

...and which the toast had been received. (Long and continued cheering.)

The health of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester, and the other Right Rev. Prelates and Clergy of the established church of England and Ireland, followed.

The Bishop of Winchester returned thanks. "The health of the Lord Mayor and the magistracy of the city of London."

The Lord Mayor, in returning thanks, said, if every successful attempt were made to deprive them of their present privileges, by altering the local government of the city, all he could say was, that for one, and he was speaking the sentiments of the great body of the magistracy, should no longer continue to hold office under the corporation. (Applause.)

The Master next proposed "The health of Lord Stormont and the Conservative members of the House of Commons who had so nobly stood forward in the cause of the constitution of the country in church and state."

Lord Stormont thanked them for the high compliment which they had paid to the Conservative members of the House of Commons, as well as for the kindness which had been shown to himself. If they were properly supported by the country, as they were by this influential society that day, the time would arrive, and he too long, when it would be found necessary to recall his right hon. friend to the helm of affairs, when his right hon. friend's splendid abilities and vast power of mind would be properly appreciated, and his views and principles adopted by all events, the respectable part of the population of the country, and the views and principles would be found to conduce only to the interests of all classes of the community.

The company separated shortly after eleven o'clock.

COBBETT MONUMENT.

On Monday a very numerous meeting of the friends of freedom and political reform, held at the Crown and Anchor, Strand, for the purpose of entering into a subscription to erect a monument to the memory of the late William Cobbett, M.P. To the memory of the departed monarch of the press, the greatest honour was paid; and those who spoke of the achievements of his matchless pen were cordially applauded. It was most gratifying to see so many of that class to which Mr. Cobbett belonged present, taking an active part in the proceedings of the day. The arrangement of the committee was, that the meeting should be held in the small room, which became so crowded that it was found necessary to adjourn to the large one.

Upon the motion of Mr. William, M.P., Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., was called to the chair. He said he accepted the chairmanship with pride and pleasure. (Cheers.) The public advertisements had informed them that they were met to do honour to a great man. (Cheers.) William Cobbett was truly an Englishman, and he (Mr. O'Connell) an Irishman, felt high pleasure in presiding upon that occasion, the most opportune for him, to speak to the people of the English people. (Cheers.) William Cobbett was an illustrious character; he was the scourge of the oppressor. (Cheers.) William Cobbett had entered the army as a private soldier—(hear, hear)—and who would have thought that under a short coat the patriotic redresser of the wrongs of the human species to be found.—(Cheers.) William Cobbett had been a soldier, a good conductor to be a sergeant-major, because he was the only man in the regiment who could write a plain hand, officers and all. (Hear, hear, hear, and loud cheers.) The only man who could write the despatches of the regiment in good English. Cobbett had raised the character of the British people, and destroyed their prejudices in favour of his own country. (Cheers.) Cobbett had never forgotten his order, but, if he had trumpets, would have sounded its praise—if he had deserted the people he would have descended the grave rich, a lord and despised. The honesty and great talents of Cobbett had been exercised in the service of the people all and all, and they would never look upon his life again. From the moment he had left Farnham, his native place, dressed in his blue stock frock, unknown and unobscured, until his remains were placed in their eternal abode, his mighty mind had been devoted to the cause of his injured country. (Cheers.) As long as England was English, the name of William Cobbett would live in the category of her greatest men. As long as talent and political integrity formed ingredients in the British mind, his name would live in the hearts and affections of Englishmen. (Cheers.) The hon. and learned chairman concluded a splendid address by repeating the assurance he had given to the people at a period when he was exercising the duties of a Member of Parliament, to pay a tribute of national gratitude to the memory of the departed William Cobbett, and resumed amidst loud cheering.

Mr. Fielden, M.P., for Oldham, then rose, loudly cheered, to address the meeting. He paid a high compliment to the political virtues of Mr. Cobbett, who might, if he had not been so long dead, have been the source of immense wealth. (Cheers.) But instead of wealth, he had preferred virtuous poverty (cheers); and had descended into his grave full of years and well-earned honours. (Loud cheering.) For having directed his powerful pen against the enemies of his country, he had been vilified through life, and now that he was dead there was not a man who had enough in his soul's memory, and to carry their malignity to the foot of his grave. (Same, same.) Mr. Fielden concluded by moving the resolution to the effect—"That this meeting think it due to the memory of William Cobbett, that a monument to him be erected by public subscription."

