

England enjoys reform... Ireland is refused any such reforms... To this injustice is superadded... Ireland is refused any such reforms... To this injustice is superadded... Ireland is refused any such reforms... To this injustice is superadded...

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JULY 4. LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill...

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JULY 4. LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill...

hon. member for Kent, and also by the hon. and gallant member for Scarborough... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill...

with a reference to facts, and rightly, for it is well that we should observe the shadows which events have cast... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill...

purposes, and you give to them a distinct purpose. But in seeking for a benevolent... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill... LORD MORPETH moved the order of the day for the consideration of the bill...

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

The City Grand Jury were sworn on Thursday, before Mr. Newport, one of our City Sheriffs, in order to proceed with the fiscal business of the City. The following are the names:—

Henry Hughes, John Hughes, Joseph Cash, Daniel Dunford, Josiah Williams, Stranganian Davis, Robert Boyer, George Smyles, George Smyles, Patrick O'Keefe, Thomas Prosser, and Benjamin Budd, Esqs.

The Sub-sheriff proceeded to the Court-house, at 4 o'clock, accompanied by the usual officers, when the following gentlemen were sworn:—

Henry V. Stuart, Robert Uniacke, John Musgrave, Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., Richard Chearnley, James W. Hall, Richard Chearnley, William Christian, George Moore, George Beresford Poer, Richard P. Ronayne, Thomas James Fitzgerald, Robert Longan, and Persie G. Barron, James Esmond, Esqs.

The Sub-sheriff after explaining the absence of Mr. Robert Power, the High Sheriff, who was prevented by the state of his health from attending, proceeded to recommend to the Grand Jury a careful and impartial inquiry into the different business that came before them.

Yesterday being the day appointed by the Board of Superintendence of the County Jail, to appoint a Governor, in office, they met at eleven o'clock, and after a good deal of discussion, Mr. Ryan, of Bonnel, was the successful candidate. Mr. Ryan, who has been in office for some time back, the situation of Governor of the County Jail, and discharged the duties of his office with very great credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the public.

On Thursday night last, about one o'clock, a fire was discovered in a stable in Ballybricker; on the door being immediately burst open, three horses were found in it which were fortunately released from the destructive and prompt exertions of some of the officers of the 11th depot on this, as on every similar occasion, the flames were very soon put under, and the loss sustained is not very considerable. The fire originated through the inattention of an ostler, most probably in a state of intoxication, having, after going to bed, left the candle of a lamp, which was in contact with a quantity of hay on which he lay, ignited.

The Police continue making arrests and seizures connected with the illicit distillation of spirits. It has not been discovered that Albeau had recommended to his clergy the celebration of a Te Deum in thanksgiving to God, for the miraculous preservation of the King.

A man who killed himself on Thursday is stated to have left behind him a letter, in which he says that "he had deterred himself from committing suicide in consequence of his friend Albeau's having written him a letter, in which he had exhorted him to do so."

In addition to the straight jacket and pantaloons, Albeau's head had been wrapped in a thick turban, in order to prevent him from destroying himself by dashing his head against the wall. His legs were also bound, so that he can take only very short steps.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. In the House of Commons, on Tuesday night, Sir G. Grey, in answer to Mr. J. Bulwer, said it had been intended to bring in a bill to regulate the legislation of New South Wales during the present session, but subsequent intelligence had rendered it necessary to give further consideration to the measure, which would be introduced at a future opportunity.

The motion for reading the order of the day for the committee on the Church of Ireland Bill, Mr. Parnell moved an address praying His Majesty that his subjects in the civil and military services abroad may be relieved from assisting in religious ceremonies to which their own tenets are opposed.

This motion was supported by several liberal members, and was opposed by the Ministers. It related chiefly to the case of Capt. Aitchison, which has been so often before the public. It was lost on a division of 44 to 35.

On the question being again put, Mr. W. S. O'Brien rose to move his resolutions relative to the Irish Corporation Bill and the conduct of the Peers, but withdrew them at the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell. The Irish Church Bill was then brought on for consideration.

On the motion of the Attorney General, the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporation Act amended bill were partly agreed to. The paper duties bill was considered in committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that he meant to postpone the operation of the bill till October 10.

The Grand Jurors (Ireland) bill passed through a committee. The insolvent debtors bill was read a third time. Bills to continue the arms (Ireland) acts, and turpentine roads (Ireland) acts, were brought in and read a first time.

LORD MULGRAVE'S TOUR. CASHEL.—On Monday, about four o'clock, his Excellency the Earl of Mulgrave, accompanied by his amiable Countess, his Aids de-Camp, and Private Secretary, passed through Cashel on his route to the county Cork.

but he should hope, feel the great difficulty in which he would be placed, if, upon all occasions he spontaneously called upon members to order. (Hear, and laughter.) The charge made by the noble lord which he had now repeated, was against the government. He (Mr. Bernal) expected that it would be refuted by the members of the government. (Hear, hear, and cheers.) He did not consider that it imputed dishonourable motives to the members of His Majesty's government, and therefore he did not intend to interfere. (Hear.)

