



SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE COURIER)

The suspension of Mr. O'Connell's epistolary addresses to Lord Duncannon... The following is the summary of the epistolary addresses to Lord Duncannon...

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE OBSERVER.

(FROM THE OBSERVER)

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MR. COBBETT IN

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Advertisement for 'The Waterford Chronicle' and other local notices, including 'Phen' and 'Ch'.



Table with 2 columns: Item Name and Price. Includes 'PRICE OF IRISH STOCKS—Oct. 15', 'Government Consols, 3 per Cent.', 'Stock, 34 per Cent.', etc.

NOTICE TO THE IRISH NATION.

Follow-Countrymen. In accordance with your wishes generally and... SUNDAY, THE 26TH OF THE PRESENT MONTH (OCTOBER).

O'CONNELL TRIBUTE DAY FOR THIS YEAR (1834).

The patriotic inhabitants of every Parish in the Kingdom will, therefore, please to make the requisite arrangements, at once, for performing their part in rendering this honorable testimonial of Ireland's gratitude worthy of the country and of the man.

JOHN POWER, CORNELIUS MACGLODIN, Trustees DAVID LYNCH, PATRICK VINCENT FITZPATRICK, Secretary. No. 1, Royal Hotel, College-green.

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1834.

DON PEDRO.

Don Pedro's death has caused but little sensation. The revolution to which he had been so instrumental was previously achieved, and his passing away from this world can have no effect upon the affairs of Europe. It must be rather distressing to his brother Miguel, to think how the fatal blow was deferred only to the moment that his doom was sealed; and that, had the event occurred some months before, he might still be in possession of a throne and kingdom.

LANDLORDS AND MILLERS. Good wheat has been selling at Limerick, for the last fortnight or three weeks, at from 10s. 6d. to 11s. a barrel. Where are the rents to come from? By the way, we have not heard of a corresponding fall in the price of the quarter loaf in the country.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE FREEMAN. Bally Elin, Oct. 11, 1831. DR SIR—A paragraph, signed, I believe, with the name of the Spectator, and now taking the sound of a paper, regarding the representation of this County, is sent to me, without foundation. I am not about to retire, neither do I communicate any such intention to any of my constituents. A vote of the effects of such a resolution on the county I take the earliest opportunity of giving it contradiction, and will feel obliged by your noticing the matter in your next publication. Your obedient servant, WALTER BLACKNEY.

TO THE MARCHIONESS OF HEADFORD. It is with pleasure, not unmingled with melancholy, that I dedicate the last number of the Irish Melodist to your Ladyship; nor can I have any doubt that the feelings with which you receive the tribute will be of the same mingled tone. To you, who, though but little beyond the season of childhood, when the earlier numbers of this work appeared, lent the aid of your beautiful voice, and even then, in the fullness of your musical talents, were able to sing them together under your father's roof, the gratification, whatever it may be, which this humble offering brings, cannot be otherwise than darkened by the mournful reflection, how many of the voices, which then joined with yours, are now silent in death.

