The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2190. SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1834. Price 6d.

WINES.

DANIEL DUNFORD

IS this day landing from the *Tyro*, Captain TRITTON, direct from Cadiz, FIVE BUTTS, FIVE HHDS, and TWELVE QUARTER CASKS of SUPERIOR OLD SHERRY, and expects by the first Vessels from Oporto SIXTEEN PIPES and EIGHTEEN HHDS PORT WINES.

He has also for Sale in the King's Stores, and at his Stores in George's-street, a large Stock of PORT (including 4 Pipes and 5 Hhds, and large quantity in Bottle of the esteemed importation, per the "*Royal Oak*," in 1831), SHERRY, E. I. MADEIRA (four years bottled), CLARET, CHAMPAIGNE (in cases and half cases), LISBON, TENERIFFE, CAPE, MADEIRA, &c., in wood and bottle.

The friends and customers of this House can easily appreciate the advantages which nearly thirty years' experience of the Trade—a connexion with the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz, &c.,—and his own constant personal attention, enable the Advertiser to afford them, and of which the character his House has always sustained is a further guarantee.

To the Trade he offers for Sale about ONE HUNDRED and FORTY PUNCHEONS CORK WHISKEY in Bond, of which SIXTY were bonded in Cork, in May and June, 1833.

Waterford, August 22, 1834.

FLOUR MILLS—COUNTY CARLOW.

TO BE SOLD OR LET, the MILLS and DWELLING HOUSE of CLASHGANNY, with NINE Acres of LAND, beautifully situated close to the River Barrow, between the Towns of Borris and Graig. They contain two Overshort Water Wheels, Three Pair of French Stones, Two Dressing Machines, and excellent Cleaning Machinery, all in complete order, and are capable of Manufacturing 8 to 10,000 barrels of Wheat annually, the supply of water being good at all seasons. A large sum of money has lately been expended on the Concern by the present Proprietors, who will deal liberally with a purchaser or good tenant.

The Mills are now at work (having a good home sale attached) and can be seen by application to Mr. FERGUSON on the premises.

For terms, apply to JAMES and WILLIAM HAUGHTON, City Quay, Dublin.

N.B.—Freight to Waterford 5s; Dublin and Liverpool, 14s 6d per ton.

August, 1834.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR.

ADDRESS TO LORD VISCOUNT DUNCANNON, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR THE HOME DEPARTMENT, &c. &c.

WE, the Undersigned, request a Meeting of the Inhabitants of CARRICK-ON-SUIR and its Vicinity, on THURSDAY, the 4th day of SEPTEMBER next, at the BESSBOROUGH ARMS HOTEL, to consider the propriety of Addressing his Lordship upon his recent arrival amongst us, as also upon his accession to the important office of Secretary of State for the Home Department, based upon principles of increased liberality and good Government for *Ireland*, and the amelioration of her social condition.

Carrick, 26th August, 1834.

Thomas R Lalor, Cregg House, J P,	Richard Feehan,
Henry W Briscoe, Tinvane House,	A O'Riordan,
James Power, Ballydine, J P,	J Power, Mount Richard,
Loreszo Power, J P,	John H Leech,
John Power, Churchtown, J P,	Thomas Edmondson,
John Wogan,	John O'Neill,
Theobald Power,	John Rourke,
Patrick Hayden,	James Cantwell,
John Fitzgerald, M D,	James Kennedy,
Wm O'Donnell, Cottage,	Patrick Feehan,
Joseph W O'Donnell,	Patrick Kirwan,
Richard O'Donnell,	Geofry T Morris,
William W O'Donnell,	Patrick Codd,
George Christian,	James Prendergast,
Daniel Halliday,	William R Power,
Patrick Dalton,	Pierce Slattery,
John P Purcell, A B, M D,	Michael Ryan,
	James Ryan,
	Thomas O'Neill,
	Philip W Shea,
	Edmond Power.

The Chair will be taken at ONE o'Clock.

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,
2 Sept. 12 Noon.	6 Sept. 7 Morning.
9 .. .. 7 Morning.	13 .. .. 2 Afternoon.
16 .. ..12 Noon.	20 .. .. 7 Morning.
23 .. .. 7 Morning.	27 .. ..12 Noon.
30 .. ..12 Noon.	

NORA CREINA,
J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

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

☞ 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.

A SCOTCH CUSTOMER.—A little girl, some "seven years auld," lately called on a stationer with a somewhat extensive commission. I want a bawbee (halfpenny) sheet of paper." "Very weel' lassie," said the shopman; "here it is." "And my mither will be much obleeged to you if you'll tak' the trouble to mend this pen." "Oh, surely, wi' a great deal o' pleasure." "An, if ye would just favour her wi' a wee stolm (small quantity) of ink she'll no' forget it to you."—"There, my bonny bairn; there it is." "Thank you, Sir; but would ye just be good enough to lend me a wafer?" "Oh, ay; there."—"Eh, Sir, that's a black ane, and that's no lucky. It maun be true blue, for the letter is to an auld friend." She was furnished with one of the required colour, and left the shop, assuring the man that her mother would always deal with him.

The Court of Bankruptcy in London has this week decided that goods and articles lent to a trader, and in his possession when the statute was struck, must be considered amongst his effects, and go for the general benefit of his creditors.

TIMBER, DEALS, STAVES, &c.

DANIEL CARIGAN

IS now landing, on the CUSTOM HOUSE QUAY, the CARGO of the brig *Timandra*, from St. JOHN'S, NEW BRUNSWICK, consisting of

Five Thousand DEALS,
Seven Thousand HHD. STAVES,
Fifty Tons BLACK BIRCH,

and a quantity of SPARS and POLES of various dimensions, which he will dispose of on reasonable terms by applying at his Deal Yard, entrance by LADY-LANE and by PETER STREET.

Waterford 29th August, 1834.

WANTED,

A BREWER, in a respectable Concern, a clever, active Person, who will make himself generally useful.

ALSO,

A competent Person to take the management of a Distillery, who has a perfect knowledge of Book-Keeping. None but the most respectable need apply, as Security will be required.

Application to be made to MATTHEW CARROLL, Waterford.

A MALTSTER WANTED.

A SOBER and attentive MALTSTER, who can offer satisfactory testimonials of his abilities, will hear of a respectable situation by applying at the office of this Paper; or to Mr. EDMOND BURKE, Quay, Waterford.

WATERFORD HARBOUR REGATTA.

WILL take place at DUNMORE, on the 4TH and 5TH SEPTEMBER; and in addition to the usual PRIZES, a TIME RACE will come off on the second day, for a Purse of THIRTY SOVEREIGNS, to be Sailed for by any Club Yachts.

Waterford, August 29, 1834.

AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, 1st SEPTEMBER, at the House now occupied by Mr. RUSSELL, George's-street, opposite the Provincial Bank, a quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, comprising Chairs, Tables, Feather Beds and Bedding, Bedsteads and Hangings, with a great variety of other useful Household Articles.

GALWEY, Auctioneer.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o'Clock.

Waterford, August 26, 1834.

MERCANTILE INTEGRITY.—The failure of that highly respected house, Messrs. Stansfeld, Briggs, and Stansfelds, of this town, during the panic year of 1825, excited at the time deep regret and sympathy in all who knew the parties. An act has just been performed which will show how well the sympathy then felt was merited. Hamer Stansfeld, Esq., who resumed business with his (now deceased) brother Henry, under the firm of Stansfeld, Brothers, last week remitted to the creditors of the old firm 8s. in the pound on his proportion of the unpaid debts, and paid the smaller creditors 20s. in the pound.—*Leeds Mercury.*

A Coroner's Inquest was held on Saturday, before Mr. Payne, at the Warden's Room, Giltspur-street, London, on the body of the Rev. J. Charles Quarry, aged 50, late of Cork. The deceased, who was brother to the Rev. Dr. John Quarry, Rector of St. Mary Shandon, Cork, had come to London on some private business, and put up at the Bull and Mouth Inn. His conduct was exceedingly eccentric while he remained there, and he was continually annoying the house by ringing the bell unnecessarily. The impression in the house was that he was deranged, and therefore, as he persisted in his strange conduct, they gave him in charge to the police, who took him to the watch-house, and thence to the Compter, where he remained in a state of ill-health until Friday, when he expired. Mr. Murdoch, surgeon, stated that he visited the deceased, and found him labouring under a complaint of the lungs.—Verdict: "died by the visitation of God."

TRIUMPHS OF STEAM NAVIGATION.—As an example of the unprecedented economy and despatch of steam conveyance we find that it is actually possible to leave London on Thursday in a Goole, Yorkshire steam boat, pass through the Thames, coast the shores of six counties, land at our largest northern outport, sojourn sufficiently long to visit every object of interest therein, and return on Sunday to dinner in London, all for 10s.; comprising a sea voyage of six hundred miles, and a visit to Hull.

The Jew, Harris Levi, who was baptised at Portsmouth last week, has been found to be a complete imposter. He had deceived the Minister of the Unitarian congregation before in Ireland; having been baptised by him in April last, in the Unitarian faith. His object has evidently been to obtain money under the mask of religious profession, and he has unfortunately been too successful.

FRAUDULENT EMIGRANTS.—The subject of frauds committed by persons afterwards escaping to America is at present under consideration of Government. Sir John Campbell, in answer to a letter from Messrs. Haig and son, the eminent Scotch distillers, states that the subject has engaged his serious consideration, and "that either by commercial treaty or municipal laws, justice must be obtained to the British Creditor."—*Edinburgh Paper.*

The 120 Spanish Carlist Officers who came to this country, last from Cuxhaven, have landed at Portsmouth, and the twenty domestic servants of Don Carlos, at Gosport, near to the residence of his Royal consort.

About forty aged French Priests are in London, languishing in the deepest obscurity, and dragging out a most miserable existence.

The Australian Agricultural Company have this week, announced their first dividend of 10s. a share. The Company have a territory comprising over 600,000 acres, and 40,000 sheep, which supplied last year 270 bales of wool, sold here for £7,782. This year 400 bales are expected. The Company's chief agent at Australia, is Col. Dumaresque, at a salary of £700 per annum.

MONUMENT TO KEAN.—We believe it is decided that the statue to be erected in the churchyard, at Richmond, to the memory of Edmund Kean, is to represent that celebrated actor in the character of *Hamlet*. The time chosen is where Hamlet holds the skull of Yorick in his hand—the motto, "To this complexion must we come at last."

The accounts of the progress of the harvest in Scotland are most encouraging.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 29.

(FROM THE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE TIMES.)

An incident occurred on the 21st inst., which has excited the indignation of every Englishman at Constantinople.

Mr. E Smith, master of the schooner Schah, while beating up the Bosphorus against a strong N. E. wind, had, in endeavouring to double the Cape of Defterdar Bournoo, his vessel set by the current alongside the wharf, on the edge of which stands the palace of the Sultana, lately married to Halil Pasha. The jib-boom slightly striking against this wooden building, did a very trifling damage to one of its windows, so trifling that 10s. would amply have paid the repair. The servants of the Pasha, startled by the noise, and apprehensive of more serious injury to the palace, rushed out of doors, armed with axes, saws, &c.; and not satisfied with cutting away the jib-boom, did considerable injury to the vessel. The master of the schooner, while entreating them to desist from their useless work of destruction, and expressing his readiness to pay the damage he unintentionally had occasioned, was dragged into the palace yard, and the gate being shut, seven or eight men rushed upon him, who, after knocking him down, continued for some time to beat and kick this unfortunate man in the most inhuman manner.—They dragged him afterwards to Orta-kouj, where they would have confined him in the black hole had not the officer on duty observed, that the accident not being a criminal action, he could not, without superior orders, comply with their demand. According to the captain's own statement, this officer's behaviour towards him was very kind. Having sent for an European living in the immediate neighbourhood to act as interpreter, he expressed his regret at what had happened, and procured Mr. Smith every means to enable him to inform his friends of the predicament in which he was placed. One of the British Embassy's dragoman's was, in consequence of their application to the Consul, ordered to repair to Achmet Pasha, and request the captain to be set at liberty. Instead of speaking in the dignified manner becoming a man in the service of a free people, and the more necessary on an occasion like the present, this Perote, after going as usual through the manœuvre of grimace and cringing attitudes peculiar to his degraded race, obtained, by dint of supplications, the captain's release from detention. A letter was on the following day forwarded to his Britannic Majesty's Consul-General by Mr. E. Smith, soliciting redress and expressing the hope that the brutal treatment he, a British subject, had undergone would not be allowed to pass with impunity. Up to this day this letter, of which a copy was sent to Lord Ponsonby, has remained unanswered.

NAVAL COURT MARTIAL.

A Court Martial was held on board of his Majesty's ship Victory, on Wednesday (of which Rear Admiral Sir F. L. Maitland, K.C.B. was President) to try Mr. Alexander Lawrence, Surgeon of his Majesty's brig Bazzard, for having been guilty of acts of drunkenness, between the time of his joining the brig and the 11th inst. The Court having heard the witnesses for the prosecution, and what the prisoner stated in his defence, was of opinion, "That the charge against the prisoner had been proved; but it appearing that, whilst in practice on shore, he had received a severe hurt on the head, which was followed by fits of epilepsy, and injury to his intellect, they were induced only to sentence him to be dismissed from the brig, and to have his name placed at the bottom of the list of Surgeons of his Majesty's Navy, upon which list he is never to rise."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

LORD BROUGHAM.

Lord Brougham arrived at his seat in this county on Tuesday evening. His Lordship left Lancaster on Tuesday forenoon, and on arriving at Milnthorp he was recognised by a skinner who had been drinking, and who, "bold with the barley bree," accosted his lordship in homely terms, and reminded him of his electioneering campaigns in this county against Tory domination. His Lordship affected to remember an old friend, and ordered him a glass of the best liquor he could obtain, which speedily procured a release from impertinence. His lordship would not allow four horses to be put to his carriage at Milnthorpe, but ordered a pair to go by Levensbridge through Lyth, &c., to Bowness, a distance of 14 miles, thus avoiding passing through Kendal. When within about three miles of Bowness the horses were unable to go forward; a messenger was dispatched to Bowness for fresh ones, which not arriving so speedily as was expected, his Lordship got out and walked the remainder of the stage.—His Lordship passed through Ambleside, over Kirkstone, by the side of Patterdale Lake, to Brougham Hall.—*Kendal Mercury.*

On Monday, Mr. Robert Thompson, of the Manchester warehouse, in High-street, Dublin, swore informations against a respectably dressed woman, named Mary Fenton, who called into his shop on Friday, and asked to see some silk handkerchiefs to purchase them. Having been shown some she left the shop without purchasing any. After she had gone, Mr. Thompson missed a piece of silk containing 4 handkerchiefs; she was immediately followed and brought back to the shop, where she was searched and the handkerchiefs were seen dropping from her side by a servant in the house, to whom the prisoner had offered a shilling to permit her to escape. Mr. Thompson and his servant were bound over in £20 each, to prosecute.

The Dublin Correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says that the cholera is raging in that city with the most intense violence, and that the average number of cases varies from 150 to 200 a day, and the mortality is frightful. The dreadful malady, he observes, seems no longer to regard either rank or station, for many very respectable and wealthy persons are hourly cut off, in the prime of life and in the height of their prosperity.

IRISH LOGIC.—"That's a fine stream for trouts, friend," observed a piscatorial acquaintance, the other day, to a genuine sprig from the Emerald Isle, who was whipping away with great vigor at a well-known and favorite pool. "Fait, and it must be that same, sure enough," returned Pat, "for deure a one of 'em 'll stir out of it!"