[We shall give Mr. O'Connell's and Lord John Russell's speeches in full in our next.] After Lord J. Russell concluded, the Committee then divided:— For the clause..... 290 Against it..... 264 Majority for Ministers..... 26

The clause was accordingly agreed to. The clause resumed the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. The other orders of the day were then disposed of and the house adjourned at half-past one.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS AND ADVERTISERS. We particularly request that such gentlemen as are indebted to our establishment will be kind enough to discharge their respective accounts, which are ready at the office for their inspection.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Share, £, s., d., Price. Includes Grand Canal, Bank Stock, Government Consols, etc.

Table with 4 columns: Name, Share, £, s., d., Price. Includes Dublin and K. Road, Provincial Bank, National Insurance, etc.

The London Mail arrived yesterday at Twelve o'clock. It contains no news of importance. This is the first instance of such an early arrival, and is the fulfilment of the promise made by the Post Office department.

SHOULD THE MINISTRY RESIGN? This is a question much mooted at the present moment amongst reformers. The advocates for resignation say, that as the administration are unable to carry through the upper house, those measures of reform which they consider the country stands in need of, they should not continue in the position of responsible advisers of the crown.

Being unable to direct the motions of the state vessel, they should no longer remain at the helm. This is the principal argument advanced by those who urge the resignation of the Melbourne Cabinet, and we propose in the present article to examine it in detail, and bestow upon it all due weight and consideration.

In the first instance, it appears difficult to comprehend how those measures, upon which all honest reformers are bent, could be further advanced by the Reform Ministry resigning office and passing over to the opposition benches.

We are told that a movement of the kind would quickly create a political tempest; the people would arise in their might and bear them back in triumph, with full powers to follow to a successful issue, that honourable course which titled blackbills are now so disgracefully impeding.

We are decidedly of opinion that the good of the nation imperatively requires the continuance in power of the present Administration, although they may be unable to effect those legislative improvements which they consider requisite to insure to the nation permanent peace and prosperity.

Legislation is only a branch—a most important one, doubtless—of the duties of the men who hold the seals of office; their administration of the laws already in force, and their distribution of that patronage which, as servants of the King, devolves upon them—these are the important powers which make or mar the national tranquillity; and the surrendering of which into the hands of the Tories would argue the excess of folly or the extreme of treachery.

Such a move would at once light up the flames of civil warfare in Ireland, in the present excited state of the political atmosphere; the population heated and inflamed by the fierce stimulants applied to them by the Lords; such a spark falling amongst them, would speedily kindle a fierce conflagration.

This country has already endured much for the sake of peace, and has endured contumely and wrong to a degree that almost expiates her to the charge of pusillanimity; she has seen the cap of promise dashed from her parched lips, by a crew of the most despicable tyrants on the face of the earth.

All this she has undergone, and yet her ardent and valiant sons are not in arms! And why is this? Simply because they have tasted the sweets of tranquillity, which a truly paternal government has spread before them, because they place firm confidence in the good intentions of the men who at present direct the councils of the sovereign, and of whose ability to serve them in future, they form an estimate from what has been already effected to their behalf.

They see the laws administered with justice and mercy, the heads of the Orange hydra struck off, and marriage dealt out with an impartial hand, in one word, the government, they find, is carried on, not to aggrandize a faction, but for the good of the nation at large. Whilst such things continue, we need not fear that an appeal to force will be made; the people will place their trust in peaceable and constitutional, though at the same time organized and energetic agitation.

AGRICULTURAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.—We hope to be able in our next to give a report of the Ballinacorney, and of the toasts and speeches delivered on the occasion by the members of this valuable institution.

entire to which they would consent to push the principle of appropriation? Was there one man amongst them (his Majesty's Ministers included) who would tell him that? With what face did they come down to discuss the principles and provisions of this bill, to say that this bill was not to be pushed, and that its purposes were laudable—that its objects were truly national and Protestant—and that it would be a disgrace to a Protestant country to refuse to pass a Protestant bill. He had been taunted by one or two gentlemen who had spoken in the course of the evening, and who were desirous to throw on his shoulders the responsibility of having acceded to the principle of appropriation—may, he was even charged by the hon. member for Shaftesbury, who said that there was a great difference between the Church Temporalities Act and the bill before Parliament, regarding existing interests, whilst the Church Temporalities Act imposed a tax on the property of the clergy, and that that was the object of the bill.

Upon the discussion in the House of Commons, it was made an error, that great as was the object sought to be obtained by the immediate application of the funds—great as was the possibility of immediate application, the claims of individuals were too strong to be set aside, and the tax was postponed. The hon. member for Tipperary, with that want of logic for which he would blush himself, said that the church temporalities Act was an act of proof of reduction. Said he, you cut down the incomes of the clergy? (Hear, hear.) The number of bishops was obviously disproportionate to the number of dioceses, and you propose now, because you reduce the number of bishops, to equalize the proportion, because you apply the revenues of these bishops to the augmentation of the livings of the working clergy, whom you felt you had no other means of raising to a decent competency. The hon. member came to the illogical conclusion, that having reduced the proportion you must again alter the proportion. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Why, because, he would say, the number of clergy is disproportionate to the number of Protestants. He (Lord S.) was ready to take his stand on the question. This was, however, a difficult matter, because if a question were admitted for the sake of argument, it would make the statement your own. The hon. member for Kerry had said that he (Lord S.) had seen a list of names from what he had reasoned some years ago—that he formerly objected to an inquiry into the number of Protestants, that he objected to saying there was a disproportion between the incomes and duties. He did object, and if he had the power he should object now; but when he was desired to come to a conclusion upon certain data, he would say, "I am prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data."

