

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

YOUR kind and obliging correspondence will be interesting to me in the barony of Middlethard, who signed the petition against the bill. The circumstance of my being on the spot, attending the obsequies of a friend and relative, will, I trust, plead my excuse for not having sooner made my acknowledgments.

Yours, dear Sir, most obedient servant,
JOSEPH M. RIVERS.
Crotally Lodge, 15th April, 1836.

TO SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE.

MY DEAR SIR—I have the honour to transmit to you, by the hand of a post, a petition from the barony of Middlethard, for the total and unequalled abolition of tithes, containing upwards of 1200 signatures, and which I am obliged to request you will present, whenever you see a favourable opportunity.

I see by a published correspondence, between my respected friend, Col. Butler, and one of his constituents, in the Co. Kerry, that he seems to desire that government should be prepared to do so far as could be desired in this matter. We are, indeed, unwilling to embarrass an Administration, evidently struggling with no ordinary difficulties, in carrying into effect measures of liberality and justice for our country; but candour obliges us to state, that although the meeting (comprising as it did, all that was respectable in the barony), was unanimous in its grateful approbation of the measures and effects of Lord Melbourne's administration, it was no less so in its firm determination never to be content with less than the total and unequalled abolition of an impost, inconsistent with the peace of the country, and that without reference to its amount, the sense of its injustice being a constant stimulus to the people to resist it.

It is with no ordinary pleasure, that I convey to you a resolution of confidence, carried at the meeting with the greatest acclamation, to yourself and colleague, Mr. W. W. Stuart, to whom I also write by this day's post, requesting his urgent and attention to our petition, and I have the honour to remain, my dear Sir, your most obedient servant.

JOSEPH M. RIVERS.
Crotally Lodge, 21st March, 1836.

TOURIN, April 7th.
MY DEAR SIR—Your letter of the 21st March was forwarded to me from London, but did not arrive at Tourin, until this day.

I shall have great pleasure in presenting the petition of the barony of Middlethard for the total and unequalled abolition of tithes. The Tories prevented Lord Melbourne's Administration from effecting a settlement of the tithes, and the abolition of tithes can prove the greatest benefit to the people of the barony. I feel gratified for the vote of confidence, passed by the meeting, which I shall always endeavour to merit.

The petition, I suppose, procured for me in London. On my return after Easter I shall present it without any delay.

With much thanks for your kind communication,
I am, yours truly,
R. MUSGRAVE.

TO H. W. STUART, ESQ.

DEAR SIR—I am obliged to direct your attention to a petition for the total abolition of tithes, containing upwards of 1200 signatures from the barony of Middlethard, and which I have this day forwarded to Sir R. Musgrave.

The peculiar circumstances in which the County of Wick was placed by the death of my lamented friend Mr. Power, disappointed as it had been on two recent occasions, induced some of the independent electors to think that an man should be returned who was not prepared to make the most distinct and satisfactory declarations of his opinions. I am sure I convey their sentiments as well as my own, when I say that I cordially coincide with the unanimous expression of approbation and confidence towards yourself and colleague adopted at the meeting, and which I have the honour to convey to you by this day's post, and which I have the honour to convey to your post and perhaps raised to a still warmer sentiment since by your able advocacy of the Corporate Reform Question.

Requesting you will give our petition your talented support, I have the honour to be, Dear Sir, with very great respect, your obedient servant.

JOSEPH M. RIVERS.
Crotally Lodge, 21st March, 1836.

LONDON, March 25th, 1836.

DEAR SIR—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 21st inst., informing me of the circumstance of a petition for the abolition of tithes from the barony of Middlethard having been forwarded to Sir Richard Musgrave for presentation, and that the meeting at which the above petition was agreed to was held on the 15th inst. I am much obliged to you for the information you have given me, and I am, I trust, unanimously, a feeling of confidence towards Sir Richard Musgrave and myself.

I beg to assure you that I feel most gratified that your conduct during the short time that I have been in Parliament should have met with the approval of so respectable an assembly of my constituents, and that I trust my political course for the future will be such as to merit a continuance of their good opinion.

