

The Waterford Chronicle.

No. 2182.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 12, 1834.

Price 6d.

THE NEW COMMISSION.

The following list of Queries has been addressed to the Clergy of every parish in Ireland—

- 1.—What number of Ministers of the Established Church belong to, or officiate in this Parish, and whether Rector, Vicar, or Curate, respectively?
- 2.—Are they usually resident in the parish?
- 3.—If any of such Ministers are non-resident, which of them is or are so non-resident?
- 4.—Does this Parish form a separate Benefice in itself, or is it united with any other, and what parish or parishes; and if so united, what is the distance of the Parishes in such Union from each other respectively?
- 5.—What number of Churches or Chapels of Ease, belonging to the Established Church, are in the Parish?
- 6.—Is there a Glebe house in the parish?
- 7.—How often in each week or month, and on what days, is Divine Service performed in the Church or Chapels of Ease belonging to the Established Church in the parish respectively?
- 8.—What is the average number of persons actually attending Divine Service in each of such Churches and Chapels respectively, at each time of the celebration of Divine Worship therein?
- 9.—Has this number been stationary, increasing, or diminishing within the last five years; and if increasing or diminishing, to what extent, and what has occasioned such increase or diminution?
- 10.—What number of clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church belong to, or officiate in the parish?
- 11.—What number of places of Worship belonging to the Roman Catholic religion is there in the Parish?
- 12.—How often in each week or month, and on what days, is Divine Service performed therein respectively?
- 13.—What is the average number of persons usually attending Divine Service in each of such places of Worship, at each time of the celebration of Divine Service therein?
- 14.—Has this number been stationary, increasing, or diminishing within the last five years; and if increasing or diminishing, to what extent, and what has occasioned such increase or diminution?
- 15.—What number of places of Worship belonging to Presbyterians are in the Parish?
- 16.—How often in each week or month, and on what days is Divine Service performed therein respectively?
- 17.—What is the average number of persons attending Divine Service in each of such places of Worship, at each time of the celebration of Divine Service therein?
- 18.—Has this number been stationary, increasing, or diminishing within the last five years; and if increasing or diminishing, to what extent, and what has occasioned such increase or diminution?
- 19.—Are there any places of worship belonging to other Protestant Dissenters in this parish; and if so, how many, and to what denomination of such Dissenters does each of such places of worship respectively belong?
- 20.—What is the number of Ministers officiating in each of such last-mentioned places of worship respectively?
- 21.—How often in each week or month, and on what days is Divine Service performed therein respectively?
- 22.—What is the average number of persons usually attending Divine Service in each of such places of Worship for Protestant Dissenters respectively, at each time of the celebration of Divine Service therein?
- 23.—Has this number been stationary, increasing, or diminishing within the last five years; and if increasing or diminishing, to what extent, and what has occasioned such increase or diminution?
- 24.—Are there any, and how many schools in the Parish?
- 25.—What is the average number of children attending on each day, at such school respectively, distinguishing the number of boys and girls?
- 26.—Of the children so attending at each such school what is the number of Protestants of the Established Church; and what the number of Roman Catholics and of Presbyterians, or other Protestant Dissenters respectively?
- 27.—What kind of instruction is afforded therein to the boys and girls respectively?
- 28.—What are the funds or sources, and the annual amount thereof, from which each such school is supported?
- 29.—Has the number of children attending such school or schools respectively, been increasing, stationary, or diminishing within the last five years; and if increasing or diminishing, to what extent, and what has occasioned such increase or diminution?

DREADFUL EXPLOSION AND LOSS OF LIFE.
NAPLES, JULY 19.—The fate of St. Rosalie, at Palermo, has been deferred from the 11th to the 26th, in consequence of a dreadful accident which took place on the eve of the day appointed for the festival, by the explosion of the fireworks prepared for the fête, by which sixty workmen were killed, and more than sixty others were wounded. This event was occasioned by imprudence. All the royal family and thousands of strangers had arrived at Palermo, to witness the splendid ceremonies of this festival, which lasted three days. The same journal states, that on the 18th a terrible eruption of Vesuvius took place, large columns of fire were thrown up in the air to an extraordinary height, and torrents of lava rolled from the summit with impetuosity.—*Serbian Mercury.*

We learn from Capt. Mayhew, of the ship Warren, of Warren, recently arrived, that Captain Spooner, of the ship Erie, of Newport, whose marriage to Miss Kingstun Orrinich, a native of Otaheite Island, was lately noticed in most of the papers, was deprived of his bride shortly after his marriage under the following painful circumstances. She had gone into the water to nurse her husband with exhibiting her extraordinary feats of swimming, when she was seized by a large shark. The shark first seized her by a limb, but, releasing his hold, he made another attack, and with one effort of his powerful jaws severed her body in two. The unhappy husband was a spectator of this awful scene, but could render no assistance.—*Bristol (Rhode Island) Paper.*

JOHN GALT.—We rejoice to say that a letter of the 23d, from Mr. Galt to Mr. Moyes, gives a better account of our worthy friend's health than we had reason to expect from the severity of his last attack, and also of the medicaments to which he was obliged to submit. He says he is leaving Edinburgh for Greenock, where he will be stationary for some time; and that, in spite of the application of the dreadful moxa to his spine, he thinks himself slowly mending.—*Literary Gazette.*

A BAD HUSBAND.—A ruffian named Thomas Corrigan, was convicted at Lambeth-street police-office, on Sunday last, with having infamously treated his wife, to whom he was married but three weeks, and whom he had, it appeared, courted solely for the purpose of getting possession of £20 which she had saved in service. A short time after her marriage he sold for a few pounds furniture which cost her twelve pounds. The magistrate ordered him to be confined until he returned five pounds to his wife.