ROYAL EXCHANGE—AUGUST 33.

Before Messrs. Dickson, Geraty, & Scriven Commissioners.

EXPARTE DAVIS.

IN THE MATTER OF VAUGHAN, A BANKRUPT.—The commissioners in this matter met, pursuant to adjournment, to set up for sale certain lands and premises in the city of Dublin, the property of the bankrupt. On a former day Mr. Richard Radford Roe appeared before the commissioners, and opposed the sale, he setting up a claim on behalf of Davis, as administrator of the bankrupt's wife, to the property.

Mr. Dickson asked the ex-barrister in what capacity he attended. He answered, as counsel for Davis. Mr. Dickson and his brother commissioners were of opinion they could not hear him in the character of counsel, but would hear him as the agent or friend of Davis. Mr. Roe said, by refusing him his right as a barrister, they (the commissioners) were acting in contempt of a decision of the House of Lords. The commissioners said they had judicial knowledge of his having been dis-barred, and of his application to the benchers to be restored, and of their refusal.

The ex-counsellor then handed in a certificate from the Hanaper office of his qualification, as a barrister. The learned commissioners did not think that document sufficient to make them alter their opinion as to Mr. Roe's right to be heard as a barrister, and told him he was at liberty to state the case as an agent for the party, upon which he opened the case by reading a copy of a settlement, executed on the marriage of the bankrupt with his late wife, by which the property in question was conveyed to trustees, upon certain trusts, all of which cease to exist; and after reading as much of the deed as he thought was sufficient to induce the commissioners to believe that his client was entitled to the property, Mr. Philip Costello, agent to the commission, requested him to read on, which the counsel having declined, Mr. Costello read the remaining part of the settlement, by which it appeared that in default of issue of the marriage the property would pass to the survivor, the bankrupt or his wife. There was no issue of the marriage. Mr. Roe then handed in letters of administration to the bankrupt's wife obtained by Davis. Mr. Joseph Boyce, the bankrupt's assignee, here came forward, and stated that this administration was obtained by perjury and fraud, as the person who obtained it had sworn that the bankrupt's wife (in whose right he claimed) was a widow, although the bankrupt was then and is still living. Mr. Boyce declared he felt it to be his duty, and he was determined to prosecute Davis for perjury, and also connect another individual with having suborned him to commit that crime. The Commissioners on this *expose* ordered the sale to be proceeded with, when the property was knocked down at £600.

The learned ex-counsellor then declared he would send a petition to the Lord Chancellor impeaching the conduct of the Commissioners in the matter, the assignee, and certain *amicus* commissioners, whose curiosity was excited from the novelty of the proceedings.

DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness, the bane of every working man in whom it becomes a habit, was a common habit some fifty or sixty years ago, when all ranks got drunk; at that time the gentry were more drunken than the common people. All classes are now much more sober, and drunkenness is far from common among gentlemen; yet it may still be a question whether, in proportion to numbers, there is not as much drunkenness among idle rich men as among the working people.—*Improvement of the Working People, by Francis Place, esq.*

Mr. Hayne has addressed a letter to some of the morning papers, in reference to the much talked of jewels of the Countess of Harrington. He states that the Earl of Harrington never offered to return them to him, nor any consideration for them; and that having addressed the Earl on the subject, his Lordship's solicitor said that the jewels were in the possession of the Countess; that she had never worn them, nor never would; but that they should not be returned. Mr. H. concludes his letter by stating that he is about to publish a pamphlet of the facts of the case, which he has hitherto, from delicacy, withheld from the public.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A CHILD.—On Friday an inquest was held at the sign of the Comet, in Christian-street, St. George's in the East, on the body of George Forsyth, an infant aged twelve months. It appeared that the child was taken ill a few days ago, and the mother therefore determined to bathe it. She however put it into such scalding hot water that the skin of one of the legs, from the ankle downwards rolled off, and floated on the surface of the water. The other leg and foot were also dreadfully scalded, from about four inches above the ankle downwards. The child died after a few days' suffering. The Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against the mother, and she was taken on the coroner's warrant to Newgate, to await her trial.

LIBERALITY IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.—A very deserving young man, in Witham, having some time since applied for a situation in the Excise, was requested to be prepared with a memorial as to character, from the respectable inhabitants in his neighbourhood. In this he was very successful. In the course of his canvass, he called upon a clergyman in the vicinity, who has generally looked upon himself as somewhat superior to his brethren. His reverence, after a few inquiries, asked whether it was true he (the applicant) was a Dissenter? He said he was. "Then, said his reverence," I shall sign no certificate to assist you to get place, but if I can ever prevent a Dissenter from doing, I will gladly sign a memorial for the purpose."—*Colchester Gazette.*

SMOKE FROM STEAMERS.—The number of steamers now plying in this port is so considerable that the nuisance arising from their chimneys has become absolutely intolerable, and imperiously demands a remedy. If the proprietors of the steam boats will not adopt other means of remedying the evil, they ought to be compelled, at least, to burn coke, as is practised on the railroad. Coke may now be purchased at 8s. 4d. per ton.—*Liverpool Chronicle.*

Whiskey is selling in Ohio at 10½d. a gallon; or rather less than 2d. a bottle.

FATAL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA FROM THE BITE OF A DOG IN PERFECT HEALTH.

(BY M. HERMANN STRAHL.)

In the month of JANUARY, 1833, I was called to visit a victualler who had suddenly been taken ill, and found him in bed with his clothes on; but he complained of no suffering. His pulse was not accelerated; temperature of skin natural; and his tongue looked healthy. However, on repeatedly questioning the patient, he replied that he had experienced difficulty in swallowing, and that his mother had brought him a cup of tea, which he repulsed with horror, assuring her he could not possibly drink it; at the same moment his eyes became fixed, and his countenance presented a wild appearance. I now learnt from his friends, that about five weeks before he had been bitten by a poodle dog; but that the wound which was inflicted on the left hand had speedily cicatrised; and moreover, the dog had not the least symptoms of hydrophobia. I presented to him an apple, which he ate without spasm, and prescribed some infusion of valerian, with opium. At my request the dog was brought to me by his master, who assured me that the dog had always been up to the present moment in a perfect state of health.

In the evening I again visited my patient, and found him nearly in the same state as I had left him. After the greatest persuasion I got him to swallow three spoonfuls of liquid. The next morning I prescribed a large dose of calomel, and took a large quantity of blood from the arm. In the evening of the same day a severe paroxysm of rage ensued. Upon seeing his sister drink a glass of water, he became in a most horrible fury, broke a looking glass, and begged his friends to retire from his room, or else he most unavoidably bite them. This accession of rage lasted half an hour, after which he slept tranquilly. At ten o'clock another paroxysm supervened, in which he made tremendous shrieks, barked like a dog, and broke everything in the chamber. He grasped at his sisters who were in the room, but they made their escape; he then attacked his mother, knocked her down, and bit her in the cheek. After this act of fury he became calm, and in about half an hour, some friends entered his room, found him dead, with his head under the bed clothes. The mother has continued in good health.—*Journal de Hufeland, translated by the Medical Journal.*

DRUNKENNESS.—The following curious testimony was given by Captain Brenton before Mr. Buckingham's Select Committee of Inquiry on Drunkenness:—Captain Brenton: The children in Marylebone workhouse, particularly in the sick nursery, are the most deplorable objects of compassion. They are the offspring of drunkenness; they are diseased from the womb; they come into the world with incurable maladies, and generally as early grave awaits them. Some of them do get out of the workhouse, but they are cripples for life, as many can shew.—Question: By the term "offspring of drunkenness," do you mean that the vice of the parent has affected the child?—I have no doubt of it. [illegible] national and family character is transmitted from one generation to the other, is it your opinion that the demoralised state of mind produced by intoxication is likewise transmitted to the offspring? I am quite of that opinion, and have long made up my mind to it, or we should have been more successful in reclaiming the children. I think they inherit their parents' vices, and are hardly to be eradicated. I have reason to think that drunkenness is hereditary in families, and I will tell you why; the women who use spirituous liquors with a child at the breast I think may trace throughout their generations that these children are drunkards afterwards. But I knew an instance of a woman addicted to drinking when the child was suckling; that child lived to twenty-eight, became a drunkard, and died an incurable drunkard.—Q. Was it a male or female? Male.

We understand, and very reluctantly credit, that a memorial is getting up by a party in this town, to be presented to the King, for a complete remission of the sentence against John Webb, of York, imprisoned for manslaughter in the ignorant administration of Morrison's Pills, and that this being obtained, a subscription is to be entered into, to present the prisoner with a piece of plate, to compensate for the injury he has sustained from the law in his endeavours to do good.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

We have advices from Guadaloupe to the beginning of July. An earthquake was experienced there on the 26th of June, but no damage was done. A most horrible murder had been committed on the person of M. Francisco Vaille, the harbour-master of Point-a-Petre, by a miscreant named Mariano, a Portuguese. The body of the victim was found with eighteen wounds. The murderer had plundered the dwelling of the harbour-master of about 20,000 francs.

GENERAL MORENO.—The police having been informed of the arrival of General Moreno at Paris, have been on the look out for him for some days, and, on Wednesday evening arrested him in the Carre St. Martin.—*Galignani.*

Admiral de Rigny, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is said to be on the point of marriage with an American lady possessed of an income of 400,000 francs a year, but who has two daughters by a former husband, each of whom, on attaining her majority, will take one-fourth of this fortune.—*Paris Journal.*

A German woman, named Betty Brantham, died lately in America, at the age of 154. In her hundred-and-twentieth year she lost her sight, but subsequently recovered it; and, during the last twenty years of her life could see as well as in her youth.

A HALE OLD MAN.—On Saturday, the 16th inst. Mr. Robert Hunter, of Holbeach, attained his 80th year, on which occasion he lifted a twenty stone sack of flour from off the threshold of Mr. Carter's Granary, and carried it a considerable distance.—*Lincoln Mercury.*

Letters from Liverpool say, that the letters received in Liverpool on Saturday from the United States, countermanded all the orders that had been previously given, but which remained unexecuted, for the shipment of gold to the United States.

Orders have now been issued to terminate all proceedings in Exchequer relative to starch duties.

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SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE ATLAS.)

THE BERESFORDS.—There was once a certain family in Ireland that was so loyal to the throne that it quartered itself upon the public offices for the sake of being near at hand to the ruling authorities, and absorbed all the patronage in the country for the sake of securing the appointment of zealous and worthy persons. It was necessary in those days to flog the *canaille*, and occasionally to hang and shoot them without judge or jury, because they were so inimical to good government, and so blind to their own interests that they could not be made sensible of the advantages of the paternal constitution under which they lived, except by the most decisive proofs of its benevolent character. The loyal family alluded to cheerfully undertook the offices of the drummer and the executioner, in its anxiety to see the constitution properly administered to the people. To so great an extent did it carry its attachment to the established institutions, that it actually had a hand in all the elections, and influenced the expression of opinion in parliament in so salutary a spirit that it completely controlled the voice of the Commons, and rendered it subservient to the powers that were—we were going to say *its own*. As to the Lords, it had even less difficulty in winning them over to the cause of good government, because it had the power of making those lords who were not lords, and of making greater lords of those who had been lords before, and of providing for poor lords, and for the dependents, lacqueys, and unacknowledged offshoots of all the Lords. Invested with such wide and sweeping influence, this loyal family held a surveillance even over the actions of the Viceroy himself, which it exercised entirely for the public benefit, lest he might, either from the weakness of his nature, or from any defect in his education, give way to the clamour of the multitude, who were so obtuse as not to understand the blessings which descended so thickly upon their heads, and who could not comprehend the watchful love that chastised them so severely for their own good.—On a special occasion, it procured the recall of one Lord Lieutenant who appeared to exhibit symptoms of falling away from the constitution, and on several occasions it thwarted, harassed, and confounded other Lords Lieutenant who, but for such useful impediments to their progress, might, like Apollo, have so mismanaged the reins as to have set the world on fire. A family so mighty, and so devoted to church and state, governing the governing, and filling all the responsible places from the throne of the primate to the fee-glutted tidewaitership on the Custom-house quay, became very naturally the grand object of universal admiration. Seeing that its members dictated to the authorities in all domestic matters; that they were elevated above the reach of censure; that they were every where present, and every where powerful; and that they accomplished a mysterious union of the legislative and executive powers in their own persons, they became distinguished by a descriptive title which was intended to mark in history the extraordinary ascendancy they possessed; they were called the *Undertakers*, because they undertook to provide every thing that was requisite and necessary as well for the body as the soul of the government.

But times changed, and the wholesome sway of the *Undertakers* declined. Mistaken opinions crept in, and under a new and most disastrous *regime*, the people were gradually released from that control which kept down their evil desires, and were, at last, actually permitted not only to think for themselves, but to take a part in the formation of the laws by which they were to be governed. The star of the *Undertakers* grew pale before this fiery comet, that filled the horizon with terrors. They no longer wielded the delegated sceptre in one hand, and the dove of the covenant in the other; but, wisely shrinking from the dangerous transitions by which they were surrounded, they retired into private life to contemplate in tranquillity the calamities that threatened the country, and to expend their princely pensions, which were the only relics they possessed of the era of their greatness.

This inglorious quiet, however, could not last for ever. The spirit of the Beresfords, for they were the *Undertakers*, could not be utterly quenched in the worst of times; and accordingly we find that they have again appeared, in all their original vigour, to rescue Ireland from the fanaticism of political reform, and to restore the saving doctrines of 1798.

The "great Protestant meeting" brought the Beresford's forward again. They were represented by the Rev. Marcus Beresford, a philanthropic clergyman, who, seeing in the present condition of Ireland the seeds of future anarchy and destruction, exhorted his followers to avert the coming catastrophe by the only means that could recall the deluded people to their senses—namely, their annihilation. This proposition, which must carry conviction to the minds of all christians and reflecting men, was received with enthusiasm by the assembled nobility and gentry, who met on that important occasion to decide the destinies of Ireland.—We may, therefore, look forward, now that the Beresfords have once more taken the government of the country into their own hands, to the restoration of the triangles in the Castle-yard, the cat-o-nine-tails in the riding house, the thumb-screws and the drum-head executions, through which alone peace and a right way of thinking can be regenerated in Ireland. At length something is about to be done in real earnest for Ireland. The Conservative party have already resumed their sittings in the back parlour of a bookseller's shop in Dublin, and re-organising their vast machinery of internal communication all over the country, have written letters to various influential functionaries belonging to the Orange lodges in divers distant counties. Lord Roden, of the venerated house of Jocelyn; the Marquis of Downshire, a convert from the errors of the liberal faith; and Lord Glengall, the able author of a popular farce called *The Irish Tutor* (a character which he has now undertaken in his own person), have united their various and several powers for the extermination of the Papists, and the re-establishment of tranquillity and good will in Ireland. We shall hear no more of predial insurrections and midnight murders; for, after the great and necessary sacrifice of human life shall have been accomplished, there will be nobody left to conspire, nor nobody left to kill.

Honour to the Beresfords! They are a sapient and a miraculous family. Their powers surpasses all conception, and their wisdom is equal to the measure of their righteousness!

CONSERVATIVE GEMS.

"Sometimes *fair* truth in fiction we disguise,
Sometimes present her naked to men's eyes."