LIVERPOOL FIRE—CONDUCT OF THE MILITARY. No words are sufficiently strong to denounce the conduct of the military during the dreadful fire which lately occurred at Liverpool. A standing army at all times is an evil tolerated rather by necessity than by choice; its actions should be viewed with circumspection, and even with suspicion, the slightest aggression on the part of the military against the citizens should never be allowed to pass unnoticed or unpunished. Unless in times of peace, only so far as they may serve as a preliminary defence in the contingency of a war, they are well-boned and well supported in a life of comparative ease and idleness, and the turbulent passions which, in others, receive a check from constant labour, are rather quickened in them by the absence of employment. Under these circumstances the selection of persons into whose hands their conduct should be submitted upon occasions of emergency ought to be the first care, for no man can calculate upon consequences when it is entrusted to the management of officers, as heedless and insubordinate as themselves. What sort of men were those who had the command of the soldiers at Liverpool? Were they likely to prevent excesses, or to promote them? Did they evince coolness, or excitement, or good temper? No, their behaviour on the occasion was ferocious and undisciplined, it would have procured for a townsman a night in the guard-house or the goal. And they were young men too, who told the soldiers under their command to use their bats in driving the people from the street. If the people of Liverpool can pocket such an insult, and remain silent under the outrage, they must have colder blood than we imagined. There was, evidently, no provocation for violence. It might be questioned, whether we could be prevented from gazing at a configuration, in which the property of some of the bystanders was actually being consumed. But this was not the offence—they were too slow in their retreat, their feet did not keep in sufficiently quick time to the martial sounds of the youthful leaders, one of whom gave his sword a theatrical flourish over his head, and was much excited. It was undoubtedly an exciting scene, especially to those whose courage was derived from the inspirations of Bacchus and not of Mars, and the only evidence of whose calling was

to be found in a braided coat and a pair of gilt spurs. Better have no peace-preserver (so called), better leave the goods and chattels of the subject to Providence and pick-pockets, than to see discipline violated at its fountain-head, and examples of turbulence and bad order manifested by men appointed to repress the excesses of the multitude. Surely the calamity of the war was more than enough, without adding to the bitter feelings of the sufferers by abusive language, and even actual violence against their persons. The officers may be fruitlessly excused by saying that they were young and inexperienced; in their conduct there is abundant proof of their inexperience, but ought not precautions to be taken at head-quarters to prevent such young gentlemen being in future placed over the property, and it may be, the lives of their fellow-subjects, particularly after dinner? Should not men be chosen who will not outrage and disgust the feelings of the country by collecting respectable individuals, and striking them with their swords? At Liverpool, the red-hot valour of the officers outstripped the better impulse of their men; the latter contented themselves with using their bats, and kindly refused from executing their orders literally towards the spectators; they did not "but then back to hell," neither did they "send them all to the devil."

THE O'CONNELL TRIBUTE IN DUN-GARVAN.