Allow me, in conclusion, to express my thanks to you personally, for the manner in which you refer to my Parliamentary conduct, and I assure you, that nobody can feel more strongly than I do the injustice of the present tithe system as far as the Catholics are concerned, or as more anxious that it should be remedied.

I remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM VILLIERS STUART.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, APRIL 15.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Second Capt. P. W. Lawlor to be Captain, vice Spellen, deceased; First Lieut. W. Fraser to be Second Captain, vice Lawlor; Second Lieutenant P. Reginald Coke, to be First Lieut. vice Fraser, March 15.

Thomas P. Vokes, Esq. has been so fortunate as to secure the original plate from which so many forgeries of the Bank of Ireland were struck off, number 23,967, for 30s. each, and for uttering which John Pellan formerly an officer in the Army, was found guilty at last Lent Assizes, and James Johnson, at our City Assizes.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

These of spirits amendment bill prepared by Mr. O'Connell, if it becomes law, of which there is every likelihood, will produce the very best effect upon the habits and morals of a great mass of the population in this country. The announcement has already diffused the highest satisfaction in every respectable class of life for it is an amelioration of the present distasteful system and to be desired by every good man in the community. The scandalous practice of whiskey selling on the Sabbath, from which brutalising exhibitions arise, is to be in toto abolished; and further all persons seen drunk in the public streets on that day or any other day of the week, are subject to fine, or imprisonment.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 13.

(CONTINUED FROM SATURDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

MARRIAGE BILL.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of this bill being read,

Mr. GOULBURN expressed a hope that the noble lord would consent to strike out the fifteenth clause.

Mr. HUME was opposed to the suggestion, as he thought it the most valuable clause in the bill.

Mr. GOULBURN would, when the fitting occasion came, be prepared to satisfy the house that this bill interfered with the conscientious scruples of the members of the Church of England. He would, however, on the present occasion, confine himself to the question whether the bill now before the house did not afford increased facilities to clandestine marriages, and open a door in this respect to every man, whether Dissenter or member of the Church of England, and on a point, too, in which the interests of families were most seriously concerned.

It was for the house to consider how far protection against clandestine marriages was afforded by this bill. By the existing law of England there were various methods against clandestine marriages. In the first instance there was the necessity that these marriages should be published three times in the parish in which each of the parties must have lived for a limited period. This publication of course took place in the presence of many who must be acquainted with the parties about to be married, and so for all the advantages of the fullest publicity were obtained. The second was a publication of the intention of the parties to engage in marriage, and in the rural parishes they afforded a certain security against clandestine marriages. The next security afforded by the existing law was that it required that the marriage should be celebrated in the church of the parish in the customary and recognised places for such celebration. It was also required that all marriages should be celebrated within the hours of eight and twelve o'clock, the very time in which the public would be most likely to have their attention awake, and when any clandestine marriages would be the least likely to be celebrated. The next protection was, that it was required that the marriage must be celebrated within three months after the publication of the banns. It was no small security that the marriage was required to be celebrated under the circumstances in the church of the parish where the parties resided, and in the presence of the parochial clergyman, to whom the parties must be more or less known, and who, being persons of education and respectability, if there were any suspicion of a clandestine marriage, would interpose to prevent it.—(Hear, hear, hear.) But there was still more, that which he considered one of the greatest protections—that marriage was celebrated with all the solemnities of religion, and in the presence of God, and under the most solemn sanctions.—(Hear, hear, hear.) But in the bill before the house all these protections were withdrawn. The parties were not bound to have banns published in any instance. The marriage might take place not only in the parish where the parties resided, but in any parish in the kingdom which they chose to select—not in the church or recognised building, but in any place where the parties might choose, and where no person could interpose to prevent it. He considered that the bill would do away with all these protections, not only to Dissenters, but to every class of the community. After the bill passed there would be nothing to prevent any member of the Church of England from being married in any place he chose, or by any person he chose, without the necessity of having the marriage performed in any place of religious worship. His first objection was that notice was required to be served upon the registrar of the particular district in which the parties resided, so that two parties residing in Middlethard might, if they chose, serve their notice in York. (Hear, hear.) Again, there was no penalty indicated by the bill for a false notice. Then, with regard to coverts, there was this anomaly, that no person except a parent or guardian could enter a covert without subjecting himself to heavy penalties. So that if a man were to marry a second wife during the life-time of the first, his wife could not enter a caveat, nor any other person except a parent or guardian. Again, with regard to the place where marriages might be celebrated by the present bill, a building which had once been licensed for the purpose, no matter what use it might thereafter be converted, would still continue to enjoy the same privilege.—(Hear, hear, hear.) And, what was still more strange, the license might be performed by any person whatsoever. He would wish to know whether the bill precluded the publication of banns?

