BALOON ASCENT, AND LOSS OF
ON AND INSTRUMENTS.
ILADELPHIA PAPER OF JUNE 30.)
e successful aeronaut, of Baltimore,
ion from Philadelphia on Thursday,
of an assembled crowd, computed
15,000 persons. After the usual
f despatching pilot baloons to obtain
e currents of air, Mr. Mills took his
about four o'clock, when having ar-
thing satisfactorily and displayed
skill, he cut the cord that bound
th, and rose majestically in the air,
midst the greetings of the multitude.
assed immediately over the whole
y was beautiful; not a cloud ob-
y; the weather warm, but relieved
reeze. He remained in sight about
His descent, from the particulars
, which are gathered from the *Phi-*
ette, it will be seen was extremely
of considerable danger to Mr. Mills,
his balloon and several valuable in-

ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.—MR. MILL'S
We have just had an interview with
o reached this city a few minutes
tates that he effected his descent to
ut six o'clock last evening, in a
about five miles from Hanover Fur-
gton County, New Jersey, distant
lphia about forty miles. Mr. M. saw
dly approaching the ocean, which ap-
a few miles distant, not more than
nd deemed it essential to his safety to
ng the pines, although the place was
suitable. He brought the balloon
feet of the earth, but such was the
the wind, that his car was dashed to
he was obliged to jump to the earth
vation of several feet. He landed in a
ound himself greatly bruised and in-
fall. He walked five miles before he
abitation. Immediately upon his land-
car, Mr. Mills adds that his balloon
eat height in the air; and in about
ute was lost to his sight. It is, of
tal loss, with all his instruments, in-
. It went directly out to sea. Mr.
conveyed from Hanover Furnace to Rem-
ce he remained last night. The left
face, his left arm, and his right foot
bruised by his fall among the brush-
was a matter of imperative necessity
Mills to descend where he did, or in a few
would have been upon the ocean.

N OF THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.
ece the following from the London po-
in the papers:—
in of eleven years of age, one Cornelius
s apprehended, and the evidence was
ar that he had been picking a pocket;
avouring to excite the sympathy of the
by his sobs, his years, and his inno-
precious youth finding the clerk, mate-
protestations, was taking down his state-
the evidence, suddenly addressed the
dictionary—
I vants to speak a vord afore the Beak
mits me.
Dyer—Well; I'm ready to hear you.
—Yot am I going to be committed for, I
There aint no charge agin me, vich makes
ly liable to be convicted by a jury. The
here as said the seed me pick up the
n's vipe.
Dyer—Her evidence is not necessary.
—But on a pint of sitch himportance, ven
carreter's at stake, it's the duty of every
how her face. Then there's another link
The gentleman as pick'd up the han-
hasn't come forad; so vot is the wally of
idence? Nobody seed me prig the han-
so that takes off the felony. Nobody is here
ed it up, so that takes off the misdemeanour.
ere aint nuffin left for a jury to convict on,
man's *habeas corpus* aint of no use, that's

is a specimen of the "march of intellect."
s. Foley is an apt disciple of the Diffusion
l Knowledge Society.

LAND ISLANDS.—The assassins who mur-
aptain Brisbane and several of the other
an residents on these miserable rocks, have,
d, been capture by the crew of his Majesty's
g barque Beagle. It will be recollected
surviving Europeans were found in the
retched state of destitution, and brought
y the Challenger.—*United Service Gazette.*
AP TRAVELLING.—So great is the competi
the London Road to Cambridge, that
passengers are now taken for 3s and 4s;
ere are steam vessels that are now running
l, a distance of upwards of 200 miles, car-
passengers for 5s per head.
AMES TUNNEL.—On Monday, when the grant
roposed in the House of Commons to aid
lic works," &c., Mr. Hughes asked whether
portion of it would be advanced to promote
ompletion of the Thames Tunnel? The
ellor of the Exchequer replied that no de-
had been come to on that point neither for
ainst; that with respect to the work, his
mpression was that it was feasible; and that
the outlay, he had also an impression that,
the work be completed, the profits of the
el would pay the interest of the money ex-
d in its formation.
RS IN STOCKHOLM.—So frequent are fires in
holm that watchmen are placed on all the
s and belfries to give the alarm by sounding
rn; and, to show that they are themselves
e, these guardians of the night are compelled
aunt the hours through a goat's horn, which
l in the stillness of night to have a mournful
olemn effect.
e income of the society of the Inner Temple
ted to be nearly £20,000 a year, and that of
Middle Temple £4,000 a year, with upwards
40,000 in the funds.—*London Paper.*
the Insolvent Debtors Court, London, on Mon-
a Mrs. Emily Phipps was sentenced to eight
hs' imprisonment, for fraudulently contract-
debts by declaring herself to be a widow,
eas she has a husband living. She is not li-
liable for *payment* of the debts.
apoleon, Wellington, and Cuvier, were all born
769, a year remarkably fertile in the produc-
of great men.

ted and Published for the Proprietor, at the office
ng-street, next door to the Chamber of Commerce,
d within One House of the Post-Office. Subscrip-
ons—Yearly, £3 5s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 12s. 6d.
uarterly, £0 16s. 3d. Published on the mornings of
uesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2184. SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1834. Price 6d.

NEW ARRIVALS OF

Figured Cashmere Shawls, Silks, Thread and Cotton Hosiery, Gloves, Black Blond Veils, Black Silk Stocks, Work Boxes, Collars, &c.

JAMES CARROLL,

(LATE CARROLL AND GREAVES)

COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY,

RESPECTFULLY announces the receipt of the above Goods, per the Bristol steamer, this week, from London, to which he solicits an early inspection.

His remaining Stock of SUMMER GOODS is now selling at a considerable reduction in price, which consists of French and English Figured and Plain Silks, Muslins, Ribbons, Gloves, Cashmere Shawls, Berlin and Tuscan Bonnets, Ginghams, &c.

J. C. in thus early announcing a reduction in price of his Summer Goods, does it with the intention that his Customers may have an opportunity of procuring Bargains before the season expires, and also in order to make room for his Winter Stock of Goods, which he intends laying in on a scale far surpassing in extent and variety any he has had the honor of introducing to their notice.

An extensive variety of Black Bombazines, Silks, &c. and every article suitable for Family Mourning.

TO BE SOLD.

THE Interest in a Large HOUSE and Premises, in one of the best situations for Business on the Quay, in the City of Waterford, held under a Lease of Lives renewable for Ever, set at present to solvent Tenants, and producing a profit Rent of £26 per Annum.

Application to be made to ALEXANDER M. ALCOCK, Esq. who will show the Title, and give every necessary Information.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IMMEDIATE INSPECTION OF THE RIGHT REV. DR. ABRAHAM.

THE REV. DOMINICK O'BRIEN, PRINCIPAL.

BUSINESS will be resumed on MONDAY, the 18th Instant.

GENERAL [illegible]

FOR BOARDERS—TWENTY GUINEAS per Annum Washing TWO GUINEAS and a Half Yearly, in advance.

DAY SCHOLARS—FIVE GUINEAS per annum Stationery, Five Shillings.

Waterford, 9th August, 1834.

CLASSICAL AND COMMERCIAL SEMINARY, KING'S TERRACE (GEORGE'S-STREET,)

UNDER THE IMMEDIATE DIRECTION OF

JOHN D'BOURKE.

BUSINESS will be resumed on MONDAY, 18th Instant.

TERMS.

For Parlour BOARDERS, who will enjoy the combined advantages of Public and Private Instruction, TWENTY-FIVE GUINEAS Per Annum.—Payable, Half yearly, in Advance. *Washing*—An extra Charge.

Day Pupils, ONE GUINEA Per Quarter.

Paper Pens, &c. Two Shillings per Ditto.

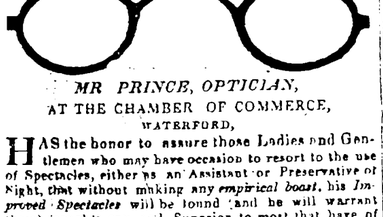
No allowance for occasional absence.

JOHN D'BOURKE to devote the Evening to Private Tuition.

Hamburg, July 1834.

HEINE BROTHERS, in Hamburg, Contractors for the Great Lottery, published and drawn by Authority of the Government, and under Guarantee of the Honourable Board of Treasury at Hamburg, beg to inform that the 64th Lottery of 12,000 Tickets will be drawn on the 1, October next, and Tickets are now selling at 113 the 1, October next, and Tickets are now selling at 113 Marks Banco, or £8 10s. 0d., Sterling. The Prizes are—150,000—60,000—30,000—25,000—20,000—15,000—10,000 Marks; liable to a deduction of 14 per Cent, and 4 of 6000, 8 of 3000, 15 of 2000, 25 of 1000 Marks, liable to a deduction of 10 per Cent, besides 1171 minor Prizes of various amounts, the Smallest of which, after the deductions, leaves a Net Provenue of 113 Marks Banco, or £8 10s 0d Sterling. 2970 Tickets gain 2 Free-Tickets each and 7800 Tickets only get nothing. Those desirous to purchase, are requested to direct for full Schemes with all the Particulars and for Tickets to the above named Contractors Heine Brothers in Hamburg, who have no objection to receive payment for the cost of £8 10s 0d Sterling pr. Ticket in Bank of England Notes. It is recommended to address them by one of the first mails, as the Cost of the Tickets will rise very soon.

OBSERVE!



MR PRINCE, OPTICIAN,

AT THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,

WATERFORD,

HAS the honor to assure those Ladies and Gentlemen who may have occasion to resort to the use of Spectacles, either as an Assistant or Preservative of Sight, that without making any *empirical boast*, his *Improved Spectacles* will be found (and he will warrant them) *equal to any*, and Superior to most that have of late years been offered to them—at the same time he distinctly disclaims being the Inventor of his Glasses, but merely the maker of a correct spherical Lens, and of a colour the best adapted to the Preservation of Sight—and he *moreover positively assures them that there has been no new invention since* Doctor WALLASTON'S *invention of the Periscopic Lens, and which have been and are foisted with unblushing assurance by the self-styled inventors as a recent discovery.* Mr. P. willing to explain what in the superior merit of his Glasses consists, gives the following as the foundation for his improvement:—"In the selection of Spectacle Glasses great care should "be used in examining them, and the first point of importance is the goodness of the Materiel of which they "are formed; they should be free from all veins or small "bubbles, for if one of these occur in the portion through "which we look it will greatly impair the Eyes." The next circumstance is the colour of the Glasses, and here, if we take nature for our guide, she points to the natural colour given to the Eye, being either Light Blue or Grey. The figure of their surfaces should be perfectly spherical or they will injure the sight and the Polish should be clean, and free from flaw, which too often arises from the manner in which they are Polished on heterogeneous surfaces, producing what is technically termed, a Curled Lens. All this Mr. P. has corrected in his Improved Glasses. Above all, Mr PRINCE pledges his experience, as a Practical Optician, in applying the Lenses to the proper sight (a most material qualification) to be interior to none in Europe.—His Prices, moreover, shall be such as to give general satisfaction, being fair and reasonable.

Attendance from TEN until FIVE each Day.

The following nice little bit of Yankeeism occurs in "Tredway's Statistics of the United States":—"Holt (the proprietor of a hotel in New York) has a steam engine erected in his cellar and kitchen which performs to my own knowledge the following duties:—cooks, cleans boots, cleans knives and forks, pumps the supply of water through the house, carries baggage and travellers from one floor to another, and, for aught I know, washes the dishes, shaves and cuts hair, makes up the beds and sweeps the room."

RUSSIAN PRODUCE.

WILLIAM WHITE AND CO.

HAVE just arrived to them the cargo of the Brig *Sarah Maria*, JOHN BOOTHE, Master, direct from St. Petersburgh, consisting of

215 Casks Yellow CANDLE TALLOW,
1 do. BRISTLES,
119 Bales Clean, Outshot, and Half-clean HEMP,
40 do. FLAX,
500 COW HIDES and KIP SKINS;

and they very shortly expect the cargo of the *Rangar*, from Archangel, with

HEMP, | HIDES,
MATS, | PITCH and TAR;
TALLOW,

They have also an arrival from Trieste, of

OLIVE OIL, | SPONGE, of superfine quality,
CURRANTS, | VALONIA, BRIMSTONE,
FLAX SEED, | &c. &c.
WOOD,
ITALIAN HEMP,

Which they offer on reasonable terms.

Thomas-street, 12th 8th month, 1834.

WINE TRADE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they intend to open in the Above Trade, early in the next month, at the STORES in Bailey's New-street, lately occupied by Mr ARCHBOLD.

Having connected themselves with the first Houses in London, Oporto, Cadiz, and Bordeaux, they flatter themselves, that the Selection of their stock will be such as to give satisfaction. Further particulars in a future Advertisement.

RICHARD SARGENT,
JAMES KEATING,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Waterford, August 8, 1834

TO BE SOLD,

TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY,

A PONEY, OUTSIDE JAUNTING-CAR, HARNESS, a PONEY MARE, five years old, *warranted* perfectly sound, and is very gentle in harness, and would answer a lady to ride.

They may be seen at CUMMINS'S Livery Stables, on the Quay, Waterford, from 11 o'Clock to 3 in the Afternoon, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, when they will be taken away, unless previously sold.

The price fixed is left with Mr CUMMINS.

BANKRUPT'S SALE.

Thomas Fogarty, a Bankrupt. } TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, the 1st SEPTEMBER next, at the ROYAL EXCHANGE, DUBLIN, at the Hour of THREE o'Clock in the Afternoon, all that and those, the TAN YARD, MILL HOUSE, and DRYING HOUSES and STORES, with the use of the water which supplies the TAN YARD, situate near Charles-street, in the CITY OF WATERFORD, the property of the Bankrupt, for an unexpired Term of 33 Years.

Statement of Title is posted in the Coffee Room, Royal Exchange, and all particulars may be known by application to WOGAN and POWER, Agents to the Commission, 43, Abbey-street, Dublin, and Carrick-on Suir.

NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND.

COMMITTEE.

J. Brocklehurst, Esq., M.P.	Daniel O'Connell, Esq. M.P.
Wm. Henry Calvert, Esq.	M. O'Connell, Esq., M.P.
John Corrie, Esq.	C. O'Brien, Esq., M.P.
George Evans, Esq., M.P.	David Roche, Esq., M.P.
John Richard Elmore, Esq.	Robert Sutton, Esq.
C. Smith Forster, Esq., M.P.	J. Ruddell Todd, Esq., M.P.
F. French, Esq., M.P.	Thomas Vigne, Esq.
C. Fitzsimon, Esq. M.P.	N. A. Vigors, Esq., M.P.
Edmund F. Green, Esq.	Wm. Wilkinson, Esq.

National Bank of Ireland,

53, Broad street, London, 7th August, 1834.

AT a Meeting of the Committee of the above Bank, held this day,

J. RUDDELL TODD, Esq., M.P., in the Chair,

It was unanimously resolved,

That Mr John Reynolds, of 14, Usher's quay, in the City of Dublin, be appointed Secretary and Agent in Ireland for this Company; and that he is hereby authorised to receive Applications for Shares in Ireland, and to transmit the same for the approbation of the Committee in London.

(Signed) J. RUDDELL TODD, Chairman.

The Committee of the National Bank of Ireland, feeling anxious to unite all classes of Irishmen in this great undertaking, will permit the issuing of FIVE POUND, and FIFTY POUND SHARES, in any City or Town in Ireland where a Branch may be established.

EMIGRATION FROM WATERFORD.

FOR MIRAMICHI, IN NEW BRUNSWICK, NORTH AMERICA,

The Beautiful Fast Sailing English Built Ship,

EAGLE, OF WATERFORD,

BURTHEN, 350 TONS,

NEIL BUCHANAN, Commander.

To Sail from Waterford on the 20th August next.

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

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ANTHONY JACKSON, Agent, Waterford.

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

FIRST VESSEL FROM LIVERPOOL FOR VAN DIEMAN'S LAND, AND NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Splendid Liverpool built Ship,

ROYAL SAXON,

RALPH RENNER, Commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's;

Burthen 1,000 Tons.