He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own. The hon. member for Kerry had said that he (Lord S.) had seen a list of names from what he had reasoned some years ago—that he formerly objected to an inquiry into the number of Protestants, that he objected to saying there was a disproportion between the incomes and duties. He did object, and if he had the power he should object now; but when he was desired to come to a conclusion upon certain data, he would say, "I am prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data."

He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

If you admitted that this was properly applicable to the Consolidated Fund, the State had a direct interest in variance with the pecuniary interests of the Church. With whom should you place it? By what limitation should you secure the exercise of this power against the natural inclination which would lead every popular assembly to consult the pecuniary interests of their constituents? (Hear, hear.) He (Lord S.) was prepared to argue the case upon your data, and I do not dispute those data. He said, then, that the principle introduced into this bill was a dangerous principle. It was a dangerous principle to make the church a debtor to the state—to give the State an interest in reducing the amount of church property as low as possible. It was a principle which, if not most sagaciously guarded, must tend to disturb that harmony which should subsist between the church and state. (Hear, hear.) The principle was inadmissible; and yet in the clauses of this bill, which, up to this moment, no gentleman had thought it worth his while to refer to, that principle had been worked out by a most dangerous machinery; and it was upon that ground that he (Lord S.) was prepared to take his stand. He was one who was in favour of the whole Act, and who would make the statement your own.

purpose, and you gave to them a disastrous interpretation. But in seeking for a benevolent construction to what better evidence can I resort than the very prayer in which its daily use ought not to take its reverence, and which, if ever it is applied to, is addressed to the Almighty in a supplicatory invocation, in reference to the Church of England, as a most happy and fortunate. This day the respectable chaplain of this house, in the hall of the House of Commons, no matter what may be the influence of sect, offered up an oration for the union and brotherly love of men's hearts in the brotherhood of Christendom together. I appeal to the sentiments and to the feelings contained in that benevolent invocation, in order to rescue your religion from the misrepresentations of its professors. These sentiments and that language are the language and the sentiments of every Christian in every part of the world where the prophesy, in regard to the name of our Redeemer, is fulfilled. Yes, Sir, the knitting of men's hearts together in the brotherhood of benevolence, the propagation of the habits of pure Christianity, the diffusion of those feelings of forbearance and charity which teach us to love one another as a Christian purpose. It is, I have, a Protestant purpose—it is, I am sure, a gospel purpose. When, to cheer the aid in the mountains, attending flocks by night, it was announced that there should be glory to God in the highest, with that angelic intonation there was associated a prediction scarcely less holy, that there should be peace on earth. (Cheers.) But for us there is in the name of religion to be no peace; there is in the name of religion to be malice, hatred, and ill will; in the name of religion, our distractions are to be perpetuated, and our rancours are to be exasperated; every bitter spring of calamity, every fountain of atrocity, is to be unsealed; the soil is to be drenched in the blood of the people, and at last, the name of religion, the fell lure of evil will, to none but God, are we to devote our lives, our fortunes, our souls, and our bodies, in whose decision our destinies must rest responsible. In the name of religion, that unexpected announcement gave me, I did not participate; that they would feel that the men who abuse the power to do good, by the infliction of incalculable harm, to the power which treats that the people of England are indeed the people of God, and whose decision our destinies must rest responsible. In the name of religion, that unexpected announcement gave me, I did not participate; that they would feel that the men who abuse the power to do good, by the infliction of incalculable harm, to the power which treats that the people of England are indeed the people of God, and whose decision our destinies must rest responsible.

Lord STANLEY said those members who expected from the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, a word of eloquence and amusing language, would not be disappointed. (Hear, hear.) But those who had listened to his speech, expecting to hear a great mind dealing with a great question must be disappointed. The hon. and learned gentleman said it was the duty of Parliament to afford the means of teaching the people of Ireland how to live in peace; but he would remind the hon. and learned gentleman that they required not only a knowledge of the doctrines of peace, but instruction how to avoid rebellion against the law, and how to render to Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and to God the things which belong to God. The hon. and learned gentleman had asserted that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace. The hon. and learned gentleman had stated that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace.

Lord STANLEY said those members who expected from the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, a word of eloquence and amusing language, would not be disappointed. (Hear, hear.) But those who had listened to his speech, expecting to hear a great mind dealing with a great question must be disappointed. The hon. and learned gentleman said it was the duty of Parliament to afford the means of teaching the people of Ireland how to live in peace; but he would remind the hon. and learned gentleman that they required not only a knowledge of the doctrines of peace, but instruction how to avoid rebellion against the law, and how to render to Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and to God the things which belong to God. The hon. and learned gentleman had asserted that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace. The hon. and learned gentleman had stated that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace.

