

Mr. O'CONNELL would move an amendment, by which the instruction to the Select Committee, that an inquiry should be made into the state of the law relative to foreign lotteries, and whether any, and what alteration, was necessary. Every hon. member of the house must be aware that notwithstanding the law restraining lotteries, they were carried on openly—they were advertised in the newspapers. Foreign lotteries were daily advertised, and tickets disposed of. Now, although the sale of tickets was prohibited, persons were not prohibited from purchasing them, and by means of agents here money to the amount of £100,000 and £200,000 was annually exported from this country.

Mr. H. GRATTAN had not heard any thing fall from the right honourable member for Nottingham (hear, hear) that could offend any man in his senses. (Hear, hear, and much laughter.) Mr. F. FRENCHE said that nothing had fallen from either honourable member, which was incapable of being satisfactorily explained, in the manner in use among gentlemen. (Hear.) Mr. R. WASON thought that both honourable members should be ordered to attend in their places in the house. (Hear, and laughter.)

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the honourable members should be ordered to attend in their places in the house. By that means they would be brought under its jurisdiction. The SPEAKER then put the question that Sir John C. Houlihan and Colonel Sibthorp be ordered to attend in their places in the house. (Cries of hear, and much laughter.)

During the interval which elapsed between the order to require the two honourable members to attend in their places, the remaining orders of the day were given through Mr. WALLACE gave notice that he should this day move that in future divisions in the Committee on a whole house, be taken in the lobbies, as divisions of the house are taken. The SPEAKER then said that as the Hon. and Gallant Member for Lincoln was now in his place, it became his duty to say that it had been reported to the house that certain words had passed during a discussion in that Committee which were liable to be misapprehended, and which indeed, had been misapprehended, by the hon. and gallant member. He also felt himself bound to call on the hon. and gallant member to say whether any such feeling still existed in his mind.

Colonel SIBTHORP said that he had no hesitation in saying that he did still entertain such feeling, and that he must still continue to entertain it until he heard from the right hon. the President of the Board of Control a disavowal of the expression to which he had referred. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished to say a few words on the subject, as it had occurred not when the Speaker was in the chair, but in Committee, and in what he was about to say, he would refer to it, as it were, the Hon. and Gallant Member himself, and appeal to his personal and political friends around him. The fact was, that a laugh occurred during the speech of the right hon. baronet, on the opposite side of the house, and his right hon. friend applied to the circumstances. A laugh, which he translated that "there were few things more silly than a silly laugh." (Hear.) Now, he put it to any man whether there was the slightest cause for personal offence in this. (Hear, hear.) He was himself on one of the laughs on that (the Ministerial) side of the house, and he certainly would be the last to consider a laugh under such circumstances as a personal insult. He would refer to the hon. and gallant member had deprived the right hon. gentleman of the opportunity of making the correct explanation in his presence, for he left the house immediately; but when the right hon. gentleman did explain, he said most distinctly that he had not meant to give offence. (Hear, hear.) He hoped, under these circumstances, that the hon. and gallant member would put an end to the matter by at once saying that he was satisfied.

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they had in their power to stop at its progress. The real object of the government was to carry the bill through the house, and to oppose its adjustment. He should therefore move that the chairman be ordered to report progress, and to ask leave to sit again.

Mr. BERNARD, in reporting progress, stated to the house that certain words had passed between the right hon. member for Nottingham and the hon. member for Lincoln, which, as they were likely to lead to other consequences, he considered it his duty to report to the chair. It was for the speaker to do as he chose in the matter.

The SPEAKER inquired if the hon. member for the house (Cries of no—let them alone; let them do as they like.)

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Mr. F. G. WOOD said that a desultory conversation, unsatisfactorily conducted by its being carried on to such late hours. Besides which, no human constitution could stand the fatigue. He thought no object whatever could be gained by going on with the bill at that late hour of the night. (Hear.)

The house then divided. On the gallery being opened there appeared—

For the motion 30
Against it 63
Majority 33

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER again stated that the controverted clauses should be postponed, and the unopposed parts of the bill should be allowed to pass. He thought that the hon. member for Lincoln, who had been carried on, would be to impede the public business. Now, he proposed that these parts of the Bill which were not to be opposed should be suffered to pass through the committee, while those which might be reserved on which a discussion was likely to take place.

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considered as the reasons of the majority. (Hear, hear.) A vote of the minority of that house, the matter was a mere party proceeding. He would suggest that the same course be now pursued as was done in the former session. They were the opinions of that side of the house, and of course did not in any way prejudice the views of the other side.