Mr. Rogers said he seconded the resolution with his heart and soul (cheers). The only objection he had to it was that it did not in language sufficiently strong, depict the virtues and talents of Mr. Cobbett (cheers). It might be truly said that Mr. Cobbett had lived, not for himself, but for the sake of the whole human species (cheers). He most cordially supported the resolution, which having been put from the chair, was carried with acclamation.

Mr. William Cobbett, after a strong expression of impatience on the part of the meeting, proceeded to address it. He complained that the committee for the erection of the monument had not held any communication with him upon the subject, which they ought to have done, he being the only executor of his late father. (Mr. Cobbett was proceeding to animadvert upon the conduct of the secretary, when he was met by loud cries of "no.") Having attempted to proceed, his voice was again drowned in reiterated shouts of "no."

The learned chairman said they had placed him in that chair, and he hoped they would support him in the discharge of his duties. (Loud cheering.) There was no question before the meeting, and it was because of his (Mr. O'Connell's) respect for the feelings of the gentleman upon his legs that he had allowed him to go on so far. (Cheers.)

Mr. Cobbett finding it impossible to proceed in opposition to the wish of the meeting, retired to his seat. Mr. Williams, M.P. for Coventry, came forward to move the second resolution. He called upon the meeting to use their utmost exertions to carry out the recommendation contained in the resolution he would propose to them. (Cheers.) What feelings of pride would actuate the bosom of the people, when they thought of the monument of a man who had been one of themselves, and who, whilst he had lived, had vigilantly guarded their rights and privileges. (Cheers.) He concluded by moving the following resolution, which was spiritedly seconded by Mr. Lutichings:

2.—That a general subscription be forthwith opened, and that the working people, for whose welfare Mr. Cobbett's case was chiefly respected, be especially invited to subscribe the sum (however small) which may be within their power. The Rev. Dr. Wade supported the resolution in an able speech. If, said the reverend gentleman, monuments were to be erected to the memories of Kings, why was not one to be erected to perpetuate the memory—a more hallowed one than that of Kings—of the Monarch of the Press.—(Loud cheering.)—London Paper.

MR. O'CONNELL—SIR ROBERT PEEL.

(FROM THE COURIER OF TUESDAY.)

Among the personalities by which Sir William Fulleton attempted on Thursday to conceal the weakness of his cause, and one which was brought prominently before the public eye, was the long story that Mr. O'Connell had done nothing, and would do nothing, to assist the condition of the two millions of his country people, who are in the lowest state of misery and destitution. In allusion to this charge, we may observe, that Mr. O'Connell has never at any period of his life been in office or had in his hands the means of carrying into effect any one legislative proposition. The House of Commons has never been at his command, the House of Lords has never been opposed to him, and the Executive Government has generally kept him at arm's length, as an enemy. It is therefore most unjust to taunt him with the misery of that country, which he has been the greatest benefactor. But on Sir William Fulleton's left hand there sat on Thursday a Right Honourable Gentleman who had the House of Commons at his beck from 1827 to 1830, and on whom the House of Lords was disposed to look so graciously that it veered right round at his command from deadly opposition to concession to the Catholics in 1829. That Right Hon. gentleman held so high a place in the Executive Government that he had but to propose any feasible plan to ensure it the whole support of the Ministry, and the delighted approbation of both houses. For almost twenty years, we believe, as Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, as Secretary for Ireland, and afterwards as Secretary of State for the Home Department, it was the person chiefly responsible for the Government of that country. Now admitting, as we must, that the wretchedness of the people of Ireland, the intense poverty, and daily sufferings of upwards of two millions of persons, is a reproach to all concerned, is Mr. O'Connell, who never for a moment forgot the condition of that country, or this Right Hon. Gentleman to blame? If Sir William Follet, feeling like a man, a patriot, and a Christian, burn with indignation on turning over the page of Ireland's woes, as recorded in the report of the Poor Law Commissioners, and if he wish to fix the guilt of that condition upon any one person, a chiefly responsible for it, from the want of Poor Laws, let him turn from Mr. O'Connell to Sir Robert Peel, and tell him "thou art the man." In his hands was the Government of Ireland for many years; and he, if any man living, is responsible for the destitution and misery of the Irish. Why did not Sir Robert Peel introduce a poor law? Why did he not restrain the landlords, first from dividing their property, and afterwards from clearing it? He would have been opposed by the landlords. Why, so would Mr. O'Connell; and the latter had no power to beat down the Opposition, while the former had the whole power of the Legislature and the Executive Government at his control.

