure] The gig was forment -lane, on the Shambo-Hill, divided from the re witness was by a valley and a small river ; ho: in the direction, and saw three men pelting eonard ; could not know them at the distance ; man catching the poney by the bridle ; this man large riding coat which appeared black ; saw pelting stones ; the other had on a body coat, standing by the side of Cashen's-lane [illegible] them away through Philip Malone's ground ; not the lip Malcne who was tried, but another Philip who was witness's master ; one went through a e demesne wall of Anoagh's, another went up a the road, went over the wall, came back and e other man who had on the great coat. [This timony was given with much simplicity, and was ircumstantial.]

Cashin, the approver, and one of the three mur- are testimony at length. He lived at Shambo ne with his mother, two brothers and four sisters, uncles ; this lane goes down towards Anoagh's and is not far distant from where the murder mitted ; knew Philip and Robert Malone before ler ; knew Pat Meany ; was very often at his aw Philip Malone there a fortnight before the Meany's is distant from Malone's house about had not that day agreed to murder Mr. Leonard, ed to go with others to do it ; the day of the saw Robert and Philip Malone standing at the f the demesne ; Philip had a blew riding coat pe ; Robert had a body coat ; witness a corduroy and a blue body coat ; went to turn out cattle cabbage garden ; came back shortly ; saw Robert (the prisoner) by himself ; asked prisoner who raiting for ; prisoner said for the landlord ; ullen, a beggar woman, then came up ; went h prisoner to his mother's house ; went into the ere Philip then was ; Philip said to Robert (the) in Irish "gomagh," which means go out ; pri- en went out ; saw Jenny Cullen at his mother's ; behind him ; when he went to the corner of the de- w this Jenny Cullen coming ; Robert turned and e was afraid she knew him ;" Jenny Cullen went direction of Ross ; in the position they were then ner said he could not see a man on the hill in the Mr. Leonard was expected to come ; they then the corner of the demesne wall from whence they e farther along the road ; while there a gentle- amed M'Grath, came up, and passed on towards he mother of the Malones (Katty Forrestal) then as if from Ross ; prisoner was at the wall ; r lower down ; saw Katty give a pistol to prisoner he took from under her cloak ; it was an iron d pistol ; she then went away to approver's house ; Robert remained ; saw a man coming in a gig at the e hill ; prisoner first saw him ; heard his name was onard ; prisoner went into the gap, and inside the ding to approver's house ; approver remained on ; his sister Mary came up and spoke to approver ; the way to Hogan's, where she was going ; re- inside the gap ; saw Philip Malone and prisoner through Anoagh's demesne, running fast ; Phi- a brass, and prisoner with an iron barrelled their hands ; when they came up to the gap, Philip t on the high road ; approver went with him ; remained inside ; approver and Philip saw Mr coming up by the corner ; approver saw atch the bridle of the poney ; approver was by near the gig, merely looking on ; Mr said, " Don't do me any harm, my man ;" said he (Mr Leonard) knew him, and then pistol to his breast, Mr Leonard making moment the sign of the cross ; Philip w the trigger of his pistol, and when presenting ned priming ; approver then said to Mr Leonard, out, sir, or you'll be killed." [The Judge here approver how Mr Leonard's leaping out could n, or how approver intended to benefit him by his To this approver gave, of course, a most conclu- wer, by saying he thought he might save himself by being out than in the gig.] Mr Leonard then p in the gig and began to whip his poney, and prisoner, " don't, Robert, and I'll give you a new and forgive Meany the rent." Prisoner then out of the gap, and in doing so his pistol went e then handed it to witness ; put two stones to the of the gig, and with other stones struck Mr Leo- rcibly on the right arm and on the side of the head from the violence of the blows, hung down over . The wheels then having missed the stones, to the well ; Philip let go the poney, went up on l, and, with a stone in his hand, struck the gen- on the head, he still remaining in the gig ; pri- llowed, and both struck him with stones ; did not Leonard stir afterwards. Prisoner then said, ——s the Peelers will soon be here," and ran Approver then went to his people's house, in a quarter of an hour, he met Philip Malone, ked witness for the pistol which he had carried n, and which he had just hid in a heap of oats in n, and Philip asked for it, and said to witness, e'd give hi n a blow of that, and break his skull ; n't he help him ?" Witness then got both pis- hich he first hid separately, and afterwards under berry bush in the haggard. [The approver then to state that he went in the evening to Meany's r the watch which he was to get for assisting in rder, in company with prisoner's mother.] Both ones were previously there, but on the arrival of r and the Malones' mother, Meany asked her Leonard killed ?" and this in the presence of her d witness—to which question she answered, that s ;" witness then asked for the watch which he receive from Meany for assisting in the murder. asked why didn't he (witness) take Mr. Leonard's or why didn't he assist in the killing of Mr. l ? [The reader will naturally ask, how did know of the approver not having assisted in the when, according to the approver's own testi- Meany appeared only to know of it from the pri- mother, who accompanied approver to Meany's To this interogatory the approver, in his cross-ex- on, could only say, that Meany, perhaps, wasn't l with the account he might have first received, but wanted to be sure of it by asking a second time.]— told some story about a whip which the Malones be said, picked up upon the road, and which it ged belonged to Mr. Leonard, and was afterwards the thatch of Meany's house, but about which whip notes don't fail us) he never said one word at the izes, upon the trial of Malone's mother, who was ith her son, and who was acquitted for want of orating evidence, which, in the case of her unfor- on who was tried with her, was most abundantly d. Upon his cross-examination, he said he did w when he was first taken up for this murder ; t confined in the Waterford gaol, and was then re- to Kilkenny gaol ; only knew that his brother & was in both gaols by his whistling ; had no other nication with him, they being in separate apart- and all communication cut off both in the Wa- and Kilkenny gaols ; did not turn informer until named Maher was put to sleep with Lim in the ny gaol ; 'twas Maher advised him to send for the turnkey, and become an approver ; Mr. Magan,

a Magistrate, afterwards came to him, and received his informations.

Betty Cullen gave corroborative testimony as to the meeting at Cashin's house, and subsequently on the road.

R Cashin, the brother of the approver, corroborates many of the statements made by his brother, but contra dicted him point black as to his statement about not speaking to him (R Cashin to prisoner). The approver swore first, and on being called back by the Judge again, swore that he had no communication with his brother while in prison ; that on one occasion he merely got a peep at him, whereas his brother swore positively that, independently of the whistling, that he scaled a division wall between the airing yards of the prison, where they were confined ; and that he five times held converse with him from the hospital yard through the grating of the window of the room in which the approver was confined.

To ascertain the fact, Mr Carter, the county Surveyor, was sent to the gaol to measure the height of the wall, and to depose as to the probability or possibility of the last witness being able to accomplish it without help.—Mr Carter said it was possible, but most improbable, that the witness might, by the aid of the ledges of the door, get into the next yard, but without help to assist him he did not see well how he could get back again, and that he could not even effect this without leaving some marks in the wall, which was rough dashed.

The Turnkey, and Mr Leigh the Governor were also examined as to the time the last witness had afforded him for accomplishing such a purpose. They both were of opinion that it was hardly possible to do so without help, and this from the manner the prisoners were watched, could hardly be afforded. Mr Leigh admitted, however, that having heard that the last witness had once got to the top of the wall, he had thenceforward used increased vigilance to prevent all further communication.

In charging the Jury, the Judge most pointedly adverted to this circumstance, upon which, collateral as it was, he said the whole prosecution hinged, and after a most luminous, humane, and constitutional charge, the Jury retired, and in a very short time returned a verdict of Guilty.

Sentence of death was immediately pronounced most feelingly by his Lordship, who, notwithstanding the emphatic importance due to the discrepancy of evidence previously adverted to, concurred fully in the verdict.

The following is a briefoutline of the execution :—

EXECUTION OF ROBERT MALONE FOR THE MURDER OF MR. LEONARD.

On yesterday, at a quarter past one, P. M., this wretched being was executed in the presence of an immense concourse of spectators. He was attended in his last moments by two Roman Catholic Clergymen, who were unremitting in their pious attentions to him ; but the unfortunate man's soul seemed steeled against the consequences of a separation from its earthly tenement. At least it appeared to us, as he passed us by through the prison hall, that he was not penitent. It may be otherwise—and we pray God that he was so !

His person was like that of the general description of the Irish peasantry. His lower limbs were amazingly short and stout, his body square, and chest expansive and powerful ; but there was an nameaning vacancy about his broad fair face and open forehead—a restlessness about his small grey eye—that indicated a want of civilization in a great degree, and the absence of any influence of religion or morals over his mind.

When he was pinioned and put forward on the board of the drop, he looked somewhat paler, but, otherwise, with little or no change. He wanted to sit down, supposing that was the manner in which the sentence of the law was to be carried into execution, but, when raised, he stood erect, without moving a muscle. He was then launched into eternity, and struggled violently for a considerable time.

It may be in the recollection of our readers that Philip Malone, this man's younger brother, was hanged the last Assizes for the perpetration of the same offence, on the spot where the murder was committed.