We have seen an extract of a letter from Dungarvan, by which we find that there is no lack of enthusiasm amongst the people, who have resolved to express their sense of Mr. O'Connell's services, if not according to his desires, at least according to their means. For this purpose a deputation waited on the Very Rev. Dr. Farnham to request his permission to collect the annual tribute at the Chapel gate. At once, and with the utmost cheerfulness, that estimable gentleman complied with their wishes. On Sunday next the committee will make the necessary arrangements for the 26th instant, and notwithstanding the sneers or taunts of the renegades, there is every prospect that Dungarvan will maintain the character for sterling patriotism which it has hitherto preserved.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF TUAM. (FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.) CASTLEBAR, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 15.—No language of which I am master can convey to you a faint idea of the splendid spectacle yesterday witnessed. His Grace the Archbishop of Tuam having notified his intention of entering on the discharge of the duties of his new diocese, at an early hour of the morn. of Castlebar presented a lively and animated appearance. Several thousand persons from the surrounding country, together with all the inhabitants in carriages, gigs, jaunting-cars, &c. &c. repaired to Ballyvaughan, which had been appointed as the place of rendezvous, and the order of procession having been arranged, they set forward to that romantic spot, the Pontoon, which is the boundary of the dioceses of Killala and Tuam. This place is distant about eight miles from Castlebar, the road lying through an unincultivated tract of country, the estate of the Earl of Loran. As we proceeded the numbers increased, and when we reached our destination, there could not be less than sixty thousand persons present. His Grace intended leaving Ballina at ten o'clock yesterday, but in consequence of the multitude which gathered round him when he was taking his departure, it was after that hour when he set off. The vast concourse quietly but anxiously waited his approach, and never did I behold a scene which impressed me so forcibly with a conviction of the generous nature of the Irish heart. The splendid spectacle before me was intended to do honor to one who, as the Archbishop himself expressed at the dinner "had neither power, pretension, nor favour to bestow—it was the tribute of affection from a devoted people to one whose only claim could be that he desired to serve all classes and members of the community;" it was in truth a scene which princes might wish for, but can seldom, if ever, obtain. The wild appearance of the country around served to heighten the effect—the hills were crowded to their very top. The weather, which had before been stormy now became serene, and Providence Himself seemed to smile on the events of the day. At the Pontoon, the road for some miles stretches along the side of the beautiful lakes, and the eye can command a view for a great distance. At about ten o'clock a shout from the hills proclaimed the approach of the cavalcade from Ballina—it was received from the mountains, and reverberated along the valleys, until it died away in the soft murmuring of the lakes by which we were surrounded. To give you an idea of the grandeur of the scene there before me would be impossible, and I must leave to the imagination to fill up that which words cannot express. At length in procession on the Killala side advanced, and when His Grace's person was recognized, a heartfelt cheer burst from the immense multitude, which literally rent the air. The people bore olive branches in their hands, and when those who accompanied the Archbishop from Ballina, joined the congregated on the Tuam side, I think I must be below the number, as estimating them at 100,000 souls. The road for miles was a dense mass of human beings, all anxious to pay the homage of the heart to the great man they were about to receive. As soon as His Grace's carriage reached the bridge which divides the dioceses, the Very Rev. Dr. Nolan, Archbishop and Vicar Capitular of Tuam, the Very Rev. Martin Loftus, Chancellor, Rev. Paul Maguire, P.P. of Furlough, Rev. James Hughes, Rev. Richard Gibbons, together with a large body of the Clergy approached, and presenting the Archbishop with a cross, as a mark of their obedience, tendered him to the government of the Archdiocese of Tuam. His Grace, who was accompanied by his domestic chaplain, the Rev. Jas. Ronayne and the clergy of Killala, received them uncovered, and having gone through the ceremony required on those occasions, expressed in brief, but emphatic language, his gratitude for the kindness of his reception. He assured the people he could not find words to express his sense of obligation either to the inhabitants of Castlebar, who thus greeted his elevation, or to the good people of Killala, on who accompanied him to the borders of the diocese. He addressed the vast concourse in their native language (the Irish), and concluded by giving to all his episcopal benediction. The lady next approached his Grace with the address of the town of Castlebar, which was read by the Chairman, George Lynch, Esq. amid deafening shouts of applause. Several boats floated on the lakes below, in which were placed bands of music, who played several popular and appropriate airs. Nothing could exceed the solemnity of the scene at the moment; the multitude received on bended knees. The address and answer were then read.—Freeman's Journal.

THE NEW FOREIGN POST ARRANGEMENTS. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR. Paris, 7th October, 1834. SIR—As you have distinguished yourself by the able and fearless manner in which you have exposed the abuses of the Post Office, I suppose it to be consistent with the independent character of the Spectator to do justice and give praise when these are required. I know that what monopoly the Clerks of the Post Office can command, but my agent sends the Spectator with respect, to the Post Office, and it is to be regretted that the French postage from Calais is a disgrace! You will at once see, therefore, that the English Post Office has kept faith with the public; and that the Clerks have been unjustly blamed, in some of the papers, for still holding their ancient monopoly. Even the inland postage of two pence is only conditional, and must be instantly removed on all papers for foreign countries where English journals are allowed to circulate free; besides the privilege which the newspapers of such countries will enjoy, of being transmitted free throughout the United Kingdom. So far, therefore, the English Post Office has outstepped in liberality the ridiculously vaunted desires of the French Administration to promote free communication between the countries. It is on the part of the French Post Office, I affirm, for I know, that all the difficulties have arisen. The simple fact is, that the wise and liberal King of the Netherlands dreads nothing so much as the plain speaking journals of England; and unless he and his Ministers can be shown out of the party game they are playing, you must not expect the tariff on your newspapers to be lowered. They will continue, as usual, about their anxiety to promote liberal communication, but they will do nothing till they are forced; and the only way to make his people happy and himself beloved, is, at least, to let the English journals be lowered. He, at least, has a share in every infamous monopoly by which the people are ground to the dust. Things are sore to prosper in Belgium. But in France!—there must be a change either of measures or of men—I am, Sir, yours respectfully, PETER.