Mr. PERCY, in reply, stated that he would be glad to take notice of the report of a committee should be taken and received as the opinion of the house.

Mr. S. RICE said that they were read as a mere matter of course.

The Clerk then presented with the reading of the resolutions, which having been agreed to by the house, the House adjourned at Half-past One.

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Mr. O'CONNELL—THE TIMES. The harvest and most stunning blow which has been dealt against the profligate and venal Times since the period of its unparalleled apostasy, it received on Tuesday last from the nervous arm of Mr. O'Connell. Of his successful, his overwhelming invective, all that can be said is, that it was suitable to the occasion upon which it was employed, and deep as was the guilt, foul the delinquency of the brazen and abandoned renegade, the punishment inflicted upon it by the Liberator, was in a ratio equal to its crimes. Since the dismissal of the Melbourne Cabinet, in November 1834, to the present hour, the career of the Times has been unparalleled in the annals of treachery, tergiversation, and falsehood. With a shameless and unblushing front it has set itself in opposition to all its previous repeated opinions, deprecating those measures which it formerly advocated, vilifying those statesmen whom it previously lauded, and fawning and crouching to the factious, who were wont to write beneath the infliction of its lash. No measure of policy, foreign or domestic, which in former days received the support of the Times, can now escape from its foul and ribald abuse; no public man whose conduct was formerly the theme of its praise, is now secure from the venom of its malignant tongue. Since the renegade passed over to the Tory camp—true to the character of the apostate—it has surpassed in scurrility, shamelessness, and atrocity, all the old adherents of the conservative Standard, and now stands prominent as the Atlas supporting on its brawny shoulders the vast pile of corruption and abuses, which despite of the march of intellect and the efforts of the school master, still continue to deform the British constitution. When we consider how deeply the old reprobate has sinned, we cannot but congratulate the friends of the good cause that justice has at length overtaken it. The philippic of Mr. O'Connell may be considered as fit retribution for the torments of ribaldry with which it has been in the habit of deluging the characters of all upright and patriotic men, and, at all events, have a salutary effect—that of extracting the venom bag from the viper, and rendering it fit for the future innocuous. Mr. Walter, who is still the acknowledged proprietor of the apostate, drew from Mr. O'Connell the scathing remarks, and, certainly, unless the member for Berkshire can purge himself from the suspicion of having any connection with the hiring, he should be avoided by every man who possesses the least claim to honesty or honor. The following are the "thoughts that breathe, and words that burn" with which Mr. O'Connell electrified the house, and struck terror to the heart of the dastard of printing-house square—

Let there be any connection with an instrument of falsehood, foulness, and calumny—one that affords an instance of the most abandoned and certainly the greatest degradation of talent—one that has lowered literature, and debased the character of public writers—that has shown them up as marketable commodities—that has only done this, that the higher they rise in public estimation, the more ready are they to be bought, and the greater must be the price paid for them.—(Hear, hear.) If there be any human being, one of this house—recollect I speak of a man not in this house—who continues to earn the wages of public prostitution; if there be such a man as I describe, then I say he is too despicable for further notice; I leave him to pocket a portion of the public money, and to be a disgrace to his country, and a disgrace to every enemy of a crime more abhorrent to civilized life; but what are we to say of those who poison the first source of literature, who stigmatize the character of a nation, and debauch the instruments of learning—theirs is the worst mode of earning the wages of villainy, for theirs is the most abominable of all prostitutions. (Loud cheer.)

It is gratifying to learn by the late return of stamps that the public writers of England have learned to associate the recant at its proper value. Within a single year it has suffered a decrease of 720,505, the amount of circulation being—

In 1834, 3,365,499
In 1835, 2,644,994

Decrease, 720,505

Were it not for the long monopoly which it has enjoyed as an advertising medium, its circulation would be curtailed to a far greater extent, whilst its great rival, the Morning Chronicle, has for the same period an increase of 1,309,000. Thus it will be seen, the Times has already met that fate which should ever await the apostate and the traitor—scorn and contempt. Like a celebrated "unwieldy" of antiquity, it has fallen from its high and palmy state, and is now contemptible and vile.

Foris in armis
Casaris, Labienus erat non transfrangere villis.