May we hope that these signal examples will produce their desired effect upon the minds and hearts of those who may, either through ignorance or design, be tempted to engage in any guilty confederacy. They will, if not influenced by higher motives, hence learn that the paths of the murderer cannot be long hidden, and that vengeance alone belongeth unto God, whose command is "Thou shalt not kill."

and who declareth that "whosoever shall shed man's blood his blood shall be shed,—for man was made in the likeness of God ;" and that "he that striketh a man with a will to kill him shall be put to death." They will, in fine, learn that "there is no peace for the wicked," and that deeds of darkness and of blood, are (as in the examples before us) frequently brought to light by means which, at the time of their commission, were not, or could not have been contemplated by their guilty perpetrators.

The Court was occupied on Monday on the trial of Patrick Meany. The following observations were made by the Learned Judge in passing sentence :—

SENTENCE ON PAT. MEANY, FOR CONSPIRING TO MURDER MR. LEONARD.

When this guilty participator in a crime, than which no more diabolical one could be committed, was put forward and asked by Mr Curtis, in the usual way, why sentence of death should not be passed on him ? The only answer he made was—that 'twas better to be going innocent than guilty. On this the learned Baron Foster said, with a truly feeling and impressive tone—" Patrick Meany—Patrick Meany, it is a melancholy spectacle to see you placed in the situation that you are, in such a frame of mind as still to persevere in the assertion of your innocence. The only atonement a being who perpetrates so foul a deed at the instigation of his evil passions, can make to society is an acknowledgement that he is guilty, the more particularly, when your guilt has been proved by such a combination of evidence as could not, I am almost certain, leave a shadow of doubt in the mind of any one in the crowded Court in which you were tried. A far more solemn consideration ought now to influence your feelings—not the most distant hope remains. Let me entreat of you, wretched man, before you add one sin to another, that of asserting your innocence, to reflect seriously on the situation in which you are placed—let me remind you, unhappy being, that nothing can aggravate your guilt more than—on the very brink of eternity, when there cannot appear to you the slightest possibility of a chance of escaping—obstinately persevering in solemnly asserting what is false. You have been convicted on the clearest testimony that ever came within my cognizance—and, I again repeat, there was not an individual listening to the testimony, on whose mind remained the slightest doubt of your guilt. Do not deceive yourself that your guilt is less than that of, Robert Malone, who has expiated his offence on the prison scaffold within forty eight hours from the time of his sentence. Your crime is in every degree as great as if you inflicted the blow with your own hands by which your victim met his death. The time that can be afforded you in this world is very short indeed, and let me intreat of you to ponder on your situation. Your thoughts, for that very brief period allotted to you, should be upon the world to come. At the same time, be assured, great as is your guilt, if you have sufficient grace to implore the forgiveness of your Redeemer, and throw yourself on the merits of his sacrifice ; if you remember that he spilled his blood on the cross for your redemption, and that of all mankind ; if you believe that, and rejecting every hope of mercy at this side of the grave, I can promise you, that such a sincere repentance will meet acceptance at the throne of mercy. I hope your disposition of mind will not remain such as will lead me to doubt your future happiness. I implore you to spend the remainder of your time, which is short indeed, in prayer—in communion with that just and merciful judge, who can and will, if you are penitent, pardon your enormous offence. I have been applied to by the grand jury to order in your case a deviation from the usual mode of putting the law into execution. I have accordingly given directions that you should be executed on the spot where the foul and barbarous murder was perpetrated.

After the foregoing feeling, eloquent and impressive discourse, his Lordship pronounced sentence of execution on the wretched culprit, who appeared indifferent to the awful situation in which he then stood. After sentence was pronounced, Meany clenched his fist with violence, and said, "I'll never forgive Judge or jury, Colonel Osborne, or Howlett of Ross."

Our Assizes terminated yesterday. Robert Malone and Patrick Meany, for Mr Leonard's murder, were the only two capital convictions. These offences, it will be re collected, were committed in March 1833. The following is a list of the convictions for offences, too, for the most part committed long before the last Assizes :—

Patrick Meany, for conspiring to murder Mr Leonard on the 8th of March, 1833—Guilty—To be executed at Shambo, on the 12th of August.

Patrick Sheehan—Guilty of stealing a gun—returned it the day following—Three months imprisonment.

Eleanor Noonan, for stealing £40—The Jury recommended her to mercy—To be imprisoned 12 months.

Michael Carroll, stealing flour—Six months imprisonment.

Wm. Burke, stealing pigs—Transportation for 7 years.

Anne Cullen, cow stealing—To be transported for life.

Catherine Cleary, stealing money—To be transported for seven years.

John Dowling—Manslaughter—To be imprisoned 8 months from the present time, being four months in prison, and hard labour for every alternate month.

Denis Kelly, Michael Hennessy, John M'Namara, James M'Namara, and James Sullivan, for attacking a dwelling house—old offence—The first four to be transported for 7, and the latter for 14 years.

Martin Keeffe—Transportation for 7 years. He declared his innocence.

William Hanlan and Patrick Grady, for attacking a dwelling house—old offence—The former to be transported for 7, and the latter for 14 years.

Richard Malone, Edward Murphy, and Edmund Dullard, riot in Ross—To be imprisoned one month.

Christopher Grace, Manslaughter—To be imprisoned 4 months from his committal, and hard labour, for alternate months.

Mary Cody, larceny—To be transported for 7 years.

Marks Grace, manslaughter—To be transported for life.

CITY COURT—MONDAY.

Baron Smith, in the City Court, was employed all this day till 10 o'clock, P. M. in hearing a trial for conspiracy to procure the commission of perjury. The parties accused were James Cody, Patrick Cody, and Stephen Connors ; and from the collateral circumstances connected with the trial, it was rendered much more important than the generality of perjury cases. Our readers will recollect that at our last, and also at our previous assizes, Michael and James Shee, father and son, were convicted of perjury committed by swearing that the inscriptions on an old tombstone was not genuine, and that this was in a case between James Cody and men named Fox, all from the neighbourhood of Nine-mile House, and who were at law for a property of many thousand pounds left unappropriated at his death, by Mr Terence O'Donnell, a Dublin boot maker, who, we understand, served his apprenticeship to the late Mr Denis Sweetman of this city.

James Cody, one of those tried on Monday, is the person who, so far as matters have yet gone, has, by the Court of Chancery, been declared heir at law to the property ; the other Cody is his son, and Connors appears to have been their managing friend.

The Learned Judge gave a most perspicuous charge ; but though we anticipated a speedy verdict, the Jury could not agree, and, a Juror being withdrawn, on yesterday evening, at the suggestion of Counsel for the prisoners, they were bound over to appear and stand their trial anew, at our next Assizes.

Counsel for the prosecution—R Moore, KC, and A Brewster, Esq. Agent—Edward Power.

Counsel for the Traversers—Messrs. Dickson, Hamilton, Hatchell, Walsh, Bracken, and Hobbart. Agents—Messrs. Thomas Dowlin, John Watts, and Terence Dolan.

COUNTY TIPPERARY ASSIZES.

Tuesday being the day appointed for the purpose of swearing the Grand Jury of this county, and for trying the presentments, &c, according to the New Grand Jury Bill, the High Sheriff, Mr. Bagwell, of Marlfield, accompanied by his deputy, Mr. Duckett, opened the court shortly after half past one o'clock. The following Grand Jury was then sworn :—

The Right Hon John, Earl of Ossory ; William Ponsonby, Kilcooley Abbey ; Richard Butler II Lowe, Kenelworth ; John Maher, Tullamaine Castle ; William Pörefoy, Greenfield ; John Carden, Templemore ; Hugh Baker, Lismacue ; R U Bailey, Desborough ; William Quinn, junior, Loghloher ; Henry Lee, Barnane ; Sir Hugh Gough, Rathronan House ; Matthew Jacob, Mobarnane ; John Bagwell, Glenconner ; Thomas E Lalor, Gregg House ; Stephen O'Meagher, Kilmoyler ; Henry Langley, Coalbrook ; Samuel Philips, Gaile ; James Archer Butler, Garnaville ; Matthew V Sankey, Coolmore ; Thomas G Stoney, Arran Hill ; Samuel Perry, Woodrooffe, Esqrs.

After those gentlemen had been sworn in court, they adjourned to the grand jury room, which was opened to the public, and proceeded to discuss the presentments which came before them.

After nearly two hours employment in this business; the Jury adjourned until 10 o'clock on Thursday morning (at which time, it is supposed, the Judge will have arrived from Kilkenny) when they will again be sworn before his Lordship, and proceed with the criminal business.

CORK ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT—SATURDAY.

Mr. Baron Pennefather, accompanied by Lord Viscount Ennismore, High Sheriff for the County, entered this Court at a quarter to six o'clock on Saturday evening, and the Commission having been opened in the usual form, had the Grand Jury called into Court and sworn.

The Baron, in addressing the Grand Jury said, that he understood that they had completed the fiscal business of the County, and he made no doubt most satisfactorily ; as, from the general experience which he had of the Grand Juries of the County of Cork, and particularly of the gentlemen whom he now had the honor to address—it could not have been otherwise. It was a matter of sincere gratification to him to find that the calendar, at least in point of number, was unusually light. If in the course of the business which should go before the Grand Jury, his aid or advice should be deemed to be needed, he should most willingly afford all the assistance in his power.

CITY COURT—SATURDAY.