THIS Noble, First Class Vessel, well armed, manned, and carries a Surgeon. She has a spacious Poop, and her height between decks is nearly eight feet, with Patent Air Ports, Water Closets, Shower Baths, and every convenience for the comfort and accommodation of Passengers of the first class. The ROYAL SAXON has four iron Tanks, containing nearly 8,000 gallons of Water, which preserves it in a purer state than in casks. This Ship is now being fitted up to ensure the comfort of Cabin and Steerage Passengers, in a manner never yet attempted, and from her size and equipments, it is presumed no opportunity has offered of a commodious, rapid, and economical Passage to these delightful Colonies equal to this Ship.

Families and individuals about to emigrate to these Flourishing Settlements are recommended to apply to the Subscribers, who will furnish applicants with a Plan of this superb ship, and other particulars more in detail.

Early application is therefore necessary to secure Berths, and in order to prevent detention in Liverpool, ten days notice will be given to the Passengers previous to the vessel's sailing, after which they will be provisioned at Ship's Expense.

Apply (post paid) to HENRY FOX, 33, Drury-lane, Liverpool, or to

ANTHONY JACKSON,
Agent, Waterford.

Waterford, 3d of Seventh Month (July), 1834.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY next, AUGUST 21, at the House of the Misses KEY, Parade, Waterford, who are giving up Business, the remainder of their Stock in the Confectionery line, a variety of Toys, Pickles, &c., together with all the Utensils, Glasses, Stands, Bottles, and other apparatus for carrying on that business. Also, the valuable Shop Fixtures, lately got up in the most tasteful manner, and adapted to any Fancy Trade, consisting of Glass Cases in Mahogany Compartments, Mahogany Counter, Drawers, &c., all in the neatest order; with a variety of Household Furniture, and other articles.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o' Clock.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, August 15, 1834.

AUCTION OF BOOKS, PRINTS, &c.

S. TYRRELL

MOST respectfully inform the Nobility, Clergy, and Gentry of the County and City of Waterford, that he will SELL by AUCTION, on MONDAY, August 18, and following Evenings, without reserve, at Mr. SHARPE'S ROOMS, Quay, his entire Stock, consisting of SEVERAL HUNDRED VOLUMES of the most Select Works, in order to make room for a Collection of Theological and other Works, which he expects from the Continent; his time being limited prevents the possibility of having Catalogues ready, but amongst the Books will be found Hume and Smollet's England, Gibbon's Decline and Fall, Rollin's Ancient History, Russell's Modern Europe, Barclay's Dictionary, (quarto, plates,) Grose's Antiquities, (numerous plates,) Young's Tour in Ireland, (2 vols.,) Moore's Life of Sheridan, ditto Byron, M'Dermot's History of Ireland, Aikman's History of Scotland, (6 vols.,) Hore's Classical Tour 2 vols., Malone's Shakespeare, 16 vols., Annals of Philosophy, (12 vols.,) Burnet's Theory of the Earth, (plates,) Humboldt's New Spain, Josephus' Works, Butler's Lives of the Saints, Douay Bible, Walker's Dictionary, Decameron of Boccacio, British Classics, with numerous others of equal merit; and a large collection of Divinity, School and Miscellaneous Books. Also, a quantity of ENGRAVINGS, which will be sold in Lots.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Sale to Commence in the EVENING at SEVEN o'Clock, and be continued until all are Sold.

Waterford, August 15, 1834.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

REDUCED FARES.

Cabin, only ..... £1 17s. 6d.

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

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY of BRISTOL,

JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

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

NORA CREINA,

J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

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

☞ FEMALES attend the LADIES' Cabin.

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

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

CRIM. CON.

At Bodmin, on Wednesday, an action was brought by a Mr. Trevanion against a Mr. Danbury. The action was brought for the seduction of the plaintiff's wife. The plaintiff and the defendant resided near Truro, and were men of high respectability and ancient families. In 1827 the plaintiff was married to a Miss Trelawney, both of them being then twenty four years of age. Shortly afterwards they went abroad, and in May 1831, they returned to England, and took up their residence for a short time at Brompton, after which they came to Truro, where the lady's acquaintance with the defendant commenced. He visited the plaintiff, and they were on intimate terms, which continued down to the commencement of this year, when the plaintiff made some discoveries of an improper intercourse between his wife and the defendant, which laid the foundation of the action. On the part of the defendant it was proved that the plaintiff exposed his wife to the attentions of gentlemen, and had several times expressed a wish that she would run away from him. It was also proved that he had debauched his wife's nursery maid, and was in the habit of visiting women of the worst character in London. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff—damages *one farthing*

HIS PRESENT MAJESTY FIFTY-ONE YEARS AGO.—Extract of a letter from Gravesend, July 31:—"On Sunday last his Royal Highness Prince William Henry and his attendants arrived here in a yacht, and remained there for some time. The curiosity of the town led men, women, maidens, and children on board, to see the young prince.—Some ladies, who dined at the White Hart, sent a melon to his Royal Highness (the only fruit they had), and the Prince returned them the thanks of an obliged seaman for their present. The governor of Tilbury Fort made his offering—a basket of gooseberries and currants, being all that Tilbury Fort afforded."—*St. James's Chronicle, August 2nd, 1783.*

CROCKFORD'S CLUB HOUSE.—AWFUL SUDDEN DEATH.—On Friday evening last the waiters of this establishment assembled together, were amusing themselves in a variety of sports, when from play they became serious, and Joseph Oxley, the porter of the house, entered into a personal dispute with one of his fellow servants, when in the struggle he became violently excited, and in this state was thrown against the wall, where, striking his head with violence, he fell back in a fit of apoplexy and expired. The deceased was considered a quiet inoffensive man.—*True Sun.*

We have one consolation. By the decision of Monday night the Tory party have sealed their final doom, and excluded themselves from power, now and for ever. Enlightened England scorns them; were their bigot sway restored, insulted and tortured Ireland would "break her chains on her oppressors' heads."—*Globe.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS—MONDAY, AUGUST 11.

TITHES (IRELAND) BILL.

The order of the day having been read for the second reading of the tithes (Ireland) bill,

Viscount MELBOURNE rose for the purpose of moving the second reading of this bill. Whether he viewed the measure with reference to its immediate, or with reference to its remote effects, he felt that it was quite impossible for him to speak of the vast consequence of their lordships' decision that night, in terms too strong and emphatic. Their lordships were all well aware of the distracted state in which, during the last three years and a half, Ireland had been kept by the agitation of the tithe question. Question had followed upon question, motion had followed upon motion, committee had followed upon committee, bill had followed upon bill—almost the whole attention of parliament had been bestowed upon the subject, and yet it still remained in the same unsatisfactory state; and Ireland still remained in the same turbulent and discontented condition.—He did not say that much of the existing evil did not arise from the imprudent conduct of individuals; he did not say that much of it did not arise even from some of the measures of parliament themselves; but even the very errors which had been committed—the very mistakes which had been fallen into—were all proofs of the great difficulties of the question, and ought only to operate to induce their lordships to look with the greatest impartiality—he hoped he might add with the greatest candour, if not with favor—at the measure now proposed to them with the view of communicating pacification and tranquillity to Ireland. On a subject of such vast national importance, their lordships would, he trusted, pay no respect to any but national principles; and, under any circumstances, he hoped that justice and reason would triumph, in spite of mistrust or jealousy, or enmity, if it could be supposed that such a feeling could exist in any of their lordships' bosoms. The bill passed in 1832 for the regulation of the Irish church made compulsory the composition which was before voluntary. But the present bill, in place of enforcing or modifying the composition, made it a rent-charge on the property of the landlord. In the place then of throwing the clergy dependent on the occupiers of the soil and the poor, the bill made them stipendiary on the wealthy owners of estates. But, as an equipoise to the risks, the expense, and delays, attendant on collection of tithes, 40 per cent. was to be deducted from the original composition, so that a deduction of two-fifths of the whole amount of tithe was the benefit which the tithe payer would receive, while that sacrifice was a cheap one to the clergymen for the certainty of getting the remainder. The tithe payer on getting a warrant from the commissioners of woods and forests of the payment of £77 could produce that as a receipt for £100 under the old composition. It was not true that the clergy sacrificed 40 per cent., they in fact only gave up 23 per cent., for out of every £100 due by the present composition to the clergy every clergyman would receive *bona fide* £77, without risk or expense, or delay, or exciting animosity. Now, I say, exclaimed the noble viscount, that that's not a bad arrangement. (A loud laugh from the opposition benches.) Noble lords might laugh, but would not some of them like to have a similar arrangement with respect to their rents? If without any risk of bad tenants, and if without any odium they could have the security of government for a similar proportion of their rents, he apprehended that there were many of their lordships who would not be sorry to close with such a proposition.—(Hear, hear.) He put it to their lordships to consider what, if the arrangement thus offered to them were neglected, and their lordships should negative the bill, would be the state of the clergy in November next, when they would be left to collect their tithes in the old manner. It had been asserted by some persons that the clergy of Ireland generally were hostile to the proposed measure. He disbelieved the assertion. He had reason to disbelieve it. A circular letter had been sent from London to the clergy of the diocess of Dromore, requiring to know if they would consent that their friends in parliament should throw out the tithe bill, and leave the clergy to the composition acts. The answer to that communication was contained in a letter to the Bishop of Dromore, from the clergy of his diocess, a copy of which letter he (Lord Melbourne) would read.

The Earl of RODEN inquired the date of the letter?

Viscount MELBOURNE supposed that the object of the noble earl's inquiry was to intimate that the letter had been written before the alteration had been made in this bill in the other house of parliament. He rather thought, however, that that alteration was not calculated to render the clergy less favourable to the measure. (The noble lord then read the letter, which went to hope that the bill would not be rejected, as then the clergy would be left to the hopeless resources of the composition.) The letter was signed by 14 clergymen, rectors, and vicars. It had been thought advisable to introduce into this bill certain clauses; the tendency of which was in some degree to remodel the tithe composition; the circumstances under which that composition was made having been of such a nature as to render that reconsideration necessary—the more especially as the burden of payment was now thrown upon a new set of persons, who had no connexion before with the tithes. Into the details of these clauses it was not, however, necessary for him now to enter. He had stated the grounds on which the measure proceeded—grounds which to him appeared to be of the most urgent and pressing nature. Their lordships must thoroughly feel and understand that if the bill were lost it would be impossible, and quite out of the question for any government in this country to listen to any appeal which might be made to them from the Protestant clergy of Ireland for any further assistance from the national revenue. He trusted, therefore, that for the sake of the clergy of Ireland—for the sake of the tranquillity of Ireland—for the sake of the safety and prosperity of the whole empire, their lordships would agree to his motion—"That the bill be now read a second time." (Hear)

The Archbishop of CASHEL said a very few words, which were not audible in the gallery.

The Bishop of DERRY explained to their lordships the circumstances of his having attended some meetings of the right reverend prelates at Lambeth Palace, and of his having abandoned his first intention to vote against this bill, and assured their lordships that he had acted on conscientious principles in changing his mind. He thought their lordships would agree that he had done right in determining to vote for it when he told them that he had received innumerable communications from Ireland assuring him that the measure would there be received with the utmost satisfaction, and especially by those unfortunate portions of the clergy whose situation, from living in the most retired parts of the country, was the most to be deplored. (Hear, hear, hear.) After every consideration he could give to the measure to the best of his humble ability, he believed it to be most essentially important to the tranquillity of his distracted country. By the bill the clergy would be taken from the most disagreeable situation which could possibly be imposed upon this sacred profession, and be relieved from that which was the cause of their being assailed with much clamour, and evil-speaking, and malice, and with every sort of feeling contrary to those which their profession ought to excite. He was most sincerely and most honestly impressed with the conviction that the clergy, if the bill were rejected, would be reduced to a state of the most abject poverty and of utter destitution. (Hear, hear.) He earnestly implored their lordships not to refuse to read the bill a second time, but by passing it, to attempt to give to distracted Ireland some chance of tranquillity. (Hear, hear.)

Lord ELLENBOROUGH said he strongly protested against the principles of the bill, and against the opinion that was held forth that the clergy of Ireland were favourable to what the noble viscount called a fair arrangement.—(Hear, hear.) This bill would not put an end in any single instance to what were called the evils of the tithe system. The landlords would have as much difficulty in collecting the tithe as the Protestant clergy. It believed that this was generally understood, and that tithe by any other name would smell as rank.—His lordship alluded to arrangements which would have been carried into effect for the pacification of Ireland, not from any difficulty in themselves, but from the difficulties of the cabinet.—(Loud cries of "Hear, hear," from the opposition.) From the distress, he would repeat, of the cabinet.—(Hear, hear.) His lordship then went into the details of Mr. Littleton's arrangement, which was proposed last February and abandoned. If his Majesty's ministers brought in a bill framed on the principle of this arrangement, and gave up the present one, he (Lord Ellenborough) would give them no opposition whatever.—(Hear, hear.) The present, he maintained, would not pacify Ireland. It did not settle the question at all. There was no redemption—redemption was postponed. His lordship said that the measure would not receive anything like the approbation of the Irish landlords. It had been his lot to pass the best part of his life in habits of intimate intercourse with Irish gentlemen, and to have witnessed, in every instance, the development of those qualities of generosity and honour which have, in their regard, become proverbial, and render them the delight of all who know them. He could not think that such a body of men would consent to so iniquitous a measure as the present. He strongly hoped that it would be thrown out that night, and another of better principle and more practical in its effect would be introduced at the commencement of the next session, which would settle for ever the all important question of the rights of the Irish Protestant church in Ireland. (Hear, hear.) His lordship took a view of the peculiar situation which their lordships stood with regard to the church, since the change of the constitution in the other house of parliament. This house did not, in consequence, represent the Protestant religion of the country. Their lordships should be cautious of receiving the opinions of an assembly of men so constituted on such a subject. After some further observations in opposition to the principle and details of the proposed measure, his lordship concluded by calling on the house to reject it, and moved the second reading of it that day six months.

The Marquis of LANSDOWNE rose to support the second reading of the bill. He had heard with regret the sentiments of the noble baron who had just sat down with respect to the measure before the house, and the conduct of his Majesty's government. If that noble baron should succeed in inducing the house to reject the bill that evening, he could tell him and his friends opposite, that no measure could ever be introduced which would cause the tithe to be collected in Ireland without throwing the means of doing so on the landlord. If noble lords would stop to inquire into the state of Ireland at this moment, they would pause ere they adopted the advice of the noble lord who had just sat down. That noble lord had taunted his Majesty's government with the unsuccess of their measures for the pacification of Ireland. That taunt had come with a bad grace from the noble lord. He was not the person to taunt the government with the failure of the measures which had hitherto been proposed for the benefit of that country. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had said that the present measure was a violation of, and a gross departure from, principle—that it was a flagrant act of injustice. The noble lord had forgotten to state, that one of the conditions of the Union was, tithes in that country were to be abolished *for ever*; he had forgotten to state that a pledge to that effect had been given to the Irish parliament. The noble marquis here alluded to the plans proposed to be adopted by Mr. Stanley, in reference to the collection of tithes, and said that, notwithstanding all his energy, his sense, and his wisdom, he could not succeed. (Hear, hear.) Neither did Mr. Stanley nor those favourable to his view of the subject contemplate that the question would rest where it was proposed it should. It had been said by the noble lord that we had confined ourselves to only one of three modes by which tithes were to be commuted, but he (the noble marquis) would say, that a conversion of tithes into money would

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF INQUIRY ON DRUNKENNESS.

The select committee appointed to inquire into the extent, cause, and consequences of the prevailing vice of intoxication among the labouring classes of the united kingdom in order to ascertain whether any legislative measure can be devised to prevent the further spread of so great a national evil, and to whom the several petitions presented to the House were referred, and who were empowered to report from time to time, have, pursuant to the order of the House, proceeded to examine a great number and variety of witnesses from different parts of the united Kingdom, and in various ranks and professions of life, and have agreed to the following report :—

I.—EXTENT OF THE EVIL.

1—That it appears to your committee, from the evidence taken before them, that the vice of intoxication has been for some years past on the decline in the higher and middle ranks of society, but has increased within the same period among the labouring classes, and exists at present to a very great extent in the population of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and in the seaport and manufacturing towns, as well as in the agricultural districts, including in its victims men, women, and even children.

II.—REMOTE CAUSE OF ITS PRODUCTION.

2d—That among the remote causes of the intemperance which still prevails may be enumerated the influence of example set by the upper classes of society, when habits of intoxication were more frequent in such ranks than among their inferior in station. That many customs and courtesies still retained from a remote ancestry, of mingling the gift or use of intoxicating drinks with almost every important event in life, such as the celebration of baptisms, marriages and funerals, anniversaries, holydays, and festivities, as well as in the daily interchange of convivial entertainments, and even in the commercial transactions of purchase and sale.