Lord STANLEY said those members who expected from the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, a word of eloquence and amusing language, would not be disappointed. (Hear, hear.) But those who had listened to his speech, expecting to hear a great mind dealing with a great question must be disappointed. The hon. and learned gentleman said it was the duty of Parliament to afford the means of teaching the people of Ireland how to live in peace; but he would remind the hon. and learned gentleman that they required not only a knowledge of the doctrines of peace, but instruction how to avoid rebellion against the law, and how to render to Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and to God the things which belong to God. The hon. and learned gentleman had asserted that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace. The hon. and learned gentleman had stated that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace.

Lord STANLEY said those members who expected from the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, a word of eloquence and amusing language, would not be disappointed. (Hear, hear.) But those who had listened to his speech, expecting to hear a great mind dealing with a great question must be disappointed. The hon. and learned gentleman said it was the duty of Parliament to afford the means of teaching the people of Ireland how to live in peace; but he would remind the hon. and learned gentleman that they required not only a knowledge of the doctrines of peace, but instruction how to avoid rebellion against the law, and how to render to Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and to God the things which belong to God. The hon. and learned gentleman had asserted that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace. The hon. and learned gentleman had stated that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace.

Lord STANLEY said those members who expected from the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, a word of eloquence and amusing language, would not be disappointed. (Hear, hear.) But those who had listened to his speech, expecting to hear a great mind dealing with a great question must be disappointed. The hon. and learned gentleman said it was the duty of Parliament to afford the means of teaching the people of Ireland how to live in peace; but he would remind the hon. and learned gentleman that they required not only a knowledge of the doctrines of peace, but instruction how to avoid rebellion against the law, and how to render to Caesar the things which belong to Caesar, and to God the things which belong to God. The hon. and learned gentleman had asserted that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace. The hon. and learned gentleman had stated that the majority of the people of England were in favour of the bill, but he (the hon. gentleman) was in error. Let him speak out, and tell the people what his real object was, and he would soon discover that the people of England would not support the bill. Never would the people of England go the length the hon. and learned gentleman thought they ought to go. They would never consent to annihilate the Protestant church. (Loud cheering.) The hon. member for Tipperary had stated that the Protestants were to be held excused by the bill; that it was a bill of peace, in that it would give to the small minority, and analyse the majority, and give to the great mind how to live in peace.

Lord STANLEY said those members who expected from the hon. and learned gentleman who had just sat down, a word of eloquence and amusing language, would not be disappointed. (Hear, hear.) But those who had listened to his speech, expecting to hear a great mind dealing with a great question must be disappointed. The hon. and learned

On Monday the reformers of this extensive parish commemorated their recent victory over the old and the new Toryism, and the vestrymen, by a public dinner at White Court, St. Pancras, on the 27th inst.

At five o'clock Mr. Murphy, accompanied by O'Connell, M.P., Sir S. Wallis, M.P., Mr. D. W. Harvey, M.P., Mr. W. H. Drayton, Mr. H. M. Drummond, the vicar, and several other gentlemen, were received with much plaudits from the assembly, which at this time numbered 500. After the dinner, which was a brilliant one, Mr. Murphy rose and proposed—

"The people are for their own enjoy their self-government."
Mr. Murphy then gave
"Our honest representative, Sir S. Wallis, supporter of the people's rights, and unfailing in the hour of need."
Sir S. Wallis returned thanks.

The next toast was
"Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and justice to the poor, generous, and brave people of Ireland."
This toast was drunk with three and one cheer more.

Mr. O'Connell then rose, but it was so late that he could not have a hearing from the cheers which followed on the announcement of his name. Mr. O'Connell said—My worthy and honest representative exceedingly exaggerated the influence I may possess, and over-rated anything belonging to me. My anxiety for your rights, as well as those of my own country, supporter of that bill, by the adoption of which good has resulted to your parish. I enter into your parish, dear to the Irish heart, to return thanks. I do remember when the House of Commons was divided on the subject of Ireland was before the House of Commons, and I was one of the few who sympathized with the cause. I was the parish of St. Pancras in my memory. Would to God I could do with you the triumph of overcoming you will not enter into a statement of my public struggles for English rights. I have been a member of the House of Commons for many years, and I have seen the progress of the cause. I have seen the progress of the cause. I have seen the progress of the cause.

With that conviction upon his mind, Lord Hill earnestly recommends to commanding officers of regiments and depots not to refuse their support to any case of application for discharge for the regulated compensation, in which the applicant's conduct shall be unexceptionable.

The want of a moderate number of men to complete the rank and file of a regiment ought not of itself to be the means of disappointing a deserving soldier of his discharge, there being no difficulty in obtaining recruits even at the present low rate of bounty.

Lord Hill will accordingly watch the future operation of the regulations with the greatest interest, and give his decision in favour of every case in which the commanding officer shall not submit circumstantial proof of the unworthiness of the applicant, it being always understood that exigencies may arise to render the total suspension of the grant of discharges absolutely necessary, such as the embarkation of a regiment for active service.