The Solicitor General, accompanied by the City Sheriffs, entered this Court at six o'clock—when the Grand Jury having been sworn, the learned Judge addressed them to the following effect :—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—I shall not now detain you by any lengthened observations. You have already, I understand, substantially entered upon that most important part of your duty which relates to the revenues of your City, and upon which, probably, you might have required some assistance. The remaining part of your duty—the more important part—your criminal functions, needs no observation from me, as, with this portion of your duty you are well acquainted. I shall only detain you to observe with satisfaction on the appearance which your City presents, as represented in your calendar.

The Court was then adjourned.

THE GLASS TRADE.

In course of the debate of Friday evening on the "Ways and Means," Mr. O'Connell suggested the policy of removing the high duty on glass, as a measure that would relieve Ireland from a burden of £236,000, and be productive of great advantage by adding to the health and comforts of the people. There is no doubt that the extremely high price of that article operates most sensibly against the interests of the few glass manufacturers that still remain in the country, and is felt as a severe grievance by the community at large.

SIR JOHN MILLEY DOYLE.

The last accounts from Lisbon announce that Sir John Milley Doyle has been restored to his rank in the Portuguese service. The recent conviction of General Bacon, on the charges preferred by Marshal Saldanha, led to the revocation of the order which deprived Sir John of the post which he had so honourably and valorously acquired.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The cause assigned for the rejection of this bill by the House of Lords, after it had been fifty-seven days before a committee of the House of Commons, was the want of time to considered it during the present session. The projected railway was calculated to benefit the trade of Ireland ; but the coercion bill and the tithe bill are regarded as of far greater importance than a measure of mere commercial utility.

Passengers by the Nora Creina steamer, from Bristol, yesterday, Captain Hewson—Messrs Case, Kearney, Burke, Dawson, Hall, Myers, Whitelock, Mooney, Pennefather, and Ronayne, M P ; Master Milward, Mrs Barron, Mrs Hall, Mrs Hassard, Mrs Hewson, Miss Barnes, Miss Westbrook.

The Cork City Grand Jury have fixed the salary of Mr Leahy, their surveyor, at £100, with £50 for an office and clerk, the remainder to be defrayed by the county.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

The Marquis of Waterford has arrived at Curraghmore from London.

The Earl and Countess of Bessborough and family, have left London for the Continent.

Viscount Acheson has left London for Ireland.

Lord Cloncurry has arrived at Brighton.

Earl Fitzwilliam has declined to present a petition to the House of Lords from the Wesleyan Methodists at Birmingham, praying for a separation between church and state ; and in his letter, refusing to do so, he expresses his astonishment that the Wesleyans should class themselves with Dissenters, and observes that Mr. Wesley would never have signed such a petition.

Earl Grey proceeds to Howick Hall, accompanied by his Countess and family. The Hon. Colonel Grey, late private secretary to his distinguished father, has taken his departure to assume the command of the 71st Highland regiment.

Viscount Howick, having spontaneously resigned the Home Under-secretaryship, has proceeded to join his lady at the Baths of Ems in Germany, where his lordship will sojourn until the autumn.

The Duke of Manchester is gone on a short tour on the Continent, and many noble families are packing up for the same destination.

Madame Caradori, Miss Tree, Miss Shirreff, and Mademoiselle Celeste, are now performing at the Cork theatre.

THE QUEEN.—Her Majesty the Queen arrived on the 13th, in the morning at the Castle of Allenstein, where the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge had already arrived before her.

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 21.—Don Carlos's wife and two sons arrived this afternoon at five o'clock in a carriage and four.

THE GREAT UNMARRIED.

" But four of the Cabinet Ministers are married." MORNING HERALD.

In their circles domestic though varied the lot
Of those who are married and those who are not ;
Yet through the whole batch one perfection we trace,
That each man among 'em is WEDDED TO PLACE.

HORRID MURDER.

Thursday night, a horrid murder was committed in the parish of Moor, county Roscommon, under the following circumstances :—A young man, a farmer, residing near Thomastown, had been married some months ago. On the day of the marriage the young woman's father covenanted not to pay the balance of his daughter's fortune until a child should be born for the young couple. No sooner had this event taken place than the father-in-law went to his daughter's house and handed the balance, twenty guineas, to the husband. That night, after they retired to rest, the door was broken in, and five men armed, and their faces blackened, entered, and dragged the young man out of his bed to shoot him, unless he gave them the money he that day received from his father-in-law, which he did to save his life. The villains then departed, and in a few minutes returned, and murdered the poor young man, lest he should prosecute them. They then made most diligent search for the wife, but could not find her ; whereupon they flung the infant into the fire, and burned it to death. Fortunately for the poor young girl she fled through a window to the police, who soon arrived, but not till the villains were gone. A dog, however, belonging to one of them, remained behind licking the blood in the kitchen, which the sergeant secured with his handkerchief, to which he attached a rope, the end of which he held in his hand. The dog never stopped until he led the police to a house in which they found the five murderers washing the black off their faces and the blood off their hands. Having searched one of them they found all the money in his pocket. They then secured and committed them to Roscommon jail.

SUDBURY ELECTION—ALARMING RIOT.

The Globe contains a letter from Sudbury, dated Friday. The poll closed with equal numbers at two o'clock on that day. Mr Bagshaw (Whig) and Sir E. Barnes (Tory) polled 263 each. The correspondent of the Globe says :—

" The Mayor voted on the first day of the poll, and afterwards claimed to give the casting vote, upon which vote our sapient corporation declared the election to have fallen on Sir Edw. Barnes, the Tory candidate. This must be a question for a higher tribunal. They are now chairing him, and a dreadful riot has taken place ; stones and missiles of all descriptions are darting through the air. Their trophy is destroyed, and happy may he think himself who escapes with a whole head ; as the night draws in dreadful work is feared. All this might have been prevented but for the obstinacy of two or three men that advocate liberal principles with their tongues only, and not by their votes. A part of the Society of Friends acted like men and good citizens, and if those that remained of that persuasion had followed their example by voting and not remaining neutral, all this dreadful work would have been avoided. It is singular, the No. 263 is the same by which we returned our lamented friend, Mr M A Taylor. This is the severest contest ever known here, and will never be forgotten. The account of the wounded is not brought in, but I fear Sir Edward is a sufferer. J. Bagshaw, Esq., is in good spirits and well.

" EIGHT O'CLOCK.—The town is more tranquil."

BIRTH.

On Monday last, at Bonmahen, in this County, the lady of Doctor Baker, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Tipperary, Henry Lysaght, of Mallow, Esq., to Maria, eldest daughter of the late Robert Hoops, of Tipperary, Esq.

DEATHS.

July, 28th at Clifton, by the Rev. S. E. Day, the Rev. John Shackleton, of the Lower Crescent, to Eleanor, youngest daughter of Andrew Malben, Esq., of Greenville-place, Clifton.

At Curracloe, near Wexford, Mary Jane, daughter of the late Major Henry Brownrigg, of Rockingham, county Wicklow.

On Sunday, in Clonmel, Mr. James Sweeney, Professor of Music.

On the 2d instant, Mrs Anne Kelly, widow of the late Thomas Kelly, Esq., of Ballysallo, county Kilkenny.

A sale is about to be made of a portion of the Marquis of Anglesey's estates, to pay off debts which have accumulated to the enormous amount of £600,000. The rate of purchase agreed upon is said to be so high that the noble Marquis will be left a clear income of £40,000 a year. In the sale will be included no part of the Staffordshire, the Welch, or the Irish property of the noble Marquis.

THE LATE MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORT.—The disorder which hurried this beautiful and accomplished lady to the grave, in the prime of life, was the cholera. She had been in high health and spirits on a water excursion to Greenwich on Thursday, was apparently well on Friday, but feeling indisposed on Saturday evening, about seven, Sir H. Halford was immediately sent for, and subsequently Dr. Johnson and Mr. Coyne were called in, but in vain. The frightful malady had taken too deep hold on her frame, and in progress was so fatally rapid, that on Sunday morning the case was hopeless ; yet her constitution bore her up, and she lingered on till about midday on Monday. This lamented death has caused the greatest affliction. Lady Headfort has left a husband and nine children to deplore her sudden and premature loss.

PEDESTRIANISM.—On Wednesday, a man of colour named Walker, (a most appropriate name) undertook in Athlone to walk five miles in 56 minutes, backwards. He accomplished the task within half a minute of the specified time.

Slavery terminates throughout the British colonies on Friday, the 1st of August. The event will be celebrated in different parts of the kingdom by public dinners, &c.

THE BUDGET.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN.)

Lord Althorp brought forward his Budget last night. The state of the Revenue enables him to make considerable reductions in taxation ; and, in these reductions, he has contrived, in the true spirit of Whiggism, to render to the public the smallest possible amount of relief. No reduction of the army or navy ; no reduction of the Civil List ; no reduction of the diplomatic establishments ; no reduction of the Pension List ; no repeal of the Malt Tax ; no repeal of the Stamp Duties on Newspapers.

THE PRESS.

(FROM THE AGE.)