III.—IMMEDIATE CAUSES OF ITS EXTENTION.

3—That among the immediate causes of the increased prevalence of this vice among the humbler classes of society may be mentioned the increased number and force of the temptations placed in their daily path by the additional establishment of places where intoxicating drinks are sold; the number now being considered, from the average of several districts in England, Scotland, and Ireland, to be not less than one such place to about every 20 families throughout the united kingdom, and the increased facilities of obtaining the dangerous gratification of the moment which these afford by the reduction of the duty on legally distilled spirits, by the reduction in the price occasioned by admixtures with this, of illegally distilled spirits; by the additional allurements presented by every new competitor, who seeks to present more powerful attraction to visitors, and by the very small sums, less even than a penny, for which drams of an intoxicating drink can now be procured.

IV.—CONSEQUENCES TO INDIVIDUAL CHARACTER.

4—That the consequences of the vice of intoxication among the humbler classes, and the prevalence of intemperate habits and pernicious customs encouraging such habits among the middle and higher ranks, are so many, and so fearful to contemplate, that it is as difficult as it is painful to enumerate even the outlines of them, and to pursue them all in their melancholy and fatal details would require a volume.

5—That the following are only a few of the evils directly springing from this baneful source :—

6—Destruction of health, disease in every form and shape, premature decrepitude in the old, stunted growth and general debility and decay in the young; loss of life by paroxysms, apoplexies, drownings, burnings, and accidents of various kinds; delirium tremens, one of the most awful afflictions of humanity, paralysis, idiotcy, madness, and violent death, as proved by numerous medical witnesses, who have made this the subject of their long and careful investigation.

7—Destruction of mental capacity, and vigour and extinction of aptitude for learning as well as disposition for practising any useful art or industrious occupation.

8—Irritation of all the worst passions of the heart, hatred, anger, revenge, with a brutalization of disposition, that breaks asunder and destroys the most endearing bonds of nature and society.

9—Extinction of all moral and religious principle; disregard of truth, indifference to education, violation of chastity, insensibility to shame, and indescribable degradation, as proved by clergymen, magistrates, overseers, teachers, and others, examined by your committee on all these points.

V.—CONSEQUENCE TO NATIONAL WELFARE.

10—That in a national point of view, as affecting the wealth, resources, strength, honour, and prosperity of the country, the consequences of intoxication and intemperate habits among the people are as destructive of the general welfare of the community as they are fatal to the happiness of individuals. Among others the following evils may be directly traced :—

11—The destruction of an immense amount of wholsome and nutritious grain given by a bountiful providence for the food of man, which is now converted by distillation into a poison; the highest medical authorities, examined in great numbers before your committee, being uniform in their testimony that ardent spirits are absolutely poisonous to the human constitution; that in no case whatever are they necessary or even useful to persons in health; that they are always in every case and to the smallest extent deleterious, pernicious, or destructive according to the proportions in which they may be taken into the system; so that not only is an immense amount of human food destroyed whilst thousands are inadequately fed, but this food is destroyed in such a manner as to injure greatly the agricultural producers themselves, for whose grain, but for this perverted and mistaken use of it, there would be more than twice the present demand for the use of the now scanty fed people, who would then have healthy appetites to consume, and improved means to purchase, nutriment for themselves and children, in grain as well as all other varied productions of the earth.

12—The loss of productive labor in every department of occupation to the extent of at least one day in six throughout the kingdom (as testified by witnesses engaged in various manufacturing operations), by which the wealth of the country, created as it is chiefly by labour, is retarded or suppressed to the extent of £1,000,000 out of every £6,000,000 that is produced; to say nothing of the constant derangement, imperfection, and destruction in every agricultural and manufacturing process, occasioned by the intemperance and consequent unskilfulness, inattention, and neglect of those affected by intoxication, producing great injury to our domestic and foreign trade.

13—The extensive loss of property by sea from shipwrecks, founderings, fires, and innumerable other accidents, many of which, according to the evidence of the most experienced shipowners, medical men, and others, examined by your committee, are clearly traceable to drunkenness in some of the parties employed in the navigation and charge of such vessels, whose vigilance, had they been sober, would have been sufficient safeguards against their occurrence.

14—The comparative inefficiency of the navy and army, in both of which, according to the testimony of eminent and naval military officers examined by your committee on intemperance, is a cankerworm that eats away its strength and its discipline to the core, it being proved beyond all question that one sixth of the effective strength of the navy, and a much greater proportion of the army, is as much destroyed as if the men were slain in battle by that most powerfully ally of death—intoxicating drinks, and that the greater number of accidents occurring in both branches of the service, seven-eights of the sickness, invalidings, and discharges for incapacity, and nine-tenths of all the acts of insubordination, and the fearful punishments and executions to which these give rise, are to be ascribed to drunkenness alone.

15—The injury to national reputation abroad by the intemperate habits of our soldiers and seamen, the excesses committed by them in foreign ports, where they form the largest class of British subjects usually met with, and from whose conduct erroneous and injurious impressions are formed of the character of the nation to which they belong, as testified by the evidence of shipmasters, merchants, and others, given before your committee, as well as the direct and immediate contamination and injury of sober races of men in new and uncivilized countries, visited for the first time by our ships, many of which leave no traces of their visits behind them but the vice of drunkenness, first introduced there by their crew.

16—The diminution of the physical power and longevity of a large portion of the British population by the destructive effects already described as produced on individuals, the loss of personal beauty, the decline of health, and the progressive decay of the bodily and mental powers; which evils are accumulative in the amount of injury they inflict, as intemperate parents, according to high medical testimony, give a taint to their offspring even before its birth, and the poisonous stream of ardent spirits is conveyed through the milk of the mother to the infant at the breast; so that the fountain of life through which nature supplies that pure and healthy nutriment of infancy is poisoned at its very source, and a diseased and vitiated appetite is thus created, which grows with its growth, and strengthens with its increasing weakness and decay.

17—The increase of pauperism in its most fearful shape, divested of that sense of shame which would disdain to receive relief whilst honest industry could secure the humblest independence, and associated with a disregard of consequences, and a recklessness of all obligations domestic or social, which, according to the evidence of witnesses from the agricultural districts examined before your committee, has converted the pauper from a grateful receiver of aid under unavoidable calamity (which was once the general character of those receiving parish relief), to an idle and disorderly clamourer for the right of being sustained by the industry of others, or a profligate and licentious parent of illegitimate offspring.

18—The spread of crime in every shape and form, from theft, fraud, and prostitution in the young, to burnings, robberies, and more hardened offences in the old, by which the gaols and prisons, the hulks and convict transports, are filled with inmates, and an enormous mass of human beings, who under sober habits and moral training would be sources of wealth and strength to the country, are transformed, chiefly through the remote or immediate influence of intoxicating drinks, into excrescences of corruption and weakness, which must be cut off and cast away from the community to prevent the gangrenous contamination of its whole frame, leaving the body itself in a constant state of that inflammatory excitement which always produces exhaustion and weakness in the end, and thus causing the country to sacrifice every year a larger portion of blood and treasure than the most destructive wars occasion; the innocent population thus made criminal, being, like the grain subjected to distillation, converted from a wholesome source of strength and prosperity into a poisoned issue of weakness and decay.

19—The retardation of all Improvement inventive or industrial, civil or political, moral or religious, the hindering of education, the weakening of good examples, and the creation of constant and increasing difficulties in the propagation of sound morality and sublime truths of the Gospel, both at home and abroad, according to the testimony of teachers, pastors, and others, examined by your committee; the sum expended in intoxicating drinks in the city of Glasgow alone being stated by one of the witnesses from that neighbourhood to be nearly equal to the whole amount expended on public institutions or charity and benevolence in the entire United Kingdom.

20—That the mere pecuniary loss to the nation from these several causes already enumerated—namely, the destruction of an immense amount of grain subjected to distillation, the abstraction of productive labour from the community, the property destroyed by sea and land, the diminished efficiency of the navy and army, the decrease and deterioration of the physical and mental powers of the population, the increase of pauperism, the spread of crime, and the retardation of improvement caused by the excessive use of intoxicating drinks, may be fairly estimated at little short of £50,000,000 sterling per annum.

The next head of the Report refers to the Remedies to be applied to these gigantic evils. For this purpose the Committee recommend—a better regulation of public houses—a limiting of the number of such houses—requiring them to be closed at earlier hours, and on the Sabbath—making all spirits shops open to public view—separating the sale of spirits from groceries—the discontinuance of all issues of spirits (except as medicine) to the Army, Navy, and all other persons in the public employ, with the abolition of canteens—withholding from merchant ships the draw back granted to them on foreign spirits—the prohibition of paying wages in houses where intoxicating liquors are sold—to have such wages paid always before breakfast hour and on market days—the prohibition of society meetings at public houses—the establishment of healthy promenades near every town—the reduction of the duty on tea, coffee, &c.—the establishment of Temperance Societies in every town and village—the diffusion of sound information as to the extensive evils produced to individuals and to the State, by the use of any beverage that destroys the health, cripples the industry, and poisons the morals of its victims—the institution of every subordinate auxiliary means of promoting the reformation of all such usages, courtesies, habits, and customs of the people as lead to intemperate habits, more especially the exclusion of ardent spirits from all places where large numbers are congregated either for business or pleasure, and the changing the current opinion of its being a benefit, which its presentation to those whom we wish to reward, or honor, or please, so constantly fosters and prolongs, into a conviction of its being an evil which should on all occasions be avoided as poisoner of the health, the morals, and the peace of society—the removal of all taxes on knowledge, and the extending every facility to the widest spread of useful information to the humblest classes of the community—a national system of education which should embrace as an essential part of the instructions given by it to every child in the Kingdom accurate information as to the poisonous and invariably deleterious nature of ardent spirits as an article of diet in any form or shape, and the inculcation of a sense of shame at the crime of voluntarily destroying or thoughtlessly obscuring that faculty of reasoning and that consciousness of responsibility which chiefly distinguish man from the brute, and which his Almighty Maker when he created him in his own image implanted in the human race to cultivate, to improve, and to refine, and not to corrupt, to brutalize, and to destroy.

The next head is "Ultimate or Prospective Remedies," as follows:—The absolute prohibition of the importation from any foreign country, or from our colonies, of distilled spirits in any shape—the equally absolute prohibition of all distillation of ardent spirits from grain, the most important part of the food of man, in our country—the restriction of distillation from other materials to the purposes of the arts, manufactures, and medicine, and confining the wholsome and retail dealing in such articles to chymists, druggist, and dispensaries' alone.

The next head is "Examples of other Countries." The committee here give several instances of the good effected in America by the agency of Temperance Societies, and by fitting out vessels upon the principle of total abstinence from spirits.

CONCLUDING SUGGESTIONS.

Your committee deeply impressed with the long catalogue of evils which they have endeavoured thus briefly and faintly to describe, and feeling the strongest and most earnest desire to lessen their number and amount, humbly venture to suggest to the house the importance of drawing the attention of his Majesty's government to the immediate introduction of such improvements as your committee have respectfully recommended in the navy and army, and in the ships employed in the merchant service, to the causing such other ameliorations to be made in this respect as can be effected by their authority wherever they may extend, and to the public declaration of their determination to introduce early in the ensuing session some general and comprehensive law for the progressive diminution and ultimate suppression of all the existing facilities and means of intemperance, as the root and parent of almost every other vice.

As your committee are fully aware that one of the most important elements in successful legislation is the obtaining the full sanction and support of public opinion in favour of the laws, and as this is most powerful and most enduring when based on careful investigation and accurate knowledge as the result, they venture still further to recommend the most extensive circulation during the recess, under the direct sanction of the Legislature, of an abstract of the evidence obtained by this inquiry in a cheap and portable volume, as was done with the poor law report, to which it would form the best auxiliary; the national cost of intoxication and its consequences being tenfold in amount to that of poor-rates, and pauperism being indeed chiefly caused by habits of intemperance, of which it is but one out of many melancholy and fatal results.

LONDON POLICE—MANSION HOUSE.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—Friday a gentleman named Haywood, who has hitherto borne a very respectable character as a commission broker in the city of London, was examined before the Lord Mayor, upon the charge of intermarrying with Mrs. Dorothea Wells, widow, his former wife, Miss Burton, being still alive.

The family of Mrs. Wells, who are greatly exasperated at the course pursued by the defendant, have been, we are given to understand, supplicated not to persist in the prosecution, upon the ground that the defendant's first wife was subject to fits of insanity, and that she had entered into a regular compact of separation with him, which he considered to break the power of the moral obligation.

Mr. Hobler, jun. was solicitor for the prosecution, and Mr. Flower, of the firm of Alderman Harmer and Co., attended for the defendant.

After a long examination, the defendant was fully committed for trial.

MURDER OF A MASTER MANUFACTURER.—At the Chester assizes, Joseph Moseley and William Garside were convicted of the murder of Mr. Thomas Ashton, a manufacturer, in 1831. The murder arose out of a dispute then existing between the manufacturers and the tradesmen, and at one time not less than twenty-five mills were standing still. It appeared in the course of the trial that the two prisoners, with the approver, were promised £10 by the unionists for the murder of James Ashton, the brother of the deceased, for whom the deceased was mistaken. In reference to this trial we find the following paragraph in the *Liverpool Journal* of Saturday:—"We understand that some disturbance took place at Chester on Friday, owing to a misapprehension as to the party who was to provide an executioner for the murderers of Mr. Ashton. We hear that some disturbance ensued, and that, pending the dispute, the criminals have received a reprieve from the judge of ten days.

It is a mistake to suppose that the rich man supports his servants, tenants, tradesmen, and labourers; the truth is they maintain *him*. It is their industry which supplies his table, furnishes his wardrobe, builds his houses, adorns his equipage, and provides him amusements. It is not the estate, but the labour employed upon it, that pays his rent—all that he does is to distribute what others produce, which is the least part of the business.—*Paley.*

FUNERAL OBSEQUIES TO LAFAYETTE.

(FROM A NEW YORK PAPER.)

It is not in the power of human language to give even a faint idea of the scene which presented itself. Accustomed as we are, at least to attempt something which may record an event where the general feelings are deeply interested, we honestly confess our utter incapacity to do justice to the imposing scene, in which almost every member of our community was engaged. The whole city may literally be said to have felt that a great man had fallen—that he who was the friend and companion of Washington—he, who was ever ready to give his counsel, or draw his sword in the sacred cause of liberty, and of man, had departed. The pageant was solemn and imposing beyond a comparison with any similar celebration we have ever witnessed. Between seven and eight o'clock in the morning there was a considerable shower, and a threatening throughout the fore part of the day, though the sun occasionally broke through with a scorching heat. There was not wanting much poetic vein, to give the reflection that the day was emblematic of the feelings with which all were penetrated—bursting forth anon in a flood, and as if by some magic influence clearing away and burning forth with the most fervid heat. A cloudy atmosphere, however, obscured the heavens until noon, which gave place to a brilliant sunshine until about three o'clock in the afternoon, when another shower came on, which lasted for about half an hour. The procession then commenced by the forming of the military, under the command of Major-General Morton. The streets began to be thronged at an early hour, and the Park to be filled, so that by the time the procession started the streets, the stores, the balconies, the windows, the tops of the houses, and every place containing the slightest elevation were all literally stowed with the best dressed and most orderly assemblage we have ever seen. We would, were it in our power by words, give some idea of the numbers, the variety in dress, but above all of the extreme comeliness and good behaviour of a number which could not have been less than one hundred thousand. Thousands, no doubt, came in from the neighbouring cities and villages.

The houses situated in the streets through which the procession was to pass, were filled at a very early hour. Indeed so great was the desire to view the solemnities that exertions were made by our citizens to obtain situations for their friends; several days previous to the day appointed to pay honour to the illustrious deceased.

Flags were universally displayed half-mast from the shipping, and all our principal hotels and public houses; some of them trimmed round the edges with crape, and others displayed a bow of crape at the end of the staff.

Many of the stages which ply from the lower to the upper end of the city, displayed the American and tri-coloured flags, dressed in mourning; the tri-coloured flag was also displayed from several of the public-houses.

The Societies were in line along the eastern side of Broadway. The military line was formed in Chamber's-street. The military took up their line of march in front of the City Hall, and passed through the Park from Broadway to Chatham-street, and then up the Bowery; when the various Societies and citizens joined, and the march commenced up to Broome-street, thence into Broadway, and down to the battery.