His Lordship will, on these occasions, ascertain the number of men wanting to complete, by reference to the last returns of the regiment to which the applicant belongs.

Although the regulation in question was framed to reward the good and efficient soldier only, experience has proved that the army derives great advantage from the occasional discharge, for the regulated compensation, of men of different character, and whose habits may have rendered them permanently inefficient, as well as from the discharge of men who have been too long in a state of desertion to be again fit for the rank.

All cases of the above nature are to be especially submitted by commanding officers for Lord Hill's decision; and his Lordship expects that he shall frequently have it in his power to dismember regiments of men of this description without prejudice to the discipline of the service.

By command of the Right Hon. General Lord HILL, Commanding in Chief, JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

LONGFORD ASSIZES. GRAND JURY.—Sir George Toulbar, Bart. Foreman; James W. Bond, Thomas Auctumy, Wm. Ledwith, James A. Ridd, John Thomas, John Dopping, Arthur King, James Rork, George Crawford, Richard Hinds, Thos. Madden.

In consequence of the rains of Edgeworthstown and Mullingar being fixed for Saturday and Monday, the Grand Jury were summoned three days before the usual time, the result of which was that only fifteen gentlemen attended.

Lieutenant Norton, 55th Regiment, was tried by Court martial at Bellary last December, for abusive, obscene, and threatening language to his wife; and sentenced to be cashiered, but with a recommendation to mercy. Lieutenant Norton was pardoned and returned to his duty.

Captain Hornbrook and Morgan, Lieutenants Churchill, Wright, and Langford, of the Plymouth Division of Royal Marines, have been ordered to join the battalion in Spain.

Charleston Papers to the 3d instant inclusive have been received, but they do not contain any news. The Indian movements still excite interest in the south.

Harrods Grace.—A horrible act of barbarity was perpetrated at Harbour Grace, on Friday last. It appears that—Walsh, Master of the brig Manly, lying in that port, had been spending the evening at the house of Mr. J. P. Jillard—that in the course of the evening some disagreement had taken place between him and Mr. Jillard, and that Walsh having become rather violent and threatening in his manner, Mr. Jillard had left Walsh at his (Mr. Jillard's) house, and had gone to get one of his neighbours to come with him, for the purpose of persuading Walsh to go on board his vessel.

Mr. Jillard had succeeded in getting some person to return home with him for that purpose, and had reached as far as his own shop door, when (horrible to relate) he was met by a blow in the face which brought him to the floor, apparently lifeless. The blow had been inflicted by means of one of the long-handled frying pans which Mr. Jillard has for sale in his shop. The person who inflicted the blow must have held it by the handle, and directed the sharp edge of the pan at the head of Mr. Jillard, and if it had been directed one inch more forward, would have ended his life and his sufferings on the spot. It fell short of his head, but cut off his nose and part of his forehead to his mouth. His sufferings have been excessive, and his life is considered in danger.

Walsh, Master of the brig Manly, has been committed to prison.—Corporal Star, Jan. 1. [A later account mentions that Mr. Jillard had been awarded £150 damages against Walsh. The latter has absconded.]

Corporal Redick, Royal Engineers, who died last month, left £800 to his children.

New percussion muskets have been issued to infantry regiments for practice experimentally, 16 to each corps, and the 80th Regiment has already reported in their favor. The Captain Cook convict ship, for New South Wales, is now in Cove.

Major Ludlow Beamish has given a cup of £50, for Irish billiards, to be contested at the Cork Harbour Regatta.

Maurice O'Connell, Esq. M.P. has subscribed five pounds to the Trilley Bay Regatta, for this season. Henry Arthur Herbert, Esq. of Muckross Abbey, Killarney, is arrived at his beautiful and romantic residence, after a twelve months absence in England, and on the Continent. A few days will place this young gentleman at the head of one of the richest and most ancient families in Kerry. He attains his majority on the 15th inst.

Galway races commence the 8th of August. Hewitt Briggman, Esq. M.P., is appointed President of the London Omnibus Association, a newly formed company.

WATERFORD: Printed and published for the Proprietor, at the Office in King-street, opposite the Post-office.

SCOTCH PEERAGE.

The Peerage of Scotland is truly Tory. The address from that body to the King is in favour of the Irish municipal reform bill, and is signed by two signatures—those of the Earl of Buchan and Lord Duffus. Can it be said that such a body reflect in any degree the feelings of the vast majority of the Scottish people? The following are the terms of the address—

"To the King's most Excellent Majesty—We the undersigned Peers, beg most dutifully and respectfully to approach your Majesty's throne, and to state as our reasons for so doing, the regret we feel, in common with a great portion of your Majesty's subjects, that the valuable and important subjects of Municipal Reform, should be denied to people of the sister Kingdom, through the misjudging and narrow minded policy of the majority of the House of Lords. We deprecate and lament most seriously this event; not only for the glaring injustice done to Ireland, but from the serious and alarming events to which it may likely lead. Convinced, by experience, of your Majesty's unceasing wish to benefit your faithful subjects by salutary improvements in every branch of the legislature, we trust that your Majesty will on this occasion be graciously pleased to expose the cause of the sister Kingdom, and, by your wisdom and love of justice, counteract those evils which there is so much cause to dread on the present occasion."