The Press, said the Whigs, in many and many a long speech, " is like the air we breathe ; if we have it not we die." Lord Castlereagh was a villain of the most awful dimensions, because he persecuted the Press—so was Sir Vicary Gibbs—so were many other of the Tory functionaries. We are old enough to remember, as if it were yesterday, articles at that time, and we believe justly, attributed to Mr. Brougham in the Edinburgh Review, denouncing the Tory Ministers and their legal advisers to public hatred for daring to put down traitorous writings, which, in the most unquiet times that ever this country witnessed, threatened to endanger the very existence of the State. And now—now that there is no treason hatching, except treason of their own concoction—when we are at peace at home and abroad, except so far as their own machinations may endanger it, Mr. Grant and Mr. Bell are kept in gaol for saying what Lord Fitzwilliam said in a printed letter, never prosecuted—and what Master Brougham said in a public speech, never censured.

MR. COBBETT.

(FROM THE EVENING PACKET.)

Cobbett is coming to Ireland. " My stars what fun !" Coming to lecture Paddy against bank notes, and advise him to refuse such rags when they are offered to him.—Pat has learned a trick or two since the year ninety-eight, when he thought to break Beresford by burning his notes, and if Mounser Cobbett gets on with any of his jaw on that head, it may be well for him if he gets off with any of his jaw on any other head ; for we are a sensitive nation, highly susceptible of ridicule, and by no means disposed to relish the humour of being made fools of to our beards.

Another impertinence meditated by this impostor is the cry down of potatoes. He would have Paddy get his teeth locked in a crust, by way of making himself more comfortable. He could not make the experiment at a more unpropitious season ; for never did the fields laugh with a more verdant or fragrant promise of abundance than at this moment. Millions of acres are purple with the rich full blossom of the tempting treasure—the bread fruit of ould Ireland.

We understand that after visiting Dublin and lecturing in the Corn Exchange—for the big room whereof Mr. O'Connell is still, we believe, under a trifling obligation of rent—Mr. Cobbett will proceed to Darrynane, and make a minute inspection—political, agricultural, and economical—of that civilized part of Ireland. His visit will greatly " please the pigs," who are thinking of presenting him with the freedom of Hogsborough in a silver trough, for the patriotic and virtuous efforts he has made, and is making, to secure them a restoration of their forfeited estate—the potato pit.

We are desired to warn and prohibit all beggars, suitors, and distressed persons whatever, from approaching too near the olfactories of this exceedingly nice gentleman. He will not give them a sixpence—

" He will see them d--d first."

He is, moreover, desirous to have it known that he will not admit or return the visits of those who come from idle curiosity, nor has he any wish to receive civilities from the great. Any person who will invite him to dinner on a sucking-pig, at two o'clock, shall be considered ; and if otherwise convenient, most probably honored with his company : but no Bishop or Parson need apply.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Daddon, Swansea, 1120 cwt flour, 60 casks porter.—City of Bristol (Steamer), Bristol, 250 cwt flour, 20 bills mats, 114 pigs, 40 head of cattle. Sir John, Newport, Cardiff, 500 cwt flour. Added to Outvoice of Mary, Newhaven, 150 frks butter. Rapid, London, 2675 frks butter, 4088 fls bacon, 2 half brls tongues, 13 cwt lard, 2 bales 4 boxes calico, 4 packages china, glass, &c., 11 bags feathers. Gomer, Liverpool, 300 brls wheat, 350 cwt flour, 50 brls pork. Mary, Bristol, 200 brls wheat, 160 cwt flour. Pheasant, Cardiff, 210 cwt flour, 10 trs 20 half trs porter. Gipsy, (Steamer), Liverpool, 3042 cwt flour, 220 brls wheat, 610 frks butter, 40 head of cattle, 75 sheep. Peter and Mary, Liverpool, 520 brls wheat, 1050 cwt flour. Susanna and Anna, Liverpool, 560 brls wheat, 350 cwt flour. Emulous, Liverpool, 1750 cwt flour. Nora Creina (Steamer), Bristol, 10 casks porter, 1 cask wine, 1 cask valves, 263 pigs, 1 cow. Kingstown, (Steamer), Cork, 6 casks glass, 1 bale calico, 1 piano.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—JULY 30.

ARRIVED,

28th—Erin, Allen, London, m g ; Joseph, Fisher—and Resolution, Knox, Cardiff, coals ; Prince Regent, Davey, St Ives, ballast, for Ross ; Samson, Luff, Newport, coals, for ditto ; Patty, Couch, Liverpool, m g ; Royal Eagle, Allen, Newport, coals ; Veronica, Driscoll, Baltimore, wheat, for Liverpool ; Despatch, Welsh, Swansea, culm, for Ross.

29th—Brighton, Green, Shoreham, ballast ; Wellington, Evans, Cardiff, coals ; Pacific, Ellis, Newport, ditto ; Alert, Evans, Cardiff, ditto ; Industry, Welsh, Newport, ditto ; Aaron, James, Cardigan, slates.

30th—Nora Creina, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, m goods ; Kingstown, steamer, Moriarty, Dublin, ditto ; Gipsy, steamer, Owen, Liverpool, ditto.

SAILED,

28th—Molly Moore, Henley, Picton, salt, &c.

29th—City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol, general cargo ; City of Waterford, Grandy, Quebec, ballast ; Ann, Key, Ross, passengers, for Quebec.

30th—Kingstown, steamer, Moriarty, Cork, m goods.

SHIP NEWS.

We find by the London Shipping List, that the Othello, Leggett, arrived at Hobart Town, Van Dieman's Land, on the 18th February. We note the circumstance as among her passengers were several respectable persons from this part of the country.

The ballast officers have resolved to commence building a lighthouse forthwith at Duncannon, county Wexford.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD—August 5, Whitechurch.

COUNTY KILKENNY—Aug. 1, Barrowmount.

COUNTY TIPPERARY—Aug. 1, Clogheen, New Inn, Tyone ; 5, Roesgreen.

COUNTY WEXFORD—August 2, Taghmon ; 4, Coolgreney Scar.

COUNTY LIMERICK—August 1, Ballybrood ; 4, Croughburgess, Limerick.

COUNTY CARLOW—Aug 1, Rathvilly ; 2, Hacketstown.

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.—Our London correspondent informs us that the Secretary at War, out of his spleen, occasioned by the opposition given to his designs on Kilmainham Hospital, has resolved to put a stop to farther admissions ; and by that means to effect his purpose by allowing the establishment to die a natural death in 5 or 6 years.—Hib. U. S. Journal.

THE RALPH WILL CASE.—We are informed by a correspondent that this case will not come on for trial at the present assizes for the county Down, but will be tried at the March assizes for 1835, arrangements having been made to that effect. Counsellor Keatinge will open the case, and Mr. O'Connell will close it ; Messrs. Gilmore, Brady, Andrews and Whiteside, will also plead for the heir-at-law.—Belfast Chronicle.

LIBEL.—At the Carrickfergus Assizes an action was brought by a Mr M'Cartney, late High Sheriff of the county of Antrim, against the proprietor of The Northern Whig, for a libel published in that paper in reference to his conduct as a magistrate, in discharging from custody some Orangemen charged with the homicide of a Roman Catholic. The jury returned a verdict for the enormous sum of £700 damages and 6d costs.

Fogarty agst. Tyrrell.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION, on MONDAY next, the 4th Day of AUGUST, at the Hour of TWELVE o'Clock, opposite the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, Waterford, several HORSES late working under the KILKENNY CARAVAN, a CARAVAN, a FOUR WHEELED CAR, Two OUTSIDE CARS, and a DOG CART, and several other Articles seized under the execution to us directed in this cause.—Dated this 30th July, 1834.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, ALEXANDER R. POPE, Sheriffs.
WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

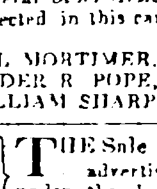
Laffan and Another, a. Archbold.

THE Sale of the WINES, advertised to be Sold under the Execution in this Cause, will take place at the Stores of the Defendant in Baily's New-street, on SATURDAY next, at TWELVE o'Clock precisely.

The Sale of Bookcases, Furniture, and Pictures, will be commenced this Day.

MICHAEL MORTIMER, ALEXANDER R. POPE, Sheriffs.
WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

30th July, 1834.



TO EMIGRANTS.

FOR CHARLOTTE TOWN, PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND, AND PUGWASH, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE well-known and fortunate Brig PANDORA, JOHN POWER, Master, is just returned, and will be despatched again for the above PORTS, about the 5TH of AUGUST next. Immediate application is therefore necessary, for Freight or Passage, to the Captain on board, or to

JACOB PENROSE, Adelphi.

Waterford, July 25, 1834.

EMIGRATION FROM WATERFORD.

FOR MIRAMICHI, IN NEW BRUNSWICK, NORTH AMERICA,

The Beautiful Fast Sailing English Built Ship,

EAGLE, OF WATERFORD,

BURTHEN, 350 TONS,

NEIL BUCHANAN, Commander.

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 30.