"I therefore say, that if those commissioners act fairly, they will take out those Roman Catholics who are brutally ignorant, and place them in juxta-position with the Protestants, and I venture to assert that the Protestants will have the majority. (Cheers.)"—*Rev Marcus Beresford*

Here's a pretty sample of Conservative candour! Here's a pretty admission from a Rev. Divine of the Establishment! "Place the brutally ignorant Catholics in juxta-position with the brutally ignorant Protestants," and the Rev. Marcus "will venture to assert that the Protestants will have the majority." No doubt of it. If they were not brutally ignorant, they would never permit themselves to be led by the nose by fellows as ignorant and far more brutal than themselves. For shame, Sir Priest! the bird is a naughty one that fouls its own nest.

"We have been offered a *bonus* to stop our mouths; but in place of £100,000 to stop the mouths of the Protestant clergymen, it would not stop the mouth of one honest man amongst us."—*Rev Marcus Beresford.*

True, Sir—most truly said; it is hard to stop the mouth of a clerical cormorant. The clergy have most capacious gullets. Many a £100,000 of the public money has glided down their throats; and one of their order manifests his sense of gratitude by threatening to deprive the bloody Papists—who have fed them with the fat of the earth, and "clothed them in purple and fine linen"—of the alternative of Connaught. "The bloody Papist rebels must be driven from amongst us." These are the sentiments of a professing disciple of Him who went about doing good—whose whole life was spent in offices of mercy, and whose heart was filled with the most unbounded love for the whole family of mankind. No wonder tithes and church establishments are in such good odour with the Irish Papists.

"*We will stock our lands with honest Protestants.* We will banish the illicit distiller from amongst us, who is a disgrace to us. I would, and I declare it most solemnly—(here the rev. speaker raised his arm and his voice;—I would rather eat a potato and salt with a good Protestant than live like a king in the midst of Papists."—*Rev. Marcus Beresford.*

Not an ox, nor an ass, a pig or a goat, will the Rev. Marcus leave on the broad domains of Curraghmore or Armagh. The lands are, forthwith, to be *stocked* with graniverous bipeds, of the true Kentish breed; and, at the next exhibition of the North East Society, we may expect to see a few samples of the Primate's stall-fed Protestants.—All illicit distillers, fellows who make bad potteen, and who are, consequently, a disgrace to the church, are, like the bloody Popish rebels, to be banished from among us. The self-denial of the Beresfords is as notorious as their hatred of corruption; and, therefore, the Rev. Marcus would rather eat a praty and salt with a good Protestant, than live like the son of an Irish King in the midst of Papists.

"That God who clothes the lily of the field with beauty, far surpassing the beauty of the wisdom of Solomon, and who sent his Raven to feed his dejected and rejected Prophet in the wilderness, will protect the persecuted Protestant Clergymen in Ireland. (Cheers.)"—*Rev Marcus Beresford.*

(FROM THE NORTHERN HERALD.)

THE SOCIAL INFLUENCES OF CATHOLICISM.—Lord Winchelsea made the following assertion at the great Protestant meeting:"—

"There are who assert that the property of our church was formerly that of the Roman church. I deny that assertion. I can prove from the histories of our country that sound Christianity was introduced into it before Popery came. I will point to all parts of the world, and prove that in all countries where the Roman Catholic religion is there will be found the extreme of misery and slavery to prevail. Into such countries no capital flows as it does into Protestant England." (Cheers.)

With reference to the first part of this statement we should hold it perfectly absurd to offer any comment or contradiction. But on the second we would exchange a word or two with the hero of Penenden heath. "Misery and slavery" are and have been the fruits of Catholicism in every country in the world. Say you so my Lord?—then answer us those questions. Who were the citizens of the Republics of Italy when the light of modern civilisation dawned upon mankind; when the foundations of modern liberty were laid in the charters of their free commercial cities; when the fleets of their merchant Princes swept every sea and made every land contribute to the magnificence of their gorgeous masters;—when Classic Literature rose from oblivion, and Petrarch's lays of love and Dante's awful song, which kindled in after time the beautiful imagination of England's "sweetest Spenser," and moved the bard of Paradise "to build the lofty rhyme," were bequeated to immortality? Who were they?—Were they slaves and wretches? What form of faith prevailed in Spain when the Knights of Castile bumbled the Crest of the Prophet, and drove the Moor from the Alhambra—when her name was a terror and her will a law among the nations? What, my Lord Winghilsen, was the creed of the bold Barons who stood on the field of Runnymede with a mitred Prelate at their head—a scholar, a patriot, and a Catholic Christian—and wrung from a wretched tyrant the great Charter of your island's freedom? What, of the fathers of your own stout Kentish yeomen who drew bow at Cressy and Agincourt, and returned to "merry England," then, indeed, worthy the title!—to recal their deeds of daring in flowing cups under the green wood tree? Were these men miserable? Were they slaves? What say you now of France, the pioneer of Europe's disenthralment? Is she sunk in misery and slavery? The cloud of infidelity which had settled upon her intellect rapidly dissolves, and her National Church successfully asserts its claim to the reverence of her people. What say you of Belgium? Are misery and slavery her portion? Is she without capital, or industry, or social rights or social happiness? What say you of Austria—an example, perhaps, more germane to the purpose when we argue with you? Her ruler is a despot, but the masses of her inhabitants enjoy far greater competence and far more practical immunity from wrong than those of some countries which boast their theoretic freedom. Point not to Spain and Italy; they make nothing for your argument. Fallen they are from their old pre-eminence, but not because of the Faith which they profess; we cannot, bounded as we are in time and space, even indicate the political agencies which have wrought their debasement; but the life-pulses of liberty are throbbing through them once again, and they will press onward in the universal progress of the world. Strange it is that a man with any pretensions to knowledge or honesty should have put forth such an assertion as that which we have quoted. We might have multiplied facts in refutation of it, but those which we have given will abundantly suffice. It is a stale and palpable calumny, and yet the poor creatures who listened to this mail-trap Lord cheered him while he spoke it. "Ireland will be happy," said the Earl, "if you spread forth the principles which you have met here to propagate." The principles of hatred, of strife, of intolerance, of extermination—blessed influences these to bring quiet and happiness to our distracted land. But, perhaps, a "Third Reformation" is hinted at. "When the sky falls we shall catch larks." This is an ancient scheme; it was a favorite subject of speculation with pamphleteers two hundred years ago; but never did it appear so preposterous as at present. The Irish people have clung to their ancestral faith through long centuries of Belfast and bloody persecution, while all conceivable temptations—the blandishments of greatness, social distinction, political emolument and authority, have been held forth to wean them from its service;—in defiance of a system which outraged every feeling of humanity and trampled on every privilege of man, which broke asunder the holy bands of her domestic charities, and appealed to the meanest and most malignant principles of our nature in furtherance of a cause which its assertors blasphemously denominated the cause of God and the Gospel—they have held that faith with unfailing constancy, and if its relinquishment must precede the regeneration of their country, we fear that the benevolent efforts of Lord Winchilsea and his co-mates will be all in vain.

(FROM THE TIMES OF THURSDAY.)

THE IRISH CONSERVATIVES.—We yesterday took a view, which some people thought marked by levity, of the conduct of the Irish Orangemen; and yet the gravest reasoning must result in the same conclusion as to the utter absurdity of these noisy fanatics. Surely if the secret views and calculations of the majority in the House of Peers, on delivering their vote against the Church of Ireland a few days ago, be difficult for an honest man of plain understanding to conjecture, how much more so are the objects of those who call themselves the "Protestant party" out of doors, in that series of exhibitions, at which, as described to us by the Orange newspapers, Lords Roden, Winchilsea, and their compeers have figured so prominently during the last week! We have looked in vain throughout those reported proceedings for any rational key or clue to the course of action resolved upon by the "Protestant party" in Ireland. Were we cruel enough to take in downright earnest the wild avowals of certain persons, one of whom bears the name of Hamilton, the other the inauspicious name of Beresford—men who chatter about bayonets, and getting rid of the "bloody Papist rebels," and so forth—the case is plain enough; they meditate civil war—that is, a civil war to be carried on by Englishmen, money, and resources, for the exclusive benefit of these same bloodthirsty Orangemen. When a ship seems on the point of foundering, and no hope is left, it too often happens that the crew break into open mutiny, stave the spirit casks, get beastly drunk, to keep off, as it were, the hideous image of gaping shipwreck, and thus accelerate the ruin which appals them. Such perhaps are the moribund orgies of this faction—disappointed, reckless, furious, despairing, bursting with vengeance in its last moments—not gathering up the robe and expiring gracefully, not satisfied to wait the destined hour of natural dissolution, but provoking a violent and painful death. These barbarians in the sacerdotal vestment tell their countrymen that the day of battle is at hand; but do they flatter themselves that only Protestants can bear them? Do the echoes of hard and insulting words reach none but friendly perceptions? What, if a savage multitude of Catholics should accept the defiance which a Protestant savage has flung down to them? Is it for such unhallowed warfare that Britain must gird herself with the sword? Take for granted that England should enter the lists, and choosing the Protestant for her temporary ally, should put down, as she might do at her own pleasure, the party whom she thought it most just and expedient to humble, do these firebrands of the old ascendancy dream that she would ever again establish her own supremacy on the wretched foundation of one sectarian coterie? England has paid dearly for such an experiment, and they who think she would or could now repeat it, will find themselves fatally mistaken. Even their paunces, therefore, of a civil war, will not serve the purpose of the Orange incendiaries, or, in other words, will not enable them to indulge their brutal appetite for lawless domination and revenge. Lord Roden says (it is after dinner) that "the House of Lords, seeing the entire property of the country to be at stake, supported the *claims* of the Protestant clergy;" but there is such a thing as supporting a "claim," to the ruin of the party who prefers it. And how has the House of Lords "supported" the claims of the clergy? Has it enabled the clergy to *enforce* their claims by *collecting the money* due to them? Will the House of Lords ever have the faculty of rendering to the clergy of Ireland that which is the only support of the value to them of one single farthing, and that for which alone the clergy would deem it worth their while to pass even a vote of thanks to those their boasted patrons—viz. the power of recovering the income which they are told is still theirs by law? We ask the question once again, for it contains the marrow of the whole subject, which is a solid, available, and acknowledged right to the eighty pound's, or a nominal and barren claim to £100, not in effect producing £5. that which the true friends either of an individual or of a public body, having at heart his or its real interest would be most inclined to support? Have the Conservative Lords yet devised any plan by which the claim of the clergy to £100 can be realized? and if not, how can they reconcile to humanity, to conscience, or to good faith, the vote by which they have despoiled the church of the £80 which, but for that vote, was actually in her pocket? There is no shirking the above dilemma. The Lords, therefore, have demolished the temporalities of the Church of Ireland; let them beware of the re-action to which the Church of England may, by that enormous blunder, be exposed. Let them bethink themselves what arms their blind obduracy may have placed at the disposal of English non-conformists, when they tell the world that the churches of both countries are embarked in the same bottom.

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

THE NEWSPAPER DUTY.—In the *Quarterly Review*, for August, 1831, just published, we observe an attempt to solve not the attachment of the *Mercuries* to Lord Brougham, but the animosity of the *Times* to his lordship. Speaking of James, one of the characters in 'The Family of Love," a posthumous tale of Crabbe, the Reviewer observes—

"It is obvious that James would have read with horror, had he lived down to August, 1834, the announcement, by us long ago foreseen, of 'The Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge—Chairman, the Lord Chancellor.' This Society is of course substantially the same with that for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge; the time has now come for dropping the mask, and any one who considers Lord Brougham's evidence before the late committee on the Law of Libel, together with this new prospectus, will perceive that the grand scheme for which all this machinery was originally set on foot and organized, was that of concentrating the whole management of the Newspaper Press throughout the empire in the hands of a snug committee of Bellenden Kers, and Le Marchants, mixed up with Unitarians &c—under the tranquil superintendence of the Lord Chancellor Brougham!: The stamp duty is, of course, to be removed forthwith, No wonder that the existing Newspapers have taken the alarm—they are quite 'The Family of Love.'"

The Reviewer, no doubt, thinks himself a shrewd guesser. But, like many other persons, who know a great deal, he knows, unfortunately, nothing of the matter on which he is writing—namely the Newspaper Press. The taking off the stamp duty would not injure Newspapers; when was ever a seller injured by an extended market for his commodity? The person who now borrows a Paper for an hour for 2d. would, if it were cheaper, buy one. The monopoly of the existing Newspapers is merely such a monopoly as wealth always has when opposed to the want of it. Every one acquainted with Newspapers knows that in the experiment to establish a Newspaper, a fortune must be sunk before it can be ascertained whether it shall be successful or a failure. Houses and offices must be filled up (to say nothing of types and machines), and permanent engagements must be entered into with a number of men of talents, to write and report, &c. Every week several hundred pounds must be expended, while the receipts in a new undertaking must be trifling for a long period. To attempt to rival an existing Morning Paper with the least chance of success, the public must be supplied with an article as good as those which are already in the market. There must be expensive correspondence from the different great capitals in Europe, dispatches received by express, reports of the proceedings in Parliament, courts of law, assizes, sessions, police offices, &c. Of all this the *Quarterly Review* is profoundly ignorant.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.—LANCASTER, AUG. 20.

IMPORTANT TO BROKERS.

Walkmeshaw and others v. Buchanan and another.

The plaintiffs in this case are merchants, having establishments at Glasgow and at Bombay, and for more than a year have also carried on business at Liverpool, under the firm of John Skinner and Company. The defendants are brokers at Liverpool, in an extensive line of business.

The question at issue was important to mercantile men. The circumstances of the case and the points in dispute were as follow:—The plaintiffs entrusted the defendants to sell for them, as their brokers, certain merchandize, part of which was from the cargo of a ship called the Camala, and part had been brought from Glasgow to Liverpool by a steam vessel called the Vulcan. The sale took place on the 9th of May last, by auction, under such conditions as are usual in like cases. It happened that a firm of the name of Ohmann and Kemp at Liverpool, purchased cotton, and also 85 cases of cassia (25 of which were from the Vulcan, and the rest from the Camala) to the amount of £816. Some time elapsed before an account of the sale of this part of the cargo was given by the defendants to the plaintiffs, and on the 24th of May, by reason of the failure in London of the house of Petre and Chapman, Ohmann and Kemp became bankrupts. This action was brought to recover from the defendants the amount of the goods so sold to Ohmann and Kemp. The plaintiffs contended that it was the custom for selling-brokers to furnish a sale-note to their employers within 24, or at most within 48 hours after the sale, informing them of the quantity sold, the price, the purchasing broker, and the name of the real purchaser; none of these sales being upon a *del credere* commission. The issues in the cause were, whether the defendants were bound to furnish a sale-note; whether they had failed to do so; whether loss had been thereby occasioned to the plaintiffs, and to what amount; whether the goods ought to have been delivered without informing the plaintiffs who the real purchasers were, unless cash or good bills were given at the time in payment.

A great deal of evidence was adduced to show both the facts of the case, and that the managing clerk of the plaintiffs had applied a great many times for the sale-note, but was not able to obtain it, so as to come at the name of the real purchaser, until after it was too late to prevent the delivery of the goods, or to obtain payment for them; and many of the most extensive buying and selling brokers in Liverpool were examined to prove the custom of dealing in such cases, the general result of whose testimony was, that in a public sale a sale-note ought to be delivered as early as practicable, but that it was sometimes delayed by reason of the difficulty of obtaining the name of the real purchaser from the buying broker. The goods were necessarily weighed and turned from the scale to the purchaser before a bill of parcels could be made out, and this was frequently done on the day of sale, but a sale-note usually was sent with the bill of parcels to the real owner for his authority for delivering the goods. Cases did occur in which the practice was departed from by necessity, or where the buying broker being respectable stated that the real purchaser was a person of good credit, but these were exceptions to the rule.