The Man to Fight.
You strange, astonished-looking, angle-faced,
Brow-mounted, and wrinkling forehead of the sea,
Gulping salt water with ecstatic ecstasies,
Cold-blood, tho' with red lips and blood be traced—
And mute, tho' dwellers in the roaring water—
And you, all shapes beside, that fly by,
Some with a scowl, some with a smile, and all devilry,
Legless, unloving, infamously chaste;
O, scaly, slippery, wet, swift, starting wights,
What isn't ye do—what life lead, &c. &c.

A Fish Answer.
Amazing monster! that for me I know,
With the first sight of thee didst make our race
For ever stare! Oh, flat and shocking face,
Grinly divided from the breast below!
Thou that dost drink and drink and drink
With a split body and most ridiculous pace,
Prong after prong, disgrace of all grace,
Long-wooled, hind, haired, upright, unsway!
O, breather of unbreathable, sword-sharp air,
How can'st exist! How bear'st thyself, tho' dry
As a Corn's tooth! What sense canst share
Of the only blessed life, the water?
I sometimes see ye of an actual pair
Go by! linked in by fin!—most odiously.
Lionel Hunt.

AGRICULTURAL.
We are concerned to hear of a serious crop in several parts of the country present rather an unpropitious aspect, and the early sown barley appears to be a failure both crops having suffered by the long continued drought, and earlier winds of April and May, attended with frost. The wheat crops look very well, but late potatoes are not promising.—Glasgow Courier.

Nothing can be more striking than the change which has taken place in the appearance of the crops, owing to the late showers. Ten days ago vegetation seemed to be entirely suspended—the fax, corn, and potato fields were in a languishing condition, and presented a hopeless prospect to the farmer; and, from the want of moisture, the cattle had consequently suffered. Now, however, the face of nature is changed—the earth is clothed with the most luxuriant verdure—the plants are no longer sickly and withered—and vegetation progresses so rapidly that one might imagine it proceeded from an effort to retrieve former backwardness. Notwithstanding the unfavourable aspect of the country at an earlier period, the present appearance is indeed need now be entertained regarding the harvest.—Derry Sentinel.

The weather, which had continued dry and sultry for several weeks past, has undergone a change, and we have been visited by refreshing showers. The change was much wished for by the farmers, as the grounds were completely parched and the vegetation consequently scorched. Its effects will soon, we hope, be visible to our markets, which had risen to an unusual height, the prices for butter, meat, &c. having been greater than for some years back. We were yesterday favoured with a basket of white hearts, new potatoes, peas and beans, grown in the garden of the Rev. James L. Dickson, at Bingsberry Lodge, near Dundoran. They are the earliest and best we have seen this season, and reflect great credit on the gardener, Mr. R. Drury.—Ballygannan Herald.

Theseasonable and plentiful supply of rain that has fallen during this and the latter part of last week, has done an immense quantity of good to the various crops, which present a healthy and thriving appearance, vegetation has increased surprisingly in pasture lands, where there was scarcely a blade of grass to be seen, has been magically re-created, and the meadows give promise of abundance of fodder. Nature in all her prolific and beautiful variety, has sprung as it were into new existence, gladdening the drooping spirit of man with a bountiful prospect before him. We have heard that with great pleasure that the potato crop, which this year has been extensively planted, is likely to turn out well, and that notwithstanding much apprehension was entertained, least the long continued parching drought had injured the early planted seed, it has not materially missed.—Sligo Patriot.