The latter end of the procession had not all passed into the Park when its head had reached the Park again, the place of starting, although the distance is between two and three miles.

The military display was uncommonly handsome, and the shrouding of the banners, the reversion of arms, the mournful music of the dirges, and the sound of the muffled drums, gave solemnity to the passing scene, and made a deep impression.

There was a part of the military display which attracted much attention: It was those companies dressed in dark grey uniform, with large plumes, and followed by a company of horse, of similar dress. Their black plumes and dark uniforms carried the impression that they were dressed particularly for the occasion.

The banners of the various Societies were all tastefully put in mourning. Those of the firemen were truly elegant—indeed, the great taste displayed by this patriotic body of men, on all occasions, entitles them to the highest honour.

The Trades' Union Societies displayed several beautiful new banners, which were enshrowded also with great taste.

The cannon were all covered with black cloth.

A beautiful white horse caparisoned in mourning was led by a groom.

The urn was conveyed on an open carriage drawn by four white horses, guarded by the Lafayette Guards, and followed by the Revolutionary pall-bearers, members of the Cincinnati Society, in open barouches.

The scene in Broadway, Chatham-street, and through the whole route of the procession, far surpassed any exhibition of the kind ever witnessed in this city. The streets were lined with a dense mass of citizens, and every house on the line was filled even to the roof with spectators of the solemn scene. The public buildings, such as the Museums, and others, appeared to contain some thousands, even to the roof, and had a very fine effect.

The ceremony in Castle-garden was equally imposing. The garden was filled to overflowing, and what added much of the feeling which belongs to such an occasion, there must have been more than one hundred banners displayed by our various Societies, who assembled with heartfelt sympathy to express their purest feelings for the demise of the real friend of liberty.

Of the oration by General James Tallmadge, we cannot now speak, as we in vain endeavoured to hear it, which was impossible. Of course, it will be published.

The most solemn part of the procession we witnessed at eleven o'clock. It was the return from Castle-garden, of the horse and urn, accompanied by the Lafayette Guards, with torches burning, and drum and fife playing the dead march.

The following is an extract from an ode, prepared for the occasion, and sung by the New York Sacred Music Society, as the procession entered the garden:—

Unveil thy bosom, faithful tomb,
Take this new treasure to thy trust;
And give these sacred relics room,
To slumber in the silent dust.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL DISCOVERY.—Two physicians, at Gottingen, have, it is declared, lately discovered that the oxyhydrat of iron is an infallible antidote against arsenical poison. As the oxyhydrat is perfectly inoccuous, this discovery is peculiarly interesting.

DANGEROUS BALOON ASCENT, AND LOSS OF BALOON AND INSTRUMENTS.

(FROM A PHILADELPHIA PAPER OF JUNE 30.)

Mr. Mills, the successful æronaut, of Baltimore, made an ascension from Philadelphia on Thursday, in the presence of an assembled crowd, computed at from 10 to 15,000 persons. After the usual preliminaries of despatching pilot baloons to obtain the course of the currents of air, Mr. Mills took his seat in his car about four o'clock, when having arranged every thing satisfactorily and displayed calmness and skill, he cut the cord that bound him to the earth, and rose majestically in the air, soaring aloft amidst the greetings of the multitude. The balloon passed immediately over the whole city.—The day was beautiful; not a cloud obscured the sky; the weather warm, but relieved by a gentle breeze. He remained in sight about half an hour. His descent, from the particulars detailed below, which are gathered from the *Philadelphia Gazette*, it will be seen was extremely perilous, and of considerable danger to Mr. Mills, who has lost his balloon and several valuable instruments.

HALF-PAST ONE O'CLOCK, P.M.—MR. MILL'S DESCENT.—We have just had an interview with Mr. Mills, who reached this city a few minutes since. He states that he effected his descent to the earth about six o'clock last evening, in a thick forest, about five miles from Hanover Furnace, Burlington County, New Jersey, distant from Philadelphia about forty miles. Mr. M. saw himself rapidly approaching the ocean, which appeared only a few miles distant, not more than five or six, and deemed it essential to his safety to descend among the pines, although the place was entirely unsuitable. He brought the balloon within a few feet of the earth, but such was the violence of the wind, that his car was dashed to pieces, and he was obliged to jump to the earth from an elevation of several feet. He landed in a marsh and found himself greatly bruised and injured by the fall. He walked five miles before he reached a habitation. Immediately upon his landing from the car, Mr. Mills adds that his balloon rose to a great height in the air; and in about eight minutes was lost to his sight. It is, of course, a total loss, with all his instruments, barometer, &c. It went directly out to sea. Mr. Mills was conveyed from Hanover Furnace to Pemberton, where he remained last night. The left side of his face, his left arm, and his right foot are much bruised by his fall among the brushwood. It was a matter of imperative necessity with Mr. Mills to descend where he did, or in a few minutes he would have been upon the ocean.

SPECIMEN OF THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.

We extract the following from the London police report in the papers:—

An urchin of eleven years of age, one Cornelius Foley, was apprehended, and the evidence was pretty clear that he had been picking a pocket; after endeavouring to excite the sympathy of the magistrate by his sobs, his years, and his innocence, this precious youth finding the clerk, *malgre* his protestations, was taking down his statement and the evidence, suddenly addressed the police functionary—

"I say, I vants to speak a vord afore the Beak fully commits me.

"Mr. Dyer—Well; I'm ready to hear you.

"Boy—Vot am I going to be committed for, I ax you? There aint no charge agin me, vich makes me legally liable to be conwicted by a jury. The lady aint here as said she seed me pick up the gentleman's vipe.

"Mr. Dyer—Her evidence is not necessary.

"Boy—But on a pint of sitch bimportance, vot a man's carrecter's at stake, it's the duty of every lady to show her face. Then there's another link vonting. The gentleman as pick'd up the hanchecuff hasn't come forad; so vot is the wally of the heridence? Nobody seed me prig the hanchecuff, so that takes off the felony. Nobody is here vot picked it up, so that takes off the misdemeanour. And there aint nuffin left for a jury to conwict on, or else a man's *habeas corpus* aint of no use, that's all!"

This is a specimen of the "march of Intellect." Cornelius Foley is an apt disciple of the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge Society.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The assassins who murdered Captain Brisbane and several of the other European residents on these miserable rocks, have, it is said, been capture by the crew of his Majesty's surveying barque Beagle. It will be recollected that the surviving Europeans were found in the most wretched state of destitution, and brought away by the Challenger.—*United Service Gazette.*

CHEAP TRAVELLING.—So great is the competition on the London Road to Cambridge, that outside passengers are now taken for 3s and 4s; and there are steam vessels that are now running to Hull, a distance of upwards of 200 miles, carrying passengers for 5s per head.

THAMES TUNNEL.—On Monday, when the grant was proposed in the House of Commons to aid "public works," &c., Mr. Hughes asked whether any portion of it would be advanced to promote the completion of the Thames Tunnel? The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied that no decision had been come to on that point neither for or against; that with respect to the work, his own impression was that it was feasible; and that as to the outlay, he had also an impression that, could the work be completed, the profits of the Tunnel would pay the interest of the money expended in its formation.

FIRES IN STOCKHOLM.—So frequent are fires in Stockholm that watchmen are placed on all the towers and belfries to give the alarm by sounding a tocsin; and, to show that they are themselves awake, these guardians of the night are compelled to chaunt the hours through a goat's horn, which is said in the stillness of night to have a mournful and solemn effect.

The income of the society of the Inner Temple is stated to be nearly £20,000 a year, and that of the Middle Temple £4,000 a year, with upwards of £40,000 in the funds.—*London Paper.*

In the Insolvent Debtors Court, London, on Monday, a Mrs. Emily Phipps was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment, for fraudulently contracting debts by declaring herself to be a widow, whereas she has a husband living. She is not legally liable for *payment* of the debts.

Napoleon, Wellington, and Cuvier, were all born in 1769, a year remarkably fertile in the production of great men.

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SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

...SH TITHE BILL.—The faction is not scribbling ...nted *splash*. There is a misgiving--a sort of ...n uncertainty and insecurity; in a word, a ...nt that all is not going on well for "Protestant

... two ago, *The Mail* assured us, as positively ...ection rested upon its proper will, not only ...d ought to be *kicked out*, but that it would be ... And there was the usual sort of glorification, ...r, and trash, exhibited on the occasion. It ...*stitia ruat cœlum!* D—n the expense. Who

...eems, however, that there are some *waverers* ... Conservatives, who are inclined to look at the ...pense of the rejection, who take some heed ...sequences, and these *waverers*, these Lords ... wish to plunge the Church into irretrievable ... are denounced as bitterly as if they were

...nough. At the head of these is a man that ...s been plastering with its fulsome flattery, ... a demi-god—we mean Doctor Beresford, the ...£20,000 a year). Now, the Reverend Prelate, ...ne reason to believe, is at the head of the ...What then? Lord Roden went over for the ...throwing the weight of his importance, and ...his genius, into the scale. And *now* all the ...r silly contemporary, and his silly readers, ...e concentrated on the influence which this ...ay exercise on the Divan of Apsley-house.— ...s, we see, is rapidly descending.

... not whether it has been remarked before, ...vertheless, *remarkable*, that Sir Robert Peel, ...at alteration made by the House of Commons ...*as not opened his lips upon the subject*. He ...*minores*, Shaw and Lefroy, to declaim upon ...nd all that sort of thing. And for all that ... the contrary, the right honourable baronet ...mself altogether from the house. Let the ...rpret this eloquent silence of the most elo... the House of Commons just as they please. ...ecisive.

...ow, instead of exposing the puerilities, or ... the nonsense of the Orange Press, insert a ...hs from the leading London Journals:—

(FROM THE COURIER.)

...le fate of the Irish Tithe Bill in the House ...ntinues to be a subject of much public in... ...much speculation in the newspapers. We ...r contribute our mite to enable their Lord... ... to a wise decision than generate confusion ...l conjectures. Our Dublin correspondent ...trong argument to those we have already ...e Peers should assent to the bill. He states ...stant clergy of Ireland are not dissatisfied ...that they will gladly hail a change which ... three-fifths of their income without any ...e they cannot now be sure, after sub... ...elves to great danger, of collecting a far... ...iew was confirmed by the testimony both ...on and Mr. Rice, in the House of Commons ...ut the Peers who profess much anxiety to ...testant clergymen, must, of course, consi... ...ion in which they will be placed by reject... ...r by amendments of such a nature as to be ... the same effect. They will be thrown back ...t now stands; we think it doubtful whe... ...e of Commons would grant a sum further..., and they must levy the tithes as they ...ee years, however, they have been doing ...y of them have got nothing. To reject the ..., would be to keep many of them with... ... It would be to doom them to beggary or ...ay, we have Mr Rice's testimony, that it ... to the church of Ireland. "He could not," ... debate last night, "contemplate the for... ... of the Irish clergy, if they were to be ...o seek support on a starving peasantry.— ...t some theorists vehemently insist on the ...t is, being enforced at whatever cost. The ...ection to their wishes is that it is impos... ...them. It cannot reasonably be expected ...nt ministers should be zealous in en... ...which in their opinion ought to be very ...; nor can it be expected that the ...mmons, the body to which the mi... ...iefly responsible, should be very severe ...not slaughtering the Irish people in sup... ... which the House of Commons and the ...have condemned. There can be no hope, ...any benefit will result from the rejection ...e there will be a chance of great mischief ...uing winter, ending, perhaps, in a rebel... ...and the breaking up of the government. ...nent of that country has already broken ... if it be persevered in it may endanger ...asy enough for writers to put forth their ...e believe that even the Tory ministers, ... power to-morrow, and were backed ...nt House of Commons, would not, ...enforce the present tithe law against the ...ble. Their own sense of humanity and ... would be against them. The Duke of ...w back from the probable calamities of ...they were threatened by refusing Catho... ..., and will he not again draw back from ...when they are threatened by insisting ...n of tithes? Before any man can en... ...ork he must be dreadfully blinded by ... a perfect conviction of the justice of ...such questions do not interest the pas... ...em statesmen are not blinded by any ... They consult only their notions of ...diency. Have they, then, a convic... ...e of the claims of the Irish clergy?— ... the legal right of the Protestant pastors ...om the Catholic peasant is just as well ... cannot have such a conviction; and, ...ime come when the Tories should en... ...ce the legal rights of the tithe owners ...nce of the peasants, we are sure their ... them, both from a sense of humanity ...tice. We, therefore, see no alternative ...e or two of Tory Peers who remain in ...pt the bill as it has been sent up from ...They dare not, we are sure, take upon ...wful responsibility of risking the con... ...must ensue in the winter from rejecting

...he above, we incline to believe, from ... well informed circles, that although ... depend on the opinions to be received ...rish bishops, whose sentiments are not ...though Lord Roden has returned to the ... by fanatical zeal, and prepared for the ...equences which may be apprehended ...between the houses of parliament on ... that bill will on Monday evening be ...me. The Duke of Cumberland, and ...rd Roden and Lord Kenyon, are, ... at all times ready for the fight, but the ...administration in the House of Lords ...mitted to so rash though gallant lead... ... Wellington is too prudent and too ...mistaken, to encounter the risk which ...rowing out the bill, or making such ...uld have the same effect. We are, ...h persuaded that the Peers will not ... of insanity, and that although Lord ... been viewed as a sign that the bill ...owed to pass, his Lordship will not, ...hing by his journey. Still the issue ...Monday cannot be looked to by the ...xiety.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

...y judiciously withdrew his Catholic ... came on last night for a third read... ...ion of the general sense of the house ...thorp's announcement, that he would ... in next session, a bill to comprehend ...enactment the marriages of Catholics ...ssenters.

...t that Protestant Dissenters joined ... fellow-subjects for mutual aid in ...il inequalities, the retention of one ...alities was out of the question. With

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

regard to marriage, the practical grievance occasioned by the present law is felt so much more grievously by Catholics than by other Dissenters, as fully to have justified Mr. Langdale's proposed measure unless for the alternative of an all comprehensive scheme of relief. Though Catholics, at least, cannot be charged with too little respect for marriage as a religious obligation, yet the poor ignorant Irish female, after having trusted to that rite, which as a sacrament of her church she considers binding above all others, in England finds herself liable to desertion and dishonor, her husband loosed from the nuptial obligation, and her children bastardized. If Reverend Prelates who make themselves the champions of "defenceless females," provided they have qualified by stifling the feelings of virgin shame, and disregarding those moral instincts which nature has fixed in the female breast, had any sympathy to spare for undebauched helplessness, they might possibly find use for it in pleading the cause of Catholic matrons (whom the law of England degrades to the rank of prostitutes), somewhat more to the honor of their station than in distorting laws to screen the sex from the natural fruits of their own incontinence. But the sympathies of certain persons are meted out like those of the mob, who desisted from pelting Nell Gwynne on hearing "that she was the Protestant ——."

(FROM THE OBSERVER.)

It is still somewhat uncertain whether the Tory Lords will, to-morrow night, by rejecting the tithe bill, doom, to what we fear must be inevitable starvation, a great portion of the Protestant Clergy of Ireland, and their wives and children. It may be, that, in the single province of Ulster, the Clergyman would still continue to obtain the means of subsistence; but let this bill be rejected, and how in GOD's name will the unhappy Clergy in the west and south of Ireland, be maintained? We know that some of the Tory leaders, who are merely bitter politicians, without being either bad men or downright fools, have felt this difficulty in its full force, and that they have sought to shift the responsibility on the Bishops, who are most properly supposed to be the peculiar guardians of the interests of the Clergy. But they have not treated the Bishops fairly in so doing; for why should they place these Right Reverend Persons in the front of a political movement, so odious in the eyes of the nation at large, and threatening such other destruction to that very body of Ecclesiastics for whom they so falsely arrogate an exclusive attachment? The Bishops have not much popularity to waste; and none but a positive enemy could encourage them to dissipate still further their little remaining store.

We believe that, notwithstanding the several meetings which have been held at Apsley House, and elsewhere, on the subject, during the week, no positive decision has yet been come to. The prevailing opinion undoubtedly is, that the Bill will be thrown out on its second reading, but many of the party have stipulated for a *locus penitentiæ*; and should they receive by Monday's post such intelligence from Ireland as, coupled with what is passing under their own eyes here, will show them that by rejecting the bill they do not embarrass Lord Melbourne, but simply starve the Protestant Clergy—should this be made apparent to them—and if their correspondents speak the truth, and their own eyes see rightly, they most assuredly can come to no other conclusion—then will they pass the Bill, and bottle up their political gall for some more promising and less unholy occasion.

