

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1834.

Price 6d.

No. 2183.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, AUG. 8. EVENING SITTING.

Captain GORDON presented a petition from licensed distillers of a place in Scotland, praying to be placed on an equality with the Irish distillers, as regarded the duty upon spirits.

Mr. RUTHVEN moved for a return of the quantity of tea sold at the last June sale of the East India Company. Ordered. The same honorable member presented a petition from an individual of the name of Charles Malone, of Kildare, complaining of being deprived of a pension, and claiming compensation.

THE CASE OF MAJOR PITMAN. Mr. WILKS wished to know what had been done by the government in the case of the magistrate of the name of Pitman, who was sentenced by his brother magistrate to pay a fine of five pounds. There was a general feeling in the country that this fine was an improper and unsatisfactory punishment.

Lord EBRINGTON said that, as Lord Lieutenant of the county, he felt it his duty to state to the Lord Chancellor the circumstances of this case, with the conviction that had been obtained; and the Lord Chancellor had, in consequence, felt it his duty to remove the magistrate in question (Major Pitman) from the commission.

STARCH DUTY REPEAL BILL. Upon the motion of Lord ALTHORP, the starch duty repeal bill was read a third time.

STONE BOTTLES DUTY BILL. Upon the motion of Lord ALTHORP, the stone bottles duty repeal bill was read a first, second, and third time.

SPIRIT DUTIES BILL. Upon the motion of Lord ALTHORP that the spirit duties bill be read a third time.

Mr. BLANIRE wished to remind the noble lord of a petition that had been presented by him a short time since, from a body of respectable spirit dealers in Carlisle, complaining of various matters, particularly of the hardships they suffered by the system consequent on the carrying on of the smuggling that was practised, and wishing to know if any step was intended to be taken by government with a view to put an end to such a system.

Lord ALTHORP said there was certainly nothing in the present bill to affect the system of smuggling, either for the better or the worse. There always had been great difficulty in preventing smuggling. It undoubtedly was the duty of government to do all it could to check it, and it would continue to use every exertion with that view. The means that had been taken lately had had a very beneficial effect. (Hear, hear.)

The bill was then read a third time and passed. Lord ALTHORP moved the order of the day for the third reading of the consolidated fund bill. Mr. HUME asked whether it was not intended to take £100,000 from the consolidated fund, for the purpose of supplying the deficiencies of tithes in Ireland.

Mr. LITTLETON said there was not any such intention.

Mr. HUME said there was such a sum mentioned. Mr. LITTLETON said there was £100,000 borrowed for the purpose of meeting the first demands of the clergy, and the deficiency of tithes occasioned by the allowance of one-fifth would be paid out of the consolidated fund.

Mr. SHAW contended that the whole system was a delusion, and that there never would be sufficient resources arising from the perpetuity purchase fund to pay the yearly demand of £100,000.

Mr. LITTLETON had no doubt that the hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. Shaw) would be disappointed in his expectations relative to the repayment of the money to be advanced. It should be borne in mind that the measure was introduced solely for the pacification of Ireland. That it would have that effect he had every reason to believe, from the communications made to him from all parts of that country. (Hear.)

The landholders were as a body satisfied with the bill; the clergy also were in favour of it; and if they abstained from coming forward and expressing that opinion, it was because they felt reluctant to incur the displeasure of their superiors, particularly the bishops. (No, no, from Mr. Shaw.) He could assure the house that such was the fact, and he could mention the case of one large district. Drogheda, and he regretted that he had not brought down the document to the house in proof of the fact that the clergy of that district had all expressed their approbation of this bill. (Hear.)

The order of the day for the third reading of the consolidated fund bill was then read.

Mr. SHAW said it was not his intention to trespass at any length upon the attention of the house, but he must again reiterate the objection which he entertained to that part of the bill which had reference to the Irish tithes system. He could assure the house that the clergy and gentry of Ireland would not feel satisfied with it. Of the clergy he might, with the fullest confidence, declare that four-fifths of them were opposed to it. (Cries of no, no.) This he could prove as easily as that two and two make four. He was also in a situation to declare what the opinions of the gentry were with respect to the bill, as his correspondence with that body, he believed, was more extensive than any other member of the house, not excepting even the right honourable secretary (Mr. Littleton) himself. His constituents, amounting in all to about 2,500 persons, were scattered all over the country, and from them he had ample means of obtaining information.

Mr. S. RICE said it was not his intention to put himself in competition with the honourable and learned gentleman, who boasted of such a numerous and respectable constituency, and of the information he was enabled to obtain from them, consisting as they did of the gentry and clergy of Ireland. He could not, however, help congratulating his noble friend, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, upon the great increase of revenue which must have arisen from the voluminous post-office correspondence of the honourable and learned member (Mr. Shaw). (Hear, and a laugh.) But, notwithstanding the extent and variety of that correspondence between the hon. and learned member