COUNTY GAUL
WHO IS TO SUCCEED JAMES BRUCE?
TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD AND WEEKLY WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

SIR—In the above subject we are as yet in the dark. We learn, however, that there have been many applications for the situation of the above-named functionary, and that the members of the board of superintendence have been summoned to-morrow, to make the matter into their serious consideration. It is hoped, may the public expect that the merits of the respective candidates, and their qualifications for office, shall determine their choice. In making the foregoing observation I beg it to be distinctly understood, that I do not mean to cast the slightest imputation on the honour or integrity of the members of the board of superintendence, or that of the subscribers; but I am anxious to put them on their guard against the insinuations and machinations of a certain wily, bigoted and interested ecclesiastic, who has had the audacity to state that if the appointment be not in accordance with his taste, he will influence the government to rescind the same. Sir, the baronet's effrontery of this individual in procuring his connection with government; why six months have not elapsed since this meddling and slippery parrot attended meetings of the low and vulgar Orangemen of this town at a certain house in Bailey's New-street, for the purpose of procuring their assistance, and co-operation in opposing the present government. I hope, Sir, I have said enough to convince the board and the subscribers, that any suggestions coming from the quarter alluded to, should be received with extreme caution.

I am, Sir, Editor,
With sentiments of respect and esteem,
Yours,
PAUL PRY.

THE NEW CONSTABULARY.
The four inspectors lately appointed under the new constabulary act, appear to have been selected with a great judgment, and there can be no doubt that they will give general satisfaction in the discharge of the duties of their office.

The names are as follow:—
Major Priestley, an officer of long standing and great military reputation, and who has the highest testimonials from the general officers under whom he has served.
Captain Roberts, also a highly meritorious officer, formerly aide-de-camp to Sir F. Ponsbury in the Ionian Islands and Malta.
Colonel Macleod, who was adjutant-general at Jamaica during Lord Mulgrave's government of the island—a gentleman of great talents, and highly respected.
Major Galwey, a steady and able magistrate, and late inspector of the county of Cork. This gentleman, who is a Roman Catholic, has great influence with those of his own creed, and is at the same time highly respected by the Protestants, and the peaceable state of the county is a great measure attributed to him. As a reward of the exertions which he is held by the Protestants, it may be mentioned that when it was understood he was to be appointed to the magistracy, the Protestant gentry memorialized the government that he might not be removed from that country.

THE THEATRE.
Mr. Keen played the part of Hamlet on Friday night last. To write a critique on a performance where all was excellence, would be a startling undertaking. Mr. Keen's Hamlet, is above criticism. Of all the creations of the immortal poet's fancy, none takes a stronger hold of the imagination, or awakens a more powerful sensation of sympathy for the unfortunate hero, than that of Hamlet, Shakespeare, without, perhaps, being aware of it, has closely followed in the wake of the Grecian tragedian; no two situations can be drawn more exactly parallel than the Orestes of Euripides, who agonized by the furies, and the son of the King of Denmark, after having beheld the ghost of his murdered father. It is interesting to reflect how the same situations, the same exciting causes of rage and sorrow, the same purposes of revenge, and almost the same identical modes of expression have instinctively presented themselves to the two greatest tragic poets that the world ever produced. Mr. Keen's Hamlet, we again repeat, was on Friday night beyond the reach of paenegyric. Twelve months ago it fell to our lot to review his performance in the same part, since that time the kingdoms have vied with one another in offering the tribute of their admiration to his unrivalled genius. During thirty nights in the capital of Scotland, he played to overflowing houses, the interest his first appearance excited continued to the last; and in Edinburgh, renowned for its judgment, its taste, and its classic spirit, he was hailed as the equal of his father—Edmund Spenser. His first attempt was made to cloud his fame in its first dawning—the sneers that were cast against his youth and inexperience—the very prejudice created and nourished by the recollection of his parent, the sarcastic epithets of "presumptuous boy," "shallow imitator," "empiric in the tragic field." When these three kind of impediments were borne in mind, for against all these he was bound to contend, and when they are contrasted with the lofty and unrivalled eminence on which he now stands, some idea will be formed of the dramatic genius that has surmounted them, and the triumph that it possesses has achieved. The melancholy madness of *Frederick the Great*, the contending passions of hatred, uncertainty, and revenge, of which he was the victim, the quaint metaphysical cast of his ideas, the total wreck of a mind once lofty, philosophical, and amiable, the soul moody and abstracted from every thought except the agonizing one of his father's murder, and his mother's degradation; these were the themes of the actor's talent, and only did he fulfil his task. The ghost scene was grand and terrible, the attitude assumed by the Prince in listening to the tale of the "perturbed spirit" was imimitable. His dialogues with "that rash intruding fool" Polonius were rich with contemptuous satire, to which the expressive and flexible features of the actor gave force. His interview with his mother, where he held forth the two pictures, "speaking daggers, but using none," riveted the attention of the audience, from pit to gallery, "was listening fear and dumb amazement."