	Satur		Mon.		Tuesd		Wedn	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	73	70	73	70	73
Wheat, per bar	20	23	20	23	20	23	20	23
Oats, do.	12	13	12	13	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	27	24	27	24	27	24	27
4ths, do.	16	20	16	20	16	2	16	20
Indian Corn, p bar	20	21	20	21	20	21	20	21
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
Scalded Pork do.	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21
Heads, do.	15	00	15	00	15	00	15	00
Offal, do.	14	20	14	20	14	20	14	20
Whiskey, per gal.	6	d	6	6	6	d	6	2d.
	d.	d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	4	3	4½	3	6
Mutton, do	4½	6½	4	6½	4½	6½	5	6½
Pork, do.	3	3½	3	½	3	3½	3	3
Veal, do.	5	6	5	6½	3	6½		6½
Potatoes, per st.		3	4	5	3	4	3	5
Coals, Newport,		24	3		3	24	29	3½
Swansea,		00	0		30	00		
Cardiff,	3	0			3½	3½		

Butter on Tuesday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 433.

Wednesday—Butter, 70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Weighed 392.

Some prime lots obtained 74s.

Flour (2ds) 30s to 31s 6d per bag ; 3ds, 22s to 27s 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 00s to £12 10s ; ditto per cwt 12s to 14s 0d ; Indian Corn per barrel, 20s to 21s.

A few barrels of new Oats sold this day at 11s per bar.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—JULY 28.

Butter, 70s 0d to 74s per cwt. ; Wheat, 23s 0d to 25s 0d per barrel ; Barley, 12s 0d to 12s 6d per do ; Oats, 11s 6d to 13s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—late 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 5d. ; Mutton, 5d. to 6d ; Veal, 4d. to 6d per lb. ; Potatoes 3d. to 6d. per stone.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—JULY 28.

The Merchants.—First quality, 71s ; Second do, 67 ; Third ditto, 61s ; Fourth ditto, 51s ; Fifth ditto, 44s ; Sixth ditto, 32s.

The Country—First quality, 61s ; Second ditto, 57s ; Third ditto, 51s ; Fourth ditto, 41 ; Fifth ditto, 33s ; Sixth ditto, 20.

WEXFORD MARKETS—JULY 28.

Butter, 67s 0d to 68s 6d per cwt ; Flour, 31s 0d to 35s, per bag ; Wheat, 21s 0d to 22s 6d per brl ; Barley, 11s to 13s 6d per do ; Oats, 12s to 13s 0d per ditto.

CARLOW MARKETS—JULY 28.

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 30.

Butter, 70s to 00s per cwt ; Bacon Pigs, 22s to 24s 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, 10½d to per stone.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

The Wheat trade is exceedingly dull, and a reduction of full 2s. per quarter may be noticed on the prices of this day week, the state of the weather being so favourable for the harvest. The arrivals of Wheat, both from Sussex and Essex are full. In Barley, Beans, and Pease there is no alteration in price. The Oat trade is exceedingly dull, and the factors will readily take 1s. lower per quarter than on this day week. Payments of the duty on bonded Wheat has commenced, which will also have the effect of lowering the prices.

The 43d Regiment, stationed in Clonmel, has received a route for Cork, they are to be relieved by the 30th Depot.

John Morley was executed at the county jail for the murder of Daniel Henly.—Kerry Herald.

THE GRAND LAMA AND THE PRINCESS VICTORIA !—The last London papers contain a curious account of a Lieutenant Colonel in the arm , who is about forty five years of age, and has, it appears, fallen in love with the young Princess Victoria.—He has, for some time past, been persecuting the gatekeepers of Kensington Palace ; and on one occasion when he requested an interview with the future Queen of England, he sent in his card on which was written, he said, his titles, " The King of Rome, Emperor of the Asturias, and the Grand Lama of Thibet !" This individual was arrested on Wednesday, and, having pledged his honour he would cease in his persecuting conduct, he was liberated.

REPORT OF WILLIAM JOHNSTON, CIVIL ENGINEER TO THE GRAND JURY OF THE COUNTY OF WATERFORD, ASSEMBLED AT SUMMER ASSIZES, 1834.

(Concluded from the Chronicle of Saturday.)

BARONY OF UPPERTHIRD.

The first application for repairing 170 perches of road, in the neighbourhood of Kill, was approved of, and in my specification for this work I state, that if presented for by the Grand Jury, the parts to be repaired are to be pointed out by me to the contractor, as on examining those applied for (being in detached lots), some of the road omitted to be measured by the applicants appeared to require repair more than other parts pointed out to me as included in the application. The second application, for repairing 203 perches of the road betweeen Kill and Bonmahon, was also approved of. I have specified for the contractor what parts he is to repair, as between the extremes of the road in this application I find part of the line goes through the townland of Raiheuit, which name is omitted, but the road being worse in it than parts in Slaveen or Ballingarry, I would recommend portions in it to be substituted for other parts in these townlands, not requiring repair so much at present; the part leading through Ballyristeen is very bad. The repair applied for in No. 3, approved of and specified for by me, for 100 perches on the townland of half ploughland, though not of such importance as others, I would recommend it to be done, to complete the line of road to Bonmahon, which with this exception is in very good repair. The fourth application for repairing 120 perches of the road from Kill to Waterford, by Knockaderry, was approved of and is much required. The repair is principally by reforming the road; picking up the old materials, breaking them to a proper size, distributing them, and finishing with a small quantity of new broken stone, for all of which I specified and drew up a form of tender, but there was no proposal for the work. Application No. 5, called road from Carrick to Cappoquin, for repairing 336 perches from a late presentment at Ballycloha to the chapel of Windgap, was approved of and requires to be thoroughly reformed; parts are not more than 16 feet between the fences, which appear to be sufficient for the country. This line being very crooked, and rather hilly it would not warrant a heavy expenditure in repair; the continuation of it from the chapel to Coolnanmuck towards Carrick is totally unfit for vehicles of any description, being so steep, and to make the present line fit for such would be impracticable; for the repair applied for I have given a specification and form of tender. Application No 6 was disapproved of, the line stated to be very bad and a new one required.

BARONY OF MIDDLETHIRD.

At Tramore there were two applications—the first for repairing 397 perches of the road from Carrick to Annstown was disapproved of: the other for keeping in repair by contract, for seven years, 262 perches of the road from Waterford to Tramore, on the Townland of Crohally, was approved of and a specification and form of tender for it made out by me—it lies between where the new line crosses the present road and Tramore, and should be kept up, being a main line, and of use to the country at the West side of it.

BARONY OF GAULTIER.

At Callahane there was only one application for repairing 200 perches of the road from Waterford to Dunmore and Woodstown, and it was disapproved of, not being the main road.

COUNTY AT LARGE.

It is necessary, by the 11th section, that works applied for at special sessions in Waterford under this head, should first be brought before the sessions in the several baronies in which they are to be erected, which was not complied with. I shall, however, go through the applications—the first was to build a protecting wall on the road from Dungarvan to Helvick Head, near the church of Ring, and was approved of. I have since examined the proposed site and recommended it as very necessary, but according to 20th section, having made a measurement of its extent, and finding it will cost above £20, it will have to be certified here to authorize me to lay my plan and specification for the execution of it before the next special sessions. The second application to build a small bridge over the stream dividing Rathonemneena and Ballycurreen was approved of, and plan, elevation, specification, and form of tender given by me; it would be requisite to complete the communication, and a proposal was made for it; should the proposal be under £20, it can by the 11th section be raised off the barony where situated, instead of the county at large, as proposed in the application—if above that sum the application will have to be certified here, and sent back to next sessions to be there approved of. The proposal for it was not opened at the adjourned sessions, as there was no attendance of magistrates or rate payers. Application No. 3, to build parapets to a small bridge over a stream at Durrow was approved of. My elevation and specification for this work and form of tender for its execution were delivered into the office of the Secretary of the Grand Jury, but no proposal for the work was made. Application No 4 was approved of, being certified under the late act without any plan, &c. being required from me, and it is explained in the order thereon in the schedule, to which I would beg to refer. No 5, to build a bridge or arched gullet over a stream on the road from Tallow to Kilworth was approved of, and a plan, elevation, specification, and form of tender furnished by me, but no proposal was made for it—it would form a small item and one of very little importance now on this line of road which should in many places be changed altogether and was the first of a series of works *intended to be*, and which, in a few instances, *were* applied for. A new line would be necessary, and has been in contemplation, therefore I think it would not be advisable to forward this bridge at present.—No 6. to repair and widen the bridge of Tallow was approved of. I have examined it since and find it to be too narrow and the approaches very steep, the parapets are also in a dilapidated state, and altogether requiring repair. I shall lay a plan for its improvement before the next special sessions for the barony as required. No. 7, to lower a hill on the road from Tallow to Kilworth was disapproved of, on my showing to the bench that the proposed improvement when completed would still leave part of the hill with an inclination of 1 in 8½. No. 8 forms part of the numerous works referred to in No 5, necessary to effect any improvement in the present line of road from Tallow to Kilworth, and was disapproved of. No 9, to build a wall on the side of the road approaching the chapel of Tramore with a view to widen it 8 feet was approved of, and although the expense for the road work was not applied for, I gave a specification and form of tender for it, as it was intended to be applied for after the erection of the wall, and would in conjunction with it be made at less expense, as the excavation would provide material for forming it, and the round stones in the present wall would give nearly a sufficient quantity of material for metalling the road so widened. The several applications included from No 10 to No. 38, were approved of, for same reasons as No. 4, which the order thereon in the schedule will explain. I have also examined generally the improvements proposed near Kilmacthomas, now under a traverse.