Lord J. RUSSELL—No.

Mr. GOULBURN was glad it was not so intended; but there was this to complain of, that, besides the publication of the banns, the members of the Church of England were obliged also to give notice at the Registrar's office. Why, in a measure purporting to be for the relief of Dissenters, introduce a clause which imposes a double obligation on members of the Church of England?—(Hear, hear.) Why compel members of that church to pay twice for that ceremony? Why, greater were likely to ensue under this bill than under the present Marriage Act.—(Hear, hear.)

Doctor LUSHINGTON was as desirous as any person to avoid the evils of clandestine marriages; but if it were attempted to impose too great a restraint, the remedy would be worse than the evil. He was ready, however, to strengthen the safeguards against clandestine marriages; and, contrasting those proposed in the present bill with those which at present existed, he contended that the latter fell very short. At present the doors were widely open to fraudulent marriages; for though the letter of the statute was against them, what did it avail if its spirit could be evaded? Banns were at present necessary; but from the ease of communication and conveyance parties might with little trouble or expense go to the next parish, where, for half-a-crown to the clerk, they might give in their names, and get the banns published; the marriage would take place, and although it should be performed in the parish of one of the parties, still, after having been made, the law called it valid. Could that be said to be protection? Severe restrictions had been tried before, but they had so signally failed that the house was compelled not only to repeal all the laws which had been taken place under those restrictions, but even to remove persons of vested rights which would have arisen to them if those marriages had not been validated. With regard to the restriction supposed to be imposed by the license system, he would only say that any adult person might procure one under a false name. It might be said the affidavit afforded a protection, but experience showed that those who wished to contract clandestine marriages had but little regard for the sanctity of an oath. It was obvious that the existing law was insufficient for the purpose for which it was intended. In the proposed measure the guardians of the unions would be able to select persons fit for the duties of registrar amongst the respectable portions of the lumber classes, in whom as much reliance could be placed for strictness and integrity as in any member of that house. Under the present system the Clergyman of the Church of England sometimes objected to perform the ceremony; but those

objections were very few, and on an average they were but as one in ten, even when the parties were under age. Indeed, when the banns were published they did not deem it right to refuse except in some rare and extraordinary case. With regard to checking clandestine marriages, no step could be taken either under the present law or the proposed measure unless the parties interested in preventing them were aware they were likely to take place. If shut out from one county, those intending to enter into them would resort to another and another, or perhaps at last resort to another county.

Mr. PEEL said he was perfectly ready to concur in any measure for that relief of the conscientious scruples of Dissenters which should at the same time give them satisfaction and provide against that which the hon. and learned member had justly described as one of the great evils to which society was subject, namely, clandestine marriages. (It was here suggested that the right hon. baronet was not in order in bringing the question forward now.) He begged pardon. He understood that the discussion was to be taken now. He would bring forward the question in committee.

WISCONSIN OF DURHAM.

The Order of the Day for the second reading of the Bishopric of Durham bill having been read,

Sir R. PEEL inquired whether the bill indicated the course which Government meant to pursue with relation to the University of Durham.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the bill left the question with regard to the University of Durham entirely an open one. The Bishop would take the Bishopric of Durham subject to certain restrictions and regulations which the bill imposed.

Sir R. PEEL expressed his earnest hope that his Majesty's Government would fulfil the magnificent intentions of the late Bishop of Durham with regard to the University.