and his constituents, he (Mr. S. Rice) must utterly deny the conclusions to which he (Mr. Shaw) had come. On the contrary, he would say that if ever there was a measure calculated to produce benefit to the church of Ireland, and tranquillity amongst the Irish people, it was the tithe bill. If he had on the table all the letters received by the hon. and learned member, amounting, as they doubtless must, to more than 1,200, he would not read one of them until he ascertained upon what communications and suggestions, and intimations they were written, and satisfied himself whether their intimations had reference to former propositions. He would call upon the hon. and learned member to bear in mind what had been his prophesies upon the grant of a million for the service of Ireland. He had no fear that the money would not be collected—on the contrary, he thought that the measure was rendered sufficiently stringent for that purpose. Would the landlord, then, offer resistance to such payment? Most assuredly no apprehension of the kind need be entertained. He placed the fullest confidence upon the patriotism and public spirit, and good sense of the Irish landlords, not to feel that they would stand fairly forward, and do their duty. But suppose that such a measure as this had not been brought forward, what would be the condition of the clergy if they were thrown back upon a necessitous peasantry for a chance of a recovery of tithes? (Hear, hear.) Thank God, this evil was arrested by the proposed measure—a measure which he looked upon as the best answer to the cry for the repeal of the Union, which had been raised in some parts of Ireland, and presented in petitions to that house, for in every case had the call for repeal been bound up with a complaint against tithes. He felt that by adopting this wise and generous conduct on the part of England, more would have been effected to cement the union between the two countries than had been done by any other measure. But if, on the contrary, the prophesies of the hon. and learned member were brought about, then he (Mr. S. Rice) would say that the church of Ireland was gone. He was as sincerely attached to the church of Ireland as he was to the hon. and learned member who proposed it, and he would not for a moment contemplate the further existence of the Irish clergy if they were to be thrown back to seek support from a starving peasantry. It was not his intention to have trespassed upon the house, but he was called upon by the statements of the hon. and learned member for the University of Dublin, derived, as he stated, from his voluminous correspondence.

Mr. RUTHVEN supported the bill, and said it was calculated to effect a great deal of good in Ireland. He agreed with the right hon. secretary for the colonies that the existence of the clergy as a body would be at an end if they were to be thrown back upon the peasantry of the country for support. They would doubtless be glad to obtain three-fifths of the tithes from the landlords, and the other one-fifth where they could. Let it come from whom it might, their consciences would not prevent them from accepting it. He had reason to believe the gentry of Ireland would also be satisfied with the measure. Passing the bill was giving a boon to the clergy. From the present incumbents he would not take one farthing; but he would not give anything to those who came after them.

Colonel O'GRADY said that he was in continual communication with the clergy, gentry, and freeholders of the county (Limerick) which he had the honor of representing, and he could declare that he had not received a single communication in opposition to this bill. (Hear, hear.) He understood also that the measure had been submitted to the grand juries of the counties of Cork, Limerick, and Kerry, the whole of whom were unanimous in their approval of it. In fact, it was a measure which had given general satisfaction. If this measure were now to fall to the ground, he would venture to predict that tithes in Ireland would be gone for ever.

Mr. LEFROY said he was sure that the gentry of Ireland would not conspire with any class of men for the subversion of the church. As to this bill, he thought it so unjust and so injurious that he must oppose it.

Mr. GRATTAN said it was not the intention of the Irish landlords to take any part of this money, but that it should go for the benefit of the peasantry. Altogether, looking at the bill, he should support it.

Mr. HUME said he must still complain of the grant contained in this bill, to relieve the sincere church of Ireland, as he had done before. There were rumours that the Irish bills were to be thrown out elsewhere; he should not say anything like that; but he would bring matters to something like an issue. (Hear.) They had gone on pretty well this session; but he would have the government to bear in mind that they were not likely to get any repetition of the grant in another session. The people of this country would not submit to be paying £100,000 a year to pay a sincere church in Ireland. (Cheers.) He repeated that government must avoid the filling up of bishoprics in Ireland as they became vacant. (Hear.) Ten bishoprics were to be abolished; it would be requisite to abolish ten more before any satisfaction would be given. (Hear.) There must be peace in Ireland, and that house must not would enforce measures calculated to warrant the expectation of peace there. (Hear, hear.) He would take this opportunity of expressing his opinion, in the presence of the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer, that government had by no means realized the public expectations of measures of reform. (Hear.) Of all their measures only one had passed—that for the amendment of the poor laws. What was to become of the Irish tithe bill remained to be seen. The sovereign had declared in his speech, on the opening of the parliament, that there were abuses in the church that ought to be corrected; and the government had promised measures to relieve the Dissenters, but nothing had been done. Could matters remain in that state? They certainly could not, and he therefore hoped that next session the government would be prepared, not with scraps and bits of measures, but with some large and efficient bills, and such as would realize the just expectations of the people.

(Hear, hear.) The country would no longer bear a sincere church in Ireland, nor the abuses and exclusive privileges existing in the church of England. (Hear, hear.) The government must also be prepared with efficient measures of reform in the municipal corporations. As to the public departments, there had not been those consolidations and reductions which might have been effected, and which ought to have been rigidly commenced. These remarks applied to the colonies as well as to the establishments at home, and he was quite sure that next session the country would not be satisfied, except there were decisive measures on these matters. (Hear, hear.)