The Learned Baron recapitulated the evidence to the Jury with great minuteness, and furnished them with the questions in writing upon which their opinion was required.

After a short consultation they found all the issues for the plaintiff—damages £816; and at the suggestion of the Learned Judge the plaintiffs undertook to prove on the estate of Ohmann and Kemp for the benefit of the defendants.

The trial lasted from the sitting till the rising of the Court. No other case was taken during the day.

LONDON POLICE—QUEEN-SQUARE.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.—Yesterday respectably attired in black was brought before Mr. Burrell by a police constable of the [illegible] No. 84, charged with being drunk and [illegible] in the public streets on the previous evening.

Lady Barrymore was noted at most of the offices for her dissolute habits, but the defendant surpassed every thing we had [illegible]

Magistrate—What is your name?

Defendant—What's that to you? I'll be d—d before I tell my name to such a pack of vagabonds.

The constable stated that on the previous evening he found the defendant in the London-road, Lambeth, very drunk and disorderly. A number of persons were present, and the language of the defendant was the most blackguard and obscene he had ever heard.

Defendant—D——n your eyes you are a liar; speak the truth, you vagabond. I was not drunk; it was my spirit and my temper. A man was ill-using a poor woman, and I took her part, and this vagabond said I was drunk, and dragged me to the station house.

Another police constable, No. 86, confirmed the above statement, when the unknown defendant, after a torrent of abuse, seized him by the collar and struck him several blows. A scuffle now took place in the office, the unknown let fly, right and left, at every person that came in her way. With great difficulty she was at last secured, but her violence was so great that the officers were compelled to handcuff her. In about two hours time her passion had somewhat cooled, and she was again brought into the office, carefully guarded, and placed in the dock before Messrs. Burrell and Gregorie, when she was charged with assaulting the constable before the magistrate.

The constable stated the case.

Magistrate—What are you?

Defendant—What am I;—why, I was once a w——and no mistake, but I am now a respectable woman, and get my living in the laundressing line at Clapham. I was no more drunk than you are; my spirit was only up to see a poor woman abused, and these cowardly vagabonds swear I was drunk; but I'll mark them both, if it is for a twelvemonth to come. I wish I could get at them now.

Mr. Borrell after consulting with his colleague, told her that she must pay a fine to the King of 60s. for assaulting the constable in the office.

Defendant—I'll see you all d—d first, before you rob me of 60s.

Mr. Burrell—In default of payment you will be committed for one month to the House of Correction.

Defendant—I'll lay as many months as you please in prison, but you get no 60s. out of me.

The defendant was then removed, venting curses on the police.

It cannot be too generally known that pearl sago, which is a most delicious and nutritious article, and used to command so large a price that its use was only known in the sick room of the affluent, can now be purchased for as small a price as rice. It is known to possess the most beneficial properties, not only in cases of sickness, but in strengthening and invigorating the constitution, and is therefore particularly valuable at the present time as a preventive from cholera.

CROWS v TURNIPS.—A paragraph with this title has run the round of the newspapers, and seems calculated to excite a crusade against a most useful race of animals. It states that a flight of crows in two hours devoured nearly an acre of turnips. By crows no doubt rooks are meant; and I will venture to assert that they did not eat or destroy a single turnip. Their object in pulling up the plant was to detach a grub from their roots, which grub would have destroyed the turnips if the rooks had not interfered. The farmer has not a better friend than this much slandered bird. For the small injury it inflicts during a very short portion of the year, and which it is not difficult to prevent, it returns him benefits a hundred fold in the destruction of myriads of grubs, slugs, &c., that would devour his crops.—*Staffordshire Advertiser.*

NO LAUGHING MATTER.—A young couple who had trod the regular round of courtship, lately attended at St. Nicholas Church, Yarmouth, accompanied by the parents of the bride and their friends, all of whom move in a respectable sphere of life, to have their melting vows ratified by matrimony. The young lady, it appears, thought it extremely amusing, and before the ceremony commenced, she burst into a loud titter. The reproof of the Reverend E. Pellew, who officiated, could not restrain her laughter—she was resolved to greet Hymen with a merry face; and the minister, displeased with her levity, broke off in the midst of the service, leaving the couple trembling half-way between matrimony and "single blessedness." The rev. gentleman, however, informed the lady, if she presented herself at the altar on the following day, in a more serious mood, he would finish the good work he had begun.

THE TEMPERATE MAN AND THE FREE DRINKER.—How often is it the case, that while we laugh at another for a supposed absurdity, we commit a real absurdity ourselves? A man of temperate habits was once dining at the house of a free drinker. No sooner was the cloth removed from the dinner table, than the wine and spirits were produced, and he was asked to take a glass of spirits and water? "No thank you," said he, "I am not ill." "Take a glass of wine, then," said his hospitable host, "or a glass of ale?" "No, thank you," said he, "I am not thirsty." These answers called forth a loud burst of laughter. Soon after this, the temperate man took a piece of bread from the sideboard, and handed it to his host, who refused it, saying that he was not hungry. At this, the temperate man laughed in his turn. "Surely," said he, "I have as much right to laugh at you for not eating when you are not hungry, as you have to laugh at me for declining medicine when not ill, and drink when I am not thirsty." The temperate man was right: and, if all acted as he did, much evil would be avoided.—*Weekly Visitor.*

ATTEMPT TO POISON.—A wretched woman, named Maguire, was on Friday fully committed for trial for attempt to poison her own child, an infant.—*Dublin Paper.*

OLDHAM RIOTS.—On Friday last six of the Oldham rioters were found guilty at the Lancaster Assizes, and sentence of death recorded against them.

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HE BERESFORDS.
THE D. E. POST OF TUESDAY.)
g letter we have received from
Marcus Beresford. We publish
re, as it furnishes a proof that
eman, if not afraid, for we do
never did, cowardice of any kind
s become ashamed of what he will
us, was not only a very virulent,
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EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST,
Cloneroy, Cavan, Aug. 25, 1834.
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will publish my utter and indignant
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which I will send you on receiving
ublish it.
I remain your obedient servant,
M. G. BERESFORD.

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Marcus Beresford *why* he allowed
pse without contradicting the re-
published in *The Post* on the 16th
been re-published in all the pa-
pire ; the country was ringing from
h the oration—and it is only now,
of ten days, that he finds it conve-
what he himself designates as "un-
christian language" he uttered on
! Mr. Beresford, you have been
ecoil, and you are alarmed at the

able we shall revert to this matter
say no more at present, even of the
compurgators which Mr. Beresford
e a negative, but this, that we shall
print the speech which he *ought to*
that memorable occasion, when he
ith a copy.

MORE DENIALS.

Glengall, it is rumoured, denies
the report of his speech made at the
lately given to Lord Winchilsea, in
have some misgivings of the truth
as we doubt the source from which
Nous verrons.

ARGE AGAINST LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

day of the Session of Parliament, Mr
wished to give notice of a motion to be
next session, which deeply implicated
gh. It was that he, a peer of the realm,
clerk of the Court of King's Bench,
is own use sums of money, and interest
ey, which it was his duty to have placed
the public.—Mr Spring Rice thought
gentleman was really going too far.—
ear, hear.) The latter part of the notice
hich, if untrue, was a most cruel outrage
eelings ; and which, if true, ought to be
Hear.) To lay him under such an ac
months, without the opportunity of re-
ny thing but fair dealing. He hoped the
he House of Commons would never be
uch unjust purpose. (Cheers.) Mr Hume
ought certainly to be given in a general
ll Mr M D Hill would take upon him-
one of the parties in the inquiry, that the
onduct has been as upright and as ho-
man's could be. (Hear.) Mr Ruthven
next session he would bring the subject

tion was interrupted by Sir A Clifford,
e black rod, appearing at the table, and
house to the house of peers to hear the

BIRTH.
the lady of Captain B. Hartford, of a son.
MARRIAGES.
aptain Thomas Packenham Vandeleur, second
John Ormsby Vandeleur, Esq., 5th Dragoon
nstown, county Kildare, and of Ballinamona,
to Frances, eldest daughter of Archdeacon

hes Keenan, Esq., of Tipperary, to Ellen, younge
late Philip Kirby, Esq , of Turbury Hall, county

, John Reynolds Peyton, Esq. of Laheen, county
f the 60th Royal Rifle regiment, to Catherine,
of Samuel Scott, Esq., of Richmond-place,
Dublin.
In James Mark Gambier, of the 53d regiment,
mes Gambier, to Helen Frederica, third daugh-
istopher Lochner, Esq., of Forty-hill, Enfield,

erkshire, Frederick Justice, Esq , of Bellevue,
oungest son of Frances Justice, Esq., of Abbey-
to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late
f the 69th regiment.
eutenant F. L. Edridge, of the Royal Artillery,
t daughter of Thomas Grain, Esq.
DEATHS.
blin, Mr. John James M'Gregor, Author of "The
nch Revolution, and the Wars resulting from
Event," of "A Narrative of the Wreck of the
ue Stories from the History of Ireland," and of
blications. Formerly Mr. M'Gregor resided at
y years, and was much respected by his fellow

orning, the 21st instant, at Morrisson's Hotel,
Edward Hoare, of Factory Hill, co Cork, Esq.
. Hussey, sister of the late Anthony Connell,
Law, of the same dreadful malady after 12

, county Tipperary, at the advanced age of 78
onnell, relict of the late lamented Mr. James
ter to the Rev. Michael Walsh, Roman Catholic
h.
et, Dublin, sincerely lamented, Ulysses Alfred
ears.
the province of Granada, in Spain, of cholera,
l, Esq , fourth son of the late Randle M'Don-
sq.
county Roscommon, Nicholas Fitzhenry, Esq ,
police.
dward Archbold, Esq , youngest son of the late
Esq., of that town.
Lodge, county Meath, Matthew Read, Esq ,
l of the 4th West India Regiment.
onsumption, Captain Sheaffe, of the 55th regi-
ive of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Sheaffe.
obert Lawson, Esq , Member of the Royal Col-
London.
he 15th July, to the inexpressible grief of his rela-
Edward Erson, Esq., Overseer Royal Engineer
hose death the poor emigrants of h. native
best friend and benefactor.

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

THE IRISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE FOR AUGUST.

We are glad to perceive that this periodical continues to exhibit the spirit and enjoy the success which have distinguished it since its commencement. The number before us contain many respectable and some superior articles. The "*Sun Stroke*," a tale by the gifted author of "The Collegians," merits a special notice. We should willingly extract it, but we have not room for the whole, and we cannot abridge it without injustice to the writer. Of Mr. Griffin, all who have read his admirable novel will be ready to declare "*nullum quod tetigit non ornavit*," and the conductors of the "Irish Monthly" will add much to the value and popularity of their work if they can enlist him among their permanent contributors. We are glad to perceive that our own favorable judgment on Mrs. Wilson's collection of Vocal and Instrumental Music is confirmed by the warm applause of our metropolitan contemporary. We shall give, as a specimen of the Magazine, some passages from "the Diary of a Tithe Commissioner," illustrative of the deep and wide-spread hatred entertained by the Irish peasantry towards the infamous system which has been extinguished at last by the insane proceedings of its infatuated supporters :—

"Ballyboughal is rather a hamlet than a village, and affords no better accommodation for a stranger like myself than a small public house, the proprietor of which unites the threefold occupations of grocer, publican, and farmer. His dealings seem to thrive with him, for his house is two stories high, slated, and furnished with a degree of rough, substantial comfort. I have secured his state room for my exclusive use, and as I have found favor in the eyes of his "womankind," by a judicious admiration of a little red-cheeked, noisy, romping elf, I look forward with as much ease and enjoyment as such a habitation can afford.

"I can perceive that my presence here has excited considerable curiosity as to its object, but it is of importance to me to learn what I can of the temper of the people before I enter publicly on my duties. My reserve evidently excites distrust, and the bearing of the people towards me, when I attempt to converse with them, is less courteous than it is generally to strangers. We have both often had occasion to remark how cautious and uncommunicative the Irish peasant can become when he is doubtful of your character or design ;—they have had but too much reason to be wary. One circumstance was near deciding the impressions of my host against me, for some friend sent me a copy of the *Evening Mail*, and as this seemed to indicate my politics, there was an immediate change in his manner, and he evinced a decided reluctance to any familiar intercourse with me, which was only removed on perceiving that I attended duly at mass on Sunday, and was, of course, at least, so far, united in feeling with the people. How miserable is the condition of that country where creed becomes the criterion of patriotism !—where the citizen of any religion can forget the duty he owes his native land !

"I visited the Reverend Doctor Shearwell, rector of the parish, to day, and found him a strange compound of virulence and timidity. He complained bitterly that the Government had not taken efficient means to enforce the payment of tithes ; he talked of 'the rebellion of the people against the church, which was the same as the state,' and of the ruin and impoverishment of the clergy ; he sat in a gorgeous apartment, with one gouty foot supported on a velvet cushion, and a handsome chariot and dashing pair of horses waiting for him at the door, while he said this—but he absolutely refused to take any part in assisting my enquiries, and told me he had enough to do with the people without sanctioning my proceedings No remonstrance could induce him to interfere further than to refer me to his tithe proctor for the information he could not or would not give himself.

"As I rode homeward, I passed the parish church.—It was a well built, modern edifice, but the windows were broken, the doors defaced and shattered, and the grass coated the gravelled approach to it. It was evidently a neglected and ill used building. I enquired from some school boys who were passing, whether service had been lately celebrated there.

"'Anan,' was the reply.

"'Were there prayers lately in that church ?' I repeated, using a more familiar phrase.

"'Yes, there was *a sort of prayer in it*, two or three months ago,' said a little urchin, with a bitter sneer upon his sun browned visage, that bespoke a feeling far deeper than his years indicated.

"I was startled at such evidence of hate and scorn, from one so young, for the Irish rarely speak irreverently of any form of worship. The hostility must be intense and general, which thus fastens on the infant mind.—Alas for the ministry of Doctor Shearwell, whose flock and fold present such pictures !

* * * * *

"I have made my first experiment on the people in my proper character. Yesterday I caused a notice for the vestry appointed to be held, under the act by the commissioners, to be posted, and among other places upon the chapel gates. My host attended mass to day, and on his return requested to know from me, whether it was my name that was signed to the notice ? I admitted it, and was instantly, though respectfully, requested to procure accommodation elsewhere, as he could not permit a person engaged in my business to remain in his house ! I was astonished, and remonstrated with warmth but without effect ; be told me that be regretted that I was concerned in such matters, "but that no man that gathered tithes should *harbour* in his house." I explained that my office had nothing to do with the collection of tithes, but rather tended to mitigate their burden, and render their assessment more equitable. He was not satisfied, but I prevailed on him to leave me undisturbed until the vestry was held, and the disposition of the parishioners ascertained I perceive, however, that the servants, and the very children regard me already with estranged feelings.

"I strolled out after my solitary dinner, in no happy mood, but only found fresh evidence of the dislike in which my occupation is held. No friendly voice now, as yesterday, repeated the kindly "God save you, sir !" and the eyes of some gossips I had conciliated were averted an cold It would *seem*, as if one sense of intelligence an one feeling pervaded the entire people, for all regard me with the same disgust. You may believe how much this pains me, who feel so sincerely disposed to serve them. But their hostility is not confined to scowling looks and silence, for while I bent over an old tomb, deciphering its quaint epitaph in the chapel yard, where I had wandered, I heard the voice of a young vagabond challenge another thus—

"'Neddy will you take a pink at the proctor ?'