Information was received on Saturday sen, at the Home-office, that James Hall, one of the Birmingham Trades' Union delegates, had absconded with a considerable sum of money, and is supposed to have embarked for America.—*John Bull.*

CAUTION TO EMIGRANTS.

(FROM THE TIMES.)
 At a time when there is in some quarters such a passion for emigration, and when that passion appears to receive every recommendation from those who are now in authority, it may be not altogether foreign from the purpose to contrast the promises which have been held out to a certain class of emigrants with their performance. An intelligent captain of a merchant vessel, who has just arrived from Sidney, where he had ample opportunities of witnessing the results of the system of sending out female emigrants "of respectable character," informs us that the system is a complete delusion—first, on the public, whose money is given for the ostensible purpose of encouraging useful settlers, and next on the unfortunate objects who are induced to go out under the express promise that they should be comfortably located upon their arrival until provided with suitable employments. The fact is that the selection made here is for the most part so indiscriminate that any female who can get a nominal recommendation is allowed to enter herself for emigration. The consequence is, that persons utterly unfitted for that climate by their previous habits are sent out. The lowest class of female servants, and in many instances young women taken from workhouses, are deported or transported under this system, and on their arrival are grievously disappointed at finding that few, if any of them, get anything like the employments promised to them in this country. The last vessel, which went out in August, 1833—the *Latona*—took between 200 and 300 persons, with some few exceptions, belonging to the class already mentioned. On their arrival they found that such a prejudice was created in the colony by the result of former importations of a similar character, that they could not, except in a very few instances, get employment at all. Many of them were seen day after day in tears, imploring the captain who had brought them to New South Wales to take them back to England. Others, more reckless of their future fate, and removed from the check which would have been imposed on them in England by a fear of forfeiting their character among their friends and relations, were seen parading the streets in a state of intoxication, likely to become nuisances rather than a benefit, even in a community like that of New South Wales. To such an extent did this proceed that most of the respectable colonists cried out shame upon the plan of throwing such a mass of unprotected and undirected females upon the colony, and thus adding to the nuisance of previous importations. So strong was this feeling that even the most respectable emigrants were ashamed to acknowledge that they came by any of the female emigrant ships, and was a by-word in the colony, when pointing out any of those unfortunate creatures, to say, "she is a *Latona*, or a *Bussorah* Royal;" for these desolate and unhappy women are now designated in the streets of Sydney by the names of the vessel in which they came out. It was a well known fact that the lumber yard, in which many of those females were located on their arrival, was visited by many persons ostensibly looking for servants, but in reality seeking for females for a very different object. A temptation was thus held out, which to females in their destitute condition was too often found irresistible. This gentleman also complains of the treatment which these wretched women received in the lumber yard from the government, which paid little or no attention to their wants and necessities. He is also perfectly satisfied of this fact, and says that it can be confirmed by the concurrent testimony of many other persons now in England, who have seen the forlorn condition of these emigrants, that so great has been the disappointment of their hopes been, and so little have the promises made to them in England been realized, that ninety nine out of every hundred of them would willingly leave the fatigues and dangers of a five month's voyage to England, were the means of return only afforded to them.

Among the convicts in the County Cork Court on Wednesday was that of Henry Robinson, a soldier, for the robbery of Captain J. R. Smith, 32d regiment. The career of Robinson, though brief (for he is a very young man) has been somewhat varied. He is son to the celebrated clown, Ginnaldi, by whom he was apprenticed to the equally celebrated equestrian, Duero; but one day, while practising in the circus, not acquitting himself to the satisfaction of his master, Duero, after repeated remonstrances, laid on him pretty smartly with the whip. This did not accord with the offender's notions of what was due to a personage of his consequence, so he eloped, changed his name, enlisted, and is now sentenced to be transported for seven years.

LINK.—At the Surreybury assizes, on Friday, an action for libel was brought by a Mr. Charlton against the printer of the *Surreybury Chronicle*, for certain comments on a former action instituted by the plaintiff against that paper, for an alleged libel contained in the report of the municipal commission at Ludlow. On the former occasion the plaintiff got one thing!

MODE OF DESTROYING DRUNKENNESS.—It is the imperative duty of the statesman, as well as the moralist, to watch over the social habits of the people, and prevent by every possible means the habit of indulging in spirituous liquors, to which mankind are in general so much addicted. The temptation to this horrid vice of inebriety is woefully increased by fiscal duties on such articles as beer, coffee, tea, sugar, &c., and every man who desires to see his fellow-creatures sober, industrious, and virtuous, (for these three are natural consequences,) will aid me in endeavouring to get the taxes on the necessities of life lightened and abolished, &c.—*From Montgomery's History of the British Colonies, Vol. II, West Indies.*

A Saxon architect, named Bushardt, has invented a method, which he has hitherto been able to keep secret, by which the sink of a chimney may be instantly and completely purified.