In point of elocution, judgment, gesture, look and tone, we have not seen any thing to equal the advice to the players—it was not acting, it was nature, it was her mirror that we saw held up before the words and action were both truly adapted to the substance of the address. We were glad to find they were not cavari to the multitude; none applauded more enthusiastically than the gods. The play scene was given with equal effect; his full-orbed, piercing eyes, looked as if they would read the murderer of his father to the soul; the concluding burst of terrible conviction of his identity was given in the true tragic vein.

We cannot conclude without noticing the dying scene, where, if possible, Mr. Keen excelled his other efforts, the fainting voice, and drooping head, the relaxing grasp unable to retain the foil, and even the changing colour of the countenance, produced a powerful effect.

Mr. Seymour, as the Ghost, was an effective representation. There is a great nicety of discrimination requisite in this part, one false step would mar the entire play. We have never seen the character better sustained; his list, list, ob list, was affectingly thrilling. Miss Cruise, as *Ophelia*, sang wild and brief strains with feeling and melody. Miss Hudson was applauded in the different scenes she had to support. This young lady acted *Very Strong* in the afterpiece; she threw an unusual charm over the performance, and was well suited to what the mind conceives of that beautiful, though hapless princess.

SUMMER ASSIZES—1836.
NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.
Carlow, Tuesday, 5th July. Tullamore, Tuesday, 19th.
Athy, Friday, 8th. Mullingar, Saturday, 24th.
Maynooth, Wednesday, 13th. Trim, Thursday, 25th.
The Hon. Baron Sir Wm. C. Smith, Bart., &c.
The Hon. Mr. Justice Johnston.

NORTH-EAST CIRCUIT.
Drogheda, Monday, 4th July. Carrickfergus, at Carrickfergus, Wednesday, 6th.
Downpatrick, Monday, 11th. Armagh, Wednesday, 20th.
Carrickfergus, Thursday, 14th. Monaghan, Saturday, 24th.
Juniata, The Right Hon. Lord Chief Justice; the Right Hon. the Lord Chief Baron.

WEST-EAST CIRCUIT.
Longford, Tuesday, 5th July. Omagh, Saturday, 16th.
Cavan, Friday, 8th. Lifford, Thursday, 21st.
Enniskillen, Wednesday, 13th. Londonderry, Saturday, 23rd.
Juniata, The Hon. Justice Moore; the Hon. Justice Torrens.

LEINSTER CIRCUIT.
Wicklow, Monday, 4th July. Kilkenny, Thursday, 11th.
Wexford, Tuesday, 7th. City of Kilkenny, some day.
Waterford, Monday, 11th. Clonmel, Monday, 18th.
City of Waterford, same day.

JUNIATA.—The Right Hon. the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas; the Hon. Baron Pennefather.
Roscommon, Tuesday, 5th. Sligo, Wednesday, 13th.
July. Castlebar, Wednesday, 20th.
Carrick-on-Shannon, Saturday, 24th. Galway, Tuesday, 25th.
Juniata, The Hon. Justice Burton; the Hon. Mr. Justice Crampton.

MUNSTER CIRCUIT.
Ennis, Tuesday, 5th July. Tralee, Monday, 18th.
Cork, Saturday, 9th. City of Cork, some day.
City of Limerick, some day. City of Cork, same day.
Juniata, The Hon. Baron Foster; the Right Hon. Justice Perris.

LONDON—SATURDAY, JUNE 18.
(FROM THE SUN.)
We have letters and papers from Madrid to the 10th inst. Cordova was still lingering in the capital, under the pretence of ill health. He was not ill, however. Nevertheless, it was feared that he would fall in his intrigues to draw Louis Philippe into an avowed co-partnership with himself and Austria.

Colonel Valdez had been summoned to Madrid to be tried by a Court-martial, for allowing himself to be beaten by Cabrera. He attended, was examined by the Council, and returned to his rank on promising that he would not allow his disgrace in the blood of the rebel.

The capital was tranquil, and no further accounts had been received from the head quarters of the army.—The Government had remitted seven millions of reals to the army of the north, and three millions to Catalonia, for the maintenance of the troops under Mina.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.
We have received a communication from a citizen, sir, to the effect that he has not thought proper to forward his name we have not so much as perused his communication.

We learn from the *Waterford Independent* that the Lord Lieutenant intends to visit Waterford during his expected tour through that part of the country. He is expected to arrive in Waterford about the 20th of July.