The principal defects in the old lines of road through the county arise from bad formation, want of proper drainage and outlets for the surface waters, and the metalling being generally too large, and not broken to a uniform size or of equal hardness, which latter cause a very unequal wear in the road surface. My specifications will tend to correct these as the most prominent defects The present bad lines of road, whether hilly, narrow, or otherwise objectionable, must be the work of considerable time to improve, and, therefore, to enumerate them all at present in detail could not tend to their immediate improvement.

With regard to repairing roads applied for, and such as hereafter may be necessary, I have in all cases, where practicable, specified for them to be paid by the cubical contents of stone laid down on them, independent of the length of such repair in perches. This will be the means of not only bringing into use legal measures, as required by the 57th section, which refers to 5th Geo. IV. cap 74, but will also shortly remove any cause of misunderstanding on the part of road makers who may wish to retain their old local measures in their estimates, but which they should now make according to the statute just quoted, "any law, usage or custom notwithstanding." I would, therefore, particularly recommend for your consideration the adoption of measuring boxes, containing a cubic yard each, to be provided and left in each barony, for which one or two might be made and deposited at a convenient place, such as a police barrack or session house, to be brought to any work and delivered back at the expense of contractors, who would willingly do so, being obliged in their specifications; such an arrangement would facilitate my operations in the county very much, and be a source of satisfaction on the part of contractors, and prevent them being at any time dissatisfied at measurement work. In my specifications I state the sizes of road materials required, and have gauge rings for their measurement. Where extensive repairs occur, I have also required reserve quantities of broken stone to be spread from time to time until the road surface shall be worn smooth and even.

As the functions of supervisors and conservators cease under the new act, it would be well if means were devised by the several members of the grand jury and magistrates, to maintain roads hitherto kept up in that way, either by contracts for a term of years for each, if necessary, or by presentment where required. There are forty three contracts at present for road repairs in this county, many of which I have already examined, and I purpose going immediately over them all, but particularly over such as were accounted for at last sessions, as it will be necessary to report on them. The office of overseers, with exceptions, where sudden damages occur, is also abolished by the 43d section, or where appointed to works in progress previous to the commencement of the new act, they continue until such shall be completed by the 58th section, but the several duties contingent on all new works hereafter to be presented for, devolve upon the county surveyor by the 41st section.

In fixing time for holding the next special sessions the probable extent of county business should be taken into consideration to enable me to prepare the necessary plans, specifications, &c. in time, as if there be many and the sessions held each day consecutively, as in the first instance, I will not have sufficient time to prepare them, there being only ten days between the last and the first of the adjourned sessions, to prepare for all applications approved of, as they must be held within twenty one days from the date such adjournment, and it would also be necessary to give proper publicity by advertisement, and the most time possible for receiving proposals for works open for competition.

As a great deal of my business will of necessity be with the secretary of the grand jury, in requiring frequent access to the county road documents, maps, &c., my office requisited by the act would be more convenient and better situated in this city than any where else in the county, and as this arrangement rests with the grand jury, I would beg to know your determination on it.

I have the honour to be, gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

WM. JOHNSTON,
Surveyor for county Waterford, under
3d and 4th William IV, cap. 78.

To the Grand Jury of the
County of Waterford.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—JULY 28

Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	91⅛
——— Stock, 3½ per Cent	98⅛
——— Stock, New, (1830)	99
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d)	91
Bank Stock	221
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	91½
City Debentures, 4 per Cent	80
Hibernian Bank	21½
National Insurance Company	25½
City of Dublin Steam Company	98½

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1834.

SPAIN.

STATE OF MADRID—DISPATCH RECEIVED BY THE SPANISH AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

Most Excellent Sir—For some days cases of suspicious diseases were remarked at Madrid, but were few in number, and confined to the most indigent classes, so that they did not create suspicions of the existence of the Asiatic cholera in that metropolis.

But of a sudden, on the day before yesterday, the disorder developed itself with so much impetuosity and celerity, that in the first twenty four hours two hundred and forty three persons died; and yesterday a larger number perished in the town and hospitals.

This sudden appearance of the disorder, with the surprise and alarm it has caused in all minds, furnished a means of spreading (as has happened in other countries) the most absurd rumours; and among them, owing to some circumstances, was the rumour that the water of the public fountains had been poisoned, and the friars of several convents were accused of this atrocity.

The fury of the mob discharged itself first on the college of Jesuits, in which they committed some assassinations; and when prevented from doing further mischief there, they attacked three other convents and sacrificed some victims, till the municipal authorities arrived, and put an end to the disorder.

After some hours tranquillity was completely re-established, and the disturber of the public peace having to-day again attempted similar excesses, they were prevented and arrested, as appears from the last telegraphic dispatch received to-day, near dusk, at this royal seat, and of which a literal copy is subjoined:—

"I forward to your Excellency by royal order the exact account of the facts such as they have happened, that your Excellency may contribute by whatever means are in your power to prevent them being disfigured or exaggerated by party spirit or private views and interest.

"Her Majesty has ordered me to adopt the most energetic measures that the perpetrators of such excesses may be chastised, whatever steps human foresight dictates, having to day been taken to hinder a repetition of them

"God preserve your excellency many years.

"FRANCISCO MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA.

"St. Ildefonzo, July 18, 1834.

"To her Majesty's Minister in London."

ROYAL TELEGRAPHS.

Most Excellent Sir—At Six in the evening of to-day, July 18, 1834, the following communication was received at this Telegraph, St Ildefonso, from that of Madrid:

"His Excellency the Minister for the Home Department to his Excellency the Minister of State.

"The rioters attempted to repeat their devastations in the Convent of Atocha, but were prevented, and thirty individuals were arrested at one time. Tranquillity reigns. The Council of Government, with the Ministers in attendance, are going to publish an address to the people of Madrid."

THE POLES.

There is an article from Posen (the capital of Prussian Poland) which is remarkable for its admission, that no intreaties or menaces can induce the young rich Poles to accept civil employments in the Grand Duchy. In Gallicia, it is also admitted that it is the rich Polish ladies, who, in despite of all personal danger, preserve the pure fire of patriotism from being extinct, and who, like the Spartan matrons, teach their sons to prefer death to slavery.

Accounts from Greece place beyond all doubt the important fact, that the expedition against Maina (ancient Sparta) has been a complete and even disgraceful failure.

FRANCE.

Preparations are making for the Fetes of July, and in the mean time the National Guard of Strasburg, which, as the *Courrier Francais* says, is known beyond the walls of that city, has been disbanded. This was one of the last orders issued by Marshal Soult, and his successor, it appears, has not stayed its execution. Count Drouet D'Erlon is to be the Governor of Algiers, making it, we presume, quite as much a military as a civil station.

THE FUNDS.

On Monday at two o'clock, consols continued without fluctuation at 91⅛ for the account.

NOTTINGHAM ELECTION.

The election closed on Friday by the return of Sir John Hobhouse. The numbers were, Hobhouse, 1,591; Eagle, 566; majority for Sir John, 1,025.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

It is now generally believed that Ministers, after passing the poor law amendment bill, will postpone all other measures until another session, and that parliament will be prorogued on Friday, the 8th of August. The Lord Chancellor has several times declared it to be his firm determination to leave London for the country on the 9th of August.—*Standard.*

THE PRESS—IRISH MEMBERS.

Of the forty eight members who voted in the minority for an address to the Crown in favor of the incarcerated proprietors of the *True Sun*, not less than twenty were Irishmen.

DISTURBANCES AT MADRID.

From the London papers of Monday we learn that there has been one of those popular tumults in Madrid, by which all capitals, particularly in revolutionary times, have been repeatedly and successively visited, and which in nine cases out of ten may be traced to the weakness or wickedness of the respective governments. To one of these causes, the disturbances of which we are speaking, are solely ascribable. On this subject the *True Sun* says—Had the Spanish government acted as it ought to have done, they would not in all probability have taken place But its conduct has been throughout a tissue of imbecility, never making a concession, till it has been literally wrung from its fears, and thus proving that in politics a graceless and reluctant compliance mars all its merit and profit. The public mind had, through this blundering policy, joined to the extreme levity and sudden flight of the Queen Regent, been predisposed for sometime to receive any violent impressions In this state of extreme excitement, the cholera made its appearance with all those violent symptoms which it usually exhibits at first in crowded and dirty cities. As extraordinary causes, particularly in times of calamity are more congenial to the morbid state of the public mind than ordinary ones, it is nowise wonderful that the people of Madrid should ascribe the visitation of this dire disease to the atrocious arts of an order of persons of whose wickedness, as a *body*, they have had too many proofs. They therefore charged the monks with poisoning the public fountains, by mixing *nux vomica* with the waters. This charge was the immediate signal for attacking the convents, when, we lament to add, several lives were sacrificed to the rage of the multitude. It must be remarked, however, that, during the continuance of these frightful disorders, not a movement was made in favor of Don Carlos. Not a voice was raised in his behalf; or if it was, it was immediately stifled by the popular indignation. On the 18th tranquillity was partially restored, and on the 19th not a vestige of tumult was perceptible.