At Downpatrick Assizes, £25 damages were awarded against the late High Sheriff, whose bailiff arrested the wrong party upon a writ, and kept him in custody several hours.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—TUESDAY, AUGUST 5 EVENING SITTING.

The Speaker resumed the chair at the usual hour. A messenger from the Lords announced the passing of the merchant seamen's widows' bill, and a private bill.

WESTFORD ELECTION.
 The SPEAKER informed the house that the petitioners against the Westford election had not entered into the necessary recognizances, and that therefore the petition was discharged.

Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he would on Thursday next move that no writ be issued for the boroughs of Warwick and Carrickfergus, until fourteen days after the commencement of the next session of parliament. (Hear.)

DRUNKENNESS.
 The reports of the select committees on official residences, and on drunkenness, were brought up and read.

Mr. HAWES objected to the latter committee reporting at all.

The SPEAKER said that every committee was bound to report.

Mr. HAWES said he should oppose the printing of the report. It was one of the most extraordinary nature, opposed to the interests of the public, and a most flagrant violation of private right.

Therefore, he conceived it his duty to take the sense of the house on it. The whole train of licensed victuallers throughout the country—amounting to a hundred thousand in number—would be utterly ruined by it. The hon. member then proceeded to read several extracts from the report, in confirmation of his assertions. If its recommendations were acted on, no spirit should hereafter be imported or distilled—(hear, hear)—and beer was to be subjected to a revision. All duties on tea and coffee were to be reduced, and all taxes on knowledge abolished. (Hear, and laughter.) No meeting of any bodies were to take place at any house or place where intoxicating drink was sold. (Renewed laughter.) He could quote many more racy passages, but it was not his object to turn the report into more ridicule than he thought it merited. It was, however, so ruinous in its tendency, that he could not feel he had done justice to his constituents or the country, if he did not oppose it by all the means in his power.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM could not compliment the hon. member for his candour. He had not stated fully the objects of the report. (Loud cries of "Read, read.") The hon. member had attended the committee two or three times, and then he exerted himself in every way to puzzle and perplex and browbeat the witnesses, so as to make out a case to prove that no legislative enactment could remedy the great national evil of the prevalence of drunkenness. He (Mr. Buckingham) hoped that the house would allow the report to be printed, in order that hon. members might read it and form their own opinions of it. The committee only stated that one of the suggestions offered for the prevention of drunkenness was, that spirits should neither be imported from abroad or distilled at home. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) The witnesses examined were magistrates of police, surgeons, officers in the army and navy, a commissioner of poor laws, an eating-house keeper from the Borough, and a spirit-dealer from Holborn. (Hear, and a laugh.) The hon. member for Lambeth was the only member of the committee who dissented from the report, and he hoped that the house would not refuse to print it to suit the caprice, the fancy, or the sinister interest of an individual.

Mr. HAWES asked if the hon. member for Sheffield applied the words similar interests to him?

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said that he did not know whether the hon. member had an interest or not. He only used the words hypothetically, and without intention of giving offence.

Mr. ODVYER moved as an amendment, that the parts of the report headed "Legislative remedies" should be omitted.

The clerk accordingly read these paragraphs amidst loud laughter. Amongst the recommendations were, that spirituous liquors should neither be imported from abroad nor distilled at home, except for medical and manufacturing purposes, the distillation and sale to be confined solely to chemists and dispensaries.

Mr. BAINES thought that the refusal to print the report would allow an indignity to the committee.

Mr. O'CONNELL hoped that the house would not allow such trash as the report contained to be printed at the public expense. It would only be an encouragement to every driveller in every village in the kingdom to pester the legislature with suggestions of small-pated measures, for preventing the flies from destroying the butter and honey, and drowning themselves in the milk. (Loud laughter.)

Colonel WILLIAMS hoped that the house would not treat the committee with such discourtesy as to refuse to have their report printed. He (Colonel Williams) took that opportunity of giving notice that he would next session move for a resolution that he would next session move for a resolution of the house for the prohibition of all importation of spirituous liquors from abroad. He was satisfied that next year the house would put down drunkenness in this country, or the evil would overcome the government.

Mr. M. PHILLIPS said that the house would be more affected by rejecting the report than by receiving it. He thought that if the house received the evidence without the report, that the object of those who were interested in the subject would be obtained.

Mr. HOWARD said that from the evidence given in the committee on drunkenness, it was clear that the use of ardent spirits had materially decreased.

Lord SANDON contended that the house ought not to depart from its usual practice in respect to this report. It was the usual practice of the house to print every report presented to it, and he saw no ground for departing from that practice in the present instance.

Mr. BROTHERTON said that if the recommendations contained in the report were acted upon, the greatest benefit would arise to society. There was no doubt that drunkenness existed to a great

extent, and not all the eloquent satire of the hon. and learned member could drive him from his purpose, in supporting the printing of this report.

Lord J. RUSSELL agreed in the view taken of the question by his noble friend (Lord Sandon), but in doing so he protested against being in any way bound by the report, which in many places were most preposterous. (Hear.)

Mr. SINGLAIH said that although he should vote for the printing of the report, he yet could not agree in the principle laid down in that document.