All things seem to conspire in bringing about an early and plentiful harvest. The sudden transition from the late rain to the frequent starts of heat and intervening showers, is considered by the agriculturists to be most conducive to vegetation. About Galloway the fields and crops of every description have assumed their wonted verdure, and promise well for the abundance of the approaching season. The country is delightful. The state of our atmosphere appears to contribute also to the preservation of animal health.—Galway Patriot.

The first subject of an American newspaper arrived last week. It is called the New York Herald and contains a superficies of 2,376 lines, and 2,074 advertisements. In 1,678 it took a coach and six horses three days to perform the distance (44 miles) between Edinburgh and Glasgow.

HIGHWAY WOMEN!—Monday evening about 9 o'clock, a female named Anne Jones, living No. 18, E. Exchange-street, was on her way from Kilmahon into town, she was stopped near the Foundling Hospital, by a party of gang consisting of seven or eight women, and when she was knocked down, and after having received a severe beating, was robbed of her gown, bonnet, petticoat, and one shilling in silver. The police of the same night the police succeeded in apprehending Catherine Dempsey, Bridget Kelly, Ellen Butler, and Ellen Kearns, who were yesterday brought before the magistrates, fully identified by the party robbed, and committed for trial.—Dublin Paper.

EQUITY EXCHIEQUER—WINDSWEPT.

(The Debt and Chapter of the Colliage Church of the Blessed Virgin, Marwick, v. Thomas Hartigan and others.)

Mr. Sergeant Greene called the service of the process in this case on the defendant be done, and on an attachment in the Thomas Case. The case was then called on by the plaintiff's solicitor, who stated that the defendant had been in possession of the colliage church of the Blessed Virgin, Marwick, being a toll for each parish. He applied on the behalf of the process server. The defendant's solicitor stated that he had been in possession of the colliage church of the Blessed Virgin, Marwick, being a toll for each parish. He applied on the behalf of the process server. The defendant's solicitor stated that he had been in possession of the colliage church of the Blessed Virgin, Marwick, being a toll for each parish. He applied on the behalf of the process server.

Court.—You have stated quite enough—take your order. Chief Baron.—But we look upon this as so great an outrage, that an attachment from this court would be insufficient to punish the offence as it deserves. The case is one that should be taken up by the crown—you should communicate it to the crown solicitor. Sergeant A. Greene.—I shall do so, as the process server is barely alive.

The Rev. J. J. v. the Right Hon. Lord Ponsbury.
Mr. Pennefather, K.C., applied on behalf of the plaintiff for a conditional order for a receiver in this case, to receive such portion of the defendant's rents as might be sufficient to satisfy the tithes due by him to plaintiff; and that service on Mr. Miller, the defendant's agent, be deemed good, his lordship being himself out of the country. Mr. Pennefather.—For whom do you appear? Mr. Hawkins.—For the defendant. Mr. Pennefather.—But I have a right to know for whom it is you appear.

THE LORDS—THE COMMONS.
(FROM THE GLOBE.)
Mr. Canning, in his speech at Liverpool, stated most decidedly that so soon as the House of Commons was elected by the people, and represented their opinions, it would be absurd to expect that the House of Lords could continue absolutely independent; for, he asked with what face could the Lords, who were so much indebted to the people for their seats, presume to put themselves in opposition to the declared will of the people expressed by the decision of a popular House of Commons? This, which is the common sense view of the question, is the ground upon which Mr. Canning's name and that of his illustrious colleagues were recommended to our Tory friends. It is clear that two absolutely independent bodies cannot exist together in the legislature; and when the only ultimate appeal is to the people, no doubt can exist whether that which expresses their opinions, or that which is opposed to them will prevail.