The annexed is an extract, of course, which means anything or nothing—

"My Lord—I have had the honour to lay before the King the loyal and dutiful address of yourself and the Earl of Duffus, expressive of your regret at the course pursued by the House of Lords in regard to the Irish municipal reform bill for Ireland—and I have to inform your Lordship, that the same was most graciously received by His Majesty. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's obedient servant,

"To the Earl of Buchan, &c. &c." J. RUSSELL.

Let the people, however, follow the example thus honourably set. Let them at the foot of the throne earnestly and unceasingly demand the rights of British citizens.

A ROMANCE OF REAL LIFE. A young lady about eighteen or twenty, was withdrawn from the Convent in which she had passed her life since she was an infant. On being brought home she soon learned from her attendant, or in some other roundabout way, that she was ere long to be married; as her parents, however, said nothing to her on the subject, she accordingly she held her peace, and with whom she was to be connected; and the only official notice she had of the fact arose from her being carried to the milliner's and jeweller's to fit on the dresses and trinkets suitable for the occasion. Her curiosity was now raised to the highest pitch, but as she had never seen her intended husband, she was obliged to wait, and in the course of her waiting she had a number of opportunities of course had intimacies with her, she could not at first bring herself to ask any direct questions on the subject. One day two young men died at their house; and as this was rather an unusual circumstance, she thought it probable that one of them—for they were both of the good humour with her, in the case of her intended husband. They both paid her equal attention, but with very different success. To one she felt an invincible repugnance; to the other she was well disposed to yield her affections; and such had now become her anxiety to learn her fate, that finding her mother in the evening she ventured respectfully to say "Mamma, if it be not too great a liberty may I beg of you to tell me the name of the gentleman I am to be married to next week?" "Liberty!" exclaimed the astonished parent, "liberty you may well call it! How dare you ask such a question? I should have thought you would have been satisfied with the name of the gentleman, and not to run the risk of incurring your father's displeasure by showing him any of this premature and indiscreet curiosity; for if you do I should not wonder if he were to pack you back to your convent, not for a season but for life."

MR. JAMES HOWLIN—THE PRESS. This man has thought proper to bring an action against us, the agents of which will be tried on Friday next at our assizes; for calling him a gentleman, or something to that effect;—as well as for our commentary on the proceedings of the "Liberal" in regard to the case;—but resting on our own merits, and on the purity of our motives;—and the intelligence of the Jury, we have the fullest confidence in the result. Mr. Howlin has also traversed our presentments at the present assizes; on the indecency of which we shall not say a word; but we regret that he has not the spirit which Mr. John Howlin exhibited against us. It may not be amiss to mention that Mr. James Howlin objected to Mr. John Nunn, Mr. W. Bolton, jun., and other gentlemen of similar respectability being on the Special Jury to try the case in question.—Wexford Independent.

MARRIAGE INVITATION.—About sixteen years ago one of our townsmen emigrated to Canada, where he has succeeded in life, and is in comfortable circumstances.—Desirous to share his comforts with an agreeable partner, he has written to his own wife, to let her know that he has twelve months' wages at his disposal; offering terms to a woman whom he never saw, but with whose friends he is acquainted, and with whose excellent character he is fully satisfied. The lady, who never saw her future bride-groom, after giving the invitation a year's careful consideration, and satisfying herself as to his character and the sincerity of his intentions, came lately to the resolution of accepting the terms offered, and sailed from Glasgow on Tuesday last to join her future husband. The meeting of the two lovers, unknown to person to each other as they are, will be rather interesting, and may perhaps furnish materials to some Canadian Unknown, for a novel of two or three volumes.—Paisley Advertiser.

USURP DOMESTIC REMEDY.—A valuable discovery has been made by Mr. Lee, of Leeds, which is perhaps almost as valuable on account of its simplicity, as it is of its efficacy in case of inflammation, bruises, burns, &c. It is a mixture of two parts of brandy, and one of common salt well dissolved in it. Its application may be internal or external, but when taken internally it should be diluted with about as much hot water as there is brandy. Mr. Lee states that he has known extraordinary cures performed by the administration of this simple medicine, and relates the particulars of several having been perfectly recovered from dangerous wounds, caused by the bites of serpents in France about three years ago; and of a cure of cancer, in which its topical application was equally successful. He is himself so confident of its good effects that he believes it might cure cancer, cholera, or black fever, and the bite of a mad dog. He recommends that a bottle of this medicine should at all times be kept ready mixed in large establishments and manufactories, in order that it might be applied without loss of time in cases of accident or illness.

ELOPEMENT.—Eloped from this town on Tuesday the 28th ultimo, John Joseph Browne, of Brownstown, in the County of Mayo, Esq., only son of the late George Browne, Esq., a Ward in Chancery, who is entitled to a large property on his attaining his majority, with the young and amiable Miss Eakins, (accompanied by another of her father's daughters, Miss Walter Eakins, of Richmond House, in this county, Esq.). The happy couple succeeded in reaching Gretna Green, where they were united in the silken bands of wedlock, on the 2d instant, we may here add, that the young bride is entitled to a very large dowry.—Wexford Independent.