The war in the Peninsula is decidedly taking the turn we have all along anticipated. Don Carlos has already shown a white feather, and it is quite evident that he has no stomach for running all risks in pursuit of that glittering bauble, upon which fool's set so high a value, but which a truly wise man would scorn, except as a means of promoting the happiness of others at the expense of his own. He likes a crown, as a fine toy, but he does not like to risk his life for it, and if he could obtain it, he would wear it for his own gratification, without caring a straw for the happiness of others. We are not very sorry, therefore, at the assurance which the intelligence in these papers supplies, that the adventure will soon terminate in the disappointment and disgrace to which, in poetic justice, it is entitled. As General Rodil advanced, Carlos retreated, and this bold adventurer will quit Spain without once seeing the enemy's advanced posts. On the 21st he was in the neighbourhood of Pampeluna, on the following day he continued his retrograde movement, and arrived at his old quarters at Elisondo, where, report adds, not thinking himself safe, he removed to Val Carlos, which is farther from Rodil's position than the former place. In the meantime the Queen's General seems to act with great judgment, and his conduct in this trying affair fully justifies the confidence that has been placed in his abilities.

IRISH MEMBERS.

The frequent absence of Irish members from their Parliamentary duties, has been a subject of much and just complaint. We publish an extract from the *Courier* received last night, from which it will be seen that a meeting was to have taken place in London for the purpose of adopting some means of ensuring the more punctual and constant attendance of Irish members. Every body of the constituency in Ireland should look to their respective representatives on this point. The hon members for the *City* of Waterford have been constant enough in their attendance in the House. But the Hon. Members for our county have been very much the contrary. Mr. GALWEY has spent very little time in Parliament this session, and SIR RICHARD KEANE has not gone within view of the House of Commons at all. Honourable Members should really either discharge the duties which they have undertaken, or resign. The form of getting the "Speaker's leave" is a very flimsy excuse to the country. The constituents' leave is what they should look for, and this, of course, they would not often obtain.—The next packet we expect will bring us the result of the meeting. We beg to ask Mr. GALWEY, whether it would be too much trouble for him to take another trip over to vote on the important Irish questions which are, as usual, left for the end of the session. Sir RICHARD KEANE is in Dublin, and therefore so far on the way. It is really too bad that the distinguished County of Waterford should be thus quite dumb.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

We request the attention of our respectable citizens to a letter in another column, on the state of the public lights in the city. The writer it appears is well conversant with the subject, and we fully agree with him in what he states, particularly as we were led into a few mistakes, in a recent number, in some observations we made on this matter, owing to our not having had an opportunity of reading the Waterford Police Act till yesterday. As there is to be a vestry to-day in St. Patrick's parish to adopt some measures on the subject, we trust it will be numerously and respectably attended—and as there seems to be a general wish that the city, as regards lighting and watching, should be governed by commissioners under what is denominated Spring Rice's Act, we hope that something practical and useful will be resolved on, and that the public time, as is too frequently the case, will not be frittered away by idle declamation, which never tends to anything useful good, or practicable. We believe both the parties, namely, the contractor and a portion of the inhabitants concerned in this affair, regret the part they have acted, as the former states he is £450 out of pocket, and the latter have been now thrown on the mercy of the Corporation.

BANK FAILURE IN SCOTLAND.

We regret to find that the respectable Banking House of Kinnears, Smith, and Co., in the Royal Exchange, has this day (Wednesday) suspended payment.—*Scotsman.*

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Friday the first annual exhibition of the Wexford horticultural society took place in the assembly rooms.—The assemblage presented much of the rank, beauty, and fashion of the town and country. We were happy to see Mrs Grogan Morgan and Lady Cox, giving spirit and *eclat* to this infant institution by their presence.—*Wexford Independent.*

Lady Elizabeth Mathew has arrived at her magnificent castle, Thomastown, Co. Tipperary.

LIGHTING THE CITY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR—The remarks upon "Lighting the City," contained in your valuable paper of Tuesday last, although intended to influence and to arouse the well wishers of good order in this city, are, however, in some few respects calculated to mislead, caused, I conclude, by your short residence amongst us.

1st—You say the corporation have no power by the Waterford police act to contract for public light, or to enforce payment on the inhabitants.

They have a power under the police act, page 989, sect 46, whenever the vestry omit or neglect to provide light.

2d—You say if some arrangement be not speedily effected, this city will be without public light during the ensuing winter.

The Corporation, as Mr. Walpole stated on the 1st July, at Patrick's vestry, have exercised the power which devolved upon them in the year 1832, and the contract they made will not expire until May 1st, 1835, neither can they relinquish it.

3d—You say "the only course then open is a public subscription for the present, and a general petition for legislative remedy for the future."

As far as I could understand what took place at the two last vestries in Patrick's, as well as the former ones which I attended, it was fully understood and acknowledged that a private subscription should be made if the lighting with gas was required to be for a longer period than 7 months of the winter; this time being, as long as the valuations of the parishes now rateable will pay for, and such a private subscription was proposed by T P Carroll, Esq., who, along with R Hassard, Esq., offered their services for that purpose, the former gentleman also stated that until an amendment of the City Police Act—an amendment of the act called Spring Rice's—or a new act was obtained for the City, the matter must remain in the hands of the corporation, for it appeared clear by the law opinions produced by Mr. Walpole, that the new Vestry Act so crosses upon the Police Act, and the proceedings required to legalize a Vestry are so uncertain, that no prudent person would enter into a contract with a vestry for lighting unless they were secured by some individuals; all present declining to guarantee Mr. Walpole, who offered to become a contractor in that way, there appeared great folly in further contending the matter, and in consequence a resolution was moved and passed—That the Mayor should be asked to call a Public Meeting, to consider what was the best course to obtain one of the above mentioned remedies for the evil under which the city now labours.

Some persons stated that a report upon the subject, made by a committee of most intelligent citizens, was before the public, and that it stated that an immediate effort ought to be made to obtain a new act for the city, as they found the valuations for lamp tax to be in a most injurious state, but, that there was no power to amend it; it was shewn to this committee, and repeated at the last vestry, that the valuation upon which the grand jury cess is collected, amounts to £16,000, but that the valuations upon which lamp tax can be enforced, does not amount to over £12,000 or £13,000. Should not this rouse those who pay the rate, to lay their shoulders to the wheel, for so long as the present state of the matter continues, one half of the citizens are paying for the entire. I do not wonder, however, that some people are anxious to continue the old system, both as to oil lights, and the manner of paying for them.

Let me now ask,

First—Why it is sought by any persons at Vestry to compel Mr. Walpole to contract with them without a guarantee?

Second—Why is there not some effort making to have the public meeting upon which the Vestry resolved?

Third—Why do not those active gentlemen who attended the last Vestries, turn their attention to the practical and remedial part of the business?

I am, Sir, your's truly.

T. P. C.

THE CROPS—THE WEATHER.

The weather for the last few days has been very squally, accompanied with heavy rain, which, through this county, has partially laid prostrate large quantities of heavy growing oats and barley; the fine sunny weather which succeeded has, however, highly benefitted the crops in general; the wheat in particular looks exceedingly well, as does also the potato crop, notwithstanding the outcry—unfounded in our opinion—about its failure; we were agreeably surprised in travelling lately through the county by witnessing, if not a redundant, at least a fair produce in this necessary article. Already the oats and barley are giving way to the sickle; and it is expected in another fortnight that the harvest work will commence very generally throughout the entire of this county.

On Saturday last new oats were brought to market at Lismore, and in this city some very fine samples were also offered for sale on Tuesday, which brought 12s. per barrel.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

His Grace, the Archbishop of Cashel has made the following appointments in the Diocese of Waterford and Lismore:—

The Reverend Henry P. Perry to the Treasurership of Lismore, void by the death of the Rev. Doctor Tucky.

The Reverend Henry Fleury to the Chancellorship of Lismore, void by the death of the Reverend John Cleland.

The Reverend William Stephenson to the Prebend of Tullaghorton, void by the promotion of the Reverend Henry P. Perry.

The Reverend Abraham Sargent to the Vicarage of Kilmeaden, also void by the promotion of the Reverend Henry P. Perry.

DROWNED.—On Tuesday evening a boy about ten years old, the son of a poor widow residing in an alley off King-street, whilst fishing at the quay fell into the river and was drowned. He was taken out of the water in less than ten minutes after he fell in, but, we regret to add, no means were adopted to restore animation, which, it is very probable, might have been accomplished if timely assistance were given.

Dominick Ronayne, Esq., MP, has paired off for the remainder of the Session with Lord Belfast.

It is again reported in the fashionable circles in London, that Lord Durham will shortly arrive in Dublin as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

A carman named Philip Cashin, died suddenly in Carrickson-Suir on Sunday morning. A few days previously he received an injury in the chest by suddenly falling against a piece of timber.

Lord William Beresford, 43d Light Infantry, whose detachment has been for some time stationed at Carrick-on-Suir, is confined to his bed for the last week, in consequence of a hurt he received in the leg by a fall from his horse. He will not be able to proceed with his regiment to Cork, but as he is now convalescent it is hoped he will be able to join them in a few days.

IRISH TITHE BILL.

(FROM THE COURIER OF MONDAY.)