When he recollected what the opinions of many of the members of the administration were—when he knew how decidedly they had concurred in the recommendations of the finance committee, he was surprised that they should have been four years in office without having been able to effect those reductions and reforms. He also regretted that the noble lord still continued to adhere to the corn laws—a monopoly that affected the money for the benefit of the few. He regretted that his lordship still dreaded the landed interests, and was affected by the fear of being beaten by them. Why let him be beaten? He would cheerfully be in a minority with the noble lord. (Hear, and a laugh.) If his lordship would only advocate the repeal of the corn laws, they could not last long. (Cheers.) If the government desired to continue in office for the good they might do—and he trusted that they were not actuated by any other motive—he was quite sure that they must and ought to be prepared with extensive measures of relief.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER said that the estimates had been reduced as much as possible, and they were being forward as early in the session as possible, in compliance with the wishes expressed on that subject in previous sessions—(hear)—but if the estimates were to be brought forward and disposed of early in the session, it was evident that other measures must necessarily be delayed. That was the case this session. The estimates had occupied till Easter. Then came the poor laws amendment bill; and if discussions on it had occupied so long a time as to preclude almost wholly the consideration of other measures, that was a matter chargeable upon the hon. member rather than upon the ministers. (Hear, hear.) He did not mean to say that blame attached anywhere; but such occupation of the house had rendered progress with other measures quite impossible. The hon. member had enumerated various points, and had expressed the hope that the government would be prepared next session with measures on them. He thought, however, that if the government came down with a series, or with half a dozen measures at once; and placed them before the house, so good would be done, attention would be divided, and the progress of amendment would be impeded. The government, nevertheless, would not fail to direct attention to the several subjects requiring reform; but he should consider that he best discharged his duty, and best consulted the progress of measures, to be fully prepared with and to bring forward first the most pressing measure. (Cheers.) What measure he should first bring forward next session he was not now prepared to say; but this he would undertake to declare, that the government would be prepared with those measures that were requisite to carry forward the reforms of our institutions, and that the government deemed of the most pressing character. (Cheers.) He would add, that in proposing those measures they should not shrink from bringing forward what they deemed requisite, from any personal considerations. (Hear, hear.) He would also remark, that the future estimates would be prepared with all possible reduction in the expense of the collection, as well as in the expenditure of the revenue. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. PRYME trusted that one of the first measures to be brought forward next session would be the tithe commutation (England) bill. In consequence of the unsettled state of that question property was placed in the most uncertain condition.

Mr. PETER concurred in these remarks. As to the advance on account of the Irish church he agreed in its propriety; and he could not but think that the sums would be repaid.

Mr. ATTWOOD said that in his opinion the sum proposed to be granted for Ireland was a great boon to the established church, for it was more than they would get by any other means. As to the Irish tithe bill, it would give 12s. in the pound. If they got that it would be 6s. in the pound more than they were entitled to, when it was considered what changes had taken place in the currency of the country. (A laugh.) There was great sympathy for the church; he did not wish to see the clergymen injured or despoiled of their property; but he must declare that the poor unfortunate farmers and labourers had a claim before those clergymen, and he should be glad to see some sympathy expressed for them in the first instance. He repeated, if the clergy of Ireland got 12s. in the pound under the bill alluded to, they would get twice as much as they were entitled to. (Hear, hear, exclaimed an individual in the strangers' gallery.)

Mr. EWART hoped that early next session measures to promote municipal reform would be brought forward—a matter that was next in importance to the question of parliamentary reform only.

Mr. YARRINGTON regretted that nothing had been done to reduce the taxes on knowledge. The means of instructing or laying information before a large class of people at present were limited to particular hands, owing to the continued restriction of the law; hence the power was used by those who did not scruple to violate the laws. Extreme danger resulted from this state of things. (Hear.)

Mr. BAINES hoped that the government would be prepared with a plan for general education. The bill was read a third time and passed.

BANK OF ENGLAND DEBT. The bank debt bill was read a third time and passed, after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had justified it, and entered into explanations respecting his present plans of granting annuities. An

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK—MEETING IN ROSCREA. On Thursday last, August 7, the gentry and inhabitants of Roscrea and its vicinity assembled by public notice in the court house, to take into consideration the propriety of establishing a branch of the above establishment in that rising and flourishing town.

At three o'clock the chair was taken by the Rev. Mr. O'Shaughnessy, who said he felt his duty to fill the chair upon such an occasion, especially when so many mercantile men were present; but as a desire seemed to govern the gentlemen present that the leadership of the concern in Roscrea might be taken out of dispute, by placing it in the hands of one unconnected with trade, he yielded at once to the wishes of the meeting on this subject. The rev. chairman then explained, in a clear and satisfactory manner, the objects of the proposed company—its probable effects upon the community, and especially that portion who hitherto had little attention paid to them by the existing banks. The Agricultural and Commercial Bank, he trusted, would supply what was much wanted in Ireland, namely, a "poor man's bank." For the first time, continued the Rev. Chairman, I can perceive a change of practically improving the lowest, the humblest cottier, ploughman, or maid servant. This proposed institution opens its arms to all alike—the depositor of a shilling as of a pound, and of one pound as of a hundred—and secures for it the protection of a father and of a friend. It gives this country my hearty support, though willing it may be, and I should be ashamed of myself as a clergyman, an Irishman, and a Christian, if I did not. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Dixon, from Dublin, who was deputed to attend, next addressed the meeting, and pointed out the several advantages of the proposed establishment. He said the determination of the committee with whom he acted was to establish branches generally in those towns which at present were without banks of any kind. The institution with which he was connected, he said, would cater for society the value and the stability of a collection of co-operative Savings Banks, thus connecting the rich to the poor, and the poor to the rich, by a link not easily snapped. He concluded by stating his intention to answer every question on this highly interesting subject which any of the gentlemen present might think proper to put.

Several gentlemen here interrogated Mr. Dixon as to the management, and whether the chief house of business would be in Dublin, or in some part of the kingdom beyond fifty miles from Dublin, &c. and, upon receiving assurances that satisfied them, The Rev. Mr. Birmingham rose, and entered into an eloquent and argumentative review of the consequences of banking to the people of Scotland—the backwardness of the Irish tithe bill, the first step of a commerce—supported the objects of the company—and complimented the provisional committee and the gentlemen who formed the depositors on the style and arrangement of the prospectus, and of their general management and exertions since the company was first projected.

Mr. Birch then moved that a local committee be formed to all the company in this town, which being seconded by Mr. Scrope, passed unanimously, whereupon seventeen gentlemen were named, with power to add to their number. Thanks were returned to the chairman, and the meeting separated.