After a few words from Mr. RUTIVES, Mr. Maxwell, and Mr. LEFFROY.

The gallery was cleared for a division, when there appeared—

For printing the report 63
 Against it 31
 Majority 32

TITHES (IRELAND) BILL.

Upon the order of the day for the third reading of the tithes (Ireland) bill.

Mr. LITTLETON said that as some observations had been made by the right hon. member for Cambridge (Mr. Goulburn) respecting the charge which would be made upon the perpetuity fund by this bill, he wished to state what would be the real state of that income after those charges had been made upon it. The right hon. gentleman then went into a statement to show the resources from which this fund was created. It appeared that this fund at present amounted to £21,000. He contended that at the end of three years they would have a balance, after paying the charges placed upon them by this bill. After those charges had been fully disbursed, they would have a balance of £25,000. He should therefore move, without any further observation, that the bill be read a third time.

Mr. LEFFROY said that having voted for the second reading of this bill, he wished to make a few observations to show why, having voted for the second reading, he now felt himself called on to move that the bill be read a third time this day three months. From the declarations with which this bill had been ushered in, he thought that the bill contemplated the realization of the church property, and its investment in land for the good of the clergy. (Hear, hear.) That expectation had been falsified, for this bill was a total departure from those principles. The object of the bill introduced in February was the extinction of tithes, and it was calculated to effect that object. The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded to contend that it was most injurious not to have carried forward the investment in land. It was because it provided for the investment in land that he voted for the second reading. But now instead of the investment in land this was to be collected as a rent charge. He asked what security was there when the tenant came to be asked by his landlord for the payment of the tithes, would not the tenant rebel against the substituted land tax, equally as he would against the tithes? The honorable gentleman then proceeded to point out that this bill did not give the promise which it held out, namely, the extinction of tithes, and security to the property of the church. He proceeded to contend that by this bill the church would lose two-fifths of its present income. He also contended, from a numerical calculation, that the perpetuity fund would be inadequate to the charges made upon it. He should at the earliest period move that a return be laid on the table of the funds in the hands of the ecclesiastical commissioners, and that return would preclude any discussion on the subject. Having pointed out the difference between both bills, he contended that the changes which had been made had totally altered the character of the measure. The hon. member for Tipperary had told them that this bill would not give peace to Ireland. It was a measure of flagrant injustice, and he should move that it be read a third time this day three months.

Mr. J. YOUNG seconded the motion. The withdrawal of the principle, and the introduction of so many new clauses, had so altered the character of the bill, that although he had voted for the second reading he now felt himself bound to support the amendment of the hon. and learned member for the university.

Lord ARCHBISHOP supported the bill, which was just to the country, just to the church, and just to the landlord. He trusted that a report which he had heard would turn out unfounded, and that those who called themselves friends of the church, would not be mad enough to attempt to defeat this measure. (Hear.)

Mr. HALCOMB thought that they were prevented by the coronation oath from disposing in this way of the property of the church. The property of the church had been left by the piety of our ancestors to those who taught the true religion. The history of the legislature afforded no precedent of such an interference with church property as the present. He was, however, free to admit that an extreme case had arisen to justify this interference. He thought the reduction too great, and he should not feel justified to support any measure dealing with the church property in this manner.

Mr. SHAW said that the conduct of the administration in this measure completely justified the character given of it by a right hon. gentleman, who denominated it a thimble-rig administration. It was quite evident that they trucked to the hon. and learned member for Dublin.

Mr. LITTLETON said he was not surprised that the hon. and learned gentleman should attack him, because he had ever been the opponent of the measure.

Mr. O'CONNELL said it was stated that this bill was his bill. He denied that it was so; it was the bill of that house. His Majesty's government had wisely yielded to the people, and he trusted that they would have the firmness to resist any attempt that might be made elsewhere to defeat a measure which would give peace to Ireland.

The bill was then read a third time and passed. The church temporalities (Ireland) bill was read a third time.

A new clause, which gives a power to appeal from the decision of the vestry was proposed by Mr. O'CONNELL, and added to the bill by way of rider—as was also another, the effect of which was to enable persons of all religious persuasions to be present at vestries.

The bill then passed. The house went into committee on the spirit duties.

Mr. O'CONNELL suggested that the time for bringing this act into operation should be the 1st of September, instead of the 10th of October; and he made this suggestion on the ground, that unless the act came into operation on the day which he proposed, there would be a loss of revenue to the country.

Mr. CALLAGHAN lapped the noble lord would accede to the proposed alteration on the day on which the act was to come into operation.

Lord ALTHORP said, if it was the wish of the distillers of Ireland, generally, that the duty should be altered on the 1st of September, instead of the 10th of October, he should not object.

After a few words from Mr. Walker and Mr. O'Ferrall, in favour of the proposed alteration, Lord ALTHORP said he had no objection to the proposed alteration, and the act was altered accordingly.

On the fourth clause of the bill being read, Mr. O'CONNELL complained that an advantage was given to the Scotch distiller over the Irish; for the Irish could not send their whiskey to Scotland unless they paid the duty in Ireland; while the Scotch could send their whiskey to Ireland without paying the duty in Scotland; they were able to land in Ireland, and only called upon to pay the duty when the whiskey was taken out of bond.