In consequence of the slow progress of the Poor Laws Amendment Bill in the House of Lords, and the uncertainty that still exists as to the Irish Tithe Bill, it is not expected that Parliament can be prorogued before Friday next, or to-morrow (Monday) week.

DIVISION AMONGST THE TORIES.

(FROM THE DUBLIN REGISTER.)

The *Mail* of Friday announced, in the most positive terms, that the Lords would kick out the Tithe Bill, no matter what might be the effect upon the condition of the clergy. The tone of that journal has since become less confident, and its London correspondent, in his communication dated Saturday evening, says—"It would be impossible to tell you accurately what the precise course for adoption will be." The truth is, that the Tory peers are forced into a corner—they are afraid to yield, but they are still more afraid to fight. Division prevails in their councils—discord pervades their camp, at the moment when decision and energy are more than ever required to defend the desperate position in which they are so closely and vigorously assailed.

Up to Saturday evening, no certain line of operations had been determined upon by the Tory Conclave at Apsley House. The question at issue had been referred to the Irish Bishops, who have been selected as arbiters of the fate of the second order of the Protestant clergy. Upon their fiat it will depend whether the tithe-owners are to be sacrificed to the purposes of faction, or be placed in the safe and tranquil enjoyment of their incomes. The Duke of Wellington and the more reflecting portion of the party are represented as opposed to extreme measures; but the Duke of Cumberland, Lord Kenyon, and Lord Roden will hear of nothing but "war to the knife."

Lord Roden arrived just in time to throw his weight into the scale of the fighting party. His Lordship, previous to his departure from Dublin, persuaded the *Mail* that the bill would be kicked out by a large majority—he went to London determined that such should be the case, after fixing the "great" Protestant meeting for Thursday, when he expected that he should be able to return with a bevy of English Conservatives, and proclaim his triumph before the assembled Toryism of Ireland. A little time, and we shall see whether his Lordship has rightly calculated. The victory which he contemplated would be the death blow of the Protestant establishment in Ireland, and it would seal the doom of the House of Peers. It is our opinion that the Lords will not throw out the bill—that they will not leave themselves so completely at the mercy of the movement party. But if they should be so fool hardy, the result will be two fold—the clergy will be left without subsistence, and the people will be saved a year or two of agitation in reforming the Upper House.

LORD WINCHILSEA.

(FROM THE MORNING REGISTER.)

The *Mail* announces that this mad cap leader of the ultra Tories in England is to be entertained at a public dinner on Friday, the day after the meeting in the Mansion House. We should not be very much surprised if it became necessary to postpone this dinner, for a reason not all improbable—the absence of Lord Winchilsea himself. But certainly the viands could be eaten and the wines could be drunk without his Lordship, who would be bound to remain at his post, and defend the Protestant interest, in case the tithe bill should go into committee. We shall, however, much regret that any cause should prevent his Lordship from coming amongst us. He is said to be one of the most curious specimens of the genius to which he belongs, and it is expected that he will greatly contribute to the stock of fun at the exhibition on Thursday.

ENGLISH POOR LAWS.

(FROM THE TRUE SUN.)

The bastardy clauses of the poor laws amendment bill were again under discussion in the House of Lords on Friday night; and the Bishop of Exeter again signalized himself by his humane and wise suggestions on the subject.

Lord Brougham, after the Bishop of London, defended these clauses with his customary earnestness. Among other observations in support of throwing the burden of illegitimate children entirely on their mothers, he remarked:—

"He would next proceed to Ireland, where there was no provision made for the support of bastard children by any system of poor laws. The law there was now exactly what it would be in England if this bill should pass. But did any one ever hear it said—and he had heard a great deal of evil spoken of Ireland and the Irish which he did not think they deserved—did any one, he repeated, ever hear it said that the Irish were a people among whom the crime of infanticide prevailed? He would not compare Ireland in that respect with the other parts of the United Kingdom, but this he would say, and without fear of contradiction, that in no part of the world was infanticide so little known." (Hear, hear.)

Lord Brougham forgets, however, that in Ireland early marriages are all but universal among the poor—and no one has yet contended that marriage has a tendency to promote infanticide. That proposition may, perhaps, form the next of Mr. Malthus's discoveries—and may, when the next poor laws' amendment bill shall be introduced, call for Lord Brougham's strongest powers of exposition. Till then, however, it is absurd to compare Ireland with England, so far as the operation of the present bill is concerned.

CONDITIONAL LOYALTY IN IRELAND.

(FROM THE PILOT.)

It has been long notorious that the allegiance of the Irish ascendancy party has been merely conditional—a return given for value received, either in public plunder or the means of oppressing and persecuting the unconditionally loyal portion of the people. The recent change in the tithe bill has, it appears, released the faction from its allegiance, and the *Mail* is already invoking the "Holy Alliance" to invade this country. We subjoin the form of invitation from that journal:—

"WAR—The sapient policy of our wise and worthy ministers is beginning to produce its fruit, and it is impossible that many months can pass over our heads—weeks may bring forth the event—before a general war convulses Europe. And in what position is England to meet such an outbreak? With an ignorant and distracted cabinet—the two branches of the legislature at open and decided variance—the King without advisers in whom he can place trust, and the people with a government in which they cannot repose confidence. These are plain truths and simple facts, neither to be denied nor controverted with respect to England.

"And Ireland!—here there is one party—the whole community being divided into *two*—decided enemies to British connection—the other, from insult and persecution, made careless of consequences, while the truth cannot be concealed that there is no government party in the country.

"Tempting allurements, and *inviting prospects* these to the designs of a foreign invader in the event of a general war. And are our rulers so utterly stultified—so absolutely demented, as to imagine that this state of feeling and position of affairs will not be *calculated upon and availed of by Russia, Prussia, Austria, or Holland*; or that England will be permitted to maintain that dignified neutrality of which the Hyperian headed Palmerston so coolly discourses? No. The very first shot fired after a French army crosses the Pyrenees—if indeed the "people King" shall dare to adopt such a course—will be a declaration of war in which Great Britain must, whether she will or no, be an ignominious, because a secondary party."

As there is now a prospect of justice and tranquillity in Ireland, the Tories could not do better than transfer themselves and their allegiance to one or other of the "Holy Allies."

LAW POINTS.

EJECTMENT—NO TRIAL—CONSENT FOR JUDGMENT—SEIZING THE GROWING CROP.

Question—As of Easter term last, I brought an ejectment for non payment of one year's rent, due 25th March last; defence was taken thereto, and, after notice of trial served, (two days before the judges went circuit,) defendant's attorney filed a consent for judgment, with stay of execution until 1st November next. It is feared that none of the Barons of the Exchequer will hear motions in chamber in sufficient time to apply to have the stay altered, so as to have an habere issued previous to defendant's crop being ripe, which will be in about ten days; the affidavits to ascertain the rent due have been made.

Quere—Can the plaintiff seize on the crop of corn and meadowing thereon, and dispose of same, which will not be sufficient to pay off the year's rent for which ejectment was brought—and can he afterwards take possession under the habere, in the usual manner, after the stay expires, on the 1st November next, and let the lands for six months, or for such other time until he is paid the balance of said rent and costs of ejectment, as also the next September gale?

Answer—Querist, we conceive, may, on marking judgment upon the consent, immediately seize the growing crop, and dispose of it in the usual manner; and, if the rent be not fully satisfied by the produce of the sale, he may afterwards take possession under the habere, and set for six months, and in such case the September gale must be paid before the party redeems.

FREEHOLD—EXECUTOR—It is not necessary for an executor to administer to freehold properties; in truth, he has, as executor, nothing whatever to do with the freehold.—*Stewart's Despatch.*

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

"The number of emigrants arrived at Quebec since the opening of the navigation this year, to 11th July, was:—

"From England	4,869
From Ireland	15,213
From Scotland	1,771
From Lower Ports	214
Total	22,067

Whilst the number arrived at the corresponding date last year, was only 13,594."

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

At an ordination held by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Kildare, at Glasnevin Church, on Sunday last, the following gentlemen were admitted to holy orders: Priests—The Rev Messrs E J Parker, J Brandon, and Anthony Armstrong. Deacons—Messrs J R Connor, J C Quinn, H Brooke, Thomas Kettlewell, James Anderson, and —— Yates.

CARLIST LOAN.

We learn from the Hague, under date of the 1st inst, that "an agent of the London house of Gower has been several days in that capital. This is the firm which negociated the loan for Don Carlos. The official publication not having taken place in London and Paris, many commercial houses in Belgium and Holland have been applied to. In the former of these places, Messrs Osy and Co, of Antwerp, will receive subscriptions. At Amsterdam, Messrs Delepal, Labouchere, and Co.

STOCK-JOBBING.

We hear that several suicides have been committed in consequence of pecuniary embarrassment occasioned by the late heavy fall in the funds in Paris. One of them is said to be a banker of the Rue de la Chausse d'Antin, and another the partner of an agent de Change. The losses of a single banking-house in Paris, during the last month, in transactions in the funds, are estimated at 15,000,000f., or £600,000.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

A letter from Paris mentions that Colonel Skinner, who lately arrived in that city, the bearer of addresses of condolence from the President, and several public bodies in the United States, to the family of the late General Lafayette, is the son of J S Skinner, proprietor and editor of the *The American Turf Register and Sporting Magazine*; and himself distinguished in the literature of his own country.

INVESTMENT OF BRITISH CAPITAL ON IRISH LANDED SECURITY.

We published some time since the substance of a bill to enable Trustees in Great Britain to lend trust money on landed security in this country, and endeavoured to show the advantage that would be likely to result. That such investments will take place to a considerable extent, now that there is a general state of tranquillity which promise to be permanent, we have no doubt. An advertisement appeared in our paper of Saturday offering a loan of £15,000 trust money by Solicitors in Bristol on such security. The next step we trust will be the application of British Capital to the establishment of manufactures in Ireland, where the important inducements are held out of great water power and low wages. The difference between the rate of wages in both countries would in itself constitute an amount of profit well worthy the attention of the British Manufacturer.—*Southern Reporter.*

At certain periods Cooke, the actor, was as mad as any inmate of Bedlam or St Luke's. In one of his quarrels, a common soldier declined fighting him, because he (C.) was rich, and the persons present would, he affirmed, favour him. "Look ye here, Sir," said Cooke, "all I possess in the world is here, £350;" and he thrust the bank notes into the fire, and held the poker upon them till they were consumed. "Now I am a beggar, Sir, will you fight me now?"—*New Monthly Magazine.*

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE.

WINDSOR, AUGUST 8.—The King returned to the Castle from St. James's Palace on Wednesday evening, accompanied by Sir Herbert Taylor, and escorted by a party of the 1st Life Guards.

Earl and Countess Grey, and Lady Georgiana and Colonel Grey, left on Wednesday for their residence in London.

The Princess Victoria and the Duchess of Kent will certainly visit Ireland in the course of the present autumn.

The Queen is expected to return to England in about ten days. Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence will receive her Majesty at Rotterdam on board the Royal George yacht. It is expected that her Majesty, shortly after her return, will hold a drawing-room to receive the numerous addresses which are being prepared.

The Earl of Clonmel, and his sons, Lord Earlsfort, and the Hon Charles Scott, are expected to arrive at Summerville, the seat of W. H. Bradshaw, Esq., his lordship's agent, in the county Tipperary, on Monday next, for the purpose of visiting his numerous tenantry. We understand it is his lordship's intention to remain some time in this country.

Lord and Lady Avonmore and suite are at present in Mayo on a visit to his lordship's estates, and are expected on a visit to Minlo' Castle, the seat of Sir Valentine Blake, Bart., during the races and regatta.—GALWAY FREE PRESS.

Colonel Kingscote, of Gloucestershire, accompanied by Lieut.-Colonel Cornwall, Coldstream Guards, arrived here on Wednesday, in the Colonel's yacht Nettle, 57 tons, and next day proceeded to Loughton, the seat of Lord Bloomfield, on a visit to his lordship.—LIMERICK CHRONICLE.

We learn from Rome that the Pope has granted to the members of the Academy of St. Luke's his permission to wear a costume, which, according to a description given of it, very much resembles that worn by members of the French Institute.

A grand dinner of the Gloucestershire Pitt Club took place on Wednesday evening at the Bell Inn, Gloucester, Mr. Rice Trevor in the chair. Among the company were the Marquis of Worcester, Lord Granville Somerset, Lord E. Somerset, M.P., and many other persons of distinction and respectability. Lord Edward Somerset had just arrived from Cirencester, for which borough in the morning he had been returned without opposition. 197 noblemen and gentlemen sat down to dinner.—POST.

An opera, entitled RYNO, is at present enjoying great popularity at Stockholm. The principal portion of the music is composed by the Prince Royal of Sweden.

THE DUKE OF NORFOLK.—His Grace arrived in St. James's-square, from the Isle of Wight, on Wednesday, having taken his first voyage for the season in his beautiful cutter yacht the Arundel. The noble Duke, who is likely to receive the garter, had an audience of his Majesty after the levee, on matters relating to his office as Earl Marshal, in which capacity he has to attend the prorogation of parliament.

The Marquis of Hertford, accompanied by Captain Meynell, R.N., leaves London on Monday next for Switzerland.

LATIN VERSION OF "NORA CREINA."

Lesbia semper hinc et inde
Occulorum tela movet;
Capiat omnes, sed deinde
Quis ametur nemo novit.
Palpebrarum, Nora cara,
Lux tuarum non est foris,
Flamma micat illi rara,
Sed sinceri lux amoris.
Nora Creina, sit Regina,
Vultu, gressu tam modesto!
Hæc, puellas inter bellas,
Jure omnium dux esto!

Lesbia vestes auro graves
Fert, et gemmis, juxta normam
Gratiæ sed, eheu! suaves
Cinctam relinquere formam.
Noræ tunicam præferres,
Flante Zephyro volantem;
Oculis et raptis erres
Contemplando ambulantem!
Veste Nora tam decora
Semper indui memento,
Semper puræ sic naturæ
Ibis tecto vestimento.

Lesbia mentis præfert lumen,
Quod coruscat perlibenter;
Sed quis optet hoc acumen,
Quando acuponcta dentur?
Noræ sinu cum recline
Dormio luxuriose
Nil corrugat hoc pulvinar
Nisi crispæ ruga rosæ.
Nora blanda, lux amanda,
Expers usque tenebrarum,
Tu cor mulces per tot dulces
Dotes, fons illecebrarum!

TO A BEAUTIFUL MILKMAID.

A MELODY.

BY THOMAS MOORE.

Lesbia hath a beaming eye,
But no one knows for whom it beameth,
Right and left its arrows fly,
But what they aim at no one dreameth.
Sweeter 'tis to gaze upon
My Norah's lid that seldom rises—
Few her looks, but every one
Like unexpected light surprises.
Oh, my Norah Creina dear!
My gentle, bashful, Norah Creina,
Beauty lies
In many eyes—
But love in thine, my Norah Creina.

Lesbia wears a robe of gold,
But all so light the nymph had laced it,
Not a charm of beauty's mould
Presumes to stay where nature placed it.
Oh, my Norah's gown for me,
That floats as wild as mountain breezes

Leaving every beauty free
To sink or swell as heaven pleases.
Yes my Norah Creina dear!
My simple graceful Norah Creina.
Nature's dress
Is loveliness—
The dress you wear my Norah Creina.

Lesbia hath a wit refined!
But when its points are gleaming round us,
Who can tell if they're design'd
To dazzle merely or to wound us?
Pillowed on my Norah's breast,
In safer slumber love reposes,
Bed of peace, whose roughest part
Is but the crumpling of the roses.
Oh, my Norah Creina dear,
My mild, my artless, Norah Creina!
Wit, though bright,
Hath not the light,
That warms your eyes, my Norah Creina!

BIRTH.

On Sunday, the 10th instant, at No. 2, Fitzwilliam-square, Dublin, the lady of William Villiers Stuart, Esq., of a son.

MARRIED.

On Monday, Mr. Carrigan, to Abela, second daughter of the late Dr. Cummings, of Callan.

DEATHS.

On Saturday last, after a few hours' illness, Mr. David Keane, an honest man, and greatly liked by all who knew him.

On Sunday last, at her residence in the Main-street, Clonmel, aged 56, Miss Alice Lonergan.