GRAND DINNER TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT AT THE CLUB HOUSE, KILDARE.
His Excellency Earl Mulgrave, honoured the Turf Club with his company to dinner yesterday. Shortly after five o'clock he arrived, and was warmly received by the club, who were assembled in Clancy's best style, and nothing could exceed the richness of the feast—everything of a nature and art could furnish was in requisition—nothing could be better. A party of forty-two were invited to assist his Excellency—wards of forty-two sat down to the table. Mr. M.P., the senior steward, presided in the chair. The Hon. Col. Westmore, M.P., vice chair. His Excellency sat nearly in the centre—on his right was Lord Milton. There were also present—the Earl of Louth, Lord Cloncurry, and the Hon. Mr. Lawless, Sir John Burke, Colonel Warren, Hon. G. Vaughan, Captains Liddell, Burke, Willis, and Rowles; Messrs. R. Lutche, J. W. M. B. M.P., the senior steward, J. W. Digby, D.L.; Pottinger, Purcell, R. Browne (Tanager), C. St. George Osborne, Tighe, Kennedy, Power, &c. &c. The Mulgrave Cup and the valuable gold cup were on the table. After the King, his Excellency's health was proposed, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He returned thanks in a few words, and expressed himself highly gratified at the respectful manner his health was responded to. After an evening spent in the greatest hilarity, his Excellency and suite retired about 12 o'clock. The town was illuminated, and a bonfire was lighted on the occasion by the inhabitants. Too much praise can be given to Mr. Clancy for the admirable style in which the ceremonies were conducted under his superintendance.

REVIEW IN THE PHENIX PARK.
Saturday the 18th instant, being the anniversary of the memorable Battle of Waterloo, a review of the troops, comprising the garrison of Dublin, will take place in the Phoenix Park, by his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant. The various regiments, under the immediate orders of Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, K.B.C., will be on the ground.

HONOURED MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.
The following curious specimen of French gossip relates to the marriage of the illustrious heiress presumptive to the British Throne:—

PARIS, JUNE 10.—A letter from London, dated the 7th, gives us the following intelligence:—On Saturday last, M. Debel, in the name of his Majesty, the King of the Netherlands, made a formal application for the hand of the Princess Victoria for the eldest son of the Prince of Orange. The King of England, though personally favourable to this suit, as well as the Queen, consulted his council, which, persisting in its opinion to leave the young Princess free to liberate in the choice of a consort, communicated the application to her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. That Princess answered that her daughter had already decided in favour of the eldest son of the Duke of Saxe-Coburg. This young Prince is distinguished, like his brother, by his understanding and conduct, as well as by the advantage of his name. He is a young man of an agreeable disposition, and the Duchess of Kent was known, coulters were distributed to different parts of the Continent. The marriage will shortly take place; the preliminary formalities are under discussion which precede the Royal marriage.

The Court of the Tuilleries has invited the Duke of Saxe-Coburg to spend some time with the Royal Family of France at Fontainebleau. The invitation has been eagerly accepted.

The officers of his Majesty's schooner Pike have been tried by a Court Martial for the loss of that vessel. The Court was composed of the Lord Admiral, who has been sentenced to be dismissed the service, and the mate is to undergo an imprisonment of six months in the Marshalsea, and then dismissed the service. We are not in possession of the evidence given on the trial.

TITHES CAMPAIGN.

(FROM THE DUBLIN EVENING POST.)

Lord Stanley, in a very recent display, took occasion to boast loudly of his bill. It was working and working, he said, and would, no doubt, bring the landlords to their senses.

In another place we have inserted various statements which corroborate the assertion. Among the d'yers are the Colliage Church of the Blessed Virgin, in Limerick, and the Hon. and very Rev. Archdeacon Theobald, among the sufferers are Lord Ponsbury, our Ambassador at the Sublime Porte, and Earl O'Neill, formerly Grand No. 1, in the Orangerie of Ireland, two Protestant Noblemen, it must be admitted, of very high rank, and of indubitable protestantism.

Thanks to the Stanley Act, Lord Ponsbury has a Receiver clapt upon his estates, pending the litigation, and Lord O'Neill's demurrer has been disallowed, with an order to furnish a list of his tenants to the Reverend Plaintiff.