Lord ALTHORP said that the whole subject would be taken into consideration next session. At the same time he must say that he did not think, under all the circumstances, that the spirit trade in Ireland had much to complain of.

After a few words from Mr. O'Callaghan, Mr. Shill, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Warburton.

Lord ALTHORP said that he thought that the distillers of Ireland were exceedingly ungrateful. Mr. O'CALLAGHAN did not think, from the manner in which the subject had been pressed upon the noble lord, that there was any ground for the charge of ingratitude.

The conversation then dropped, and the clause agreed to.

Mr. LITTLETON moved the third reading of the counties bridges (Ireland) bill.

Mr. JONES opposed the bill.

The house divided, when there appeared—

For the motion 45
 Against it 7
 Majority 38

The South Australian Colonization bill was read a third time and passed.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at one o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—WEDNESDAY, AUG. 6.
 Mr. SINGLAIH presented a petition from certain members of the London College of Surgeons, complaining of not being allowed to act as physicians in Ireland.

Mr. R. WALLACE in reply to some intimation as to the truth of statements made by him respecting the post-office, read a letter from Sir F. Freeling, in which it was stated that no allowance was made to members in the receipt of letters on Sunday. He (Mr. Wallace) charged the Postmaster-general with favoritism, in treating other hon. members, particularly the hon. member for the university of Dublin, with a degree of indulgence which had not at all been extended to him. He (Mr. W.) contended there had been a delinquency committed in his regard by the late or present Postmaster-general, and he therefore called on the government to direct the collector for the post-office to prosecute. He also charged the government tenders with tugging vessels into the port of Liverpool to the detriment of the private trader. The hon. member then presented a petition from Pollackstown, in favour of law reform in Scotland.

Lord ALTHORP said if the honorable member's statements respecting the post office were correct, he had been ill-treated. He (Lord Althorp) promised to institute inquiry into the circumstances.

Mr. LENNARD moved for a return of the number of persons committed for highway robberies and other capital offences in Ireland.

Mr. WILKS asked whether any information had been received at the home-office respecting the late fatal prize fight at Andover?

Mr. E. J. STANLEY replied in the negative.

Mr. WILKS then gave notice of a bill for next session for the suppression of the barbarous custom of prize fighting.

Mr. HUME presented a petition from the proprietors of the *Hull Advertiser*, complaining that the government had taken away its advertisements from that paper, because the conductors of it had ceased to support the measures of the present ministry. He hoped the government would act impartially in those matters; and as the only object in publishing government advertisements ought to be to give them the greatest publicity, he hoped that government would only consider the extent of the circulation of a paper, and not its politics in such cases.

After a few words from Mr. HURT, the petition was laid on the table.

The assessed taxes bill, and the sale of beer bill, were read a third time and passed, after discussions and amendments. The most important in the latter bill was, that no licenses to sell beer in cities and towns should be granted after April, 1836, except to houses of the value of £10 a-year. The "appropriation" clause was added to the consolidation fund bill.

The house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—THURSDAY, AUGUST 7.
 Mr. H. HUGHES presented a petition from 1,648 inhabitants of the city of Oxford, against the practice of military dogging.

Sir S. WHALLEY supported the prayer of the petition.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from an individual named James Donovan, of the parish of Myross, Roscommon, county of Cork, against tithes; also a petition from Manchester, against the taxes on knowledge from Kilmarnock, county of Ayr, against tithes in Ireland; and from Maghera, against the unequal distribution of the tithe; from Patrick O'Shaughnessy, against the unequal local taxation of Dublin; from Redmond Foley, against local taxation of Dublin; from Reimaster of praying to be reinstated in the office of weighmaster of Dublin; from Peter O'Connor, against the coercion bill;

The bill then passed. The house went into committee on the spirit duties.

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Mr. HUME presented a petition from the proprietors of the *Hull Advertiser*, complaining that the government had taken away its advertisements from that paper, because the conductors of it had ceased to support the measures of the present ministry. He hoped the government would act impartially in those matters; and as the only object in publishing government advertisements ought to be to give them the greatest publicity, he hoped that government would only consider the extent of the circulation of a paper, and not its politics in such cases.

After a few words from Mr. HURT, the petition was laid on the table.

The assessed taxes bill, and the sale of beer bill, were read a third time and passed, after discussions and amendments. The most important in the latter bill was, that no licenses to sell beer in cities and towns should be granted after April, 1836, except to houses of the value of £10 a-year. The "appropriation" clause was added to the consolidation fund bill.

The house adjourned at half-past nine o'clock.

SPRIT OF THE PRESS.

IRISH TITHES BILL.

(FROM THE ATLAS.)

The amendment moved by Mr. O'Connell, and carried in the House of Commons, on the Irish tithe bill is important, in so far as it follows out the principle of the measure, and anticipates its operation by a period of three years.

As the bill stood before government was to take the collection of tithes into its own hands from the 1st of November next in the shape of a land tax, payable by the parties who are now liable to the tithe composition, and to the same amount.

TITHES—IRISH LANDLORDS.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.)

Men of all parties have agreed upon this one point, that the Irish landlords should not be permitted to pocket the tithes—this has been the appropriation specially excluded by Whigs, Tories, and English Radicals, and yet it is the only appropriation effected.