On the 9th instant, at French-park House, Mary, wife of Daniel Kelly, Esq., Cargins, county Roscommon.

On the 10th instant, at Southpark, county Roscommon, sincerely and deservedly regretted by a numerous circle of relatives and friends, Alicia, wife of Michael Balfe, Esq.

On the 10th instant, in the 27th year of his age, Robert Hayes, Jun., Esq., of Bridge street, Dublin.

On the 9th instant, after a few hours' illness, Maria, the daughter of John T. Purcell, of Camden-street, Dublin.

Tuesday, Mr. Garty, of William-street, Dublin.

On the 10th instant, at Bellefield House, county Dublin, William Hammerton, Esq., for nearly forty years one of the principal Officers of Customs in the Port of Dublin.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

A meeting of the persons at the foot of this important speculation was held on Friday, at the office of the Directory, 53, Old Broad-street, at which Mr. O'Connell, amongst other friends of the undertaking, attended. We are glad to find that our excellent fellow citizen, Mr John Reynolds, has been unanimously appointed secretary and agent for Ireland. It is as judicious and popular a selection as could be made.—*Evening Freeman.*

AN IMPOSTOR.—A person, rather under than above the middle stature, about twenty five years old, of spare habit, thin features, hair dishevelled, eyes prominent, and apparently weak—has been going through the country this time back; sometimes in the character of a Catholic Clergyman, and bearing the name of the Rev. Anthony Dwan, sometimes as a Mr. Thomas Fitzsimon, relative (as he says) of the member for the King's county, and deputed by the latter on business connected with the late elections. By means of an extensive knowledge of the country, of a thorough acquaintance with many families and their connexions, and of much cleverness, this fellow has got himself hospitably received by some, conceiving him to be one of those whom he has personated; and, after running large bills in the hotels of some of the towns through which he passed, he has absconded. It may prevent several disagreeable consequences to caution the public against this wily and successful impostor.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

QUEEN'S COUNTY.—Timothy Kinsella, at present under sentence of death in Maryborough gaol, for the attempt to assassinate Mr. Anderson, has been respited from the 9th to Saturday next the 16th.

WINE TRADE.

THE Undersigned beg to inform their Friends and the Public, that they intend to open in the Above Trade, early in the next month, at the STORES in Bailey's New street, lately occupied by Mr. ARCHBOLD.

Having connected themselves with the first Houses in London, Oporto, Cadiz, and Bordeaux, they flatter themselves, that the Selection of their Stock will be such as to give satisfaction. Further particulars in a future Advertisement.

RICHARD SARGENT,
JAMES KEATING,
WILLIAM JOHNSON.

Waterford, August 8, 1834.

TO BE SOLD,

TOGETHER, OR SEPARATELY,

A PONEY, OUTSIDE JAUNTING CAR, HARNESS, a PONEY MARE, five years old, *warranted* perfectly sound, and is very gentle in harness, and would answer a lady to ride.

They may be seen at CUMMINS's Livery Stables, on the Quay, *Waterford*, from 11 o'Clock to 3 in the Afternoon, on SATURDAY next, the 15th instant, when they will be taken away, unless previously sold.

The price fixed is left with Mr CUMMINS.

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

AT a numerous and respectable Meeting of the Gentry and Inhabitants of ROSCREA, held on Thursday, the 7th August, in the Court house,

The Rev. Mr. SHAUGHNESSEY in the Chair—

Several Gentlemen having addressed the Chair upon the subject of the proposed Bank, the following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

Resolved—That the following Gentlemen do form a Committee, with power to add to their number, for the purpose of receiving a deposit of One Shilling per Share (as for outfit, according to the Prospectus) from each Shareholder; as also for the purpose of placing the beneficial objects of the proposed Company before the Nobility, Gentry, and such others in Roscrea and its vicinity as shall desire to become Subscribers, for the purposes of the proposed Company, or otherwise to forward its objects. The Committee to communicate, from time to time with the Dublin Committee, until the permanent Officers are appointed.

Resolved—that the Committee do consist of the following Gentlemen:—

Stephen Egan, Esq.	Doctor Downer,
William Birch, Esq.	John D. Hutchinson, Esq.
Thomas Smallman, Esq.	Captain Smith,
Dr. Delany,	Rev. Mr. O'Shaughnessy,
Wm. Kingston, Esq.	Rev. Mr. Bermingham,
Stephen Wall, Esq.	Thomas Kelly, Esq.
Henry Scrope, Esq.	John Delaney, Esq.
Thomas Crotty, Esq.	Philip Kelly, Esq
James Comerford, Esq.	

Four of whom were resolved to be a quorum.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

AT a Meeting of the Gentry and Inhabitants of BALLINASLOE, held at Mr. Boyd's Hotel, on Friday, 8th August, 1834,

Major LYNCH in the Chair—

The following Resolution was unanimously agreed to:—

That the principles upon which the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland is proposed to be conducted entitle it to the support of this Meeting and the Inhabitants of this Town and Neighbourhood; and that a Local Committee be now nominated to carry into effect the object of the Company, and to receive the necessary Deposit of One Shilling per Share as outfit, and transmit the same to the Bank of Messrs. BALL and Co., Dublin.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

Major Lynch,	Thomas Blackstocke, Esq.
Rev. M. Anderson,	Patrick M'Lane, Esq.
Archdeacon Trench,	Daniel Flattery, Esq.
Richard Sharpe, Esq.	H. M. Flattery, Esq.
Joseph Sharpe, Esq.	John Quincil, Esq.
Doctor Coolenan,	Patrick Burke, Esq.
Doctor Horan,	John Coolahan, Esq.
William Boyde, Esq.	Walter M'Donough, Esq.
Thomas Coghlin, Esq.	John Molin, Esq.

To communicate from time to time with the Dublin Committee.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—AUGUST 13

ARRIVED,

11th—Rapid, Patrick, Cardiff, coals, for Ross; Sarah, Cory, ditto, ditto; Friends, Richards, ditto, ditto; Three Brothers, Trick, Swansea, culm, for Ross; Britannia, Morgan, Portcole, coals; Susan, Hooper, Newport, coals, for Duncannon; Favourite, Trevett, Swansea, culm, for Arthurstown; Swan, Jacob, ditto, ditto, for Ross.

12th—Sarah Maria, Booth, Petersburgh, hemp, flax, tallow, &c; Lord Nelson, Longharne, Newport, coals, for Ross; Favorite, Murphy, Cork, whiskey; Alexander, Nicholls, Petersburg, hemp, flax, tallow, &c; Betsey, Thomas, Newport, coals, to market.

13th—St John, Curran, Cardiff, coals; Daddon, Bailey, Swansea, culm; Columbia, Goff, Pembray, culm, for Dungarvan; Liberator, Angel—and Clonmel, Davis, London, m g; Nora Creina, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, ditto.

SAILED,

12th—City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol, general cargo.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

AUGUST 10.

1767—Anne Sowerby burned at York for the murder of her husband. This is the last instance of that punishment being inflicted in England.

1803—The freedom of the city of London presented to Doctor Jenner, for his skill and perseverance in discovering and bringing into general use the vaccine inoculation.

AUGUST 11.

1530—Florence taken by the Emperor, Charles V; from this time Tuscany has formed part of the Austrian dominions.

1806—Buenos Ayres retaken by the Spaniards.

LAW CALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, October 10 Lismore 13.

County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, October 20; Clonmel, 28

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, October 20; Thomastown, 27.

GRATIFYING PROGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.—About two or three months ago, we published among the Irish Estimates, the grant for defraying the expenses of the National Board of Education and Schools. It was stated, at that time, that, in all probability, the rapid and continued increase of schools would render it necessary that no additional grant should be called for. We are happy to state, that this anticipation has been realized; and that £15,000 additional have been just voted. This is another pleasing proof of the triumph of the Board over all factions and stupid opposition. We are glad to find that £10,000 have also been voted for building schools in Scotland, as we take this to be another step towards extending National Schools over the United Kingdom.—*Northern Whig.*

ROSLARE AQUATICS.—A rowing and sailing match came off on the strand of Roslare on Wednesday last, between the cots of the tenants of Major Boyd. In consequence of the day having been rather tempestuous, with heavy showers, but three cots started—The Needle, Delany; The James, Sinnot; and the Swiftsure, Cloake. They rowed round a boat, moored at a mile distance from where they started, and came home in dashing style—The Needle first, Swiftsure second, the James last. The race was well contested, not being ten seconds between the first and second, and not five between the second and third; they rowed the distance in 25 minutes in a rough sea.—*Wexford Independent.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A VERY good COOK. She must understand Pickling, Preserving, Baking, &c &c. None need apply who cannot give the most satisfactory references from Families of distinction.

Also, a LAUNDRY MAID wanted, who perfectly understands her Business, and can be well recommended. Apply to the *Chronicle Office.*

Waterford, August 12, 1834.

TRAMORE.

TO BE LET,

DONERAILE HOUSE, commonly called the TURRETT, a spacious and well appointed Concern, finely situated, with a Field, Lock up Yard, and Offices, &c, and constantly inhabited for 4 Months past. Also, several other Houses now changing Tenants, all Furnished; Stabling, Coach Houses, &c, &c, &c.

Apply to Mrs Maher, Terrace.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to the 3d and 4th of William the 4th, chap 78, the COUNTY SURVEYOR has opened his OFFICE at DUNGARVAN, in the house next the CHURCH, and adjoining the CUSTOM-HOUSE—Hours of attendance from Ten to Four o'Clock.

August 11, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13.

	Satur.		Mon.		Tuesd.		Wedn.	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	73	70	73	70	73
Wheat, per bar	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25
Oats, do.	12	13	12	13	13	14	14	14
Barley, do.	11	13	11	13	13	14	14	14
Oatmeal, per cwt.	11	14	11	14	13	14	14	14
Flour, 2ds, per bag	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31
3ds, do.	24	27	24	27	24	27	24	27
4ths, do	16	20	16	21	16	2[illegible]	16	20
Indian Corn p bar	20	21	20	21	21	21	20	21
Meal, do	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt	24	25	24	25	24	25	24	25
Scalded Pork do	18	21	18	21	18	2[illegible]	18	21
Heads, do.	15	00	15	00	15	00	15	00
Offal, do	14	20	14	20	14	20	14	20
Whiskey, per gal	6	[illegible]	6	6	6	d	6	3d.
	d.	d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb	3	5	3	6	4	6h	4	6h
Mutton, do	4h	6h	4	6h	4h	6h	5	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	h	3	3h	3	4
Veal, do	5	6	[illegible]	6d	4	6	4	6
Potatoes, per st		3	4	5	3	4	3	5
Coals, Newport		31	3		3	34	29	3h
Swansea,		00	0		30	03		
Cardiff,	3	0			3h	3h		

Butter on Tuesday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 251.

Some lots obtained 74s to 75s.

Wednesday—Butter, 70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Weighed 473.

Some lots obtained 74s to 75s.

Flour (2ds) 30s to 31s 6d per bag; 3ds, 22s to 27s do, 4ths, 16s to 20s do.

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

Wheat (shipping) rates from 20s 0d to 23s 0d per barrel; do (miller's) from 24s 0d to 25s 0d per do; Oats (shipping) 11s 0d to 13s; Heavy, 13s to 14s 6d; Barley, 11s to 13s 6d; Oatmeal per ton £11 00s to £12 10s; ditto per cwt 12s to 14s 0d; Indian Corn per barrel, 20s to 21s. New Oats 9s to 10s 6d per barrel. New Wheat 18s to 22s per ditto.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—AUG. 12.

Butter, 70s 0d to 74s per cwt.; Wheat, 24s 0d to 26s 0d per barrel; Barley, 12s 0d to 12s 6d per do; Oats, 12s 6d to 14s 0d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 29s 0d to 30s; 2ds, 24s 0d to 25s 0d; 3ds, 18s, 0d to 20s 0d. Bacon Pigs, 23s 0d to 25s 0d. Beef, 4d. to 5d.; Mutton, 5d. to 6d; Veal, 4d. to 6d. per lb.; Potatoes 5d. to 6d. per stone

CORK BUTTER MARKET—AUG 12.

The Merchants.—First quality, 71s; Second do, 66; Third ditto, 60s; Fourth ditto, 54s; Fifth ditto, 44s; Sixth ditto, 32s.

The Country—First quality, 61s; Second ditto, 55s; Third ditto, 59s; Fourth ditto, 44; Fifth ditto, 33s; Sixth ditto, 20.

WEXFORD MARKETS—AUG. 12.

Butter, 66s 0d to 67s 0d per cwt; Flour, 30s 0d to 35s, per bag; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 0d per brl; Barley, 12s to 13s 6d per do; Oats, 11s to 12s 0d per ditto.

CARLOW MARKETS—AUG. 12.

Butter, 70s to 72s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 30s to 00s per cwt; Wheat, 23s to 25s per barrel; Barley, 10s to 12s per barrel; Oats, 11s to 13s per barrel; Oatmeal, 12s to 00s per cwt; Bacon, 26s to 28s per cwt; Scalded Pigs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

CLONMEL MARKETS—AUG. 13.

Butter, 70s to 00s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 22s to 24s per cwt; Heads, 16s to 00s per cwt; Offal, 15s to 18s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 29s to 30s per bag; Barley, 10s, to 12s per barrel; Wheat 1s 0d to 1s 2d per stone; Oats, 10½d to per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—AUGUST 12.

We had a small supply of grain at market to-day, but the weather having set in favourably for the harvest, Wheat and Oats sold heavily at the currency of last week, and new Bere fell 6d per barrel.

Wheat, white, 27s 0d to 28s 0d; Millers' red, 25s 0d to 26s 6d; Inferior, 22s 0d to 23s 6d; New Bere, 11s 0d to 11s 6d; new Oats, 10s 6d to 11s; old, common, 10s 6d to 11s 6d; Feeding, 12s 0d to 13s 6d; Oatmeal, 11s 0d to 13s; second Flour, 13s 0d to 16s per cwt.

CLONMEL MONTHLY FAIR.

In consequence of our last fair having taken place during the assizes week, it was but thinly attended, and the show of every description of cattle unusually small. Some English buyers were in attendance, but few sales were effected. Fat cattle sold at from £8 to £10 per head; milch cows, from £7 to £8 10s; fat sheep, from 30s to 40s per head. The horse fair was pretty well attended, the cattle chiefly adapted for agricultural pursuits; some few exchanged owners.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The Governor-General of Ceylon (Sir Robert W. Horton.) succeeds to the Baronetcy of Wilmot, of Osmaston, by the demise of his father, Sir R. Wilmot, at Malvern, on the 31st ult. The late Baronet has left two daughters, married to the present Earl of Kenmare and Lieut-General Sir R Church.

The Board of Health has decreed that vessels from London, as far as Yarmouth on one side, and Newport on the other, will be subject to a quarantine of observation for seven days after the 6th instant. The remainder of England, including Scotland, is admitted to free pratique. No decision as to Ireland.—*London Paper.*

THE SWISS DOCTOR.—The Duke de Rohan, while travelling in Switzerland, found himself indisposed in a village, the name of which I forget, and sent for the most celebrated physician of the Canton. Doctor Thibaut was immediately called to visit the noble stranger. He entered the Duke's chamber, and saluting him, gravely asked him what was the nature of his complaint. M. de Rohan looked at him attentively: "Doctor," said he, "I know not how it is, but I have a vague recollection of having seen you before." "Very probably, Monseigneur," said Doctor Thibaut, gravely, "for I had the honor to be your Grace's farrier." "What!" said the Duke, "and play the physician here! How do you treat your patients?" Doctor Thibaut replied without hesitation, that he was considered the most eminent physician in the Canton, and that he treated his patients, the Swiss, very much in the same manner as he had treated his Excellency's horses; that, it was true, a good many of them died in consequence of his remedies, but that he had also had the good fortune to effect some cures. He concluded with begging his grace not to expose him, but to allow him to make his living at the expense of the lives of the Swiss.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—AUGUST 12.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent	90½
——— Stock, 3½ per Cent	97¾
——— Stock, New, (1830)	98¾
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d)	90¾
Bank Stock	224
Grand Canal L. 4 per Ct	62
Grand Canal L. 6 per Ct	9½

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 14, 1834.

LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

From the lateness of the hour at which the London mail arrived here last night, we are unable to give as copious extracts from the London Journals as we are in the habit of doing. The delay in the arrival of the packet at Dunmore from Milford, must be owing to one of the crazy steam boats which the Post Master General still allows to remain on that station, as the weather yesterday was of the mildest description. When, we ask for the hundreth time, will there be attention paid to the many complaints made by the mercantile interest of this city, of the inefficiency of the packets which ply on the Milford line We have not leisure just now to say more on this subject, but we shall not fail to return again and again to it till a remedy be applied.

The only foreign news of any interest we perceive on the London papers is that from Spain, which states that Rodil had entered Elisondo, on the frontiers at the head of six thousand men, and Don Carlos obliged to flee precipitately, had hastened towards Leissa.

The house of Lords met at five o'clock. *After some routine business was disposed of,*

Lord Melbourne rose to move the second reading of the Irish tithe bill. His Lordship commenced by alluding to the great importance of the measure, and of the consequence of the decision to which their Lordships might come this evening The attention of parliament had been taken up for years in this question which still remained in a most unsatisfactory state, and that country still remained in a state of convulsion. The great embarrassment and difficulty should induce their lordships to look with favor upon any measure tending to remove this evil. At all events, he trusted their lordships would consider the question without making any, the slightest degree, of party feeling—and merely with a view to settle the question in a manner calculated to give peace and tranquillity to Ireland. His lordship then proceeded to state the objects and provisions of the bill.

[Left speaking.]

[A great many members of the House of Commons were assembled near the Throne, in anticipation of the debate on the Tithe Bill. The number of Noble Lords on the Opposition side of the House was considerably greater than those on the Ministerial Benches, and there were eleven Right Reverend Prelates on the bench of Bishops.]

IRISH TITHE BILL.

There is now too much reason to believe that the Duke of Wellington has been unable to resist the entreaties of the Roden faction, and that the House of Peers will this evening adopt the violent measure of throwing out the Irish Tithe Bill. No grant of money to make up the deficiency to the Irish Clergy could in present circumstances be obtained; and to suppose that tithes could be collected in Ireland in their present state is to suppose an impossibility.—*Courier.*

THE TITHE BILL IN THE LORDS.

Each moment is fraught with painful interest, until the fate of the Irish Tithe Bill on its second reading be decided by the Lords. Under the mask of friendship the real enemies of the Church are full of hope that the bill will be thrown out; if so, then adieu to the last refuge of the Parsons, for want and misery and irreparable destitution will be their only portion. Tithe cannot be collected in Ireland, and the English people will no longer send over an army to enforce it. The Ministers of the Church may look wheresoever it best please them for support, and in their extremity let them recollect that the Lords were the authors of their evil. But we trust that we are premature. It cannot surely be the intention of their Lordships or of the Bishops, to reject the liberal terms of the present bill, or to fling aside their only remaining chance of temporal salvation. Others give it as their opinion that the bill will pass the Lords with the omission of Mr O'Connell's clause, which gives to the landlords a premium of forty per cent, and that in this amended state it will be sent back to the Commons for their approbation. To meet the consequences of such an act, it behoves every man who values the welfare of the country not to shrink from his delegated trust. No member should be absent from his post—the single vote of every representative is of perilous importance—it may turn the scale on which depends the prosperity or the perdition of this realm.—To pass the bill without Mr. O'Connell's clause would be to dash the cup from the lips of the tithe payers—to fill each bosom with disappointment and consternation. It would be to reduce this country to a more deplorable state than it has been in for these years, for it would be uniting injustice to defeated hope. And yet in the event of a collision what course is left to the Commons to pursue? It is, as we before said, to guard against such a contingency that every independent member should be upon the spot, to give to ministers and Mr. O'Connell the assistance of his influence and his vote. We trust there will be no necessity for their presence, but if there should, they can never forgive themselves for their absence, nor can their constituents ever forget it. We shall return to this subject in our next number.

THE DISSENTERS.

The cause of the Dissenters has met with a temporary defeat, but it will be revived next session with a determination to which the prejudices of the Lords cannot, and dare not bid defiance.—During the discussions of the present session, the rights of the Dissenters have been advocated in such a manner as to convince the nation of the moral justice of their claims; the Commons, accordingly, passed a bill for their admittance into Universities, by a majority of 89, which the Lords, on the 1st of August, threw out by a majority of 102! On this question the upper house has displayed the bigotry without the prudence of its order—it has run counter to the liberal party's wishes in England, manifested in the decision of the lower house, and this, too, for a poor triumph that cannot be enjoyed above a few months. The Dissenters are little likely, either from their numbers or their intellect, to sit down in quiet acquiescence, supported by the English people, and confident in their own strength; the intermediate time between this and the ensuing session will be employed in marshalling their forces, and organising an assistance that cannot fail of overthrowing the influence of Tories and high Churchmen. The spirit of the Commons is already known—when next manifested it will be still stronger, and if the Lords venture into a collision, the sequel can scarce be doubtful, as there is little popularity towards that body at the present day, and that little may become less We have already more than once gone into the abstract question of the Dissenters' claims, therefore it is not necessary again to go over the same ground, and indeed the argument is no longer one of justice but of might. The Lords ought by this time to know their strength, and yet we behold them going in a fair way to make an exhibition of their weakness; we see them recording a vote which must speedily be cancelled; but this is the usual course of vain gloriousness and presumption, which in due time will meet with a humiliating overthrow.

GOLD *versus* PAPER.

According to the recent decree of Don Pedro, Portugal is to return to a gold circulation so soon as the 31st inst. It is asserted that the Regent is prepared with English sovereigns to meet the emergency. The change in the monetary system of Portugal must necessarily increase the demand for gold in England, in addition to the extensive drain produced by the measures of General Jackson, to curtail the paper system in the United States—On this subject we find the following paragraph in the *Leeds Mercury*:—

"President Jackson is now carrying into effect his favorite design of introducing a metallic currency into the United States. A law has just been passed, making the gold coins of England, France, and Spain a legal tender, and fixing their value in the money of the United States. In consequence, large quantities of coin and precious metals are now in course of being imported into that country from England. Last week above a hundred thousand sovereigns went from Liverpool, and large sums went from Portsmouth and London. The state of the exchanges in America has made gold a profitable article of exportation from this country; and it may be feared that more gold will cross the Atlantic than England can well spare. President Jackson would confer a great ultimate benefit on the United States if he could give them a metallic currency; but the paper currency could not be destroyed without producing a very great and wide spread suffering, and the general government cannot effect the change without the concurrence of the state governments."

MR. O'CONNELL.

We have this day seen a letter from Mr. O'Connell, in which he states his having left Oxford on Sunday for Cheltenham. He does not come to Dublin at present, it being his intention to arrive to morrow, *via* Milford, in Waterford, and to proceed thence to Darrynane, through Cork. He will be in his native and beloved mountains on Sunday.—*Evening Freeman of Tuesday.*

Mr. Herries, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, and the Secretary at War, had interviews this morning with Lord Althorp, at his residence in Downing-street.—*Courier of Monday.*

THE AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.

We publish two Advertisements in our present number on the subject of the Agricultural and Commercial Bank of Ireland, being the result of two meetings, held at Ballinasloe and Roscrea, for the purpose of forming local Committees in those towns, and placing the beneficial objects of the proposed Company before the public. A detail of the proceedings at Roscrea will be also found in our columns, and we shall feel great pleasure in giving those at Ballinasloe in our next. This is a subject that must necessarily, in a very short time, greatly interest the people of Waterford, as, we understand, several of our respectable citizens have already applied for a large number of shares. We shall return to this subject.

NEW LUNATIC ASYLUM.

In consequence of a complaint having been some time since made by a man named Young, a mason, that the surrounding walls, and some of the interior ones also, of the new Lunatic Asylum, were improperly and inadequately built, a representation of the statement made by Young in his affidavit was forwarded by the late city grand jury to the Board of Works. The result was, that Mr. Owens, an architect, was specially sent down by government to examine, in conjunction with a committee of the citizens, whether the charges were well or ill-founded, and to report the result. Accordingly, on Tuesday last, Mr. Owens, accompanied by Mr. Murray, architect to the Board of Works, and the following gentlemen of the city, met for the above purpose; viz. H Winston Barron, Esq, M P, Alderman Thos M'Cheane, Francis Davis, Henry Downes, Thomas F Carroll, and Nugent O'Reilly, Esqrs.

Young was called on to point out the parts stated in his affidavit to be improperly built, and breaches were immediately made accordingly for that purpose On examination, every part appeared, according to the opinion of the above named gentlemen, to be substantially built, when pointed out. Young was then required to shew any part that he even suspected to be imperfect, but he hesitated, seemed confounded, and stated that from the great extent of the building, he could not then recollect any other part.

Mr Williams, the contractor, was in attendance, and afforded every facility to the committee of citizens and all others concerned, for the inspection and examination of the works. As we, on a former occasion, were instrumental in causing an examination into various parts of the surrounding walls, which were then really found to be imperfectly built, but we must in justice say, without the knowledge of Mr Williams, we now readily give insertion to the result of this inquiry, which is alike honourable both to Mr Murray and Mr Williams.

WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Yesterday the summer show of fruits, flowers, and vegetables of this society was held in the Town Hall, which was tastefully fitted up for the occasion. The several productions of the garden exhibited were in great variety and of the most elegant kind. It was attended by a vast number of the gentry of this and the neighbouring counties. Sir John Newport announced the list of prizes as awarded by the judges, after which he briefly addressed the assembly on the subject of the exhibition.—Several of the members and the operative gardeners dined together in the evening. Amongst the very numerous attractions which we were gratified by observing at the Horticultural Exhibition, we noticed none which excited more general admiration than the large glass hive of virgin honey which Mrs Anthony Jackson furnished; it was produced on the new system, which we noticed some years since, as possessing peculiar advantages, inasmuch as the ordinary manner of allowing the bees to swarm is completely superseded, and the lives of those industrious insects preserved for further usefulness. But the most important object derived is the procuration of the honey in its pure or virgin state, without one particle of brood, bee bread, &c., which impurities must, invariably, appear in the combs, taken in the ordinary way. We understand that the improved plan is in full operation in the garden of Mr. Anthony Jackson, Sweetbriar-Lodge, near this city.

POTTEEN IN LONDON.—On Friday last a woman named Anne Smith was fined £30 by the magistrate of Queen square police, she having been discovered making illicit whiskey in a house in Prince's-place, London. The prisoner had a sixty gallon still at work. As she was not able to pay the fine, she was sent to prison for two months.

FOOD FOR THE MIND.—It is a curious fact that, within these four or five years, no less than four corn mills in the neighbourhood of Uxbridge, and several in the neighbourhood of Maidstone, have been turned into paper-mills.—One would think that the poor souls had actually taken to eating the books.—*Cobbett.*

EXECUTION OF MEANY, FOR THE MURDER OF MR LEONARD.

On Tuesday, Patrick Meany, the unfortunate culprit who was convicted at the late Kilkenny assizes, as one of the conspirators in the barbarous murder of the late lamented Joseph Leonard, Esq. underwent the extreme penalty of the law at Shambo, the scene of the sanguinary deed in which he acted so prominent a part. From the day of trial to the day of his execution, he behaved with a becoming demeanour befitting his very awful situation; he, however, for some time laboured under the delusion, that because he did not actually imbrue his hands in the blood of his victim, he could not consider himself a murderer, and that he was consequently innocent of the crime for which he was to suffer; this feeling it was which induced him, immediately after conviction, to denounce his prosecutors, for which he subsequently repented. Through the attention and pious exhortations of the Rev. Mr Greene, the Roman Catholic chaplain of the Kilkenny jail, he became resigned to his fate, and conscious of his guilt, which we consider was, if possible, greater than that of the wretched men who have already suffered, and who were his hired assassins. An immense concourse of persons from the surrounding country assembled at the place of execution to witness the sad spectacle of the miserable man's exit from this world. Still there was little or no display of commisseration amongst the crowd: they considered him as a just atonement to the most cruel and revolting murder that has ever disgraced the annals of the county.

Arrived at the fatal spot the culprit passed a few minutes in private devotions with the clergyman, during which the gallows was erected—the rope produced, and all other necessary preparations made for terminating the dreadful scene, he seemed somewhat exhausted without being at all dismayed—nor was there any apparent change of colour or of muscle in the countenance of the criminal—neither could a physiognomist discover any traces of the murderer in his features, which rather bore a look of natural cunning, overcome by surprise, or, we might say, stupefaction at the surrounding scene. As he knelt in prayer with his spiritual comforter, the hangman (who was disguised with green gauze over his face) proceeded to do his duty—he pinioned the arms behind the back and adjusted the rope about the neck. The eye of the miserable victim then turned for a moment with a look of troubled fear to the progress of this dreadful operation, but immediately resumed its expression of tranquil resignation His devotions ended, and previous to ascending the ladder, the attendant clergyman looking towards the multitude, said, in a loud voice—"I am desired by this unfortunate man to tell you that he is very sorry for the bad example he gave when, on the day of his sentence in the court house, he declared he would never forgive judge, jury, or any other person concerned in his conviction—he does forgive them, and begs all here to pray that the Almighty God may have mercy on his soul."—Meany now ascended the ladder accompanied by the clergyman to the platform, which was on a new construction, being sustained by a withdrawing bolt, and much preferable to the car on which convicts usually stand—Here to the last instant he employed himself in repeating the prayers for a departing soul, while the grim finisher of the law made fast the rope to the summit of the erected beams. The last minute had arrived—the cap was again drawn over the culprit's eyes—having been previously blown off by the wind—the clergyman descended, the bolt was withdrawn, and instantaneously the thickset, muscular frame of the wretched man was convulsed in its last agony. He died almost without a struggle, and after about two minutes life appeared to be extinct. The drop allowed him but eighteen inches to fall, and indeed the executioner seemed over anxious to prevent a similar mismanagement to that which occurred at the death of Philip Malone, whose toes—on being turned off—actually touched the ground. After the body had been hanging about three quarters of an hour, some of the deceased's friends assisted the hangman in cutting it down, to whom it was to be given on the following morning, after remaining that night in the police barracks. This was considered no small boon, for the country people look upon the deprivation of the rites of burial as an indignity scarce inferior to the sentence of the law. Upon the entire occasion nothing more strongly exhibited the feeling of the country people, than the absence of all that sympathy and lamentation, to which at similar tragedies the populace are so prone to give way. Indeed it was justly remarked, that a score of policemen would have been more than sufficient to have escorted the prisoner from Kilkenny, and to have carried the law into execution.

So fully did Meany rely on the want of evidence against him, previous to his arrest, that on last Patrick's day he was looking on at the execution of his guilty associate, and immediately afterwards was apprehended drinking in a public house—conveyed to Kilkenny jail, and from thence his first departure was to the gallows. His fate will, we hope, prove a good lesson to many of the misguided and the wicked through the county; it will shew them that the hirer of the assassin and the assassin himself, are as equally guilty in the eye of the law, as they are before the all-seeing eye of the Creator.

Meany was about 45 years of age, a widower, and had five children; the eldest a young woman about 17 or 18 years of age, accompanied by a sister of the unfortunate man, witnessed the ignominious death of the author of her existence; one of the sons, a lad about fourteen, was also a spectator of his father's doom.

We have been informed the body was interred yesterday in a neighbouring church yard.

INQUEST.—On Tuesday an inquest was held at the Leper Hospital on the body of Thomas Baldwin, who died from the effects of a blow he received in the back of the head, inflicted with an iron pot by a woman named Bridget Magrath, with whom he had an altercation of a domestic nature. A verdict in accordance with the facts adduced in evidence was returned, and the woman has been committed to prison to await her trial for the offence.

On Monday a child who was playing on the road at Mullinnbro, near this city, was run over by a car heavily laden, belonging to a carrier from Kilkenny. The child is not expected to recover.

Passengers for Bristol, on Tuesday, by the *City of Bristol*—Mr and Mrs M Cormac and family, Mr and Mrs Whelan and family, Mrs and Miss Roberts, Mr and Mrs Carrigan, Messrs Wheatly, Cash, Walker, Lynch, Curry, Bagnell, Bennett, Dickson, Uniacke, Brown, &c. &c.

Passengers from Bristol, yesterday, per the *Nora Creina*—Messrs Joyce, Green, Baines, Fitzgerald, Palliser, E Hobson, Nunn, Carr, Green and Pemberton. Ladies Butler, Mrs Tucker, Mrs Hobson, Mrs Joyce.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL OCCURRENCE.