Lord O'Neill is a very good natured gentleman, notwithstanding his Orange absurdities; he is also, it need not be told, a Protestant of the first water; but pure is his Protestantism he does not stomach the payment of tithes. He has, as the attorney of the plaintiff informed the Court, been giving every possible objection to tithes by the means of his tenants, and, of course, while he was exercising the function of Grand Master of the Irish Orangerie. It has at length come to this, that he is designated by the church of which he has been the champion, a Rebel, and, as a Rebel, will have to answer for his delinquency before the High Court of Exchequer. Rebel is a name well known in his Lordship's princely family, and to his grace rather disposed to rebel against the consequence will, perhaps, be a most important question to your acquaintance with Ireland it would be superfluous to labour this question. For the sake of our English readers, however, we shall quote an authority which the Times will respect. We quote from a publication of the Clergy of the diocese of Limerick:

Under such circumstances we call attention to the crying injustice, not only of the principle, but of the enormous extent of the proposed confiscation, affecting the present incumbents, amounting to nearly a third of their already much reduced incomes; whereas we deeply regret to observe, that even those who profess to be our friends are ready to strip us of our parsonages, besides to a further extent of the tithes of the parsonages. As for the purpose we are to be thus plundered? For the benefit of the Protestant landlords, whose ancestors were, or purchased their estates subject to the small charge in question for the maintenance of the ministers of their own religion—whose parsonages have been recently exempted from the cost of the Church, from the payment of that cess for support of the tithes with Ireland, to which they have been before justly liable—many of whom have for some years been freely paying the full contribution required by the laws now existing—and of whom (the respectable and resident part at least) we would fain hope that they would spare to derive a paltry profit from the unjust spoliation of their parsonages.

He is, of course, infinitely more conclusive than any which Pamphlet Phillips has produced against Protestant recusants. Here is authority undeniable, that the Protestant landlords are as bitter enemies to the temporalities of the Church as the veriest peasant rebels who are in the Court of Exchequer are sending every day to gallows. And here we must remark on an other dictum, that our Tory friends, and, having received an assurance from the husband that he would not molest his wife, discharged the warrant.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.
Bank Stock 104
Government Consols, 3 per cent. 101
—Stock, 31 per cent. 101
—Debentures 31 per cent. 94
National Insurance 104 1/2
Grand Canal L. per cent. 87 1/2
6 per cent. 87 1/2
Royal Canal Stock 101
Grand Canal Stock 101
Dublin Steam Company 111

LAST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

Share	Price
Dublin and K. Road	100 60 0 0
Hibernian Bank	100 25 0 0
Provincial Bank	100 25 0 0
National Insurance	100 10 0 0
Patriotic	100 10 0 0
Mining Co. of Ireland	25 7 0 0
Drogheda Railroad	100 2 10 0 0
National Insurance	100 10 0 0
Ulster Railroad	100 1 0 0 0
Ulster Canal	100 10 0 0
Royal Bank	100 5 5 0 0

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836.

THE DEBATE AND DIVISION.

Glorious as has been the result of the late debate in the House of Commons; and overwhelming the majority which has affirmed the decree of "justice to Ireland," the people must not for one moment imagine that they may now sit down to enjoy the fruit of their victory. They have "scotched, not killed," the snake; and their most strenuous efforts are requisite to prevent the reptile from still poisoning the political atmosphere with its pestilential breath, and from discharging its "swellered venom" upon our municipal institutions. A majority of the House of Commons if not supported from without may be set at defiance by the Lyndhurst faction—the people at their back, no power in the state can stand against them. Ireland should be deeply impressed with this important truth: on the exertions which she shall put forth at this important crisis, it depends whether the Lords will still endeavour to make a denouement, or yield at once all that we demand. If they see us indifferent, apathetic or supine, if our late struggles—like the paroxysms of a fevered patient—be succeeded by debility or exhaustion, then will the Lords of misrule resume fresh courage, and gathering strength from our weakness, may assume a bold front, and heap upon us additional injury and insult. And in that must not all admit that we have been treated according to our deserts, and that obligation and contempt are the fitting reward of obsequiousness and vacillation. To avoid the possibility of such a result the people should at once retrace their former efforts; they should call forth all their energies and summon their entire strength to follow up their victory, and by crushing the foe prevent him from ever again renewing the conflict. Every county, every borough, every parish which has not as yet petitioned in favour of the Municipal Bill should at once be up and doing.