EXPORTATION OF SOVEREIGNS. We mentioned last week that fifty thousand sovereigns had been sent out to the United States by the Victoria, and since then fifty thousand more have gone, twenty-five thousand by the St. Andrew and the same number by the Columbus. The quantity of gold poured into the States during the last year is enormous, but the cry is still "give, give."—Liverpool Times.

On Saturday evening, a prisoner arrested in a riot in Upper William-street, was treated with unwarrantable violence by a party of police, consisting of two sergeants and a private, from one of whom he received a violent blow of a stick on his way to the police-office, though he offered no resistance on going there. Another of the party then pushed him forward with such force that he fell, and on arising would have received another blow, had it not been warded off by a man who was called to the spot by the screaming of the prisoner's sister. The person who thus interposed at his own personal risk was from Waterford. Before leaving town that evening, he went in search of a magistrate to detail the occurrence, but not having met one, promised to be in town in a week to have the matter investigated. The police appeared to be intoxicated.—Limerick Star.

SMUGGLING.—At an adjournment of the petty sessions, held on Wednesday, a sailor named Patrick May, who had been employed on board the Albion, from Quebec at this port, was convicted in a penalty of one hundred pounds, for having 35lbs of tobacco concealed in his hammock.—Tralee Mercury.

A GUANER "COUNTED OUT."—At the petty sessions of Ballinacorney, on the 5th instant, all the revenue cases, to the number of fifteen, were dismissed in consequence of the non-attendance of Mr. Langley and his party. They were not more than ten minutes late, and the magistrates, adhering to their rule, would not go back upon this basis of Mr. Langley's recent refusal to attend to work of most substantiality.—Mayo Constitution.

EXECUTION.—On Thursday last a young man, named Thomas Hamond, was executed at Maidstone, for a felonious and brutal assault committed by him on a female on the 15th March last. At the Galway assizes, Mr. John Connolly, who was fired at by John Goonan, applied for the life of the latter to be saved. The Judge refused the application, and sentenced Goonan to be hung on the 23d instant.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A coffin, containing the body of a respectfully dressed female, was left on Wednesday night, about the hour of two o'clock, in the church-yard of Artime—no attempt was made to dig a grave for it. Mr. Fitzgerald, the chief constable of that district, on being apprised of the fact, directed some of his men who were stationed at Coumlock to take charge of the body until a coroner's inquest should be held upon it. —Dublin Paper.

HOUSE OF LORDS—SATURDAY. The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack at one o'clock. After prayers had been read by the Bishop of Hereford, Mr. Bernal and others, from the Commons, brought up the consolidated fund (appropriation) bill, the Exchequer bills' bill, the bank debt bill, the starch and other duties' repeal bill, &c. which were severally read a first time.

The bills on the table were forwarded a stage, when the Lord Chancellor took his seat at the table in order to hear an appeal.

The Attorney-General said he appeared as counsel in the case along with his learned friend (the Lord Advocate), and he must now beg their lordships' decision upon the point so long in dispute between him and his learned friend's predecessor.

The Lord Advocate, in answer to the Lord Chancellor, said he had not yet had time to consider the point, and would stand upon his predecessor's arguments.

THE LORD CHANCELLOR then said he would recommend their lordships to decide that the Attorney-General should have precedence at the bar of this house. After instancing the case of a criminal information filed in the King's Bench, where the Attorney-General obtained a judgment, and it was afterwards brought to the house by appeal—how absurd it would be that in his own case the Attorney-General should be led by the Lord Advocate. He moved the house that the Attorney-General should have precedence in all cases in that house, and in every other Imperial court in England. Agreed to.

The appeal was then opened by the Solicitor-General, who was left addressing the house.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—SATURDAY. The Speaker took the chair at twenty minutes past 12. The Exchequer (public works) bill was, on the motion of Lord Althorp, read a third time and passed.

PUBLIC COMMITTEES. Mr. SINCLAIR rose to move for several returns, of which he had given notice, relative to the number of public committees appointed, the number of members of such committees who had attended, with the periods during which they sat, &c. His object was to show that the number of select and other committees had increased, was increasing, and could be diminished without detriment to the public service.

Mr. HUGHES seconded the motion, but he feared it would be impossible to make out an accurate return, such as was moved for by the hon. member.

Mr. WARD thought there ought to be some regulation adopted to secure the attendance of members appointed as committees. It was too much the practice for honourable members to go down and vote upon matters in their respective committees, although they had ever attended the sittings, or ever heard a word of the evidence before it.

Lord J. RUSSELL said there could be no objection to the motion of the hon. member. He feared that the portion relative to the number of hours each member attended could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

Mr. LITTLETON thought this was the most appropriate time to move for such a return, as the information would be in the hands of hon. members, so that they would be able to judge of the propriety of any means of improvement that might be introduced.

Mr. BERNAL deprecated the system of hon. members flocking into a committee-room to give a vote upon a measure, of the details of which they knew nothing. A gentleman of extensive information told him that he understood members received ten guineas a day for attending committees; and this, he said, must have originated in seeing the anxiety with which members attended to vote. He feared it would be impossible to devise any plan for putting an end to this system.

After a few words from Mr. Haves and Mr. Potter, the motion was agreed to.

A message from the lords announced that their lordships had agreed to the poor laws amendment bill, the justices of the peace (Ireland) bill, and the roads act (Ireland) amendment bill, with amendments, to which they required the concurrence of that house.

Lord ALTHORP moved that the lords' amendments to the poor laws amendment bill be taken into further consideration on Monday next.

After some conversation it was arranged that the further consideration of the amendments be taken at the five o'clock sitting on Monday.