On Saturday a daughter of Mrs. W. was deposited in Mr. Vokes's office. They were lately surrendered to that active magistrate, Captain Shelton, of Rossmore, in this county, by one of those factions which have recently disturbed the peace at some of our fairs.—Limerick Chronicle.

An especial grand lodge of the Freemasons of England has been convened for the purpose of considering an address to the Duke of Sussex in terms of congratulation on the success of the operation which has recently been performed on his Royal Highness, and which has been the cause of great satisfaction to all classes of persons throughout the Kingdom.

BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

In all measures affecting public rights, liberties, and franchises, Ireland and England should be one—the obvious peculiarities of localities should be regarded as separate legislation. This view of legislation is necessary to both countries, was innate in Toryism—it was a necessary feature of that policy which sought to govern Ireland as a conquered province of the British Empire, and accordingly parcelled out her government out amongst the iron-hearted barons of Orange and the Church ascendancy, who ruled her at the back and temper of a cruel oligarchy. Haas Whiggism eschewed the old course—by no means: the same vice of separate legislation is equally discernible among the great Liberal Ministers, which the changes of Whig and Whig-Radical have brought into office, and as far as we see, is likely to go on to the end of the chapter of political accidents, from the great opportunities such a course affords, of trimming and conceding to the fears and dislikes of the timid and the corrupt. But Lord John Russell consoles himself with the notion that much good has been done by the concession to the Lords, and that in the future, the great opportunities such a course affords, of trimming and conceding to the fears and dislikes of the timid and the corrupt. But Lord John Russell consoles himself with the notion that much good has been done by the concession to the Lords, and that in the future, the great opportunities such a course affords, of trimming and conceding to the fears and dislikes of the timid and the corrupt. But Lord John Russell consoles himself with the notion that much good has been done by the concession to the Lords, and that in the future, the great opportunities such a course affords, of trimming and conceding to the fears and dislikes of the timid and the corrupt.

The Lords being firm in adhering to their decision upon the Irish Municipal Bill, for the unanswered and unanswerable reasons which they have yielded, how could Ministers compel them to surrender their constitutional independence and privileges, and to share with themselves the humiliation of bowing the knee to the Baal of Irish agitation? Is it by inducing the King to abuse his prerogative? or by appealing to the people, and inducing them to return a House of Commons, in which the Whig-Radical majorities would be so overwhelming that resistance to their will by the House of Lords, would look very like resistance to the expressed will of the nation? As to the King, we feel assured that he would as soon take his hereditary crown from his head, as the weak minded King John did, and lay it at the feet of the Pope's representative, as a bribe to promote the anti-Protestant and unconstitutional designs of the Whig Ministers, and gratify the boundless ambition of Mr. O'Connell. His Majesty has too good an understanding not to know that with the degradation of the Peerage the crown would fade, and the security of the monarchy itself be gone.

An appeal to the people—will that be tried? Threats to that effect were thrown out by Ministers and their scribes some time ago, but if they ever seriously entertained such a design, the result of the elections for Merionethshire, Essex, and South Warwickshire, must have cured them of their self-delusion. They know it is not to appeal from the House of Lords to the country; knowing this, they have contrived, as rapidly as possible, to get rid of the collision which they laboured so long and lustily to bring about. The Lords having taken up the gauntlet, which they threw down, at the moment that the lists were prepared, and the trumpet sounded, the charge they decline the battle, but at the same time solemnly declare that it is not their courage that fails, but their convenience that does not suit. This is rather an awkward exhibition of either the courage or resources of the challenges of the Lords, for the latter have no force to enforce their will, and the former have no force to defend themselves. They have been directed against them, they would have fallen without dignity; they would have given a moral as well as political triumph to their enemies. As it is, they have acted in a manner worthy of the successors of the ancient Barons of England; they have met in undiminished firmness of defence, they have repelled insults with becoming scorn; they have, by intrepid and uncompromising firmness, saved their honour, and, what is more, they have saved their country.

THE APPROPRIATION CLAUSE. (FROM THE MORNING ADVERTISER.)

Notwithstanding that the proposition of appropriating the surplus revenues of the Irish church for purposes of general education has been so frequently proved by large majorities of the House of Commons, yet the Tories are mustering their forces, as we mentioned in our last number, for another division this evening, when the subject will be again brought under consideration. The question has already been discussed ad nauseam, and therefore we do not expect that the debate will present any features of original interest, or any new grounds of controversy. It is, however, a subject of great importance, and one which will be of great service to the country, if it is carried into effect. It is a subject which will be of great service to the country, if it is carried into effect. It is a subject which will be of great service to the country, if it is carried into effect.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

THE COLLISION.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

On Friday last we communicated to the public the intelligence that the long-threatened collision between the two houses of parliament had come and gone. Ministers, who had most wantonly provoked that collision, whose great exploit of the session it was to carry out the plot of placing both houses in a hostile position, became evidently alarmed at the consequences of striking on their own design to its completion. Their democratic allies having failed in their attempts to excite the people against the Lords, and no less than three elections, in the compass of a few weeks, having all ended in the signal discomfiture of the government candidates, ministers became sensible of their rashness. The instinct of danger, which, to the dullest animals, supplies the place of wisdom, so far as is necessary for self-preservation, taught them to do the only wise thing which they have done during the whole of this discreditable proceeding, to get rid of it as quickly as possible. Hence the collision which they had laboured to produce, and which they had so long and so vainly attempted to bring about, they had abandoned it as a fatal project. These conjures could not but be the sight of the Frankenstein of their own creation.