"'Be Gor I will,' says Neddy, 'he's a purty cock shot,' and instantly I received a convincing proof, that I was their target, though the title of *proctor* was new to me. This incident is scarcely more ludicrous than disagreeable, as it betokens a spirit which I had hoped would have been passive unless more decidedly provoked than it is my intention it shall be by me.

"You would laugh if you knew how much more vexed I am at being called proctor than at my bruises from the stones flung at me.

* * * * *

"My miseries multiply. Yesterday, half a dozen of drunken fellows met my servant on the highway, and after twirling him round, and kicking him in turn, asked him gravely, "what sort of a mean spirited scoundrel he was to live with a tithe proctor ?" He declares he dare not remain with me any longer, and I must discharge him. Today, my horse is missing, having been formally turned off a field of grass I had engaged for him. Surely this species of persecution is sufficient to exasperate a more patient man than myself.

* * * * *

"My principal exertions have been directed, during the last two or three weeks, to procure the assistance of some fellow acquainted with the localities, and competent to act as boundary surveyor, &c. I cannot describe to you the variety of character and sentiment I have encountered in the attempt. The village schoolmaster demanded from me gravely whether I considered him a "Mac Murrogh or a Luttrell, that I should expect him to betray his country for sordid lucre ;" the parish clerk was not less obdurate, but for a different reason—he found it "hard enough to live in the country as it was, not to make things worse ;" and the reply of the professional "mensurator and surveyor" of the district was—"I'll tell you what, sir, I'd rather make a map of my own grave than take a chain in hand for the likes o' you ; an' that's your answer." In short, no promise of reward, however great, could induce any one to undertake the employment. Whatever may be the disposition of Protestants elsewhere, I have had no opportunity of testing it here, for there are not half a dozen in the three parishes, and these are not in that station in life which could permit them to assist me in this manner ; but in point of fact, they *seem* as willing to let the church take care of itself as the Catholics do. Through the intervention of a gentleman, however, who resides four or five miles distant, I have been directed to a fellow likely to serve my purpose. He is a native of this parish, but does not now reside in it, and as he has already officiated in the capacity of a sort of deputy tithe proctor, his conscience is not very raw or tender on the point. His fears, however, are sufficiently active to render him fastidious. Though I have offered him sums far beyond the value of his services, still he hesitates, and has more than once declared, he dared not, and would not act, and that his life would be endangered, or at all events rendered wretched by the resentment and reproaches of the people ; but again, the prospect of riches draws him on, and I feel assured of him The fiend of avarice is, indeed, powerful, and Murphy seems at once needy, grasping, and a spendthrift. No character could present more feasible materials to the tempter.

"Hitherto Murphy insisted on preserving strict secrecy in our negociations, but to-day he ventured to my place of residence, to give me some information. He had contrived to enter without remark, but his departure was observed, and his errand guessed. My landlord has just intimated *his* feeling towards him in the following curt dialogue :

"'Was that Tim Murphy you had with you now, Sir ?'

"'Yes ! why ?'

"'Oh ! nothin', Sir, only its jist as well for him that I did'nt know it in time. Be gor I'm thinkin' I'd have given him an errand to the doctor's, to be puttin' his skamin' feet inside my door !'

"'How has he offended you ?'

"'Offended me ! Is it the dirty naygur, that would sell his soul, an' his country to the back av it, for six pense ? a common blaygard grabban' proctor, with the curse of the widdy an' orphan an him ! The devil a pig in the parish that would'nt grunt at him, let alone dacent people. But, if he puts his snakin' nose here again, I'll give him a sore skin, if a kettle av scaldin' water an' a cudgel 'ill do it '

"'But you should know that I can't be restricted as to the persons I find it necessary to meet on business.'

"'Auh, then, Sir, you know my mind an that before. I'm ready to take up your room an' part your company any time ; but here Mister Murphy nor the likes shan't frequent.'

"The hint was tolerably plain, but as I could not conveniently adopt it, I overlooked it, and let the conversation drop. It is at once provoking and interesting to observe the ceaseless pertinacity with which every individual in this community adheres to his hatred of tithes, and all therewith connected."

THE ARMY.

(FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.)
PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, August 22, 1834.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 51st (or the King's own Light Infantry) Regiment to bear the words, "Corunna," "Salamanca," "Orthes," and "Pyrenees," on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been authorised to be borne by the Regiment, in consideration of the gallantry displayed by the Regiment at Corunna, on the 16th January, 1809 ; at Salamanca, on 22d July, 1812 ; at Orthes, on the 27th February, 1814 ; and in the Pyrenees, from the 28th July to the 2d August, 1813.

1st Regiment of Life Guards—Lieut Lord William Beresford, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hale appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons.

3d Regiment of Light Dragoons—Lieut John Richard Blagden Hale, from the 1st Regiment of Life Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Jackson, appointed to the 43d Foot

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Philip Kemp, Gent, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Jones, who retires.

2d Regiment of Foot—Gustavus Nigel K A Yonge, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Fanshawe, appointed to the 52d Foot.

3d Foot—Ensign John Hyndman Cameron, from the 12th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Netterville, who exchanges,

7th Foot—Ensign John Meade, from the 43d Foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Best, promoted.

12th Foot—Ensign Arthur James Neterville, from the 3d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Cameron, who exchanges.

30th Foot—Assistant Surgeon John Bomford, from the Staff to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Gillespie, deceased, dated August 12, 1834.

35th Foot—Lieutenant Colonel Archibald Montgomery Maxwell, from the half pay unattached, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice Robert Nickle, who exchanges.

43d Foot—Lieutenant Frederick Jackson, from the 3d Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Lord William Beresford, appointed to the 1st regiment of Life Guards ; and Arthur Lowry Cole, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Meade, promoted in the 7th Foot.

50th Foot—Captain the Hon John Charles Best, from the half pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Henry des Voux, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

52d Foot—Ensign Hew Dalrymple Fanshawe, from the 2d Foot, to be Ensign, vice Murray, promoted.

59th Foot—Major Francis Fuller to be Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Fuller, who retires ; Captain Nicholas Hovenden to be Major, by purchase, vice Fuller ; Lieutenant William Arthur Heathcote to be Captain by purchase, vice Hovenden ; Ensign Edward Henry Poyntz to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Heathcote ; and Henry Wedderburn Cumming, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Poyntz

69th Foot—Ensign Edmund Garland, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Lowther, who retires ; James Campbell Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Garland.

79th Foot—Captain Frederick Romilly, from the half pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice Jeremiah Robinson, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

87th Foot—Major General Sir Thomas Reynell, Bart, and K C B, from the 99th Foot, to be Colonel, vice General Sir John Doyle, deceased, dated 15th August.

99th Foot—Major General Sir Colin Campbell, K C B, to be Colonel, vice Sir Thomas Reynell, appointed to the command of the 87th Regiment.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—James Archibald Duncan M'Bean, Gent , to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Bomford, appointed to the 30th Foot, dated 12th August.

MEMORANDUM.—Capt Ricasoli Francis Robert Cary's rank in the Army is 6th January, 1833, instead of 6th Jan , 1832 and his rank in the Royal Regiment is 10th January, 1833, instead of 20th January, 1834.

Commissions signed by the Lord Lieutenant.

Corps of the Loyal Uxbridge Volunteers—Arthur Owrry Medley, Gent., to be Ensign.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—AUGUST 27.

ARRIVED,

26th—Sister Ann, Kennedy, Ayr, coals ; Trident, George, Chester, bricks and tiles ; Commodore, Cozens, Cardiff, coals ; Liberator, Angel, Newport, ditto ; Rowena, Scadden, Ayr, ditto, for Ross.

27th—Idus, Hollis, Neath, ditto ; Emulous, Trevelyan, Liverpool, salt ; George the Fourth, Gates, Swansea, culm ; Nora Creina, steamer, Bailey, Bristol, m g ; Margaret, Duck, Cardiff, iron ; Faine, Lowther, Glasgow, coals, &c ; St Michael, Murphy, Cork, ballast, for Ross.

SAILED,

25th—Frances and Charlotte, Duck, Swansea, ballast ; Sarah, Cory, Bristol, grain and flour ; Elizabeth, Lewis, Swansea, ballast ; Peace, Lowther, from Ross, ditto, ditto ; Mermaid, Griffith, ditto, Cork, coals ; Taff, Rees, ditto, ditto, ditto ; United Brothers, Foley, ditto, ditto, ditto ; King, Johnson, St Petersburgh, ballast.

26th—City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol, general cargo ; Lord Nelson, Laugharne, Ross, ballast, for Newport ; Neptune, Jenkins, ditto, ditto, for Milford.

FAIR.

The fair of Newcastle, on Wednesday, was not very numerously attended. There was a quick demand and good prices for every kind of stock. Great preparation were made, during the last month by two factions, the chiefs of which are in independent circumstances, to decide at this fair their pretensions to superiority. Both parties mustered strong. About three, p m, they met in Bridge street ; a shower of stones put one party to flight. The victors marched unmolested through the town, and almost immediately proceeded in a body triumphantly home. Some of them came a distance of 30 miles. There was no business transacted. The publicans were, by notice, served on the previous day, prohibited from selling ; the other traders, to preserve their concerns, were obliged to close their shops.—*Limerick Star*

WINES.

DANIEL DUNFORD

IS this day landing from the *Tyro*, Captain TRITTON, direct from Cadiz, FIVE BUTTS, FIVE HHDS, and TWELVE QUARTER CASKS of SUPERIOR OLD SHERRY, and expects by the first Vessels from Oporto SIXTEEN PIPES and EIGHTEEN HHDS PORT WINES.

He has also for Sale in the King's Stores, and at his Stores in George's-street, a large Stock of PORT (including 4 Pipes and 5 Hhds, and large quantity in Bottle of the esteemed importation, per the "*Royal Oak*," in 1831), SHERRY, E. I MADEIRA (four years bottled), CLARET, CHAMPAIGNE (in cases and half cases), LISBON, TENERIFFE, CAPE, MADEIRA, &c., in wood and bottle.

The friends and customers of this House can easily appreciate the advantages which nearly thirty years' experience of the Trade—a connexion with the most respectable Houses in Oporto, Cadiz, &c.,—and his own constant personal attention, enable the Advertiser to afford them, and of which the character his House has always sustained is a further guarantee.

To the Trade he offers for Sale about ONE HUNDRED and FORTY PUNCHEONS CORK WHISKEY in Bond, of which SIXTY were bonded in Cork, in May and June, 1833.

Waterford, August 22, 1834.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On account of whom it may concern,

On MONDAY, the 15th SEPTEMBER next, AT ONE O'CLOCK,

THE TWO MARINE STEAM ENGINES, &c., (formerly in the *Water Witch*, Steam Vessel), as they now lie at the City of Waterford.

These Engines were built by Messrs. FAWCETT PRESTON, & Co., of Liverpool, last year, are 50 In. diameter of Cylinder, and of the aggregate power of 180 Horses, and are in good order.

Also, a large BOWER ANCHOR, two CHAIN CABLES, and sundry Articles belonging to the said Vessel.

TERMS—CASH.

W. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, 23d August, 1834.

Mr. SOLOMONS' numerous Engagements preclude the possibility of his remaining here beyond SATURDAY next, 30th inst.

MR. E. SOLOMONS,

OPTICIAN "BY APPOINTMENT,"

To his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and to the Royal Family,

NO. 172, STRAND, LONDON,

And now at, Messrs. Ardagh and Mackesy's Medical Establishment, Three Doors from the Town Hall, Mall, Waterford,

Who has visited Ireland for the last Ten Years, during which time he has had the honour and happiness of giving general satisfaction to its Nobility, Gentry, &c ,

BEGS leave to Caution the Inhabitants of Waterford against persons who travel the Country in various directions, vending Spectacles which they assert are possessed of such unheard-of properties, as almost to restore Sight to the Blind ! (but when used are most destructive to the Sight,) and after eulogising their wonderful qualities, very *modestly* acknowledge themselves "*not to be Inventors, but merely Makers of a correct Spherical Lens.*" Do they mean to insult the understanding of the public, for it requires no great stretch of philosophy to know, that all Lenses must be ground Spherical ; and further, to shew their presumption and ignorance, they have had the unblushing effrontery to say, there has been no new invention since that of Dr. WOLLASTON ! Have these *Scientific* Gentlemen ever heard of or seen the "Specification" of the "Newly Invented AMBER SPECTACLES" at the Rolls Office of his Majesty's High Court of Chancery for Ireland ? Do they know that the AMBER SPECTACLES have undergone the ordeal of the strictest examination from men whose medical skill and science rank them among the first practitioners in the world ? and by whom they are recommended for their superiority *over all others*, in assisting, preserving, and improving the sight. Mr. S. hopes this will *guard* the public against any impositions that may be attempted, and to dwell longer on the subject would be but "*pen perverted and paper misapplied.*" The subjoined testimonials from the Faculty of this City will, no doubt, satisfy the inhabitants, and prevent their being duped by illiterate pretenders :

"I have examined the spectacles produced by Mr Solomons, and consider them to be a valuable discovery, and in my opinion superior to anything of the kind I ever met with. I have retained a pair for my own use. Mr. Solomons has in his possession documents of a very satisfactory nature respecting them, from Medical and Surgical Practitioners of the first character

"MATTHEW POOLE, MD, Waterford."

"I have examined the Patent Amber Spectacles submitted to me by Mr SOLOMONS, and consider them to be a decided improvement, particularly in cases of weak or diseased eyes. Mr SOLOMONS has produced testimonials from Physicians and Surgeons of the highest professional character, strongly recommending their use.

"T. L. MACKESY, MD, Waterford."

"I have had personal experience of the superior efficacy of MR SOLOMONS' Amber Spectacles, over those in common use ; I have therefore no hesitation in signifying my approbation of them, and in recommending their use to all those whose sight may require any assistance

"J. BRISCOE, MD, Waterford."

August 16, 1834."

"I have examined Mr. Solomon's Patent Amber Spectacles, and feel fully warranted (both from actual inspection and from the very numerous and highly respectable testimonials which Mr. S. possesses from the highest Medical Practitioners) in recommending them to persons affected with defective vision, as they seem to me to possess many advantages over those generally in use.

"W. CONNOLLY, A. B. and M. D, Waterford."

"I have examined Mr. Solomon's Spectacles, and Cataract Lenses, made of transparent amber, and as far as my judgment goes, I consider them as a very great improvement, and eminently calculated to obviate the effects of too strong a glare of light on those subject to inflammatory attacks They appear to me superior to any of the coloured or white spectacles I have hitherto seen. Mr. Solomons has shown me several satisfactory testimonials from many of the most eminent of my professional brethren in the Kingdom.

"E. JONES, A M, M D, Waterford."

"I have examined the patent Amber Spectacles, invented by Mr. E. Solomons, and consider them greatly superior to any others that I have hitherto seen, from their property of modifying the intensity of light. I strongly recommend their adoption in cases of weak or inflamed eyes, in preference to those of plain or coloured glass, so generally used. Mr. Solomons has in his possession, documents from some of the most respectable members of the profession, expressing their approbation of his spectacles in the strongest terms

"WILLIAM CARROLL, M D , Waterford."

"I have examined Mr. Solomons' Amber Lenses, and from the combination of qualities which they possess, feel assured that in most cases they will be found to confer a greater degree of comfort and advantage than any Glasses whatever.

"J ELLIOTT, A M, MD, Waterford.

"August 18, 1834."