Mr. H. LAMBTON (as we understood) protested against the regulations established for the government of the University of Durham as narrow and bigoted. It was certainly a matter of considerable importance that there should be a great university for the North of England. But why were the Dissenters of the North to be excluded from the benefits which it conferred? He called on the noble lord below him as the leader of his party, and as one who had listened with an attentive ear to the grievances of Dissenters, to use his best efforts to throw open this University to the Dissenters of the North of England.

Mr. A. TREVOR said the University of Durham was a splendid monument of the munificence of the departed Bishop of Durham. After a few words from Mr. ROEBUCK, the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday next.

The marriage bill and the marine mutiny bill were severally read a third time and passed.

SLAVERY ABOLITION (JAMAICA) BILL.

Mr. GLADSTONE said that in relation to this bill he did believe that a case had been fairly made out. The hon. member was understood to say that by yielding to the bill he did not mean to sanction the conduct of the government of Jamaica. He thought, and if he were a member of the assembly of Jamaica he would say, that the assembly should protest against the act of the council. He admitted Lord Sturzo to be an honest, active functionary, as he regarded that he should have committed himself against the assembly of Jamaica. If the bill were passed it would be a disgrace to the assembly of Jamaica and would support it.

Sir R. GREY said the bill was founded on the late legislative enactment for the abolition of slavery. He thought it better to pass the bill without any protest.

Mr. HUME would not object to the bill, but he protested against its introduction.

The bill was read a third time.

NAVAL ESTIMATES.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM begged to ask if it were true that vessels for the convict service had, previous to 1833, been found in practice to lead to very dangerous results, but since that time considerable advantages and increased safety had arisen from the adoption of an improved system of inspection. With respect to the two vessels that had suffered shipwreck lately, the most careful inquiries had been made into all the circumstances of their condition, and it was found that no part of their mishaps could be attributed to any neglect on the part of the inspectors, at the time of taking up or in the fitting out, as they were both carefully examined and repaired, and found to be fit for that service in every respect. The loss of the *George the Third* was traced, after a patient investigation, to the anxiety of the captain to reach his destination by the shortest passage, as the convicts on board were suffering severely from the scurvy. He therefore ran (by night) through a strait on a dangerous part of the coast, with which, it appeared, he was not sufficiently acquainted to prevent his vessel from the fate he thereby exposed her to. The vessel, however, was not in an unsound state, as had been asserted by some. Two years before this voyage to Sydney, she had undergone a thorough repair, and was nearly as good as new.—The House then adjourned.

SCHOOLMASTER'S LICENSE.—Mr. Fallon, Assistant Barrister, of Limerick, dismissed the process of a schoolmaster for recovery of sums due for tuition, as it appeared he had no license to follow the profession of teacher, which the law requires.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

DOWNING STREET, April 13, 1836.

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Light, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Antigua.

WAR-OFFICE, APRIL 15.

2d Regiment of Life Guards.—W. A. Tollemache, Gent., to be Colonel and Sub-Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Blanc, promoted.

36th Regiment of Foot.—J. Nugent, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gibson, promoted in the 62d Regiment.

62d Foot.—Ensign R. Gibson, from the 36th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Day, who retires.

72d Foot.—Ensign W. Rattray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Pitts, promoted; A. J. Lamont, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Rattray.

98th Foot.—W. F. Leith, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon, vice Turnbull, appointed to the Hospital staff.

2d West India Regiment.—Ensign W. T. Bruce to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Belton, who retires; B. O'Brien, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Bruce.

UNATTACHED.

Lieutenant F. Pitts, from the 72d Regiment, to be Captain, by purchase.

HOSPITAL STAFF.

To be Assistant Surgeons to the Forces.—Assistant Surgeon R. Turnbull, from the 98th Regiment, vice Murray, who resigns; J. Cockburn, Gent., vice R. Laing, who resigns.

MEMORANDUM.

Captain R. Huson, half-pay Malta Regiment, has been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of an unattached Commission, he being about to settle in the Colonies.

FRENCH NOTIONS OF SUICIDE.