Mr. LANGDALE understood that a clause for the protection of the religion of Dissenters in workhouses had been omitted by the other house. He would call the attention of the house to this omission on Monday next, with reference to the bill.

Mr. F. SHAW presented several petitions from places in Ireland, in support of the established church.

There being no other business before the house, the Speaker quitted the chair at a quarter past one and the house adjourned till Monday.

THE TIPPERARY BOYS. SPIRIT versus DISCIPLINE.—Soon after the exchange of English and Irish Militia, the Tipperary Militia happened to be quartered in the town of Horsham, from whence they received the route. Soon after leaving, the grenadier company discovered a favourite officer missing. The whisper went round that he had been arrested for debt, and was in inmate of Horsham gaol. The company instantly counter-marched, proceeded to the place of confinement, broke upon the doors, released the prisoner, and carried him off in triumph on their shoulders in despite of the satellites of the law, and was to double the number that would have opposed them.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—A woman of the name of Hanna, residing in the par. of Kilsheela, in this county, has had six children, four daughters and two sons, within the last nine months, two of whom were born on the 8th of November last, and four on the 28th of July.—Castlebar Telegraph.

The same paper quaintly remarks, "the parents are poor but very industrious."

N POLICE—LAMBETH STREET, ENGLISH MORALITY. CASE OF BIGAMY.—Yesterday Wilfrid, a young man of respectable appearance, charged before Mr. Walker with having married a young woman, named his former wife, Margaret, being

wife, a young and modest-looking woman, who had been married to the Lambeth church, on the 7th of October, at time until the evening before, when she was taken into the custody of a policeman, on bigamy. On Sunday morning he (the young man) got up at six o'clock, and went out, and on until the afternoon, when he had usual, and did not afterwards leave the following day, Monday, she was at the prisoner was married on Sunday at St. Andrew's church, Holborn, woman, named Susan Harris, and he found out that such was the case, consequence gave prisoner in charge. He asked if the second wife was in

a police sergeant, replied in the negative, and understood it was not her wish to prosecute; but her friends would, therefore requested that the prisoner be committed to a future day, to give him opportunity of seeing them, and having them

wife, in answer to some questions from her, said that she had seen her second morning, who confessed that he had been to the prisoner on Sunday morning; that she was at the time perfectly well, and was a married man, and that his

her of the prisoner, who is a most respectable man at the west end of the town, that he understood his son had, after for some time with the young woman, even her evidence, got married. She, or some reason or other, gave a feeling to her real name, and he apprehended, that the marriage was not legal. He also, that the prisoner had been with the second female, to whom it was married; but he was not aware of the fact, nor did he know of either marriage before.

He observed that the case was a rare one, and remanded the prisoner to the attendance of the necessary witnesses.

JURNEY.—The new law is to take effect 31st instant; but already gold is in the pockets, and glittering in the eyes of the people. Already many travellers are themselves with it, and will be able to travel without the danger of the humiliation of offering to pass, the limitations of a wretched paper currency, as our whole population are, to the 31st, it may be necessary to give them some upon the value of the coins which will be put into circulation. Our old coinage, hence, will pass thus—the eagle, 10 3-3; half-eagle, 3 dollars 33 1-3; the eagle, 2 dollars 31 1-6; this being the true value of gold now in these parts; the new coin will contain as much less gold as will eagle and its parts pass at 40 dollars, and 2 dollars 50. British gold, of which all will come in along the whole line of the frontier from Passamaquoddy Bay to the Gulf of Mexico, is worth 53 dollars; silver, 4 dollars 64; the Louis d'or of 10 dollars 3 dollars 75; the doubloons, Spanish, 15 dollars 60. Note.—All these prices full weight, as the value is always stated by weight. The doubloons, both of the same weight and fineness; but the doubloons will generally be above the legal market for exportation to Cuba, where the doubloons pass for 17 dollars.—Paper.

MAN HIS OWN PARSON.—On Sunday morning a man, a weaver, residing in the parish of the parish church, accompanied by one of the other sex, congregation were assembling for the service, when, with an audible voice, and in the middle passage, he gave out, his that of his fair partner, and signified, at times, his wish to take her unto himself; which having done three distinct asked if there were any objections, he by the hand, and declaring himself a man, he walked away with his better said, a wish to save the scandal, as a own peculiar notions, being a follower of the Unitarian sect, he had as yet no mind to adopt this novel proceeding.—Journal.

RATIONS OF SOCIAL DEPRIVITY.—A gentleman required to know every thing, it is while female intellect is held very low, then a family wants a preceptress, so it expected that the powers of an education, or an Edmund Stone. What is the use? A poor girl foresees that she must be bred by teaching. She wishes to acquire, or, at most three accomplishments, she must seem to possess what the intellectual market requires. The use is, that the capacities which might be an account, are more than half lost by being to attain what the soul sighs at; an unfortunate girl must have a home; at, and clothes wherewithal to be content, what is the consequence? She is an impostor! She knows that such is good at nothing, because too much has been said. She goes out for the purpose of youth, and she should imagine moral and principal lesson, a practical lesson, a instructress!!!

Every week the Commerce, steamer, Liverpool from Dublin, with 50 cargo, 950 Irish reapers, (besides children,) page!

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Mr. O'Connell has resolved to remain in London until the bill is finally disposed of, one way or the other. The Peers may reject the bill altogether; but if they should send it back without his clause, the immediate course would be to move that the amendment of the House of Lords be not adopted. In such an event it is needless to say that every Irish Member should be at his post. There will be no time, between the proceeding of the Lords and that which must follow in the Commons, to admit of further suggestion.