THE HOUSE OF INCURABLE.

The Lords are hurrying along the road galloping pace. They pursue their headlong doggedness which would lead us to suppedoomed to destruction, they have been a moral blindness, and are unable to gulph which yawns for their recovery measure for the amelioration of the and the benefit of the people, ministry present to their notice, whether a judicial character—to give to the control over their own property, or to the Chancery of the piles of rubbish which accumulating for centuries—meets at the hands with instant strangulation. The Lords of Tuesday are filled with the report of a motion of the Lord Chancellor for a reform of chancery. As our readers have, we "snapped full" of such matters, the indignation of the mortal columns, by our Lord's conduct, we are glad to see the proposition was made, the necessity of which, is quite self-evident, viz., to separate from the judicial office of the Lord Chancellor the latter a Chief Justice in Chancery and authority similar to those of the Court of King's Bench. This measure sound policy and which would have proved benefit to the numerous suitors in the unceremoniously kicked out by their lordships, a reasonable reason, save their love of mischief, the patriotic statesman who guide the vessel.

The numbers were—
Contents 10
Non Contents 10
Majority against Ministers 10
Now, of these ninety-four there were assessed that degree of infirmity or requisite to form a judgment of the proposed measure; they were urged on passions of envy, malignity, a party spite, to thwart the ministry nation. Were it not too serious a jest, where the interests of millions are at stake, a smile at the spectacle of the Duke's Grace putting in a debate on chancery his taces could have found time for the *l'admirable*, which, Fortescue, tells us, he received it through inspiration. The fact matters were under the immediate vicinity, and as his Grace in accepting the office bore testimony to his own industry, may within him the divine afflatus, and thus be self-imposed to dignitate with the spectacle upon a subject of which he is completely ignorant.

TITHES! TITHES! TITHES!
Our readers will perceive by the report in the Court of Exchequer, that not slumbering, and that the learned on the alert to issue writs of replevin to those defaulters who boldly resist the blood-stained and iniquitous impudent churchmen, deprived of their favour powder and ball, still keep up a quiet "paper pellets" of the Exchequer, and assistance derived from commissioners of tithes matters were under the immediate vicinity, and as his Grace in accepting the office bore testimony to his own industry, may within him the divine afflatus, and thus be self-imposed to dignitate with the spectacle upon a subject of which he is completely ignorant.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL.
We understand the branch for this concerned business on Monday, is likely with the same success that has characterized in every other part of the country.

SIR RICHARD MUSGRAVE.
The following letter from our worth has been received by Mr. Rivers—

LONDON.
MR DEAR SIR—I beg leave to inform you that I have presented the petition on the part of the House of Commons, and that I must cordially concur in every measure which may be taken to secure the liberties of Ireland upon a firm basis. Let the wronged and injured Irish bear in mind how potent the virtue proved during the struggle for emancipating multitudes meetings, where millions of dignant Irishmen raised at the same time unanimous shout for freedom, struck awe of the tyrants, entered the penetralia of palace, and prostrated in the dust the power. The same machinery would, on the part of a similar charm, it would prove all to secure the Lyndhurst vultures from the liberty to the people, civil, as it heretofore.

Joseph M. Rivers, Esq., County of Tipperary, Tramore.

THE CAMPAIGN.

THE CAMPAIGN. A very recent display, took occasion his bill. It was working admirably, and would, no doubt, bring the land...

THE HOUSE OF INCURABLES. The Lords are hurrying along the road to ruin at a galloping pace. They pursue their headlong career with a doggedness which would lead us to suppose that, being ordomed to destruction, they have been affected with a moral blindness, and are unable to behold the rash which yawns for their reception.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. Correspondents will perceive by reference to our leading columns, that the Protestant inhabitants of Galway and Clonmac are much displeased with the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

THE THEATRICAL LESSEE. The Theatrical Lessee is a practical logician. Being destitute of money, he enters into contracts, binding himself to pay some fifty thousand pounds per annum.