To effect the confidence of eventual victory, amid the disastrous circumstances of a legislative retreat, was a stratagem worthy of one whose whole policy is a course of crookedness and deception. Yet still to pretend to court a collision while flying from it would indeed deceive nobody. If they cannot compel the Lords to submit to a degradation of registering the decrees of the faction, which they are unable to do, they ought to know that they will be able to do it longer they postpone the struggle. The more the people of England see of the measures of a government of which O'Connell is the irresponsible dictator, the less disposed will they be to support a government whose policy so obviously tends to the subversion of their religion and liberties, and the downfall of that untrammelled Constitution under which this country became the pre-

eminent nation of the world. No, the Melbourne Ministry may rest assured that the longer they delay the great effort which is to consummate their glory, by prosecuting the House of Lords, and the Irish demand for the more reason they will have to read the reflection of that effort upon their own power. The returning sobriety and reflection of the people is certainly not favourable at present for the success of the mad attempt of ministers upon the independence of the House of Lords, and, through that, upon our mixed constitution. In each succeeding year, the people, schooled by experience, will be still better able to distinguish between rational reform and those destructive designs which are carried on under false colours of reform. But though we cannot give Ministers credit for much political sagacity, it is probable they are quite as well convinced as we are that, if either at the present or any future period they were really to strike the threatened blow at the independence of the House of Lords, the recoil of that wild attempt would shatter their power to atoms.

The Lords being firm in adhering to their decision upon the Irish Municipal Bill, for the unanswered and unanswerable reasons which they have yielded, how could Ministers compel them to surrender their constitutional independence and privileges, and to share with themselves the humiliation of bowing the knee to the Baal of Irish agitation? Is it by inducing the King to abuse his prerogative? or by appealing to the people, and inducing them to return a House of Commons, in which the Whig-Radical majorities would be so overwhelming that resistance to their will by the House of Lords, would look very like resistance to the expressed will of the nation? As to the King, we feel assured that he would as soon take his hereditary crown from his head, as the weak minded King John did, and lay it at the feet of the Pope's representative, as a bribe to promote the anti-Protestant and unconstitutional designs of the Whig Ministers, and gratify the boundless ambition of Mr. O'Connell. His Majesty has too good an understanding not to know that with the degradation of the Peerage the crown would fade, and the security of the monarchy itself be gone.

An appeal to the people—will that be tried? Threats to that effect were thrown out by Ministers and their scribes some time ago, but if they ever seriously entertained such a design, the result of the elections for Merionethshire, Essex, and South Warwickshire, must have cured them of their self-delusion. They know it is not to appeal from the House of Lords to the country; knowing this, they have contrived, as rapidly as possible, to get rid of the collision which they laboured so long and lustily to bring about. The Lords having taken up the gauntlet, which they threw down, at the moment that the lists were prepared, and the trumpet sounded, the charge they decline the battle, but at the same time solemnly declare that it is not their courage that fails, but their convenience that does not suit. This is rather an awkward exhibition of either the courage or resources of the challenges of the Lords, for the latter have no force to enforce their will, and the former have no force to defend themselves. They have been directed against them, they would have fallen without dignity; they would have given a moral as well as political triumph to their enemies. As it is, they have acted in a manner worthy of the successors of the ancient Barons of England; they have met in undiminished firmness of defence, they have repelled insults with becoming scorn; they have, by intrepid and uncompromising firmness, saved their honour, and, what is more, they have saved their country.

THE APPROPRIATION CLAUSE. (FROM THE MORNING ADVERTISER.)

Notwithstanding that the proposition of appropriating the surplus revenues of the Irish church for purposes of general education has been so frequently proved by large majorities of the House of Commons, yet the Tories are mustering their forces, as we mentioned in our last number, for another division this evening, when the subject will be again brought under consideration. The question has already been discussed ad nauseam, and therefore we do not expect that the debate will present any features of original interest, or any new grounds of controversy. It is, however, a subject of great importance, and one which will be of great service to the country, if it is carried into effect. It is a subject which will be of great service to the country, if it is carried into effect. It is a subject which will be of great service to the country, if it is carried into effect.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

The question was one of principle. The Lords were afraid of the people of England, but they were not afraid of the people of Ireland, and therefore they thought they might exercise with safety the power they possessed to obstruct every measure that was for the good of Ireland.—This was the case in every instance. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat. They found it impossible to carry their measures, and they were obliged to retreat.

Mr. O'Connell in the House of Commons, has uttered the defiance of the Lords and Commons. We cannot do better than give him in his own scathing words.