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No. 2183.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Captain Gordon presented a petition of the proprietors of a steamship, who were petitioning to be placed on an equality with the other steamships.

Mr. RUTHERFORD moved that the petition be referred to a select committee. The House agreed to the motion.

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LONDON POLICE.—LAMBETH STREET. SINGULAR CASE OF BEIANT.—Yesterday William Henry Fry, a young man of respectable appearance, was charged before Mr. Walker with felony, in having married a young woman, named Susan Harris, his former wife, Margaret, being still living.

The first wife, a young and modest-looking female, deposed that she had been married to the prisoner at Lambeth church, on the 7th of October, 1832, and that he had continued to live with her from that time until the evening before, when she gave him into the custody of a policeman, on a charge of bigamy. On Sunday morning he (the prisoner) got up at six o'clock, and went out, and did not return until the afternoon, when he had his dinner as usual, and did not afterwards leave her. On the following day, Monday, she was informed that the prisoner was married on Sunday morning at St. Andrew's church, Holborn, to a young woman, named Susan Harris, and on inquiry she found out that such was the case, and she in consequence gave prisoner in charge.

Mr. Walker asked if the second wife was in attendance? Christal, a police sergeant, replied in the negative, and said he understood it was not her wish to come forward to prosecute; but her friends would, and he therefore requested that the prisoner might be remanded to a future day, to give him an opportunity of seeing them, and having them in attendance.

The first wife, in answer to some questions from Mr. Walker, said that she had seen the second wife on that morning, who confessed that she had been married to the prisoner on Sunday morning, and added that she was at the time perfectly well aware that he was a married man, and that his wife was living.

The father of the prisoner, who is a most respectable tradesman at the west end of the town, here stated that he understood his son had, after cohabiting for some time with the young woman who had given her evidence, got married. She, however, for some reason or other, gave a fictitious and not her real name, and he apprehended, therefore, that the marriage was not legal. He understood, also, that the prisoner had been connected with the second female, to whom it was said he was married; but he was not aware of the fact himself, nor did he know of either marriage until the day before.

Mr. Walker observed that the case was a rather singular one, and remanded the prisoner to give time for the attendance of the necessary witnesses.

GOLD CURRENCY.—The new law is to take effect on the 31st instant; but already gold is in circulation. Already the rare and precious metal is jingling in the pockets, and glittering in the hands of the people. Already many travellers have supplied themselves with it, and will be able to traverse the country without the danger of receiving, or the humiliation of offering to pass, the counterfeit imitations of a wretched paper currency. Strangers, as our whole population are, to the sight of gold, it may be necessary to give them some information upon the value of the coins which will come chiefly into circulation. Our old coinage, now in existence, will pass thus:—the eagle, 10 dollars 66 2/3; half-eagle, 3 dollars 33 1/3; the quarter-eagle, 2 dollars 31 1/8; the dollar, the true value of the pure gold now in these coins; the new coinage will contain as much less pure gold as will make the eagle and its parts pass at 40 dollars, 5 dollars, and 2 dollars 50. British gold, of which the greatest deal will come in along the whole line of the northern frontier from Passamaquoddy Bay to Lake Superior, as well as on the sea coast of the Atlantic, will pass thus:—The guinea, 51 dollars; the sovereign, 4 dollars 84; the Louis d'or of France, about 3 dollars 75; the doubloons, Spanish and Patriot, 15 dollars 60. Note.—All these values suppose full weight, as the value is always to be corrected by weight. The doubloons, both Spanish and Patriot, are by law the same value, for they are of the same weight and fineness; but the Spanish doubloons will generally be, above the legal rate in that market for exportation to Cuba, where that species of doubloons passes for 17 dollars.—New York Paper.

EVANS-MAN HIS OWN PARSON.—On Sunday week, a young man, a weaver, residing in the Spital, made his appearance in the parish church of old Machar, accompanied by one of the other sex, whilst the congregation were assembling for the forenoon service, when, with an audible voice, and standing in the middle passage, he gave out his name and that of his fair partner, and signified, in the usual terms, his wish to take her unto himself for a wife; which having done three distinct times, and asked if there were any objections, he took her by the hand, and declaring himself a married man, he walked away with his better half! It is said, a wish to save the scandal, as well as his own peculiar notions, being a follower of the Southdowns—albeit he hath as yet no beard—led him to adopt this novel proceeding.—Aberdeen Journal.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF SOCIAL DEPRAVITY.—A governess is required to know every thing. It is curious, while female intellect is held very low, that yet when a family wants a governess, something less is expected than the powers of an admirable Critic or an Edmund Stone. What is the consequence? A poor girl foresees that she must earn her bread by teaching; she cannot acquire above two, or at most three, accomplishments; well; but she must seem to possess what the vulgar and unintellectual market requires. The consequence is, that the capacities which might turn to a fine account, are more than half lost by endeavouring to attain what the world esteems at. But the unfortunate girl must have a home; bread to eat, and clothes wherewithal to be covered. Again, what is the consequence? She goes forth an impostor! She knows that she is really good at nothing, because too much has been aimed at. She goes out for the purpose of instructing youth, (and we should imagine morality the first and principal lesson,) a practical liar. Admirable instructress!!!

On Tuesday week the Commerce steamer, arrived at Liverpool from Dublin, with 50 cabin passengers, 950 Irish reserps, (besides children,) and 300 pigs!