As soon as England feels the load, she will let it slip to the ground, and so the Irish Church will ultimately be got rid of, but with the sacrifice of the whole revenue. Our government, which is so prudent, or so prosidant, that it will not propitiate the people of Ireland by the declaration of the right and purpose of applying surplus Church property to secular uses, will then see the ecclesiastical funds, or a great proportion of them, sunk, not in public, but in a private appropriation.

a sacrifice on the one hand, without the propitiation on the other—the sacrifice being a sacrifice of solid money, and the propitiation of the cheapness of words; perhaps, however, as words of justice, they have a worth which makes our rulers covetous of them, and willing to spend thousands rather than to utter them.

EARL GREY'S SIX ATTEMPTS TO RESIGN.

(FROM THE SPECTATOR.)

This week has given us Lord Brougham's authority for the fact, that Earl Grey made six different attempts to resign during the last year of his premiership. Rumours to that effect were again and again circulated, and more than once upon good grounds.

From these facts two conclusions may be drawn. The first, that the official and authoritative statements in government journals can never safely be believed, unless they are confirmed by other evidence.

Secondly—And this is by far the most important point—as it appears that the ministry of Earl Grey was in imminent jeopardy six times during the last twelve months, should not the representatives of the people be extremely cautious how they trust Whig ministers with powers beyond the Constitution, which they never would consent to place in the hands of their political opponents?

WESTERN CIRCUIT—EXTRA, WEDNESDAY.

CRIM. CON.

Mr. Tucker opened the readings. Mr. Sergeant Wilde, with whom was Mr. Sergeant Coleridge, stated the case. This was an action to recover compensation for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife. The plaintiff was a beneficed clergyman residing in the county of Cork, in Ireland, and related to families of the first respectability in that part of the country.

excited. However, the defendant's regiment having been removed to Plymouth, the subject was dropped, and the plaintiff and his wife concluded to live on happy terms. Shortly afterwards she began to complain of the state of her health, and it was arranged that she should go to a watering place, near Cork, was fixed upon as the place.

Cross-examined—I have three brothers and three sisters; we had a servant man with us going to Cork. George Paynter—Resided in Plymouth; the defendant took lodgings of me in Plymouth, in September last, for a lady; I saw a lady there who was called Mrs. Johnson; she said she was the widow of a clergyman; the defendant used to visit her daily, and remain with her from one to four, and from seven to ten o'clock; I afterwards put and from board a steamer, for Falmouth, by the desire of the defendant.

Cross-examined—I saw her mother there once; she was introduced by the defendant, when I was walking arm-in-arm with her; I believed that she was Mrs. Johnson, the defendant's wife.

Cross-examined—She was of a highly respectable family; she was very ladylike; several ladies visited her; I cannot say that I did not complain to Mrs. Roach of the improper conduct of the plaintiff, but I don't recollect that I did; I never told her, or any person else, that he lived with prostitutes in Cork; the plaintiff is now in Exeter; he accompanied me to Plymouth when I went to inquire respecting her; he showed me a letter of hers that he intercepted on the day that she left home; I never saw a man more distracted than he was; he said that he did not know what to think of the letter, but he had never suspected that she would go abroad; he was in hope that when matters cooled he should join her at Cork, I did not understand from him that he had intercepted the letter before she left home, and that he knew before she left home that she was to come to England.

Cross-examined—No person avoided the society of the plaintiff out of an objection to his conduct. Eugenia Elvin saw the defendant and Mrs. Johnson living as man and wife at Mrs. Lowry's, in Plymouth.

Cross-examined—I have no reason to think that the plaintiff's company was avoided, nor did I ever hear any thing to affect the reputation of Mrs. Roach before the element; she mixed in the most respectable society in that part of the country, and at Malton they are exceedingly precise.

This being the case on behalf of the plaintiff, Mr. Erle, with whom was Mr. Follett, addressed the jury for the defendant. After the evidence which they had heard, he could not deny that a verdict must pass for the plaintiff. He put it to the jury if ever there was a case where the conduct of a defendant was more free from reproach than that of the present defendant up to the period when Mrs. Johnson came to Plymouth, until then there was not a tittle of evidence of the smallest breach of duty on his part. He submitted that it was not a case for heavy damages. The defendant had no property but his pay as lieutenant.

Lord Denman observed that there was no evidence of the plaintiff being guilty of improper conduct, or addicted to vicious habits. The defendant had the advantage of the society of the plaintiff's wife for some time back, who, it was evident, from the nature of the cross-examination, disclosed several things respecting the plaintiff's conduct, and the terms on which they had lived; but if the insinuations were well founded, it was competent for the defendant to prove that. He might have produced her mother, or other persons who were well acquainted with them. If the conduct of the plaintiff was such as the defendant would represent it, it would go a great length in mitigation of damages. But there was not a tittle of evidence to affect the conduct of the plaintiff. It was admitted on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff was entitled to a verdict—consequently the only question for their consideration was the amount of damages, of which they were the proper judges.

Miss Foote, the "Haymarket" were given to her father, Mr. Foote, with a carte blanche to do as he liked with them, and they were, consequently, no longer under the control of the subtenant. Mr. Hayne had expressed his astonishment at this petty subterfuge upon the part of a man of rank, and reminded the collector of the conversation which had previously passed; and of which he was provided with the evidence of an officer in his Majesty's service, totally unconnected with him by family ties.