THE BLOOD OF THE BEREFSFORDS.

(FROM THE LONDON MORNING CHRONICLE.)

The Irish church might have lingered on, perhaps, for years, but its destruction has been greatly accelerated by the want of judgment and the violence of those who affect to be its best friends, and whose impolitic conduct will effect that which they groundlessly state to be the object of Church Reformers—namely, the downfall of the Irish Hierarchy. Unless we are greatly mistaken, the Tory Peers and the Orange Clergy will soon see the day when, under the auspices and provocation of the Primate of Ireland, and certain English Bishops, they conspired last Session to defeat the bill brought into Parliament by Ministers for the equitable and politic settlement of the Irish tithes. In November, when tithes became payable, we fear that we shall witness a renewal of the wide-spread and disastrous social divisions in Ireland, the final result of which it requires not the gift of prophecy to foretell. And for whose benefit is this political system of extortion justified and maintained? It is exclusively for the Bishops of the old and new dispensation. We select this family for no personal or invidious motives; we know no member of its predatory clan; but we mark them in the unhappy history of Ireland as one of those nests of "caterpillars of the State" who have devoured the vitals of its constitution. The English public will scarcely credit the successful rapacity of this clerical and military clique. We chronicle them only in the present generation, and disturb not the bones of the dead. Each generation has increased the quantity and quality of its tithes provisions. The Bishops appear to have an inheritance in the Church, the Army, and the Civil Service; their pitch, military capacity, and qualities for office descend from father to son. We lately stated that within a few years they enjoyed three lucrative Bishopsrics. The following is a list of their Irish Ecclesiastical preferments:—1.—The Most Reverend Father in God, Lord John George Beresford, D.D., Lord Archbishop of Armagh, Primate and Metropolitan of all Ireland, &c. &c. 2.—George de la Poer Beresford, D.D., Lord Bishop of Kilmore. 3.—Hon. George de la Poer Beresford, R. and V. of Fenchurch, Patron, the Bishop of Arlath. 4.—Alfred Beresford and V. of Iniservra, Matey and Kilmurry (1799); Patron, Bishop of Cloyne. 5.—Hon. William de la Poer Beresford, R. and V. of Cloon (1816); Patron, Bishop of Arlath. Ditto, Tuaghborough (1809); Patron, Bishop of Limerick. R. of Loughran and Killasnoo (1808); Patron, Archbishop of Tuam. V. of Tuam, Belleare, Killeham, Killcotta, Liscevan, and Adzagon (1808); Patron, the Archbishop of Tuam. Vicar Choral of Tuam, V. of Clare, Galway, &c. &c. Patron, Archbishop of Tuam. Preliminary of Lacey. 6.—Charles C. Beresford, R. and V. of Termonahone (1819); Patron, Marquis of Waterford. R. and V. of Killaghey (1805); Patron, Bishop of Kilmore, Rector of the Metropolitan and Consistorial Court of the Diocese of Dublin. 7.—George de la Poer, R. and V. of Monanony (1826); Patron, Bishop of Cloyne. 8.—John Beresford, Esq., Registrar of the Consistorial Court of Kilmore Diocese. 9.—John Isaac Beresford, Vicar of Drumlane (1821); Patron, Bishop of Kilmore. R. and V. of Donoughmore (1821); Patron, Bishop of Ossory. 10.—Marec Gerase Beresford, R. and V. of Killdallon (1818); Patron, Bishop of Kilmore. 11.—Faulding Thus on living and pluralities, this holy family, it appears, now enjoy two Irish mitres; and during the last half century, have been possessed of eleven Archbishoprics and Bishoprics, besides many valuable church preferment bestowed on their collateral kin and immediate personal connections. Three coronets also have adorned their brows. To this catalogue we must add the following notes, from the Irish Pension List, of Commissions for sinecure offices long since abolished, viz:—10.—H. Beresford, 7th Annual pension, joint. 11.—J. Claudius Beresford, J. of £2,315 7s. 8d., pocketed yearly, since July, 1811, as retired allowance for his sinecure offices as sinecure-keeper. 12.—Other members, however, of this illustrious family have settled on the body of John Bull. Such a corps of Irish Protestant Clergy would necessarily require a corresponding military guard. Accordingly, past and present, in the Army List of 1834, the following rank and file of Beresfords—1.—Lord George Beresford, K.G., G.C.H., Lieutenant-General, Colonel 3d Regiment of Light Dragoons. 2.—Viscount W. C. Beresford, G.C.B., G.C.H., General, Colonel of 16th Foot, Governor of Jersey Garrison. 3.—Marcus Beresford, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Artillery. 4.—William Beresford, Lieutenant-Colonel, K.H. unattached, H.P. 5.—George de la Poer Beresford, Lieutenant 7th Regiment of Foot. 6.—Henry Tristram Beresford, Lieutenant 7th Regiment of Foot. 7.—George John Beresford, Royal Artillery, Lieut. 8.—William Henry Beresford, Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade. 9.—Hon. William Horsley Beresford, Captain, British half pay. 10.—Lord William Beresford, Ensign, 43d Regiment of Foot. 11.—Lord James Beresford, Ensign, 90th Foot.