There is to be a meeting of Members of the House of Commons tomorrow in Downing-street, to consider how the attendance of Members now in town can be secured with a view to carrying through the Irish Tithe Bill, and other measures of inferior importance. We regret that the Irish Tithe Bill is persevered in—it has been so much altered since its introduction, that the measure is totally different from what was originally intended; and we much doubt whether its complicated provisions are well suited to accomplish the proposed end. We have always been of opinion that Tithes cannot be so well got rid of in any way as by a commutation for a fixed rent charge, redeemable when the landed proprietor chooses, now, or at a future period. The deficiency, in the meantime, should be made up, as was done last year.—Hasty legislation is much to be deprecated, especially at the end of the Session, after many of the leading members in both houses have retired to their country seats.

THE "GREAT" PROTESTANT MEETING.

After repeated postponements, the Tories have at length decided upon holding a "great" Protestant meeting in Dublin, to "to resist the establishment of Popery in Ireland." It is to take place on the 14th of August, in the King's Room at the Mansion-House. The *Mail* announces that "the meeting is convened by written invitation, signed by Lords Roden, Enniskillen, Longford, Bandon, Lorton, and Farnham," and that "several persons of the highest rank and first political position in the sister country, who take an interest in Irish affairs, and who look upon Irish Protestants as *the most persecuted of his Majesty's subjects*," will be in attendance. This meeting promises to be one of the funniest exhibitions ever witnessed, *even in Ireland.*

KILKENNY ASSIZES.

(From the Kilkenny Journal of Wednesday.)

COUNTY COURT—SATURDAY.

TRIAL OF ROBERT MALONE FOR THE MURDER OF MR. LEONARD.

This trial which occupied the entire day of Saturday, excited deep interest. The wretched man who, pursuant to his sentence, was executed on Monday, was brother to Philip Malone, who was hanged at Shambo, for being a principal in the murder of Mr. Leonard, on the 9th of March, 1833.

The following Jury were sworn:—

J Poe, Anthony Nugent, Simon Blackmore, Thomas Tennison, William Phelan, John Moss, Richard Lalor, Martin Cormack, Edward Bowers, William Bull, John Grace, and Nathaniel Hayes, Esqrs.

Without, as on the former trial, making any preliminary speech, Mr Scott, K C, at once proceeded to examine James Roche.

[As the evidence on this was nearly similar to that produced on the trial of Philip Malone, at our last assizes, and partly similar to that produced on the trial of Patrick Meany, who was tried and found guily on Monday last, for conspiring, &c., to murder Mr Leonard, we shall only give an outline of our notes of this trial.]

James Roche, a boy, examined—Remembers the day Mr. Leonard was killed: it was on a Friday, about one o'clock; was then standing at Joany Walshe's Bawngate, at Forrestal's town, from which he had a view of the spot where Mr. Leonard's gig was stopped, which, from where witness stood, was about a quarter of a mile distant. [The exact distance according to measurement is 88 perches, statute measure.] The gig was *forsent* Cashen's-lane, on the Shambo-Hill, divided from the place where witness was by a valley and a small river; heard a shot in the direction, and saw three men pelting at Mr. Leonard; could not know them at the distance; saw one man catching the poney by the bridle; this man had on a large riding coat which appeared black; saw him also pelting stones; the other had on a body coat, and was standing by the side of Cashen's-lane [illegible] them all going away through Philip Malone's ground from the same Philip Malone who was tried, but another Philip Malone, who was witness's master; one went through a gap in the demesne wall of Anough's, another went up a piece of the road, went over the wall, came back and joined the other man who had on the great coat. [This boy's testimony was given with much simplicity, and was merely circumstantial.]

James Cashin, the approver, and one of the *three* murderers, gave testimony at length. He lived at Shambo at the time with his mother, two brothers and four sisters, and two uncles; this lane goes down towards Anagh's demesne, and is not far distant from where the murder was committed; knew Philip and Robert Malone before the murder; knew Pat Meany; was very often at his house; saw Philip Malone there a fortnight before the murder; Meany's is distant from Malone's house about a mile; had not that day agreed to murder Mr. Leonard, but agreed to go with others to do it; the day of the murder saw Robert and Philip Malone standing at the corner of the demesne; Philip had a blew riding coat with a cape; Robert had a body coat; witness a corduroy trowsers and a blue body coat; went to turn out cattle out of a cabbage garden; came back shortly; saw Robert Malone (the prisoner) by himself; asked prisoner who he was waiting for; prisoner said for the landlord; Jenny Cullen, a beggar woman, then came up; went then with prisoner to his mother's house; went into the barn where Philip then was; Philip said to Robert (the prisoner) in Irish "*gomagh*," which means go out; prisoner then went out; saw Jenny Cullen at his mother's; left her behind him; when he went to the corner of the demesne saw this Jenny Cullen coming; Robert turned and said "he was afraid she knew him;" Jenny Cullen went in the direction of Ross; in the position they were then in, prisoner said he could not see a man on the hill in the direction Mr. Leonard was expected to come; they then went to the corner of the demesne wall from whence they could see farther along the road; while there a gentleman, named M'Grath, came up, and passed on towards Ross; the mother of the Malones (Katty Forrestal) then came up as if from Ross; prisoner was at the wall; approver lower down; saw Katty give a pistol to prisoner which she took from under her cloak; it was an iron barrelled pistol; she then went away to approver's house; he and Robert remained; saw a man coming in a gig at the top of the hill; prisoner first saw him; heard his name was Mr. Leonard; prisoner went into the gap, and inside the wall leading to approver's house; approver remained on the road; his sister Mary came up and spoke to approver; told her the way to Hogan's, where she was going; remained inside the gap; saw Philip Malone and prisoner coming through Anagh's demesne, running fast; Philip with a brass, and prisoner with an iron barrelled pistol in their hands; when they came up to the gap, Philip went out on the high road; approver went with him; prisoner remained inside; approver and Philip saw Mr Leonard coming up by the corner; approver saw Philip catch the bridle of the poney; approver was standing by near the gig, merely looking on; Mr Leonard said, "Don't do me any harm, my man;" prisoner said he (Mr Leonard) knew him, and then put the pistol to his breast, Mr Leonard making at the moment the sign of the cross; Philip then drew the trigger of his pistol, and when presenting it it burned priming; approver then said to Mr Leonard, "leap out, sir, or you'll be killed" [The Judge here asked approver how Mr Leonard's leaping out could save him, or how approver intended to benefit him by his advice. To this approver gave, of course, a most conclusive answer, by saying he thought he might save himself better by being out than in the gig.] Mr Leonard then stood up in the gig and began to whip his pooey, and said to prisoner, "don't, Robert, and I'll give you a new lease, and forgive Meany the rent." Prisoner then jumped out of the gap, and in doing so his pistol went off. He then handed it to witness; put two stones to the wheels of the gig, and with other stones struck Mr Leonard forcibly on the right arm and on the side of the head which, from the violence of the blows, hung down over the gig. The wheels then having missed the stone, backed to the well; Philip let go the pooey, went up on the wall, and, with a stone in his hand, struck the gentleman on the head, he still remaining in the gig; prisoner followed, and both struck him with stones; did not see Mr Leonard stir afterwards. Prisoner then said, "by——s the Peelers will soon be here," and ran away. Approver then went to his people's house, where, in a quarter of an hour, he met Philip Malone, who asked witness for the pistol which he had carried with him, and which he had just hid in a heap of oats in the barn, and Philip asked for it, and said to witness, "that he'd give him a blow of that, and break his skull; why didn't he help him?" Witness then got both pistols, which he first hid separately, and afterwards under a gooseberry bush in the haggard. [The approver then goes on to state that he went in the evening to Meany's house for the watch which he was to get for assisting in the murder, in company with prisoner's mother.] Both the Malones were previously there, but on the arrival of approver and the Malones' mother, Meany asked her "was Leonard killed?" and this in the presence of her sons and witness—to which question she answered, that "he was;" witness then asked for the watch which he was to receive from Meany for assisting in the murder. Meany asked why didn't he (witness) take Mr. Leonard's watch, or why didn't he assist in the killing of Mr. Leonard? [The reader will naturally ask, how did Meany know of the approver not having assisted in the murder, when, according to the approver's own testimony, Meany appeared only to know of it from the prisoner's mother, who accompanied approver to Meany's home? To this interogatory the approver, in his cross-examination, could only say, that Meany, perhaps, wasn't satisfied with the account he might have first received, but that he wanted to be sure of it by asking a second time.]—He then told some story about a whip which the Malones' mother, he said, picked up upon the road, and which it was alleged belonged to Mr. Leonard, and was afterwards found in the thatch of Meany's house, but about which whip (if our notes don't fail us) he never said one word at the last Assizes, upon the trial of Malone's mother, who was tried with her son, and who was acquitted for want of corroborating evidence, which, in the case of her unfortunate son who was tried with her, was most abundantly supplied. Upon his cross-examination, he said he did not know when he was first taken up for this murder; was first confined in the Waterford gaol, and was then removed to Kilkenny gaol; only knew that his brother M. Cashin was in both gaols by his whistling; had no other communication with him, they being in separate apartments, and all communication cut off both in the Waterford and Kilkenny gaols; did not turn informer until a man named Maher was put to sleep with him in the Kilkenny gaol; 'twas Maher advised him to send for Crips, the turnkey, and become an approver; Mr. Magan