THE GLOUGIOUS EIGHTY-SIX. Lord Morpeth gave a dinner at Blackwall, on Saturday, to a large party of English and Irish members, including most of the leading Reformers of both countries.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 14, 1836. The half pay of the undischarged Officers has been cancelled from the 14th instant, inclusive, they having accepted a commuted allowance for their commissions.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK. We understand the branch for this city, which commenced business on Monday, is likely to be attended with the same success that has characterized its operations in every other part of the country where established.

SHR. RICHARD MUSGRAVE. The following letter from our worthy representative has been received by Mr. Rivers—

London, June 10, 1836. MY DEAR SIR—I beg leave to inform you that I have this evening presented the petition from the parish of Tottenham, and that I most cordially concur in its prayer.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH. Correspondents will perceive by reference to our leading columns, that the Protestant inhabitants of Galway and Clonmac are much displeased with the conduct of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

THE HOUSE OF INCURABLES. The Lords are hurrying along the road to ruin at a galloping pace. They pursue their headlong career with a doggedness which would lead us to suppose that, being ordomed to destruction, they have been affected with a moral blindness, and are unable to behold the rash which yawns for their reception.

THE THEATRICAL LESSEE. The Theatrical Lessee is a practical logician. Being destitute of money, he enters into contracts, binding himself to pay some fifty thousand pounds per annum.

THE GLOUGIOUS EIGHTY-SIX. Lord Morpeth gave a dinner at Blackwall, on Saturday, to a large party of English and Irish members, including most of the leading Reformers of both countries.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 14, 1836. The half pay of the undischarged Officers has been cancelled from the 14th instant, inclusive, they having accepted a commuted allowance for their commissions.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK. We understand the branch for this city, which commenced business on Monday, is likely to be attended with the same success that has characterized its operations in every other part of the country where established.

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THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS. JUNE 17, 1836. Wheat white... 24 0 0. Oats... 11 6 0. Barley... 12 0 0. Flour... 38 0 0. Bacon... 36 0 0. Hides... 22 0 0. Butter... 11 6 0. Eggs... 11 0 0. Potatoes... 4 0 0.

ASSIZE OF BREAD. FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JUNE 23. Wheat... 10s. 6d. Rye... 10s. 6d. Oats... 10s. 6d. Barley... 10s. 6d. Flour... 10s. 6d. Bread... 10s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. THE WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, JUNE 13. Wheat... 10s. 6d. Oats... 10s. 6d. Barley... 10s. 6d. Flour... 10s. 6d. Bread... 10s. 6d.

STATE OF THE BALANCE. In the Bank of Ireland Office at Waterford... £400 0 0. In the Bank of Ireland Office at Waterford... £400 0 0. In the Bank of Ireland Office at Waterford... £400 0 0.

DEBITS. Amount of Messrs. Irvie & Co's... £145 18 0. Amount of Messrs. Irvie & Co's... £145 18 0. Amount of Messrs. Irvie & Co's... £145 18 0.

CREDITS. Due to the Corporation of the Trinity House... £245 3 10. Due to the Corporation of the Trinity House... £245 3 10. Due to the Corporation of the Trinity House... £245 3 10.

EXPENDITURE. Amount paid Water Bailiff... £184 12 4. Amount paid Water Bailiff... £184 12 4. Amount paid Water Bailiff... £184 12 4.

WATERFORD HARBOUR.

GENERAL ABSTRACT. OF THE ACCOUNT OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR IMPROVING THE PORT AND HARBOUR OF WATERFORD. Balance of last account in favour of the Public... £545 18 0. Tonnage Duty... £1,414 17 3. Ballast Duties... £1,004 10 1.

THE DISCHARGE. Lighterage, &c., of Ballast and Limestone... £691 5 6. Quays, Piers, Sills, &c... £340 10 7. River Sills... £708 3 4. Timber, Cordage, Sails, Iron Work, &c... £173 1 1.

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FASHIONABLE MISCELLANY.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 7.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 7.

ERFORD

THE CONSTABULARY

BIRTH

DEATH

AN ELECTION

RECOVERY OF TENEMENTS BILL

RECOVERY OF TENEMENTS BILL