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ZUMALACARREGUY. Juan Zumalacarreguy is one of those men whom revolutions drag from a state of insignificance to enact a splendid part in the great drama of human life. In the year 1820 he was only a Captain of Infantry, and well known for his ardent attachment to the constitution. During the short struggle in 1823, which followed the unblushful intervention of the French Bourbons, Zumalacarreguy, who was escorting a convoy of prisoners to Pamplona, was suddenly surprised by a party of guerrillas of the army of the Bath, and after a feeble resistance made prisoner and conducted to trait. From this place he made his escape, but on reaching Pamplona he was arrested and brought to a court-martial on a charge of treachery. On the day previous to receiving his sentence, which, throughout the garrison of that place it was notorious would be a passport to the next world, Zumalacarreguy again succeeded in effecting his escape, and reached the head quarters of the army of the faith in safety, in whose ranks he immediately obtained the grade of Colonel. From that period to the year 1831 he continued in active service and high favour with Ferdinand; but on the disgrace of the Royalist volunteers he retired to his native province, Navarra, to the vicery of which he was acting as military secretary on the demise of his benefactor Ferdinand. That Zumalacarreguy would have espoused the cause of his royal patron's daughter there could be no doubt, had he not received from the court an affront which sank deeply into a mind like his—he was left out in the list of promotions so prodigally made by the Queen Regent on assuming the reins of government; thence his adherence to the cause of Don Carlos.—Monthly Magazine.

THIRST QUENCHED WITHOUT DRINKING. It may not be generally known to our readers that water, even salt water, imbibed through the skin appears almost as well as fresh water taken inwardly. In illustration of this subject, a correspondent has sent us the following abridged quotation from a "Narrative of Captain Kennedy's voyage to the South Sea Islands," which was noticed in "Dodley's Annual Register for 1769." I cannot conclude without making mention of the great advantage I received from soaking my clothes twice a day in salt water, and putting them on without wringing. It was a considerable time before I could make the people comply with this measure, although from seeing the good effects produced, they afterwards practiced it twice a day of their own accord. To this discovery I may with justice attribute the preservation of my own life and six other persons, who must have perished if it had not been put in use. The hint was first communicated to me from the journal of a treatise written by Doctor Lind. The water absorbed through the pores of the skin produced in every respect the same effect as would have resulted from the moderate drinking of any liquid. The saline particles, however, which remained in our clothes became increased by the heat of the sun and that of our bodies, lacerating our skins and being otherwise inconvenient; but we found that by washing out these particles, and frequently wetting our clothes without wringing twice in the course of a day, the skin became well in a short time. After these operations we uniformly found that the violent drought went off, and the parched tongue was cured in a few minutes after bathing and washing our clothes; and at the same time we found ourselves as much refreshed as if we had received some actual nourishment. Four persons in the boat who drank salt water went delirious and died; but those who avoided this and followed the above practice experienced no such symptoms.

INCREASE OF SPECIE IN THE UNITED STATES.—When Mr. Benton made his speech on the introduction of Mr. Toney's Treasury Report of the 11th of June—that report which drew the ghost of alarm from the Chamber of the Senate—he (Mr. Benton) showed from the Custom House returns the great and regular increase of specie which was taking place in the United States; and which, when amounted, for the year 1833 and the first half of 1834, to near 20,000,000 dollars. Authentic accounts, since communicated to the Senate, show that the increase is still going on as rapidly as ever. On the 30th of June, being the last day of the session, Mr. Benton presented to the Senate another statement of the imports and exports of specie, which had been received at the Treasury Department since the 11th day of June. The aggregate imports for this brief period, 19 days, were 2,165,700 dollars, and the exports 275,219 dollars, besides what came by passengers, and which is not entered in the Custom House books. The clear gain must, therefore, have exceeded 2,000,000 dollars—an unprecedented amount, and looking almost like an interposition of Providence to save the people of the United States from the atrocious and nefarious conduct of the Bank of the United States, which is now hoarding about 13,000,000 of specie, and might have accomplished her diabolical policy of distressing the country, and breaking the State Banks, had it not been for this great and providential supply of more than 20,000,000 of hard money received from foreign countries.

DEATHS.—The present season has been remarkable for the number of deaths of persons bequeathing vast properties, the stamp duties upon which will have a considerable effect in swelling the receipts of revenue during the quarter. Lord Breadalbane has left a sum of nearly £500,000, we are told, to his daughter, Lady Chanda; to his other daughter, Lady Elizabeth Pringle, all his unentailed estates; and to his son, the present Marquis, a rental of upwards of £70,000 a year. Mr. Samuel Smith, a brother of Lord Carrington, left behind him nearly two millions sterling. Mr. A. Adair has left his nephew, Sir Frederick Boscawen, Bart., the Hon. street magistrate, and the two Mr. Barings, (strangers), equal shares of his fortune, amounting to upwards of £150,000 a-piece. Mr. Mellish, the contractor, has left his daughters equal fortunes, and Lord Glengall, an ardent legatee, comes into something quite prodigious in amount. Mr. Bridge, a partner of Mr. Russell's, has also left a vast sum behind him. The Duke of Sutherland, an enormous mass of property; in fact, we cannot at the moment recall the names of all those who have "shuffled off this mortal coil," to the manifest advantage of the public revenue.

WHIMSICAL THOUGH MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—In one of the tunnels which were prevalent during yesterday, a lady's veil was blown to a considerable height, in Patrick's-street, and in descending it lighted on a horse's head, when the animal immediately took head and threw his rider who was severely injured.—Cork Herald.