The limits of an Advertisement will not admit of Extracts from the Recommendatory Documents of Messrs Reade, Woodroffe, Beamish, and Murphy, Cork ; J. Knight Carey, Limerick ; Stevenson, Ware, Tyrrell, Mackinerdo, Berry, &c., London ; Hodgson, Ledsam, and Middlenore, Birmingham ; Prufeland, Berlin ; Kreysig and Pouitz, Dresden ; Clarus and Kirkl, Leipsic ; and various other eminent Physicians, Surgeons, and Occulists of Great Britain, Ireland, and the Continent, who have sanctioned and given their unqualified approbation to the Patent Amber Spectacles of Mr. E. Solomons.

Mr. S. solicits immediate application, as his departure is now fixed for SATURDAY next,

THE TEETH.

MR MURPHY, SURGEON DENTIST, late Pupil and Assistant to Mr. SHERWIN, of Bruton street, Berkeley Square, London, may be consulted, as usual, in every branch of his Profession, at Mrs DENNEHY'S, Mall, Waterford.

Mr. MURPHY may be consulted every FRIDAY in TRAMORE, at Mr. PHELAN'S, The Tramore Hotel.

Mall, Waterford, August 26, 1834.

AUCTION OF A LIGHTER.

MARTIN HOWLETT against MARTIN WALSH. } TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, under execution in this cause, on MONDAY, September 1st, at the hour of 12 o'Clock, a LARGE LIGHTER, about 45 tons burthen, with Oars, &c., as she now lies at the Quay of Waterford, opposite Barronstrand-street

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, August 27, 1834.

TITHES—REPEAL OF THE UNION.

AT a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Parish of TRINITY WITHOUT, held at BALLYBRICKEN, on SUNDAY, the 24th instant—

Mr. OWEN CARROLL in the Chair—

the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted :—

Moved by Mr. J. D'Bourk—seconded by Mr. W. Kelly.

Resolved—That that oppressive and unjust impost called tithes have been the primary cause and prolific parent of crime and misery in this ill fated land, producing those scenes of bloodshed and massacre which all good men must behold with abhorrence and dismay, putting in hostile array man against man, dissevering all those social ties and relations which bind a community together, and producing that disunion amongst Irishmen so injurious and so destructive to their Country's welfare ; and being convinced that their existence are unjust in principle and irritating in their operation, we feel ourselves called upon never to relax in our exertions in seeking for the total and unqualified abolition of this unchristian and predial impost.

Moved by Mr Thomas Burke—seconded by Mr William Caulfield.

Resolved—That inasmuch as the hereditary House of Legislation has thought proper to reject the bill passed in the Commons last session for reducing two-fifths of tithes, we are now justified in seeking for the total abolition of that odious impost, and as our petitions to that portion of the Legislature are not likely to meet with a better fate, we, therefore, will not trouble them with any on the subject, but confine our application to the House of Commons.

Moved by Mr James Redmond—seconded by Mr James Shanahan.

Resolved—That the Legislative Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, without rendering any assistant service to the one, has been destructive to the best interests of the other—her manufactures destroyed—her trade annihilated—her commercial interests sacrificed to the jealous and self interested portion of those enemies to her weal—the superabundant produce of her soil wafted to other shores, whilst her degraded and unhappy sons are reduced to the lowest state of destitution and of misery, unable to procure a subsistence in the land of their birth.

Moved by Mr. Richard D'Bourk—seconded by Mr. Thomas Burke.

Resolved—That as Irishmen determined to be free, we shall never cease from seeking for the repeal of that nefarious measure, and shall, by every constitutional means in our power, persevere, until we remove those manifold evils caused by its blighting and withering effects.

Moved by Mr. E Donnelly—seconded by Mr. M Tobin.

Resolved—That the following gentlemen be appointed a committee, for the purpose of framing petitions founded on those resolutions, and that they may be forwarded to Daniel O'Connell, Esq, MP, for presentation in the House of Commons. The Chairman, Secretary, Mr. John D'Bourk, Mr. R Burke, Mr. R Gleeson.

Moved by Mr. R. Gleeson—seconded by Mr. John Meade.

Resolved—That our warmest thanks are due and are hereby given to his Majesty's Ministers, for the disposition they have lately evinced to ameliorate the grievances of Ireland, and we hail it as a proud and glorious era when our rulers are disposed to defer to the wants and wishes of their people.

Moved by Mr. James Nash—seconded by Mr. James Sherin.

Resolved—That D. O'Connell, Esq., M. P., the illustrious and distinguished Liberator of Ireland, enjoys our unabated and continued confidence for his unceasing exertions for his country's independence, and we take this opportunity of recording our feelings of gratitude, and admiration towards him for those superhuman and gigantic efforts by which he achieved so much in the last Session of Parliament.

Moved by Mr James Sullivan—seconded by Mr Richard Murphy.

Resolved—That our warmest thanks are due and hereby given to Richard Lalor Sheil, Esq, M P, and that undaunted band of honest Irishmen who, true to their trust, and despising the blandishments of power, discharged their duty with fidelity towards their constituents ; and we hereby pledge ourselves to strain every nerve, and use every exertion, in order to add two honest, straightforward, patriots to our country's sentinels.

A vote of thanks, on the motion of Mr William Caulfield, seconded by Mr. Edmond Donnelly, to the Independent Press of Ireland, particularly to the *Waterford Chronicle* and *Pilot*, for their steady and unflinching adherence to the cause of their country, was then passed.

OWEN CARROLL, Chairman,
JAMES REDMOND, Secretary.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

AUGUST 24.
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.

1270—Louis IX., usually called St. Louis, on account of his exemplary piety, died on the coast of Africa, where he had gone with a view of inducing the King of Tunis to join him in a crusade.

1346—Battle of Cressy, in which Edward the Black Prince, then only sixteen, began his career of military glory.

AUGUST 26

55 B. C.—Caius Julius Cæsar, first landed in Britain, on the beach between Deal and Dover.

1541 A.D.—Orellana, a Spanish adventurer, sailed up the Maranon, and so discovered it to be a river, though of such immense extent as to have been mistaken for an ocean.

1793—Toulon given up to the English, with an arsenal and the shipping in the harbour.

1795—Trincomalee, a Dutch settlement in the Island of Ceylon, taken by the English.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS

COUNTY WATERFORD—27, Dungarvan ; Sept. 1, Gardenmorris.

COUNTY KILKENNY—Sept. 2, Mullinavat.

COUNTY TIPPERARY—Sept. 2 Thurles ; 3, Clonmel, Templemore.

COUNTY WEXFORD—Sept. 1, Curraghraige, Gorey.

COUNTY LIMERICK—30, Ballingarrycramer ; Sept, 1, Abbington, Ballinvreeny, Croome ; 2, Court and Currahren

COUNTY CARLOW—Sept. 1 Knockmill.

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.

County Wexford Sessions—Enniscorthy, October 20 ; Ross, 25.

The highest price of wheaten flour of the first quality at Paris, is 30s 3d the English sack of 280lb At Tournay the price of wheat of the first quality is 36s 8d the quarter ; at Baune wheat rules from 29s 9d to 32s 1d the quarter ; at Caen the price of wheat of the first quality is 37s 10d the quarter ; at Lille 34s ; at Rouen 38s 11d ; and at Bergues 33s 11d the quarter. At Cambray wheat rules from 25s 2d to 32s 1d the quarter. The price of wheat at Naples rules from 146 to 156 grains the tomolo, which is from 28s 2d to 31s 1d the quarter.

Crosbie and Keogh, the two unfortunate men convicted last assizes for firing at Mr. Briscoe, underwent the extreme penalty of the law at Mullingar on Saturday.

CALEDONIAN
FIRE AND LIFE INSURAANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED IN 1805,
AND INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Principal Office for Ireland.
51, (NEW BUILDINGS,) DAME STREET, DUBLIN.

IN the above Popular and Liberal Incorporation, the Rates of Insurance in both Departments of Life and Fire will be found *as low* as those of any other *Respectable Office* in the United Kingdom, with the additional and *important* advantage, that in the Life Branch, *Returns of Profit* are made commensurate with the extent of Policy, Premium, and Time.

Payments may be made *Half yearly* or *Quarterly*—*Losses paid* with *Promptness*, and the strictest secrecy observed with all the transactions of the Office.

Rates, Prospectus, and every Information connected with Insurances, Survivorships, Annuities, and Endowments, may be had *gratis* at the Office.

CHRISTOPHER EIFFE, Manager for Ireland.
T. EIFFE, Agent at Dublin.

☞ Life and Fire Policies may be Transferred to the Caledonian on Terms of Advantage, and a Liberal Commission allowed to persons effecting or bringing Insurances.

AGENTS IN THE COUNTRY.
WATERFORD—Mr. JOSEPH FANNING.
CORK—Mr. Dominick Kennelly, Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
LIMERICK - Mr. John Langford.
KILKENNY—Mr. J. W. Douglass.
LONGFORD—Mr. Peter Brady.
ROSCOMMON—Mr. J. B Beech.
GALWAY—Mr. Patrick Kelly.
TUAM—Mr. W. N. Alley.
DUNDALK—Mr. Lawrence Marmion.
BIRR—Mr. Palmer.
ROSCREA—Mr. William Kingston.
BALLINASLOE—Mr. H. M. Flattery.
SLIGO—Mr. P. Feeney.
CASTLEBAR—Mr. Matthew Coffey.
DINGLE—Mr. J. Egar.
ENNIS—Mr. J. B Knox.

** Responsible applications will be entertained for Agencies from Newry, Belfast, Derry, Athlone, Clonmel, Westport, &c. directed to the Company's Irish Manager.

NOTICE—From this date the Company's Business will be carried on at

No. 51, DAME STREET,

Where all communications are in future to be addressed.

☞ Persons holding Life and Fire Policies with Mr. EIFFE'S signature attached, are respectfully informed that they can transfer them to the Caledonian Office, at *the same Rates hitherto paid*, without any charge for Stamp. They will also have a *most important advantage* in doing so, which will be made known on application to Mr. EIFFE.

Caledonian Office, 51, Dame-street,
Dublin, 14th August, 1834.

JOSEPH FANNING, Esq , Solicitor,
Agent at Waterford.

THE MARKETS

WATERFORD MARKETS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27

	Satur		Mon		Tuesd		Wedn	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	73	70	73	70	73	70	74
Wheat, per bar	20	25	20	25	20	25	20	25
Oats, do.	12	13	12	13	13	14	13	14
Barley, do.	11	13	11	13	13	14	13	14
Oatmeal, per cwt.	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
Flour, 2ds, per bag	30	31	30	31	30	31	30	31
3ds, do.	24	27	24	27	24	27	24	27
4ths, do.	16	20	16	20	16	2·	16	20
Indian Corn, p bar	00	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	31	33	31	33	30	33	30	33
Scalded Pork do.	18	21	18	21	18	21	18	21
Heads, do.	16	17	16	17	15	17	15	17
Offal, do.	00	20	00	20	18	20	18	20
Whiskey, per gal.	[illegible]	d	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	d	[illegible]	3d.
	d.	d.	d.	d	d.	d.	d.	d.
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	4	6h	4	6h
Mutton, do	4h	6h	4	6h	4h	6h	5	6h
Pork, do.	3	3h	3	[illegible]	3	3h	3	4
Veal, do.	3	6	[illegible]	6d	4	6	4	6
Potatoes, per st.		3	4	3	3	4	3	5
Coals, Newport,		34	5		3	34	30	[illegible]
Swansea,		00	0		30	00		
Cardiff.	0	0			3h	0h		

Butter on Tuesday—70s to 73s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 406.

Some prime lots obtained 75s to 76s.

Wednesday—Butter, 70s to 74s 0d per cwt. Weighed 775.

Some prime lots obtained 75s to 76s.

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

Bacon Pigs per cwt, 30s to 33s ; Offal, 18s to 20s 0d ; Heads, 16s to 17s per ditto

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 £11 10s ; ditto per cwt 12s to 00s 0d ; Indian Corn per barrel, 00s to 00s New Oats 9s to 10s 6d per barrel. New Wheat 17s to 21s ; White Lamas, 21s to 23s per ditto. New Barley, 10s to 12s per ditto.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—AUG 25.

Butter, 72s 0d to 75s per cwt.; Wheat, 19s 6d to 20 0d per barrel ; Barley, 12s 0d to 12s 6d per do ; Oats, 10s 0d to 12s 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 3d to 6d. per stone

CORK BUTTER MARKET—AUG. 26.

The Merchants.—First quality, 70s ; Second do, 66 ; Third ditto, 60s ; Fourth ditto, 53s ; Fifth ditto, 42s ; Sixth ditto, 32s.

The Country—First quality, 69s ; Second ditto, 56s ; Third ditto, 50s ; Fourth ditto, 43 ; Fifth ditto, 33s ; Sixth ditto, 20

CARLOW MARKETS—AUG. 25.

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.

WEXFORD MARKETS—AUG. 25

Butter, 66s 0d to 67s 0d per cwt ; Flour, 00s 0d to 35s, per bag ; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 0d per brl ; Barley, 12s to 13s 6d per do ; Oats, 10s to 12s 0d per ditto.

CLONMEL MARKETS—AUG. 25.

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, 8½d to 0d per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—AUGUST 26.

There was a short supply of new Oats and Bere at market to-day, but a considerable quantity of new Wheat which met a dull sale at a reduction of 6d per barrel. Oats dull at former currency.

New Wheat, white, 21s to 23s 6d ; red, 19s to 22s 6d ; Bere, 11s to 11s 6d ; new Oats, 9s to 10s 6d ; old Oats, 10s 6d to 13s 6d ; Oatmeal, 10s to 13s ; second flour, 13s to 16s per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—AUGUST 25.

The market this morning hitherto has been dull, very few of the trade being present ; and the arrivals of all description of grain, except wheat, were small. Wheat was in great abundance, of the new crop, from all parts, and handled well. The millers purchased reluctantly, and bought only small quantities for their immediate wants ; and prices are 3s. per qr. cheaper than they were this day week, and 8s. cheaper than they were this day month. The accounts represent that the harvest is drawing fast to a close, and the wheat crop will be an average Oats will be deficient in England, but in Ireland and Scotland they will exceed the average. Beans and peas are a short crop. Oats sold slowly at former prices. Barley, of the new crop, comes lean to market, but it is fine and bright, and sold steadily for malting, and prices are the turn dearer. There was more doing in malt. Flour was abundant, and sold heavily at prices without variation. In bonded grain nothing done ; and the seed market is as usual at this season of the year.

ARRIVALS OF THE WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Malt	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English	10728	80	—	298	645	417	6466
Scotch	781	770	—	2019	—	3	—
Irish	280	147	—	4661	—	—	—
Foreign	710	1575	—	5576	—	—	—

Wheat	39s to 47s	Grey Peas	31s to 36s
Rye	28s to 30s	Beans, small ..	30s to 41s
Barley	23s to 27s	—— Tick ..	29s to 33s
Malting	28s to 32s	Oats, Potatoe..	19s to 23s
Ditto new	--s to --s	—— Poland ..	17s to 2[illegible]
Pease, white ..	33s to 37s	—— Feed	18s to 2[illegible]
Ditto boilers ..	36s to 42s	Flour, per sack,	34s to 4[illegible]

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—AUGUST 25.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	86¼
——— ——— Stock, 3½ per Cent	97⅜⅜
——— ——— Stock, New, (1830)	98⅛
Bank Stock	224½
Grand Canal Deb. 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	91¼
City of Dublin Steam Company	par.

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1834.

YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

We learn from the London Papers of Monday, that the Carlist Journals of Spain repeat the assertion that some of Don Carlos' troops have entered Castile, where, according to other reports, they are likely to find several bands, though small in number, ready organised to join them. The French official journals give us no further account whatever of Rodil's movements; so that he has accomplished nothing. The rumour that Portuguese troops will march into Spain in preference to France, which was circulated in London several days ago, seems to find credit at Paris; but we have no reason to suppose that any species of interference has yet been decided on.—Mina, who, if his health permitted him, might probably be the fittest man to bring this mountain war to a close, is gone, we observe, to the baths for the improvement of his health.

By arrivals from Lisbon, we have received the speech of Don Pedro, on opening the Cortes on the 15th inst.—The principal part of it is a history of the events which led to the usurpation of Don Miguel, of the reasons why he undertook the Regency, and of the steps which led to the present triumphant conclusion of that part of his labour which had for its object the recovery of his daughter's kingdom from the usurper. In all his statements relative to the conduct of Don Miguel, which has been reprobated throughout Europe by Tories as well as by Whigs, by the Earl of Aberdeen as well as by Lord Palmerston, he will find an echo in every heart. The atrocities that were committed under the reign of the usurper are dwelt upon in Don Pedro's speech, but not more than they deserve, as is evident by the joy which is now felt and displayed at Lisbon from having got rid of him.

There are very contradictory accounts in town relative to Syria. According to a letter in the *Times*, dated Constantinople, July 29, Ibrahim Pacha has been totally defeated by the insurgents, and obliged to take refuge in a small fortress, where he was besieged. This is only mentioned as a report; but so much credit is attached to it that an expedition is said to be in contemplation at Constantinople, and an Ambassador, in the person of Namouk Pacha, is said to be coming to England, to treat, probably, for England's assistance in recovering Egypt for our ancient Ally, the Sultan.—*Courier.*

LONDON, AUGUST 25.

(FROM THE CITY ARTICLE OF THE TRUE SUN.)

TWELVE O'CLOCK.—By private letters *from* Antwerp, by the Flanders mail of this day, we are informed that for the good and colourv descriptions of Coffee there was an improved demand; but the sale of the low sorts was very heavy. Sugar is become inanimate from several arrivals, and Cotton is dull of sale.

By the Mexican mail, which left Vera Cruz on the 1st ultimo, we have private letters, dated city of Mexico, June 23, and thence it appears that the accounts which recently came by way of New York are incorrect. There has been no fighting say these letters; the interior was tranquil, and the premium of insurance, which was 18 per cent. between Mexico and Vera Cruz, is fallen to 10 per cent.; and the value of the customs' debentures had risen very considerably. Tampico has declared for Santa Anna. Permanent tranquillity was shortly expected.—The Conducts, with 600,000 dollars, stated to have been captured by Santa Anna's partizans, has arrived safe at Vera Cruz. Mexican Stock here has not been altered by the news, nor have the South American shares undergone any variation.

The Stock Exchange is very quiet, and scarcely any thing doing but in Spanish, which is 44¾ ⅞; Portuguese Regency 83¾-84, and Consols 90¾.

The duty on Hops today is the same as on Saturday, viz, £135,000. Wheat is lower again to-day in Mark-Lane.

The news from Lisbon in the Morning Papers has had no effect on Portuguese Stock. A disturbance is expected to-morrow morning at the East India Company's sale room, when the sale which was suspended about a fortnight ago to the 26th inst. (to morrow), in consequence of dealers being required to pay their deposits to the St. Katherine's Dock Company, will be resumed. It is sincerely hoped that the East India merchants will have more sense than to fly again in the face of the dealers by urging upon them that mode of payment which, to the whole body, is so decidedly objectionable. The money Market continues without excitement, and prices have a tendency to decline. Consols are now 90¾ ¼. Exchequer Bills, 40. It being a holiday at the Bank (St. Bartholomew's), there are no other quotations furnished but those which are nominal.

BALLYBRICKEN.

The *Waterford Mail*, in his last number, makes a puerile effort to be witty at the expense of the people of Ballybricken. That print, which should be so peculiarly timid of inviting attack or recrimination—that print which is notorious only for its total want of *any principle*—which is itself a laughing-stock and an object of the most pitiable ridicule for its ludicrous and incessant veering about—its eager but vain effort to discover in what path it might have the best chance of making a penny. This print, which has taken up all sorts of politics in their time, and which, like the weather cock, has fanned about to every point of the compass—should have had more common prudence than to attempt wielding the shaft of *ridicule*, to which it is itself the most open of all the objects within our horizon. But the people of Ballybricken can well afford to scorn this miserable print. It is the *unbought* and *unpurchaseable* patriotism of this class of persons, that has *raised* Ireland, and *beaten down* the *Mail*, and the mercenary party of which it was the organ. If the people of Ballybricken could be brought round, or *bought* round, to chime in with the wretched remnant of the faction to which the *Mail* belongs, how they would be lauded to the skies for their respectability, their importance, their public principle, &c. &c. &c. The electors of Ballybricken ought certainly to strain every nerve to merit the praises of the *Mail*, for *Laudari a laudato* is the highest and most legitimate object of ambition.

PROPOSED WEST INDIA BANK.—It is proposed to form a West India Bank, with a capital of £1,000,000 sterling, the head-quarters of which shall be in England, and the branches thereof divided among the colonies.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—James Brien was brought before the magistrates on the information of Mr. Thomas Hughes, for having in a wanton, cruel, and brutal manner beaten his ass in North King-street, with a huge piece of oak. The driver was fined five shillings, and reprimanded for his cruelty.—*Dublin Paper.*

LEGITIMACY IN SPAIN.

A second time has Don Carlos discovered the hopelessness of his attempt. The assistance he received from his Tory friends in England has tended to nothing, except to prove that the cause which they uphold is as prostrate in Spain as we expect soon to see it in every other quarter of the globe. The last accounts represent him vainly endeavouring to escape by sea, but being intercepted in his flight, he was compelled to betake himself in another direction. It is to be hoped, however, that he may live to be an exile—to exhibit another example of a "King upon his travels," and to shew to states and empires, that the work of Reform cannot be suppressed, either by the title of legitimacy, or by the wealth and influence of those who style themselves hereditary legislators. Don Carlos was a tyrant, but let us do him justice, and say, that his tyranny was caused by the principles he had to support, and by the men who surrounded him, more than by any inherent badness of his nature. He has failed, and the world will rejoice to hear it, all except that part of it who congregate in factions, and are consumed with spleen, and who in members and nature resemble the gangs and banditti tolerated, if not supported, by the discomfitted Don Carlos. Carlos and Miguel were favourites with the *Lords*, those never-failing friends of every thing legitimate, but they can make no return to their benefactors, for they have shared the fate of all such as have accepted their lordships damning assistance.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.

It is somewhat singular, and not undeserving of notice, that while Temperance Societies are extending themselves in various directions, a considerable reduction should have been effected on the article of spirits. This reduction, owing, no doubt, to the suggestion of the Excise, might seem at first sight directed against the Temperance Societies, and meant to thwart their exertions, though we are sure no such intention ever existed. It is not the mere increase or reduction of spirit duty, that can retard or heighten the crime of drunkenness, which oftener proceeds from poverty or want of employment than from the abundance or cheapness of the intoxicating beverage. In the dens of wretchedness, and amongst barbarians, we most frequently see habitual intoxication; but as civilization spreads—as new channels for industry are opened, and as the comforts of domestic life developes themselves, the temptations to this demoralizing vice are removed to a greater distance.—Drunkenness is as great a stain on the government of a country, as on the character of its inhabitants, because a wise and an efficient government will offer that encouragement to civilization which seldom fails of producing a moral effect. Calculations have been made of the sort of persons who, morning and evening, enter the London gin-shops, and it has been found that nine-tenths of them belong to the lowest dregs of the people. The less a man has, the more reckless he is in spending it; and when reduced to his last shilling, it is more than probable that *that* too will go to the gin-shop or the ale-house.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH—IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT.

We understand the Protestant Archbishop of Cashel Waterford, and Lismore, will not, in future, allow any beneficed clergyman of the Established Church in his diocese to hold the commission of the peace, or the situation of agent to a landed proprietor; we agree with his Grace, that either is incompatible with the sacred duties of any clergyman. The Rev. Mr. Hill, rector of Ballybeg, near Clonmel, who is agent to the Earl of Donoughmore, has lost his *cure* in consequence of this arrangement. Mr Hill, during the life time of the Rev Mr Tuckey, was his nominee in the cure; and on the death of the latter gentleman, the former was dispossessed of it by his bishop.

Saturday evening, a farmer, named Bartholomew Maher, from Killure, in this County, was so severely injured by a horse and car in Bowling-green-lane, in this City, that he was obliged to be conveyed to a neighbouring house, where he was kindly received, and where, all attempts at cure having failed, he expired on Monday afternoon.

Viscount Duncannon, family, and suite, arrived at Dunmore on Saturday, and passed through this city, on their way to Besborough, his lordship's seat in the county of Kilkenny.

At the fair of Carrick, on Friday, the 15th inst, the factions denominated *Poleens* and *Gows*, were intent on having a regular pitched battle; the Carrick boatmen—albeit unused to the peaceful mood—very creditably to themselves, assembled, disarmed the factions, and routed them from the fair.

A poor woman from Ballinderry, named Phelan, who got a living by hawking fruit for sale, dropped dead in a shop in Carrick-on-Suir, on Monday.

A young man named Cooney, fell from a tree in a grove near Mr Lalor's, of Tregg, on Friday last, and was killed on the spot. At the time of this casualty, he was cutting off the rotten branches of a tree for firewood.

THE TEETH.—We perceive by an Advertisement in another column, that Mr. Murphy, Surgeon Dentist, of this city, intends to visit Tramore, professionally, every Friday. This is a desideratum, we understand, often wished for by many of the respectable families, who are in the habit of sojourning during the summer season, in that delightful watering place, and who, we have no doubt, will now gladly avail themselves of that gentleman's professional services.

Mr. SOLOMONS, Optician to the Lord Lieutenant and Royal Family, whose celebrity, for the invention and manufacture of Spectacles admirably adjusted to the sight, is now as great in this city as that which he has attained in London, Dublin, &c, intends leaving here on *Saturday next*. We have already stated the good he has effected in restoring to its almost perfect state the defective vision of numerous individuals, and have no doubt the public will avail themselves of articles of such importance as the "Patent Amber Lenses, and Improved Glasses."

Passengers to Bristol by the City of Bristol, (steamer,) on Tuesday:—Messrs. Gere, Fitzgerald, Briene, Jackson, Moore, Major Chadwick, family and suite; Mrs. Jacob, Mrs. Keet, and Miss Tucker.

Passengers from Bristol by the Nora Creina, (steamer) yesterday—Mr. Walsh, Mr. Sadler.

There was the largest market of new wheat perhaps ever seen so early; this morning, the area of the market house was quite full, and cars crowded outside. The price, including all samples and sorts, averaged 11d. to 13d. per stone.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

LORD BROUGHAM AND THE "*TIMES.*"

Lord Brougham exhibits in his own person a striking instance of the uncertainty of that much courted idol—popularity. She was his constant mistress for nearly twenty years; and in truth he loved her passing well, but the fickle jade seems tired with granting him favours, and is now threatening to leave him in the lurch. The *Times* has declared war against his lordship, and from the tone assumed there is likely to be no quarter shewn on either side. He is accused of having betrayed his colleague, Lord Grey, by his secret correspondence with Lord Wellesley, and this with all the other political sins that can be raked up against him, are set in dread array and "dashed into his teeth." Some of the offences thus named are a little ludicrous, and shew the waggishness or whiggishness of our eccentric Chancellor in a new light. He is accused of "pretending to be honoured with the King's commands, and the Royal confidence, while he knew that the King would sooner behold a mad dog enter his Council Chamber, than see him approach within five miles of Windsor."—This is bad enough, but it is not all. The Chancellor of England "gave out to servants and hangers on, that he was going to Windsor, when he ordered a post chaise to take him no farther than Putney-bridge." And yet the consciousness of these heinous crimes so little weighs upon his mind, that it is said, his "vaulting ambition" would aspire to the "seals;" in short, that "he wants to be no less than Prime Minister of England." What! is the woolsack growing too warm or too hard? or would he change it for a soil, barren in everything, save *thorns*; the invariable reward of its possessor?

MR. O'CONNELL.

We expect a letter, addressed to the people of Ireland, from the Liberator, for our next publication.—*Pilot.*

BRANCH BANK OF IRELAND.

This bank was opened for business under the management of ——Roberts, Esq., on Monday last, in the house in Lawrence's street, formerly occupied by Ralph Smyth, Esq.—*Drogheda Journal.*

PENSIONING THE PRIESTHOOD.—MR O'REILLY, M. P.

The gentleman who misrepresents Dundalk has given notice of a motion for next Session touching the necessity of a State provision for the Catholic Clergy of Ireland.—We rejoice exceedingly that the subject has been taken up by him. Had we been allowed to choose from the whole House of Commons the man best fitted to make such a proposition we would have fixed on Mr. O'Reilly.—While *he* is set forward as the advocate of this noxious measure, we fear not for the Independence of our Priesthood. It is stated on authority by the *Newry Examiner*, that B.B. Stifford, of Mayne, Esq., purposes offering himself as a candidate for the representation of Dundalk, on the first opportunity. His reputation as a private gentleman and an upright politician stands very high: he has, on various occasions, manifested great ability; and, knowing the character of the present Member, we can have no doubt of his success.—*Northern Herald.*

CAPTAIN CHRISTIAN, R. N.

It is with deep regret for the loss of an officer so universally esteemed, that we announce the demise of Capt. Christian, after a very short but violent attack of cholera, with which he was seized on Saturday last. The gallant officer had been several years assistant inspector-general of the coast guard service in this country—in which situation his affable and gentlemanlike manner gained him the love and respect of every person connected with that department. We know not if it be the intention of government to appoint a successor—the contrary has been rumoured—of this we are confident, that some time must elapse before another can gain so large a share of universal regard as the lamented deceased; his large family, thus suddenly deprived of their protector, must look beyond this world for consolation. The virtues of the subject of these few lines were many—his faults unknown—and his public character unsurpassed.—*Hibernian United Service Journal.*

THE ORANGE SYSTEM.

The Dublin Journals inform us that the Earls of Winchilsea and Bandon, and other persons of the highest distinction, have been added to the loyal and *religious* Orange institution; that the Reverend Mr. Graham, senior Grand Chaplain, pronounced the prayers, and *read the passages from the Holy Bible appropriate to the occasion* with peculiar emphasis and powerful effect, and that the initiation into the order of Orangeism took place in the most *solemn* and impressive manner in which the ceremonial could be performed. We should feel obliged by our contemporaries giving us more minute details respecting the ceremonial alluded to, and especially respecting the nature and terms of the oath administered to the recently admitted members of this mischievous, and, as we suspect, blasphemous association, and respecting the passages of the Bible read on the occasion. We trust that, if there has been a transgression of the law, it may not pass unpunished.—*London Courier.*

LAW POINTS.

(FROM STEWART'S DESPATCH.)

DISTRESS—REDEMPTION—WHAT ARREAR TO BE TENDERED—KEEPERS' FEES.

Question.—Pursuant to a former opinion in the *Despatch* of the 8th August, I marked judgment on the consent for judgment of an ejectment and seized on defendant's crop, but it is apprehended the defendant will, previous to the *day of sale*, tender the year's rent (for recovery of which the ejectment was brought as aforesaid) to the plaintiff? Please answer this.

Further Quere—Is plaintiff bound to accept of the year's rent and keepers' *fees* (*if tendered*) previous to the sale, without the costs of the ejectment—if so, can plaintiff afterwards issue the habere, when the stay expires the 1st of November, and take possession thereunder and set for six months, or until such time as the *next September gale* of rent, and *costs* of the ejectment are paid—if not, can he issue an execution against defendant for the *costs*, when taxed?