A young couple who had made up their minds to be smothered, refused to be burnt out of the world. A tragical occurrence took place in one of the quarters of Paris. On Wednesday last, about three o'clock in the afternoon, a cry of "Fire!" were heard in the Rue Poissonniere, and flames were seen to issue from the fourth story of a house in the street. The firemen speedily arrived, and the door being closed, they were obliged to force their way through a window. A horrible spectacle presented itself. At the foot of a bed the curtains, counterpane, and mattresses which were on fire, and in the midst of an atmosphere strongly impregnated with charcoal, lay the figure of a young student of medicine, his face and body half burnt, still struggling with death, and uttering frightful cries. It was impossible to gather from his coherent expressions which he supposed to be the cause of his distress, but a sudden noise in an adjoining chamber gave tokens of another sufferer. On entering the next room, a young woman was found stretched on the floor with her left hand burnt, and apparently at the last gasp. After much time bestowed in assisting these unfortunate creatures, who became at length able to utter some connected phrases, and inquiries made on the spot, it appeared that the young man, a student of medicine, named Andre Vieillard, 25 years of age, had been engaged with the girl, whose name was Malvina Lebe, a milliner from Marseilles, and had afterwards agreed with her to commit suicide. After desiring the person who attended upon them to return early on the following day, and closing the room to the entire exclusion of the exterior air, they lit a large vessel of charcoal, placed it at the foot of the bed, and embracing each other closely, in that position awaited the approach of death. Some hours elapsed, and suffocation appeared imminent, when part of the bed curtains, wafted too closely to the charcoal, suddenly caught fire, which spread with extraordinary rapidity. Enveloped in the flames, Vieillard threw himself from the bed and fell upon the brasier, to which he remained, as it were, nailed. Malvina escaped also from the bed, and by a violent effort reached the dressing-room, where she fell without sense until the admission of fresh air recalled her to life. Vieillard requested, as well as he was able, that they should be conveyed to the Hospital of La Pitié, where he had previously studied, and his wishes were complied with. But notwithstanding all the attention of medical skill, he only survived for a short time, and expired, exclaiming that he was weary of life, and happy to leave it. Malvina was entertained of having the life of Malvina Lebe, Vieillard's mistress, who was much attached to some young canvas birds, of which they took particular care; and before they made the fatal attempt on their own lives, they took the precaution of carrying them into an adjoining room, where they were found alive, when their master and mistress still struggled in the arms of death.—*Le National.*

PRESENTATION OF A SNUFF-BOX TO MR. O'CONNELL.

On Wednesday week a deputation from the Irish in habitants of this town waited upon Mr. O'Connell at the Kingston Hotel, for the purpose of presenting to him a handsome silver snuff-box, which had been subscribed for in small sums by the hon. member's countrymen. They at the same time presented a suitable address.—*Hull Advertiser.*

ORIGINAL POETRY.

I HAVE THOUGHT OF THESE FONDLY.
Who on earth were so far, far apart,
But the stranger, the stranger was nigh;
I have thought of thee fondly, and blessed for thy sake,
E'en the tear that came then to mine eye,
And those moments of love were to me
As the galaxy is to the night,
Which embalmeth her sky with a holier glow,
Than had beam'd from a centre more bright.

I have stood by the lone beaten shore,
And anxiously gazed o'er the sea;
Oh! I've wished that each bright little cloud as it came,
The home of some spirit might be—
Some spirit whose wanderings had been
From a land that was far in the west,
To cheer me with some loved remembrance of one,
Who was dearer than life to my breast.

Oh! I have wondered how those
Who on earth were so far, far apart,
In fancy so oft times should meet to entwine,
The regret or the joy of the heart.
Oh! why should that form be combin'd?
To the spot where it first had been given,
Whose thoughts are as free in their flight as the wind,
And swift as the lightning's of heaven. W. A.

DUBLIN ELECTION COMMITTEE.—Tuesday.

The Committee, after much argument, decided in favour of the name of John Lalor Powell must be struck off the Poll.

This gave Mr. O'Connell a majority of one; and his Agent Mr. Woodcock, consented to strike off the votes of Thomas Halpin and William D'vill, who voted for the sitting Member.