Cross-examined—I saw her mother there once; she was introduced by the defendant, when I was walking arm-in-arm with her; I believed that she was Mrs. Johnson, the defendant's wife.

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The jury having deliberated for a few minutes, returned a verdict for the plaintiff, Damages, £1000.

THE EARL OF HARRINGTON AND MR. HAYNE. (FROM A CORRESPONDENT OF THE LONDON OBSERVER.)

Allusion has recently been made to an application made to the Earl of Harrington, on the part of the creditors, for the restoration of the jewels, of the value it is said of £5,000, which Mr. Hayne, in his "high day" of his infatuation, presented to Miss Foote, and which, in addition to the £3,000 damages for the alleged breach of promise of marriage, she kept. It seems that this is not the first application which has been made on this subject—some time back a similar application was made to the Earl of Harrington by Mr. Hayne himself, while on the Continent, when the solicitor of the noble earl waited upon him, and in the presence of two witnesses, informed him that the jewels were secured up in a box—that the Countess of Harrington would never wear them—but that they should never be returned to Mr. Hayne. This was intelligible enough, however unexpected; but on the recent occasion when the matter was revived, a new ground was taken, which tended to exhibit the frailty of the noble earl's memory, as well as that of his solicitor, in rather a singular way. While yet in the King's Bench, the latter gentleman waited on Mr. Hayne, and informed him that upon the marriage of the Earl of Harrington with

Miss Foote, the "Haymarket" were given to her father, Mr. Foote, with a carte blanche to do as he liked with them, and they were, consequently, no longer under the control of the subtenant. Mr. Hayne had expressed his astonishment at this petty subterfuge upon the part of a man of rank, and reminded the collector of the conversation which had previously passed; and of which he was provided with the evidence of an officer in his Majesty's service, totally unconnected with him by family ties.

Cross-examined—I saw her mother there once; she was introduced by the defendant, when I was walking arm-in-arm with her; I believed that she was Mrs. Johnson, the defendant's wife.

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AMIGRATION FR... FOR MIRAMICHI... NORTH... THE GREAT EAST... EAGLE OF... NEIL BUCHAN... To Sail from Waterford... THIS Superior Vessel... and admirably well... opportunity for... NEW BRUNSWICK... PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND... For Freight or... ANTI... Ship and... Waterford, 24th of 7th... FIRST VESSEL... FOR VAN DIEMEN'S... WATER... THE... RALPH KENNEDY, Comd... THIS Noble Firm... man and carriage... close room, and best... feet, with cent. AIR... Baths, and every conven... modon of Passengers of... BAXON has four iron... gallons of Water, which... than in any other. This Ship... the comfort of Cabin... manner, never yet attempt... equipments, it is presumed... a commodious rapid... Facilities and individual... Flourishing Settlements at... the Subscribers, who will... Plan of this super ship, and... Early application is in... the day and in order to... this ship, and in order to... visited at Ship's Expt... Apply (post paid) to... Liverpool, or to...

FOR A SHIP... HOURS OF ATTENDANCE... MR. E. S... PATENTEE OF THE... INVENTOR OF THE... OF NO. 172, ST... OPTICIAN, &...

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AN OUTRAGEOUS, MOST OPEN, AND DARING ROBBERY OF A CHURCH.

The evening was extremely dark—torrens of rain poured from the heavens—the thunder rolled its booming peals along the plains. I had rolled that night driven from my bed by a certain uneasiness of mind which often forbodes something of ill.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

It is the most important assembly ever yet existed in any country. It is shaken to its very foundation. It is the most important assembly ever yet existed in any country. It is shaken to its very foundation.

CANADA—IMPORTANT TO THE WORKING CLASSES.

From the City of Montreal, the 1st of July. Quebec and Montreal papers to the true of July have arrived at the North and South American Coffee-house.

THE IRISH TITHES BILL.

The names of the Irish Members who voted for the immediate conversion of Irish Tithes into a rent-charge upon the land of Ireland, and for securing to the occupying tenants the statement of 40 per cent. proposed to be given by the bill to the landlords of that country.

THE DISSENTERS.

Minority in the House of Lords on the bill for admission of Dissenters to the Universities. Dukes—Argyll, Cleveland, Leinster, Sussex.

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

We are glad to perceive, by the report of last night's debate, that the House of Commons have granted £2,000 for the trial of an experiment as to the practicability of steam navigation to India.

EDUCATION IN IRELAND.

In the House of Commons on Monday, in a committee of supply, the sum of £15,000 was voted to enable the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to make issues of money for the advancement of education in Ireland.

IRISH AND SCOTCH WHISKY.

We understand that a deputation of Scotch distillers are to have an interview with Lord Althorp to-day, for the purpose, as we are informed, of praying the noble Lord to equalize the duty on Scotch and Irish whisky.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

It is with feelings of no ordinary pleasure we announce to our readers the arrival in this City of the celebrated horticulturist, the former exhibitor and professional gardener in the delightful science of gardening.

O'CONNELL, LEADER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

If the most able and influential member of the House of Commons is the best fitted to suit it, then we need not despair of finding a successor to Lord Althorp.

FASHION AND TABLE TALK.