NEW BARONETS.—We have heard with much pleasure that His Majesty has been pleased to create the following baronets of the United Kingdom—Sir Francis M'Naghten, of Bush-mills; Mr. John Power, of Killybegs; and Mr. Kennedy, of Mount Kennedy. These Gentleman have long advocated liberal principles.—*Freeman.*

The Queen visited Drury-lane on Wednesday evening to witness Mr. Balfe's Maid of Artois. Her Majesty was enthusiastically received.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND).
On the motion of Mr. O'CONNELL, the following resolutions were passed:—

A variety of amendments proposed by Mr. LEN, and read by the Speaker, were discussed, or even objection, on Conservative members, the great major the house on the motion for considering the question of the bill, and the amendments proposed by Mr. O'CONNELL.

Mr. FRESHFIELD took occasion to refer to the general principles of the bill, as a house, contending that it would have fishing throughout Ireland, what the Waterford had so aptly termed the thereby giving the further stimulus to the landlords, now proposed were, in worse than the original bill. He also said that the preamble would be more applicable of calling it a bill for the better regulation of government, it was styled "a bill for Ireland, and to deliver over to papists sons of the principles of the bill, the country, and more especially the mental health of the people."

Mr. S. CRAWFORD proposed the small towns to schedule C, original ended with corporations by this bill, but that the omission of the small towns, although the bill was not amended in this respect, would nevertheless, out of it, compromise any principles which might be believed to be right and just. The town of Bandon was added to the schedule.

part of Handel on Friday night... a performance where all... a stilling undertaker. Mr...

ASSIZES—1836.

7. Tullamore, Tuesday, 19th.
11. Mullingar, Saturday, 24th.
13th. Trim, Thursday, 29th.

WEST CIRCUIT.

July. Carrickfergus, at Carrickfergus, same day.
11th. Drogheda, Saturday, 20th.

EAST CIRCUIT.

July. Drogheda, Saturday, 16th.
11th. Drogheda, Saturday, 20th.

JUSTICE CIRCUIT.

July. Drogheda, Saturday, 16th.
11th. Drogheda, Saturday, 20th.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18.

FROM THE SOUTH.

papers from Madrid to the 10th... of the capital, under...

RESPONDENTS.

answered "a citizen" but as the... right proper to forward his name...

WEST INDIES.

Westford Independent that the Lord... of the country. He is expected to...

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—JUNE 18.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS (IRELAND) BILL.
On the motion of Mr. O'LOGHLEN, the house...

A variety of amendments proposed by Mr. O'LOGHLEN, and read by the Speaker were disposed of without any discussion, or even objection, on the part of the...

Mr. O'LOGHLEN, in reply to the question put, said that an amendment or amended clause stand part of the bill.

Mr. FRESHFIELD took occasion to animadvert upon the general principles of the bill, as sent up for that house, contending that it would have the effect of an...

Mr. S. CRAWFORD proposed the restoration of all the small towns to the original position, and that the...

The SPEAKER having twice asked for a second to the proposition, Mr. Sergeant JACKSON rose amidst great laughter...

Mr. WILMOT said, that although he had opposed the bill in its first stage, he had cheerfully supported...

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order, and not remain where he ought not to be. (Order, order, from Colonel Peel.) Why does he not in this...

Mr. WALTER and Mr. Kearsley rose to order. In reply to the general call of the house, Sir...

Mr. O'CONNELL—I wish to know, sir, in this proper conduct in this house? (Hear, and laughter.)

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conduct, was the best course that could be offered for the repeal of the union. (Hear, and cheers from the opposition members.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—Behold! a third advocate. Another cause for congratulation to the honourable member for Berkshire!

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Sir J. HOBHOUSE, in reply to those observations, could not find it necessary to say that the government...

Mr. G. F. YOUNG said, that the hon. member for Berkshire had assumed that the passing of this bill would have a number of political power from the past to another.

Mr. WALKER expressed a hope that his hon. friend (Mr. S. Crawford) would not press the question to a division.

Mr. SCARLETT denied that there was any intention to depress the people of Ireland by the amendment of the bill.

Mr. BALDWIN stated his intention of supporting His Majesty's Government on this occasion, but division should be introduced a long time.

Mr. D. ROCHE said a few words, after which the house divided—

Mr. S. CRAWFORD could not with any propriety accede to the resolution which had been made, as no argument had been used to show him that he was a wrong.

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PARAGRAPHS FROM THE AMERICAN PAPERS.

BRANCH OF PROMEN.—A young fellow in a town, not far distant from that having been for some two or three years "engaged" to a girl...

BRANCH OF PROMEN.—A young fellow in a town, not far distant from that having been for some two or three years "engaged" to a girl...

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