Other votes were alternately struck off both sides, and an objection was under consideration when the Speaker was announced to be at present.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—APRIL 18.

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY BILL.

Mr. CLAY rose to move that the bill for making a railway, called the Great Northern Railway, be referred back to the committee on the bill. The committee to which the bill had been first referred determined unanimously that the parties had failed to comply with the standing orders of the house. The point on which that decision was more especially come to was, that the plan deposited with the clerk of the peace, and that which was placed in the private bill office were not similar, and that copies of each other. He would not lightly throw obstacles in the way of parties coming before the house in case of any informality, but he did not think the standing orders were trivial matters; and he could conceive nothing more inconvenient than that persons relying on the protection afforded by the standing orders should afterwards find that their reliance failed them.—He did not think the committee sufficiently adverted to this point when they gave leave to a party to amend; and he trusted the house would consent to his motion for having the bill re-committed.

Sir JAMES GRAHAM would shortly state to the House the grounds of the decision of the Committee with respect to the standing orders. It was always, of course, competent for the Committee to alter or revise the orders agreed upon by the Committee. The standing orders required that the whole of the plan of the Peace of the counties through which the railroad was to run. In this instance, however, only some portions of the plan were deposited. (Hear.) The sole objection upon that point, therefore, was that the map or plan of the entire line had not been deposited. The committee had come to the unanimous conclusion that, considering the great length of the line, and the enormous expense of preparing a necessary map. The error had been one in judgment, but that it was not a violation of the standing orders. The second point was, that the assent of 43 owners and 36 occupiers had not been obtained; but it was distinctly proved that the whole line having been divided into two parts, and a person appointed for each division, one of them had neglected his duty, but the moment the mistake had been ascertained, the promoters of the bill had called upon the owners and the occupiers—(hear)—and it so happened that there was only one dissentient among them. The committee, therefore, had thought that that objection was not of much avail. The third point was that the map and plan lodged in the Bill Office did not exactly correspond with that lodged with the Clerk of the Peace for Middlesex, and it appeared that there was merely a trifling difference in the scale. His hon. friend had totally abstained from touching upon the merits of the question, and upon that point he was bound to say that the committee were unanimous, and that they were of opinion that those objections were merely technical. It appeared, therefore, that the standing orders were not asserted to the extent that would call upon that house to arrest the further progress of the bill; and if his friend persisted in his motion, he (Sir J. Graham) would feel himself bound to oppose it.—(Hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL said he was scarcely correct to say that they had been unanimously in the committee. He had yielded to the opinion of others, but he had been of opinion that it was necessary that an entire map of the line should be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Peace—though he had not urged the objection, for a favourable construction of the standing orders might sanction the plan adopted by this company. As to the second point of the objection, as a controversy was raised about the matter before the committee, and therefore they had come to no decision upon the matter. If parties objected to raise points before, he thought it would be opening too wide a field for expense to allow them an appeal to the house. The map in the bill-office was much more full than those filed in the office of the Clerks of the Peace; it was most important that the latter should afford every information, for a man had a perfect right either to amend or to object to his own property as he liked. He could not see the use of sending the Bill back to the standing orders committee unless the standing orders were rescinded.

Major HANDLEY was acquainted with many northern gentlemen whose property was to be taken away, who knew nothing of the matter until after the bill had been introduced.

Mr. D. HARVEY thought the statements made by the hon. member of the committee would at once set the subject brought forward by the hon. member for the Tower Hamlets at rest.

Mr. PRYME, as a member of the Committee, could state that it was their unanimous opinion that the standing orders had not been complied with.

Mr. RICHARDS said that the arguments of the hon. member for Southwark were founded upon the assumption that the bill was beneficial to the public.

Mr. SCARLETT said that the argument relied on by the supporters of the motion was the want of sufficient notice.

The SPEAKER made some observations relative to the regulations of the standing orders committee, but in so low a tone that we could not catch a single sentence.

Mr. CLAY, seeing that the authority of the Speaker was against him, would withdraw his motion.

A BARRISTER OR VOTER AT ALL.

Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for the house going into committee on the regulation of voters' bill.

Mr. P. SCROPE wished to know whether it was the intention of government to produce, in the course of the present session, any series of measures, founded upon the opinion of the commissioners directed to inquire into the state of the poor of Ireland?

Lord J. RUSSELL would say at once that it was the opinion of the government that it was inexpedient to bring in a series of measures, founded on a report of the poor law commissioners during the present session; he was not, however, prepared to say that no specific measure might not be brought forward in conformity with the report.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

In reply to a question from Mr. MARK PHILLIPS, Lord J. RUSSELL said that government had in contemplation a measure for rendering more effective corporations in towns which had petitioned for charters.

REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The Order of the Day for the House going into Committee on the Registration of Voters Bill having been read,

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE rose for the purpose of submitting the motion of which he had given notice. "That it be an instruction to the committee to issue a provision to repeal that portion of the Reform Act which requires boroughs the payment of poor rates and assessed the rate of the payment of poor rates and assessed the rate of the payment of poor rates, the amount of the rate of the payment of poor rates having been thereby reduced much lower than was originally meant by the Legislature. The honourable member proceeded to point out what the effect of the clause would be if it were enforced had been, and in the instance of London, which according to the calculation of the noble lord J. Russell, would have the increase of £9,000, the result had been only £4,000, the result had been the same in all the other Municipal Boroughs. It was most absurd to make the payment of these rates the condition of a man's being entitled to vote. Surely the Chancellor of the Exchequer had gone a sufficient remedy for the recovery

The Belfast Tories boasted, that they had a majority of 22, at the recent registration of voters for the borough...

The observations of Mr. Fogarty, at the opening of the registers, relative to a speech at the Circuit Court...

Next, we are informed, "Mr. Fogarty thinks, that a payment of 25 per centum rent, and 7s 4d taxes, is a moderate demand..."

We are informed, that "Mr. Fogarty thinks, that a payment of 25 per centum rent, and 7s 4d taxes, is a moderate demand..."

We had hoped that the period for slander had passed away with a defunct organ...

THE KING OF FRANCE AND HIS FAMILY.

"One wing of this immense edifice (the Hapsburg empire) which is more remarkable for extent than beauty, is occupied by the King-Charles X and his suite..."

RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

According to the latest accounts from Canton, the second effect of the Fairy Queen, having been despatched from her anchorage in a sailing-boat...

EARTHQUAKES.

A small shock of an earthquake, was felt at the experienced about two years ago, was felt at the experienced about two years ago...

Molere, when writing his comedies, used to read his most favorite scenes to his servant maid Laforet, and he estimated their merit by the impression they produced on her...

The celebrated composer Cimarosa also submitted his productions to the judgment of a valet, and in those musical consultations he displayed not a little eccentricity...

THEATRICAL CHIT-CHAT.

Power we are happy to state, is re-engaged at Covent Garden Theatre, and will shortly make his appearance there in a new piece of his own...

Madame Malibran makes her first appearance this season on the 23d of May. A new opera, or newly adapted, has been prepared for her by Ballo, who it is said is to sustain a part in it himself...

The new farce announced at the English Opera House, and called the Captain's Coat, is by Mr. Wain...

THE SUN AND MOON.

Oh Sun, ere thou dost rise, thou art a glorious sight, And in the west, when thou dost set, thou art a glorious sight...

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—DUBLIN.

Judgment was delivered on Tuesday by Mr. Commissioner Curran, in the case of Patrick Bolger, proprietor and editor of the Gallop Morning Post...

THE EMPEROR CHARLEMAGNE'S MANUSCRIPT LATIN BIBLE.

M. de Spretz-Pasovant, a native of Switzerland, has brought into this country this most ancient manuscript of the Latin version of the Holy Scriptures...

The Bill for extending to the Cities and Towns of Ireland the benefit of a Municipal Reform, founded upon the same principles as those of the measures passed in the last session for England and Scotland...

At the meeting of the House of Commons on Tuesday last, when the question was brought before them by the Duke of Wellington, His Grace called their attention to the Irish Municipal Bill...