TEA, COFFEE, AND CHOCOLATE.—An Italian wit, who flourished when tea, coffee, and chocolate had not long been introduced into this country, treats them all with great contempt and no less humour:—Talk of Chocolate! Talk of Tea! Down in Tartarus. Medicine made, ye Gods, as they are, Are no medicines, made for me! I would sooner take to poison Than a single cup set eyes on. Of that bitter and galling stuff I have sent it. Let the Arabs and the Turks, If the Mussulman in Asia Count it amongst their cruel works. Foe of mankind, black and turbid, Let the throats of slaves absorb it. —These vituperations, however, are put into the mouth of the god of wine, who may just have resented the introduction of

Which cheer but not inebriate." —Leigh Hunt's London Journal.

EXCISE REGULATION.—With reference to Mr Spring Rice's admission as to the necessity of removing the excise restrictions affecting injuriously the Irish distiller in the shipment of spirits to England, we beg to say for the information of the trade, that the late period of the session precluded the possibility of a remedy for the present; but no doubt is entertained that the grievance will be removed in the next session.—Cork Reporter.

FACTS REGARDING CHOLERA. It has on former occasions been observed, and certainly was never more conspicuous than during the present season, that scarcely any instance of the disease in its malignant form appears which is not traceable to some exciting cause of a nature which far the most part might be avoided. Thus it will generally be found that the party attacked has laboured under more or less looseness of the bowels for several days. Many attack no kind of importance to an apparently slight attack of this kind, and the fact is, that those preliminary warnings differ in nothing which the individual can distinguish from similar affections which at other times pass off without inconvenience. Misled by this analogy, and deluded into a false security, they think merely that something has disagreed with them, and that it will work itself off; or perhaps they assist this supposed salutary result by taking a dose of medicine of rhubarb, or a few of Morrison's pills. Experience, however, has fully proved that at this season of the year, particularly since the introduction of the cholera, laxatives, even of the mildest kind, must be given with caution, and that any degree of diarrhea requires to be speedily and efficiently checked. This is the practice now generally adopted by intelligent persons; and while we venture to say that bowel complaints have not, at any period for several years past, been more frequent than during the last fortnight, it is at the same time undoubted, that never since the first visit of the cholera, have so few, as yet, passed into that disease.

But in some instances the symptoms take on a character of urgency without any preliminary warning, hurrying the patient within a few hours into an almost hopeless condition. According to our own observation, when this has been the case, one of two circumstances has occurred. Either the individual has applied some internal, or been exposed to some external cause, superadded to the general atmospheric influence. By far the most common exciting cause of this nature is some error in diet—an imprudence which proves equally pernicious among the high and the low; for its effects differ but little, whether they be produced by white-bread, by tainted lobsters, or the putrid salmon now so plentifully hawked about the streets—whether by pines or cucumbers—iced champagne or "Hodgson's cordial gin." This also is a point on which the admonitions of the medical man are extremely apt to be disregarded—most persons contemning, if not openly ridiculing, the idea of that doing them harm at one season which they take at another with impunity. The truth is, however, that the digestive organs appear not to be capable of doing so much work in the hot summer weather of our autumnal months as at other times; if the same demand be made upon them, they will leave part of it undone. Besides, to pass from reasoning to facts, many of the suddenly fatal cases we have found to have followed within forty-eight hours after some indulgence in eating or drinking, by which the stomach had obviously been overcharged.

"external circumstances" to which we refer, our allusion is more especially to residence in a vicinity where the drainage is imperfect. On going into houses to see patients labouring under cholera, we have several times smelt out this cause very speedily, the drains being often very offensive. Besides, a reference to a map of London, which contains the elevations of the different localities will show at a glance that those situations in which the disease has been most frequent and most obstinate, are precisely those which are lowest, and the drainage from which is consequently most deficient.—Medical Gazette.

SIR WALTER SCOTT'S FAMILY. With regard to his family I have not much to say, for I know but little. Sophia was a baby when I first visited him, about two or three months old, and I have watched her progress ever since. By the time she had passed beyond the years of infancy, I perceived that she was formed to be the darling of such a father's heart; and so it proved. She was a pure child of nature, without the smallest particle of sophistication in her whole composition. And then she loved her father so! O, how dearly she loved him! I shall never forget the looks of affection that she would throw up to him as he stood leaning on his crutch, and hanging over her at the hearth, as she chanted to him his favorite old border ballads, or his own wild highland gatherings. Whenever he came into a room where she was, her countenance alighted, and she often could not refrain from involuntary laughter. She is long ago a wife and mother herself, but I am certain she will cherish the memory of the most affectionate of fathers. Walter is a finely, gentlemanly fellow, without pride or affectation (affectation?), but without the least spark of his father's genius that I ever could discern; and, for all the literary company that he mixed with daily in his youth, he seemed always to hold literature, and poetry in particular, in very low estimation. He was terribly cast down at his father's death. I never saw a face of such misery and dejection; and though I liked to see it, yet I could not help shedding tears on contemplating his features, thinking of the jewel that had fallen from his crown. I always considered Anne as the cleverest of the family—shrewd, sensible, and discerning, but I believe a little of a satirist; for I know that when a mere girl her associates were terrified for her. Charles is a queer chap, and will either make a spoon or spill a good horn.—From the St. James's Paper in Fraser's Magazine for August.

HUNGRY RATS.—Great complaints are made of huge rats having recently appeared in England, which attack and devour even young pigs. It is said they come from Norway. Of this we know nothing; but we understand that Lord Palmerston has sent for one of them, in order that he may investigate its make and properties. It is said to have large whiskers and grey eyes, and to exhibit a remarkable agility in saving its bacon, as well as in attacking that of others. It is very difficult to get rid of when once established, and from its swiftness, gait, &c. &c., may be called by way of designation—"the Coombs Rat."—Age.

The Galway Bay Regatta will commence on next Friday, the 15th inst.