In this muster-roll we have omitted various young and lucrative offices enjoyed by this comarant family and their collateral relations, in other departments of the public service, and the enormous Irish Church patronage in the gift of the Beresfords. We have heard enough of Mr. O'Connell and his Tail, and of the "Tribute," but the Marquis of Waterford and his political Tail, in numbers and successful predation on the public, far outstrip the great Agitator of the Sister Island. In this sketch of the "Family," we reserve for another opportunity their retrospective biography. The bloody and frantic speeches of the Reverend Marcus Beresford, may be now clearly traced to a natural anxiety for the loaves and fishes of his brethren and king-folk. But how have they fixed their talons thus on the "Church and State?" By means of the Borough System. Hence their determined opposition to the Reform Bills. "Compensations," on the Irish Union, reconciled them to that measure. The connection between Boroughs and Bishopsrics is well known. We will conclude this long article by a curious and authentic anecdote. In the commission for compensation which reconciled the Irish Borough-mongers to the loss of their monopoly of returning members to Parliament, the Bishop of Ossory petitioned for a slice of the million appropriated by Mr. Pitt. Dr. Kearney, the successor of the Hon. William Beresford, the preceding Prelate (translated), presented his memorial September the 8th, 1800, for an allowance for the disfranchisement of the borough of St. Canice (see Liber Hibernia). He intimated that the Bishops of Ossory had from time immemorial nominated the Corporators, Burgesses and Members of the Borough, who, he alleged, "had uniformly been elected at his recommendation, without one instance to the contrary." This shameless document and revelation of the political corruption of the Irish Church thus concluded—the circumstances above-mentioned have

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT...