Such being the determination of the Tories, the first question that must agitate the public mind naturally is, what will be the course of the government...

It is not to be denied, that the Municipal Reform Bill, as it is now framed, is a measure of great importance...

THE SISTER OF CHARITY.

She was a woman of a high and noble mind, and she was a woman of a high and noble mind...

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A SHORTLY PUBLISHED.

Old Luke Freeman of Sussex now as completely swept from the face of the earth as the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus...

NEW DISCOVERY IN THE PROCESS OF CASTING IRON.

Dr. Charles Schuchert, a German at St. Bidde, has lately discovered that by producing an evaporation of the chlorine in making cast-iron of the second and third quality...

Iron has again advanced £1 per ton. A Brahmin at Madras in December last, publicly renounced his faith, in the presence of a large congregation...

The South Warwickshire Conservative Dinner took place at Warwick on Wednesday last, and was numerously attended by persons of the highest rank and influence in the county...

The Count de Peyronnet, one of the ex-Ministers confined in the Chateau of Ham, is said to be dying. Immense numbers are emigrating from the north and south of Ireland to Canada...

Parliament—Originally a deliberative assembly, who inquired into the grievances of the nation, and adopted suitable measures for their relief...

The Cabinet—A select number of persons, who are supposed to guide the fortunes of the people. Some consider the members of the Cabinet as being elected to guide the fortunes of the nation...

Freedom of Election.—This is difficult to explain. To give a simple illustration, however, pay down £2,000, but mind that you pay it to some one who would die for patriotism...

Riots Economy at the Garrick Club.—Some of the members have been detected in the mean practice of carrying away the superabundance of cold meat served up at the table...

The Privy Council.—Anciently men of high intelligence and political importance were elected to this assembly, for their fitness to advise upon weighty affairs of state...

The Sister of Charity.—She was a woman of a high and noble mind, and she was a woman of a high and noble mind...

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—Dublin. Judgment was delivered on Tuesday by Mr. Commissioner Curran, in the case of Patrick Bolger, proprietor and editor of the Gallop Morning Post...

The Emperor Charlemagne's Manuscript Latin Bible.—M. de Spretz-Pasovant, a native of Switzerland, has brought into this country this most ancient manuscript of the Latin version of the Holy Scriptures...

A Shortly Published.—Old Luke Freeman of Sussex now as completely swept from the face of the earth as the Ichthyosaurus and Plesiosaurus...

New Discovery in the Process of Casting Iron.—Dr. Charles Schuchert, a German at St. Bidde, has lately discovered that by producing an evaporation of the chlorine in making cast-iron of the second and third quality...

The portraits of the heads of these notorious characters are being exhibited to the public. They are extremely well done in every particular, and the mode in which they are arranged is very judicious...

The Duke of Wellington did not think it very desirable, after the whole speech of the Duke of Wellington, to give much consideration to the bill...

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

CONSTANTINOPLE FORCE AND LANDS. (Continued from Saturday's Chronicle.)

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THE ARMY.

It is proposed to abolish the office of Inspector of Militia. Mr. T. Duncombe, M.P., in the recent debate on the subject of the Militia, proposed the abolition of the office...

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of these notorious characters of the public. They are extreme, peculiar, and the mode in which they appear. As the spectator...

THE ARMY.

in the office of Inspector of Military P., in the recent debate on the Commanding Officer...

are known during the late war, having been flogged more than once, as Sir Henry Hardinge in battle...

LANE.—We are unacquainted with the English Baronet who has so curious a resemblance to the late King...

ROM MASSINGER.—Not with watchful eye, but with a keen eye...

RFORD.—The Proprietor, at the Office in the Post-office...

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

SUPPLEMENT TO

Waterford Chronicle

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.—The House of Commons met at ten o'clock on Monday...

Lord J. RUSSELL.—The House had two propositions submitted to it. One was that leave should be given to bring in a bill...

Mr. HUME then withdrew the notice which he had given for to-morrow. THE COMMITTEE met...

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CONSTANTINOPLE REPORT.—The Earl of HADDINGTON, in consequence of the notice which he gave on Monday...

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