What fees per day are the keepers legally entitled to?

The affidavit to ascertain the year's rent for which the ejectment was brought has been made as before stated.

Answer—The landlord is, we conceive, bound to accept the rent now in arrear, and the costs of the distress (for the items of which, *see* "*Comments on the Magistrate's Replevin Act,*") without the costs of the ejectment suit. We speak here of the *distress* portion of the case.—In November, and when more rent will have accrued due, the landlord may take possession of the premises under the *habere*, and he may then, in the *ejectment* portion of the case, apply to the costs of the ejectment suit, as much of the former payment under the distress as will be sufficient to discharge those costs, and thus (to avoid any possible question) leave some of the *former* rent in arrear. Of course he may, and ought, then to set for six months—all this may appear harsh, but we fear it is *law*, or he may issue execution for those costs. The keepers' fees are two shillings and six pence per day to each keeper.

BANKRUPTS.

Joseph Thompson and John Milliken, of Belfast, in the county of Antrim, merchants, dealers and chapmen, to surrender on the 3d and 4th days of September next, and on the 4th day of October following.

John Townley, of the Linen hall, in the city of Dublin, merchant, dealer and chapman, to surrender on the 3d and 4th days of September next.

"Ten measures of garrulity," says the *Talmud*, "went down upon earth, and the women took nine."

LORD GLENGALL!

The political farce acted upon the occasion of the Protestant dinner in Dublin presented some small novelty in the appearance of a new performer—the Earl of Glengall; whose recent marriage, we presume, may justify the poor Irish Clergy whom he so deeply commiserates, in looking to him for a handsome subscription—something, we should hope, beyond the profits of his next new comedy. His Lordship delighted the meeting by an allusion to Catholic Emancipation—to his support thereof—and to the *feelings of contrition* and remorse which he experiences in the reflection that his political life is sullied with at least one creditable act—a vote in favour of freedom and toleration.

We can readily believe his Lordship's assurance of penitence, and are as equally convinced that he is not alone in his experience of *remorse* and *sorrow*. He doubtless expresses the sentiments and feelings of many of his "order;" he has doubtless "positively heard them declare" their repentance of an act which has not "answered any one single good" to intolerance and tyranny, or "produced one single beneficial result" to those from whose fear of further denial, and sense of the dire necessity of submission, it was finally wrung.

It was the success of Catholic emancipation that paved the way for, and formed an immediate step to, the success of Reform. The Reform Bill was carried by the voters of the Catholic Members of Parliament. There was a majority of English, a majority of Scotch members, against the Bill; but there was a large majority (chiefly Catholic) of Irish members in favour of it. Is it not natural that Lord Glengall, and all Lords like him, should look back to their votes upon that question with tears in their eyes, and wail over the good which they have unconsciously blundered upon?—*True Sun.*

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENTS AT YOUGHAL RACES.

After the races which took place at Youghal on Thursday last, for a purse containing Ten Sovereigns, and a bridle and saddle, had concluded, several gentlemen and farmers were running their horses in full gallop, up and down the beautiful strand, which acted on that occasion as racecourse, when a most disastrous occurrence, nearly attended with loss of human life, took place. The day being extremely boisterous, it was almost impossible to face in the direction the wind was blowing from, and on that account it was the more incumbent that persons riding should take their horses at a gentle peace—on the contrary galloping in the most furious manner took place there; the consequence of which unforeseen conduct was, that two men, riding in opposite directions, the one to the other, came in full collision, the force of which threw both riders out of their saddles, and both horses fell together to the ground. One of them almost instantaneously, after discharging great quantities of blood, died, and the other's breast and legs are so much lacerated, that it is expected he must be shot, as several of the bones are dislocated and the skin completely torn away. One man escaped very well, having only received some slight bruises, but the other who rode the horse that died, was so severely cut and mangled, that he was immediately taken to the infirmary, where medical aid was procured, which has so far succeeded towards his restoration that hopes are entertained of his recovery. The horse that was killed was a very fine beast, and said to be worth thirty guineas; it belonged to a gentleman residing near Castlemartyr, and was ridden by a man in his employment.—*Cork Paper.*

LORD RODEN'S ADDRESS,

ON OPENING THE FANATIC CAMPAIGN.

My lords and gentlemen!—beloved but martyred!
Gathered from every creek of this dear isle,
Where I and all my *jostling* tribe were quartered,
From the first hour our fortune seemed to smile.
Gladly I see you *flocking* to the field—
(He could not use an apter term for sheep,
Himself the belwether)—you are the shield,
You—you—of one great cause—that must not sleep.
Next to that theme I covet, I declare,
The pleasure of addressing ——a Lord Mayor!
He's the first magistrate, and though he be,
Feels highly honoured by *our* company.
For we are all bright rays, let no one joke us,
Concentrated in him as in a *focus*,
Professor Hamilton is come to spy us,
And will be sure just now to *magnify* us.
Not one of you, or absentee, or resident,
That must not eulogise your worthy president,
We owe him much, and 'tis at least but fair
To give him *thanks* for taking *such* a chair.

'Tis now two years, since in this very room
I undertook to lead you well and careful;
Yet day by day things wore a deeper gloom,
And now our state is formidably fearful.
By foes surrounded, or by treacherous friends,
Left to our own resources and our ends—
To me it seems, (but certainly experience
Shows I'm no prophet, or like her of Ilium,
Whose credit with her words were sore at variance.)
We're just as bad as ere the reign of William—
I mean the Third—before the Revolution;
For, lo! they want to strip our *institution*,
Upset its props—tithes, sinecures and places—
Livings and bishoprics—to them but morsels,
To hurl us down without the smallest basis,
And leave our clergy poor as—the Apostles.
Too many of our creed have left the island;
But link, and it shall yet be yours and my land!
Join *like one man* to vindicate my word—
That man the *Reverend*—Marcus—Beresford!
Angel and minister of *peace* be he,
Composed of meekness, eloquence, and lore,
The gospel's prototype and Vicar of ——*Kill-more!*
* * * * * *
Oh, shall we truckle to a government,
Worthless and poor, that does not represent
Our ancient boroughs, and had not the sense
To keep the means for *honest* recompense,
By spoil ecclesiastic or municipal?
I therefore call them men without a *principal*.
They are unsteady, vacillating weavers,
Beguiled by (*timeo Danaos*) Dan's deceivers—
Oh! I could talk upon this theme for ever,
I'm garrulous when once I pass Rostrevor;
But I implore you patriots or pseudo—
Patriots! unite!—you all shall have your rations;
Brace every sinew link in a testudo—
And batter stubborn Home from her foundations.
Let us to our young *goslings** all hand o'er
The precious legacy our fathers gave us—
(He meant such leacies as Tollymore,
Dundalk, and Roden-park)—of which they shan't bereave us.

We met to be unanimous, and render
But one response—though hackneyed—"No surrender!"
In this age of the world we may be laughed at,
For wedding prejudices out of date,
And spite of steam, reform, and march of knowledge,
Proving ourselves as dark as Dublin College,
(With pride I name that island spot of gloom),
The nucleus of a desert-like Simoom;)
But we now that our property is grafted
On what was church establishment of late.
This church commission too—to speak the meekest,
And by-the-bye they've put some Papists on—
Is meant to weigh—what in us all is weakest—
Our *heads*—our *heads*—mine—yours—and every one!
They'll find us light—I own it—aye, and few—
In many parishes not one, 'tis true;
Like Swift and Roger on the known occasion,
The parson and his clerk ——the congregation!
But still they'll find our clergy men of pelf,
All that a priesthood Protestant should be—
Endowed with worldly goods and property,
And dreaded by their tithe payers and tenantry.

So should we landlords be! I have myself
Some Popish tenants, whom I condescend
To suffer on my land, who cringe and bend
Humbly; yet gain no credit for their pains—
'Tis *awful tyranny* compels them to it;
They know, aye well they know, who rules the reins,
And if they budged er'n to their lives they'd rue it.

I thank you for enduring me so long,
And only now impress upon your reason,
How much our ranting—raving—all but treason
England excite!—her long sought aid how strong,
She sends a ship—full of her sympathy,
All of her peers that *would* espouse our cause,
Uphold fanaticism and brave the laws,
The sacred galley's moored—and out pops—Winchilsea!

* The peerage books derive the name and family of Jocelyn from Gosselin, a town in Britanny.

THE BERESFORDS.

(FROM THE D. E. POST OF TUESDAY.)

The following letter we have received from the Reverend Marcus Beresford. We publish it with pleasure, as it furnishes a proof that the Rev. Gentleman, if not afraid, for we do not impute, and never did, cowardice of any kind to a Beresford, is become ashamed of what he will now agree with us, was not only a very virulent, but a very vulgar speech:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST.

Cloneroy, Cavan, Aug. 25, 1834.

SIR—I have to claim at your hands an act of common justice, that you will publish my utter and indignant denial of the expressions you have ascribed to me at the great meeting of the 14th. I neither used the unworthy and unchristian language your reporter has stated, nor anything approaching to it in sentiment or expression. I appeal to the five thousand who heard me—to the reporters of all the other Papers, and to yourself if you were present, to bear me witness that in this you have injured me, by putting words in my mouth unworthy of my station and character, which words I never uttered. In reparation I think you owe me the publication of this letter, and also the insertion of what I *really* did say, a correct report of which I will send you on receiving your consent to publish it.

I remain your obedient servant,
M. G. BERESFORD.

The Rev. Gentleman will forgive us if we place more confidence in the fidelity of our Reporter than in his recollection of what he uttered when under the *storge* of his fanaticism and eloquence. In fact, we not only have not the least doubt, (we were not present indeed), but the most thorough conviction, that the report in *The Evening Post* was not only substantially but *verbally* accurate. We gave the most strict directions to our Reporter for this reason, because we knew the Orange papers would dilute and qualify the expressions used; and we deemed it important that the *ipissima verba* of such an orator as the Rev. Marcus Beresford should be preserved. *The Report was taken in short hand—the notes are forthcoming*, and will be submitted to the perusal of Mr. Beresford or his friends, if they choose. In short the Report was a fac-simile of the speech.

But since he has chosen to open a correspondence with us on the subject, we would beg to ask the Reverend Marcus Beresford *why* he allowed ten days to elapse without contradicting the report? It was published in *The Post* on the 16th instant; it had been re-published in all the papers of the empire; the country was ringing from side to side with the oration—and it is only now, at an interval of ten days, that he finds it convenient to deny what he himself designates as "unworthy and unchristian language" he uttered on the 14th. Ah! Mr. Beresford, you have been shook by the recoil, and you are alarmed at the report.

As it is probable we shall revert to this matter again, we shall say no more at present, even of the five thousand compurgators which Mr. Beresford invokes to prove a negative, but this, that we shall with pleasure, print the speech which he *ought to have spoken* on that memorable occasion, when he furnishes us with a copy.

MORE DENIALS.

The Earl of Glengall, it is rumoured, denies the accuracy of the report of his speech made at the *Orange dinner* lately given to Lord Winchilsea, in Dublin. We have some misgivings of the truth of this *on dit*, as we doubt the source from which it emanated. *Nons verrons.*

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

Upon the last day of the Session of Parliament, Mr Ruthven said he wished to give notice of a motion to be submitted early next session, which deeply implicated Lord Ellenborough. It was that he, a peer of the realm, in his capacity as clerk of the Court of King's Bench, had applied to his own use sums of money, and interest of sums of money, which it was his duty to have placed to the credit of the public.—Mr Spring Rice thought the honourable gentleman was really going too far.—(Loud cries of hear, hear.) The latter part of the notice imputed that which, if untrue, was a most cruel outrage upon a man's feelings; and which, if true, ought to be met at once. (Hear.) To lay him under such an accusat on for six months, without the opportunity of rebutting it, was any thing but fair dealing. He hoped the order book of the House of Commons would never be turned to any such unjust purpose. (Cheers.) Mr Hume said the notice ought certainly to be given in a general way, or not at all. Mr M D Hill would take upon himself to state, as one of the parties in the inquiry, that the noble lord's conduct has been as upright and as honourable as any man's could be. (Hear.) Mr Ruthven at length said next session he would bring the subject forward.

The conversation was interrupted by Sir A Clifford, the usher of the black rod, appearing at the table, and summoning the house to the house of peers to hear the King's speech.

BIRTH.

At Castlecomer, the lady of Captain H. Hartford, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Limerick, Captain Thomas Packenham Vandeleur, second son of the late John Ormsby Vandeleur, Esq., 5th Dragoon Guards, of Maidenstown, county Kildare, and of Ballinamona, county Limerick, to Frances, eldest daughter of Archdeacon Maunsell.

On Sunday, James Keenan, Esq., of Tipperary, to Ellen, youngest daughter of the late Philip Kirby, Esq., of Tarbury Hall, county Limerick.

On Saturday last, John Reynolds Peyton, Esq. of Lahera, county Leitrim, and late of the 60th Royal Rifle regiment, to Catherine, youngest daughter of Samuel Scott, Esq., of Richmond-place, Mountjoy-square, Dublin.

At Dover, Captain James Mark Gambier, of the 83d regiment, third son of Sir James Gambier, to Helen Frederica, third daughter of John Christopher Lochner, Esq., of Forty-hill, Enfield, Middlesex.

At Cookham, Berkshire, Frederick Justice, Esq., of Bellevue, Monmouthshire, youngest son of Frances Justice, Esq., of Abbeyhouse, Berkshire, to Caroline, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Robbins, of the 69th regiment.

At Gibraltar, Lieutenant F. L. Edridge, of the Royal Artillery, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Thomas Grain, Esq.

DEATHS.

At Ranelagh, Dublin, Mr. John James M'Gregor, Author of "The History of the French Revolution, and the Wars resulting from that Memorable Event," of "A Narrative of the Wreck of the Seahorse," of "True Stories from the History of Ireland," and of other esteemed publications. Formerly Mr. M'Gregor resided at Waterford for many years, and was much respected by his fellow citizens.

On Thursday morning, the 21st instant, at Morrieson's Hotel, Dublin, of cholera, Edward Hoare, of Factory Hill, co Cork, Esq.

At Kinsale, Mrs. Hussey, sister of the late Anthony Connell, Esq., Barrister-at Law, of the same dreadful malady after 12 hours' illness.

At Upper Seskin, county Tipperary, at the advanced age of 78 years, Mrs. O'Donnell, relict of the late lamented Mr. James O'Donnell, and sister to the Rev. Michael Walsh, Roman Catholic Curate at Ardfinan.

In Stephen street, Dublin, sincerely lamented, Ulysses Alfred Willard, aged 21 years.

At Almeria, in the province of Granada, in Spain, of cholera, Edward M'Donnell, Esq., fourth son of the late Randle M'Donnell, of Dublin, Esq.

At Knockmain, county Roscommon, Nicholas Fitzhenry, Esq., chief constable of police.

In Drogheda, Edward Archbold, Esq., youngest son of the late Pierce Archbold, Esq., of that town.

At Springfield Lodge, county Meath, Matthew Read, Esq., Lieutenant-Colonel of the 4th West India Regiment.

In London, of consumption, Captain Sheaffe, of the 35th regiment, a near relative of Lieutenant-General Sir R. Sheaffe.

In Limerick, Robert Lawson, Esq., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

In Quebec, on the 18th July, to the inexpressible grief of his relations and friends, Edward Erson, Esq., Overseer Royal Engineer Department, in whose death the poor emigrants of the native country lost their best friend and benefactor.