A fire of an alarming description, attended with destructive consequences, broke out on Friday evening about six o'clock on the premises of Messrs. Thomas Dorrer and of Messrs. Dorrer and the Upper part of the building of rapid configuration. From the almost every part of the town, and almost every street, the flames, which spread rapidly, were seen to issue, and to be extinguished. Most of the houses at the outskirts of the town, and each having that in its own property, heaving to the spot, such other vehicles as were on the streets for some time were a great alarm, caused by their arrival, in the town, and from of fire engines, &c. The warehouse of Messrs. Dorrer, &c. extending one, being eight or ten feet high, was filled with a great quantity of goods, and was a lower one with hoards of materials, upwards of 200 hogheads of sugar, &c. It is situated on the bank of the river, and is nearly two years ago, that locality ground which was a large space of ground with new buildings, since been erected with new houses, for the safety of which, great efforts were made, and a great quantity of goods had been removed, to prevent the next building from being in that case the same fate as that of the street was consumed. We have not yet heard, however, of the extent of the fire, or of the amount of the loss. The building and goods contained belonged to a variety of parties, and to have been allowed. The area destroyed is as follows—1,500 bags of sugar, and 150 hogheads. —Lispsopol Chronicle.

THE BISHOP OF DERRY'S CHARGE.

On Thursday, the 9th instant, the Lord Bishop of Derry held a visitation of the Clergy of his Diocese in the Cathedral; on which occasion an eloquent Sermon was preached by the Rev. John Hayden, Rector of Lower Camber, from Rom. x. 14; the main design of which was to illustrate the advantages and necessity of a church establishment. His Lordship, the Bishop, at the close of the sermon, delivered the following charge to the assembled clergy:—REV. BRETHREN AND FRIENDS.—Three years have elapsed since I last addressed you upon an occasion similar to the present—three most eventful years, as affecting the interests of the Established Church in this country. Under such circumstances, I do not feel called upon to offer any apology for trespassing, briefly, upon your time. I consider myself, in duty bound, to advert to some of the various points which peculiarly press upon your consideration. In my efforts to discharge this duty, I feel the utmost anxiety to avoid every thing bordering on political discussion. Whatever may have been the course adopted by the Legislature respecting Ecclesiastical arrangements it is not my province to pronounce an opinion upon it. I would not, however, in the present crisis, Brethren, by entering into any laboured argument, remind you that, as Christian Ministers, you are bound to inculcate a dutiful submission to the laws—to obey the high authority under which you act—and to feel that the Ministry be not blessed. I know of nothing less becoming upon such occasions as the present than the manifestation of feelings at variance with the spirit of the gospel of peace. I stand not here to indulge in a strain of invective, or of adulation; such a course of proceeding would in my humble judgment be foreign to our purpose, and altogether opposed to the sanctity of the place in which we are assembled. In the spirit of affectionate admonition, I would offer to your serious consideration what appears to me, in the present crisis, to be the most effectual mode of discharging the sacred functions of the ministry faithfully, efficiently, conscientiously, and of showing yourselves approved unto God; workmen that need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth. There is nothing, perhaps, so timely when the salutary admonitions of the apostle, "to watch circumspectly," was more deserving of attention than the present. The general cause of religion depends upon our discretion, and our conduct, and our labors, and it is impossible to be blind to the spirit of enquiry which is abroad. Our actions are scrutinized, and, frequently, with no very charitable allowance, and motives attributed to us by which we have not been actuated. How necessary then is it, that the conduct of the Minister should be deeply impressed on our hearts. "What I say unto you, I say unto all, watch." How incumbent is it upon you, Brethren, to show yourselves "patterns of good works; in doctrine showing uncorruptness, gravity, sincerity; sound speech, which cannot be blamed, having no evil to say to you." Thus you will oppose the most effectual barrier against the assaults of your enemies, and thus you will be shielded from the bitter reproaches of your own hearts. Remember that the people are naturally spies on their ministers. Think it not enough that you are preachers of righteousness, be but "doers of the word." Influence your flocks, not only by your life but by your lives, in earnestness of temper, in forgiveness of injuries, in humility, in patience, in the mission of God's holy will, in frequent retirement from the world, not merely for study, but for devotion. Thus you will not only silence the censure of your opponents, but gain their hearts. Thus "will you let your light shine before men, and glorify your Father which is in Heaven." You are to be according to the required of stewards that they be found faithful—to be able to give an answer to every man for the hope that is in them; and to oppose as occasion may require, the sincere word of God, and a cold indifference on one hand, and a zeal not according to knowledge on the other. For this purpose, it is above all things necessary, to search the Scriptures, not merely for controversial purposes, but to direct your respective flocks to the knowledge of Him whom you know is life eternal. It is from the contemplation of the Scriptures, and from the humble effort to imitate the spirit which inspired the Saviour's actions, that we can alone hope to reap the glorious recompense of those "who turn many unto righteousness." Remember, Brethren, that the discipline of our Church, which I am persuaded will be viewed as a matter of great importance by those who have solemnly bound themselves to its maintenance. When we consider the nature of our Church establishment, its nature, its jurisdiction, its wise adaptation to the form of our government, and the provision which it makes for the due qualification of its clergy, it is difficult not to confess that it affords every human means, and every encouragement, for the probability of a high standard of life. Its additions, to use the words of a distinguished divine, are practical; they are permanent; they will endure; and, while a thousand new sects are swelling into importance from their extravagance, and dissolving again when their appearance has not been attended to, ours is a permanent and venerable church, well adapted to the times, and able to stand the test of time. There is a respectable ambition which, at the heart of all Church discipline, seeks for notoriety. There are those, it is to be lamented, in the ministry, who, in defining their own course, were made at the period of their ordination, hesitate not to desert the flock over whom they have been appointed overseers; but to show the error into which such persons fall, I would quote the words of a divine, commonly designated the evangelist of England, the late Rev. John Newton. "Having," he says, "accepted a deity, and a religion of souls, my public ministry is a resignation to the care of the Church, and I cannot consistently with what I conceive to be the import of my voluntary engagements, preach in random, and in all places without reserve. But this is no restraint upon my conscience. I approve of parochial order—I interfere not with the Government of the Church, but believe it is, upon the whole, best for me to confine myself to the duties of my charge, and to such opportunities of preaching in parochial pulpits as may occasionally offer."