On Monday last an occurrence, attended with fatal consequences, took place at Ballyfadeene, in the vicinity of Cashel, under the following circumstances:—Two boys and a girl were employed in raising sand from a pit for Mathew Hanley, of Cashel—one of the boys perceiving a shake in the bank overhanging him, became alarmed, and rushed out of the pit; before the other boy and girl made any effort to escape the bank fell in and inhumated them both. An alarm was instantly spread through the adjoining fields, and the people working there at once repaired to the spot—every possible means were taken to extricate them, but, when taken out life was extinct. The deceased boy was that morning hired at 6d a day for that work—the little girl was daughter of the owner of the pit. It is worthy of notice that other persons left that work on the same day, anticipating the melancholy results.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

POOR LAW COMMISSIONERS.

Three of these gentlemen, Messrs Vignolles, John Corry, and Fenton Hort, accompanied by an Assistant Commissioner, Mr Hamilton, left town this morning on a tour of personal inspection into the state of the poor. They go through Kerry and Connemara, and will remain out a couple of months. If the late Assistant Commissioners of Inquiry into the same subject did their duty, the expense which this tour must entail on the public appears to us to be exceedingly extravagant and superfluous; and, as far as we have been able to ascertain, no charge of neglect or incompetence lies against the generality of the gentlemen who have just concluded their inquisition.—*Evening Freeman.*

One of the peculiarities of a Swedish wedding consists in the bride leading off a waltz with the parson.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

(FROM THE PILOT.)

London, Saturday.

The House of Commons met this morning merely to receive the Poor Law Bill from the Lords. It was imagined, and indeed it was intended yesterday, to adjourn the House of Commons until Tuesday; but, upon reconsideration of the serious debate likely to occur on the Poor Law Lords' Amendment the House will meet as usual on Monday.

What the Lords will do on Monday is still a matter of doubt and anxiety. They say they will throw out the bill altogether; but, for my own part, I do not think they will do so. I think they will restore the bill to the shape in which it stood when it was first introduced, and in that case I anticipate that the House of Commons will *reject* the bill. I am pretty confident that no material modification or alteration of the bill will be permitted by the Commons; but it is hard to say. I do not anticipate that the bill will reach the Commons before Wednesday.

Mr. O'Connell left town this day for Ireland.

It is said an application has been made by an Irish member at the proper quarter here to know how a prosecution now stood touching a certain smuggling transaction in printed cottons, which occurred about three months since, in which parties in Dublin, Liverpool, and Manchester were concerned. The object of the application would not be disclosed—of course every information will be given by the government.

FINES AND RECOVERIES BILL—IMPORTANT.

We rejoice to find that the act which was passed last year to abolish fines and recoveries in England is to be extended to this country by a bill which was introduced during the present session by Mr. Lynch, the efficient member for Galway, and which is now upon the table of the House of Lords.

It may be in the recollection of our readers, that, when this bill was in committee, Mr Lynch and Mr O'Connell supported a proposition which had for its object the assimilation of the Irish to that part of the recent English bill under which reversions in the Crown were barred, and, although it was rejected at the time, his Majesty has since been advised to accede to the measure.

On Thursday night Lord Althorp brought up a royal message, to the effect that, having taken into consideration the present state of reversion of estates, accruing to the crown by reason of attainder in Ireland, his Majesty had given directions to bar all such reversions Mr O'Connell and Mr. Lynch hailed this sacrifice on the part of the crown as an act of justice towards Ireland, calculated to produce great advantage by removing an often insurmountable obstacle to the making out of titles on the sale of real estates. Mr. Shaw also expressed his approval of the conduct of the Ministry, which, in this instance, appears to have given universal satisfaction.

TIPPERARY ASSIZES.

(FROM THE CLONMEL ADVERTISER.)

RULE OF COURT.

SENTENCE OF DEATH RECORDED.

Denis Shanahan, robbery—Peter Brooder, burglary and felony—Thomas Cussen, house robbery.

TRANSPORTATION FOR LIFE.

James Collins, stealing a mare—John Shearing, sheep-stealing—Edmund Egan, like—Edmond Farrell, like—Matthew Ryan, manslaughter—John Kennoy and Patrick Kenna, forgery—John Fleming and Margaret Fleming, sheep stealing.

FOR TEN YEARS.

James and Patrick Donnelly, demanding fire arms.

FOR SEVEN YEARS.

William Acres, manslaughter, Thomas Stapleton, like—Edmond Hinds, demanding fire arms—Thomas Macnamara and James Bryan, obstructing revenue officers—Timothy Taylor, manslaughter—Edmond Magrath, like—Margaret Toohy, grievous assault—Denis Guinan, manslaughter—Francis Hogan and Patrick Corcoran, stealing a gun—James Lysaght, grievous assault—John Buckley, robbery—John Mangan, Martin Mulhair, and John Slattery, assaulting a habitation.

IMPRISONED TWO YEARS, ONE OF WHICH TO HARD LABOUR.

John Hart, manslaughter—James Sutherland, like, six months to hard labour—Michael Doucy, stealing notes.

TO BE IMPRISONED FOR VARIOUS PERIODS.

William Burke, manslaughter, imprisoned 18 months, nine of which to hard labour.

William Toohy and Patrick Maher, manslaughter, each imprisoned 24 months, and hard labour.

Jacob Brookes and Honora Brookes, conspiracy to defraud the War Office, imprisoned 18 months.

Cornelius Donehue, stealing an ass, imprisoned 12 months.

Thomas Cormack, manslaughter, imprisoned twelve months, three of which to hard labour.

Andrew Rider, rescuing a prisoner, imprisoned twelve months, and hard labour.

Michael Burgess, manslaughter, imprisoned 12 months, three of which to hard labour.

John Dwyer, manslaughter, imprisoned 12 months with hard labour.

Christopher Ryan, manslaughter, imprisoned 6 months, two of which to hard labour.

Thomas Fogarty, manslaughter, imprisoned 18 months, six of which to hard labour.

Judith Farrell, manslaughter, imprisoned 3 months.

Patrick Dunn and John Lewis, stealing bacon, imprisoned six calendar months, three of which to hard labour.

Patrick Kirwan, receiving stolen goods, imprisoned 12 calendar months.

Wm Purcell, perjury, imprisoned 6 months

Anne Ryan, larceny, imprisoned 12 calendar months.

James Dunn, and Wm Dunn, riot and assault, imprisoned 18 months, and hard labour.

Augustine Ingram, stealing money, imprisoned 12 months, four to hard labour.

Patrick Fait, stealing bacon, imprisoned 12 months, four of which to hard labour.

Michael Dunn and Edward Dillon, combination, imprisoned three months.

John Ryan, Michael Chamberlaine, and James Fitzpatrick, flour stealing, imprisoned one month—one fortnight of which to hard labour.

Margaret Neal, flour stealing, imprisoned a fortnight

Thomas Fiztpatrick, flour stealing, imprisoned three months, one of which to hard labour.

John Maher, riot, imprisoned six months, and hard labour

Conor Maher, like offence, imprisoned 12 months, and hard labour.

James and John Hennessy, robbery, imprisoned 18 months, six of which to hard labour.

Patrick Maher, larceny, imprisoned two years, eight months of which to hard labour.

Patrick Toohy, Judith and Mary Toohy, riot and assault, imprisoned four months.

THE HARVEST.

The recent unfavourable change in the weather has considerably retarded the progress of the harvest in the neighbourhood of this city, and several parts of the county, where the Crops have been in a forward state. Some fields have fallen under the sickle, the produce of which has been over an average crop; but if the wet bleak weather, followed at intervals by partial sunshine, prevails to any further extent, we will not be able to speak so favourably of those standing, and not in a forward state. The potatoes are most luxuriant, very productive and daily falling in price, which is a great relief to the poor: A few fine days, however, would do much service, and relieve the fears of many.—*Cork Herald.*

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Most Rev and Right Rev the Roman Catholic Bishops of Ulster met in synod at Navan Roman Catholic Academy, on Monday, the 4th August instant, and continued their deliberations on the affairs of the church committed to their charges until the evening of Friday, the 8th, when they separated for their respective dioceses. The following Bishops attended the synod:—Most Rev Dr Kelly, Primate; Right Rev Dr Cantwell, Bishop of Meath; Right Rev Dr Kernan, Bishop of Clogher; Right Rev Dr Crolly, Bishop of Down and Connor; Right Rev Dr Blake, Bishop of Dromore; Right Rev Dr M'Laughlin, Bishop of Derry; Right Reverend Dr Brown, Bishop of Kilmore; Right Rev Dr M'Gettigan, Bishop of Raphoe.

TITHES.

Two hundred and fifty objections to the tithe claims of the Rev. Mr. Stephenson were entered at the Kilkenny tithe sessions, last Friday Many of them proved successful. The rest were withdrawn by the parishioners on hearing the good news from England regarding tithes.

SPIRIT OF THE JOURNALS.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

THE IRISH TITHE BILL.—The faction is not scribbling with its wonted *splash.* There is a misgiving—a sort of sinking—an uncertainty and insecurity; in a word, a presentiment that all is not going on well for "Protestant Agitation."

A day or two ago, *The Mail* assured us, as positively as if the decision rested upon its proper will, not only that the bill ought to be *kicked out*, but that it would be kicked out. And there was the usual sort of glorification, and swagger, and trash, exhibited on the occasion. It was *Fiat Justitia ruat cœlum!* D—n the expense. Who cares?

Now, it seems, however, that there are some *waverers* among the Conservatives, who are inclined to look at the probable expense of the rejection, who take some heed of the consequences, and these *waverers*, these Lords who do not wish to plunge the Church into irretrievable destruction, are denounced as bitterly as if they were Whigs.

Curious enough. At the head of these is a man that *The Mail* has been plastering with its fulsome flattery, as if he was a demi-god—we mean Doctor Beresford, the Primate—(£20,000 a year). Now, the Reverend Prelate, we have some reason to believe, is at the head of the waverers. What then? Lord Roden went over for the purpose of throwing the weight of his importance, and the light of his genius, into the scale. And *now* all the hopes of our silly contemporary, and his silly readers, appear to be concentrated on the influence which this silly Lord may exercise on the Divan of Apsley-house.—Ah! the glass, we see, is rapidly descending.

We know not whether it has been remarked before, but it is, nevertheless, *remarkable*, that Sir Robert Peel, since the great alteration made by the House of Commons in the bill, *has not opened his lips upon the subject.* He left the *Dii minores*, Shaw and Lefroy, to declaim upon spoliation, and all that sort of thing. And for all that we know to the contrary, the right honourable baronet absented himself altogether from the house. Let the faction interpret this eloquent silence of the most eloquent man in the House of Commons just as they please, To us it is decisive.

We shall now, instead of exposing the puerilities, or laughing at the nonsense of the Orange Press, insert a few paragraphs from the leading London Journals:—

(FROM THE COURIER.)

The probable fate of the Irish Tithe Bill in the House of Lords, continues to be a subject of much public interest, and much speculation in the newspapers. We should rather contribute our mite to enable their Lordships to come to a wise decision than generate confusion by unfounded conjectures. Our Dublin correspondent adds a very strong argument to those we have already stated, why the Peers should assent to the bill. He states that the Protestant clergy of Ireland are not dissatisfied with it, and that they will gladly hail a change which ensures them three-fifths of their income without any danger, while they cannot now be sure, after subjecting themselves to great danger, of collecting a farthing. His view was confirmed by the testimony both of Mr. Littleton and Mr. Rice, in the House of Commons last night. But the Peers who profess much anxiety to serve the Protestant clergymen, must, of course, consider the situation in which they will be placed by rejecting the bill, or by amendments of such a nature as to be attended with the same effect. They will be thrown back on the law as it now stands; we think it doubtful whether the House of Commons would grant a sum further to relieve them, and they must levy the tithes as they can For three years, however, they have been doing that, and many of them have got nothing. To reject the bill, therefore, would be to keep many of them without a farthing. It would be to doom them to beggary or starvation. Nay, we have Mr Rice's testimony, that it would be fatal to the church of Ireland. "He could not," he said in the debate last night, "contemplate the further existence of the Irish clergy, if they were to be thrown back to seek support on a starving peasantry.—We know that some theorists vehemently insist on the law, such as it is, being enforced at whatever cost. The one small objection to their wishes is that it is impossible to realise them. It cannot reasonably be expected that the present ministers should be zealous in enforcing a law which in their opinion ought to be very much changed; nor can it be expected that the House of Commons, the body to which the ministers are chiefly responsible, should be very severe with them for not slaughtering the Irish people in support of a law which the House of Commons and the nation at large have condemned. There can be no hope, therefore, that any benefit will result from the rejection of the bill, while there will be a chance of great mischief through the ensuing winter, ending, perhaps, in a rebellion in Ireland, and the breaking up of the government. The misgovernment of that country has already broken up a ministry; if it be persevered in it may endanger the state. It is easy enough for writers to put forth their opinions, but we believe that even the Tory ministers, if they were in power to-morrow, and were backed by a subservient House of Commons, would not, and could not enforce the present tithe law against the will of the people. Their own sense of humanity and sense of justice would be against them. The Duke of Wellington drew back from the probable calamities of civil war, when they were threatened by refusing Catholic emancipation, and will he not again draw back from such calamities when they are threatened by insisting on the collection of tithes? Before any man can engage in such a work he must be dreadfully blinded by passion, or have a perfect conviction of the justice of his cause. But such questions do not interest the passions, and on them statesmen are not blinded by any criminal desires. They consult only their notions of justice and expediency. Have they, then, a conviction of the justice of the claims of the Irish clergy?—Are they sure that the legal right of the Protestant pastors to exact tithes from the Catholic peasant is just as well as legal? They cannot have such a conviction; and, should ever the time come when the Tories should endeavour to enforce the legal rights of the tithe owners against the resistance of the peasants, we are sure their hearts would fail them, both from a sense of humanity and a sense of justice. We, therefore, see no alternative left, for the score or two of Tory Peers who remain in town, but to accept the bill as it has been sent up from the Commons. They dare not, we are sure, take upon themselves the awful responsibility of risking the consequences which must ensue in the winter from rejecting this measure.

Since writing the above, we incline to believe, from what we hear in well informed circles, that although something may yet depend on the opinions to be received from such of the Irish bishops, whose sentiments are not yet known, and although Lord Roden has returned to the metropolis blinded by fanatical zeal, and prepared for the mischievous consequences which may be apprehended from any collision between the houses of parliament on the Irish tithe bill, that bill will on Monday evening be read a second time. The Duke of Cumberland, and such men as Lord Roden and Lord Kenyon, are, we have no doubt, at all times ready for the fight, but the opposition to the administration in the House of Lords is not entirely committed to so rash though gallant leaders. The Duke of Wellington is too prudent and too wise, if we are not mistaken, to encounter the risk which must attend the throwing out the bill, or making such alterations as would have the same effect. We are, therefore, very much persuaded that the Peers will not commit such an act of insanity, and that although Lord Roden's arrival has been viewed as a sign that the bill was not to be allowed to pass, his Lordship will not, after all, take anything by his journey. Still the issue of the debate on Monday cannot be looked to by the country without anxiety.

(FROM THE GLOBE.)

Mr Langdale very judiciously withdrew his Catholic marriage bill, which came on last night for a third reading, on the expression of the general sense of the house at bearing Lord Althorp's announcement, that he would bring forward, early in next session, a bill to comprehend under one general enactment the marriages of Catholics and of all other Dissenters.

From the moment that Protestant Dissenters joined with their Catholic fellow-subjects for mutual aid in throwing off all civil inequalities, the retention of one shred of such inequalities was out of the question. With

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(FROM THE DUBLIN

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(FROM THE MORNING HE

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ENGLISH POOR LA

(FROM THE TRUE SUN

The bastardy clauses of the poor la
were again under discussion in the Ho
Friday night; and the Bishop of Exe
himself by his humane and wise s
subject.

Lord Brougham, after the Bishop of
these clauses with his customary ear
other observations in support of thro
illegitimate children entirely on th
remarked:—

"He would next proceed to Irel
was no provision made for the support
by any system of poor laws. The la
exactly what it would be in England
pass. But did any one ever hear it
heard a great deal of evil spoken of Ire
which he did not think they deserved—
repeated, ever hear it said that the Iri
among whom the crime of infanticid
would not compare Ireland in that resp
parts of the United Kingdom, but this
without fear of contradiction, that in no
was infanticide so little known." (He

Lord Brougham forgets, however, th
marriages are all but universal among t