Lord Dunsany and the hon. R. E. Plunkett sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool. The former is about to depart for the Continent.

GALWAY ASSIZES—SUDDEN DEATH.

This interesting trial, with the particulars of which the public are already fully acquainted, and of which we have given on a former occasion a most complete report, was again brought on in the Assizes Court, on Thursday last, before Judge Torrens and the following special jury.

CHURCH REVENUE.

From the report of the Commissioners on Ecclesiastical Revenue Inquiry, it appears that the gross annual revenue of the archbishops and bishops of England and Wales exceeds £180,000, or £5,600 sterling for each see.

SACRILEGIOUS ROBBERY.

The chapel of Ballinacree and Creagh (within a short distance of the town) was robbed on Wednesday night last, of the chalice and communion cups, together with the altar cloths and vestments belonging to the altar.

FROM THE CITY OF LONDON.

Went to press, the English mail has a letter from our London correspondent brings "bad news." It says—opinion here is, that the Lords will be ill.

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STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

- 1st Life Guards—Windsor; 2d ditto—Regent's Park; 3d ditto—Horse Guards; 4th ditto—Horse Guards; 5th ditto—Horse Guards; 6th ditto—Horse Guards; 7th ditto—Horse Guards; 8th ditto—Horse Guards; 9th ditto—Horse Guards; 10th ditto—Horse Guards; 11th ditto—Horse Guards; 12th ditto—Horse Guards; 13th ditto—Horse Guards; 14th ditto—Horse Guards; 15th ditto—Horse Guards; 16th ditto—Horse Guards; 17th ditto—Horse Guards; 18th ditto—Horse Guards; 19th ditto—Horse Guards; 20th ditto—Horse Guards; 21st ditto—Horse Guards; 22nd ditto—Horse Guards; 23rd ditto—Horse Guards; 24th ditto—Horse Guards; 25th ditto—Horse Guards; 26th ditto—Horse Guards; 27th ditto—Horse Guards; 28th ditto—Horse Guards; 29th ditto—Horse Guards; 30th ditto—Horse Guards; 31st ditto—Horse Guards; 32nd ditto—Horse Guards; 33rd ditto—Horse Guards; 34th ditto—Horse Guards; 35th ditto—Horse Guards; 36th ditto—Horse Guards; 37th ditto—Horse Guards; 38th ditto—Horse Guards; 39th ditto—Horse Guards; 40th ditto—Horse Guards; 41st ditto—Horse Guards; 42nd ditto—Horse Guards; 43rd ditto—Horse Guards; 44th ditto—Horse Guards; 45th ditto—Horse Guards; 46th ditto—Horse Guards; 47th ditto—Horse Guards; 48th ditto—Horse Guards; 49th ditto—Horse Guards; 50th ditto—Horse Guards; 51st ditto—Horse Guards; 52nd ditto—Horse Guards; 53rd ditto—Horse Guards; 54th ditto—Horse Guards; 55th ditto—Horse Guards; 56th ditto—Horse Guards; 57th ditto—Horse Guards; 58th ditto—Horse Guards; 59th ditto—Horse Guards; 60th ditto—Horse Guards; 61st ditto—Horse Guards; 62nd ditto—Horse Guards; 63rd ditto—Horse Guards; 64th ditto—Horse Guards; 65th ditto—Horse Guards; 66th ditto—Horse Guards; 67th ditto—Horse Guards; 68th ditto—Horse Guards; 69th ditto—Horse Guards; 70th ditto—Horse Guards; 71st ditto—Horse Guards; 72nd ditto—Horse Guards; 73rd ditto—Horse Guards; 74th ditto—Horse Guards; 75th ditto—Horse Guards; 76th ditto—Horse Guards; 77th ditto—Horse Guards; 78th ditto—Horse Guards; 79th ditto—Horse Guards; 80th ditto—Horse Guards; 81st ditto—Horse Guards; 82nd ditto—Horse Guards; 83rd ditto—Horse Guards; 84th ditto—Horse Guards; 85th ditto—Horse Guards; 86th ditto—Horse Guards; 87th ditto—Horse Guards; 88th ditto—Horse Guards; 89th ditto—Horse Guards; 90th ditto—Horse Guards; 91st ditto—Horse Guards; 92nd ditto—Horse Guards; 93rd ditto—Horse Guards; 94th ditto—Horse Guards; 95th ditto—Horse Guards; 96th ditto—Horse Guards; 97th ditto—Horse Guards; 98th ditto—Horse Guards; 99th ditto—Horse Guards; 100th ditto—Horse Guards.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The invaluable returns on the Irish tithes system, and the proposals under recent acts of Parliament, have enabled ministers to prepare a detailed grievance, for which an almost perfect remedy will soon be afforded.

FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.

The operation of this Irish tithes measure, therefore, is—1st, A relief to the tenant for term of years at the expense of the landlord, who let his ground with an understanding that the tenant was to pay the tithes, &c.

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WATERFORD MARKETS, FRIDAY, AUGUST 8.

Table with columns: Commodity, Price, Quantity, etc. Includes items like Butter, Flour, and various oils.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—AUGUST 7.

ARRIVED. 6th—Rose Macroom, Thomas, Quebec, timber, &c. for Ross; Kingston, steamer, Morarty, Dublin, &c.

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