By the demise of General Sir Henry Wards the Colonelcy of the 31st Foot becomes vacant. Sir Henry who died at his seat at Alresford, on Wednesday, was a distinguished officer, and father of the Countess of Gullford. Sir Henry entered the service in 1783 as an Ensign in the 1st Regiment of Guards, and in 1793 he landed in Holland with the rank of Captain among the first troops, and was wounded in storming the outworks of Valenciennes. He served in the expedition to Ostend as Lieutenant-Colonel, with Sir Ralph Abercromby at the Helder, and was present in all the actions. He also served under Lord Cathcart at Copenhagen in 1807, and was appointed Major-General in April, 1808; he commanded the first brigade of Guards in the force sent under Sir David Baird at Corunna, and returned after that battle. He went out to India next year, and thence to the Mauritius, where he was three months Acting-Governor, having been second in his capture to Lieutenant-General Abercromby. He was appointed Colonel of the 68th Foot in January, 1823; a Lieutenant-General the 4th of June the same year; General the 22d of July, 1830, and got the 31st Regiment in April, 1831.

Timothy Abraham Curtis, Esquires, is the gentleman recommended to the Court of Directors of the Bank of England to fill up the vacancy of Deputy Governor, occasioned by the recent election of James Pattison, Esq., as Governor.

CONDUCT OF THE MILITARY AT...

The Liverpool Journal of Saturday, following account of the conduct of the late fire in that town—At such a great fire as this, and in a place, it might be expected that the brave men who were engaged in the service, would be distinguished by their valour and firmness. At half past twelve, under the command of two or three officers, the soldiers were ordered to march to the spot, and to surround the building, and to prevent the fire from spreading. The soldiers, however, did not do this, but they were ordered to surround the building, and to prevent the fire from spreading. The soldiers, however, did not do this, but they were ordered to surround the building, and to prevent the fire from spreading.

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