The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

Agents for the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicles.

NEWTON AND CO., WARWICK-SQUARE, LONDON.
MESSRS. JOHNSTON AND CO., DUBLIN.
MR. WALTER RYAN, ROSS.
MR. JEREMIAH DUNN, MAIN-STREET, CASHEL.

MRS. POWER, HOTEL, CAPPOQUIN.
MRS. POWER, CIRCULATING LIBRARY, CARRICK.
MR. JAMES SWEENEY, MAIN-STREET, DUNGARVAN.
MR. MATTHEW QUINLAN, THURLES.

MR. MICHAEL COOKE, Lismore.
MR. [illegible], Fermoy.
MR. [illegible], Clonmel.
MRS. MARY [illegible], Tramore.

No. 1'210, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836. PRICE 7d.

S. TYRRELL

Returns his sincere thanks to the Clergy, Nobility, and Gentry, for their past Patronage. Such Gentlemen as were waiting for the arrival of the *London and Dublin Magazine*, can now be supplied. This Magazine in itself is a complete Library of useful knowledge; it will make the serious laugh, and the Bigot grin. Even Lord Lyndhurst himself would become a Radical Reformer by reading it.—Even David M'Clery, and Sheahan, of the *Mail*, are to be seen in it, as two jovial boys. I have seen them, says M'Knuck. Some base slanderers, whose hearts are envious, have said the Books could not be sold so cheap, if they were not imperfect. This is false, for I engage all my Books to be perfect; and if they were not, I will exchange them in 12 months.—I sell for the smallest Profit.—

"Hated by fools, and fools to hate—
Be this my motto—and my fate."

MOST IMPORTANT TO THE PUBLIC.

GREAT BARGAINS of BOOKS and PRINTS, for Sale for a Few Days, only 3 Doors from Mr. FITZGAN'S, Bookseller, Coal-Quay.

An splendid collection of Prayer Books, Missals, Ursuline Manuals, and Catholic Piety's.
Histoire de L'Eglise, par Berault Bercastel, 12 vols., 8vo.
Œuvre's complete de Flechier, 8 vols., 8vo.
Histoire d'Eglise, par Fleury, 38 vols.
Butler's Lives of the Saints, 12 vols., in 2 vols. Published at £1 10s.—for £1 3s. New Edition, 3 vols., 21 Coloured Engravings, with Abridgment of the Church History, and Butler's Feasts and Fests. Published at £4 16s.—for 12s. 6d.
Dr. Morryhold's Works, complete in 1 vol.
School of Christ.
Challenor's Meditations, complete in 1 vol.
Sufferings of Christ, 2 vols.
Holy Court—the Rule of Faith. By the Rev. Mr. Jones.
Journal of Meditations.
Liburn's Controversy.
St. Bonaventure's Life of Christ.
Life of Princess Louisa, 2 vols.
The Monastic State, 2 vols.
The Unerring Authority of the Catholic Church. By Dr. Challenor.
Gahan's Sermons, complete in 1 vol.
Janius's Letters.
Life of Woulfe Tone, 2 vols., 8vo.
Plowden's History of Ireland, 2 vols.
M'Dermott's History of Ireland, 4 vols.
Gibbon's History of Roman Empire, 12 vols., in 4 vols.
The Retrospective Review, 16 vols., 8vo.
Beauties of the Press.
History of the Catholic Association, By T. Wyse, Esq., M.P., 2 vols.
Spanish Minstrels.
Sketch Book, 2 vols.
Carcein's Royal Parisian Pastry Cook.
New Cookery.
Lingard's History of England, vols. 11, 12, 13, and 14.
Russell's Modern Europe, 5 vols. in 2.
Magazine of the Fine Arts, Plates, 3 vols.
Lanigan's Ecclesiastical History of Ireland, 4 vols.
Hamilton's Gaelic and English, and English and Gaelic Dictionary, and a New Gaelic Grammar, 4to.
Camden's Elizabeth. London, Tonson, 1688, 4to.
Rollin's Ancient History, 8 vols. in 3 vols., Maps.
London and Dublin Magazine, 4 vols. in 2—numerous Plates.
Grose's Antiquities of Ireland. 2 vols., 4to, 263 Engravings.
Statistical or Parochial Survey of Ireland, 2 vols, Maps and Plates. By William Shaw Mason.
Synopsis Critica, par Poole, 5 vols., Folio.
Children of the Abbey, 3 vols.
Shakspeare, complete in 1 vol.
A numerous collection of interesting Works, both Classical and Miscellaneous, too numerous for an Advertisement.

REWARD OF MERIT.

Last November, when the brig *Hebron*, Frederick Higginson, master, was wrecked, with the loss of three of the crew, off Kilmurrah, County Waterford, the master and the mate were rescued through the heroic exertions of five enterprising and judicious villagers, named Patrick Brown, Richard Hardy, John Rowe, William Walsh and William Morris, who braved the storm in Brown's boat. A memorial was sent to the "*Royal National Institution for the Preservation of Lives from Shipwreck, No. 20, Austin Friars, London*," stating the facts and adding that Hardy had died, leaving a wife and five children to mourn his loss. The memorial was accompanied by 4 certificates from Maurice Ronayne, of Knockaderry, Esq., J. P., John Power O'Shee, of Gardenmorris, Esq., J. P. and Lieut. Charles Shaw, R. N. Mr. Ronayne has not received for answer TEN POUNDS, of which Five are to be given to the Widow Hardy, Two to Patrick Brown, the chief of the boat, and One each to Rowe, Walsh, and Morris. This conduct is highly honourable to all concerned.

LORD MULGRAVE'S VISIT TO WATERFORD.

A meeting of the committee entrusted with the arrangements for the reception of his Excellency in this city was held yesterday at the Town Hall—where some of the preliminaries connected with the visit of his Excellency were discussed. It was unanimously resolved on that Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., should take the Chair at the approaching public dinner, preparations for which are in active progress.

OUTRAGE.—We have been informed that a young chap, who holds a public situation in this city, sported along the Quay, an Orange lilly placed in a button hole of his coat, on Tuesday last, the 12th of July, the anniversary of the battle of Aughrim. Only we consider this foolish little boy devoid of either intellect or common sense—owing probably to his youthful years—we would give him, what we think he greatly wants, a little wholesome advice, together with a gentle flagellation. His tender years are, however, his safeguard for the present. Let him take this hint, and behave himself in future, or he might—

John Blake, Collector to the Mendicant Asylum, acknowledges to have received the following sums, being annual subscriptions to the above institution—due 1st of May 1836:—Mr. Benjamin Graham, Mr. John Smithers, Mr. John Corbett, Doctor Kenney, £1 each; Mr. Robert Lackey, Mr. Pierce Clarke, (for 1835) Mr. Patrick Lennon, Mr. Joseph Power, 10s. each; Mr. Walter Kelly, 5s.

THUNDER AND LIGHTNING.

It appears Mr. Thunder was the first member admitted into the new Association on Saturday, at the Corn Exchange, to which the following was written, *impromptu*, and thrown upon the table:—

Auspicious beginning! oppressors shall know
That the "*bondsmen*" and "*aliens*" will follow "*the blow*"
With Thunder commencing—our cause shall expand,
And the LIGHTNING of LIBERTY flash through the land!
WILL O' THE WISP.

FINAL EXIT OF THE FATHER OF THE BRITISH STAGE.—Mr. Powell, the father of the stage, who for forty years was a worthy, honourable, and efficient member of the Drury-lane company, and who, in his 76th year, admitted to the writer of this brief notice that he had never felt "the head, the tooth, or the heartache," took his final leave from the stage of life, on the 12th of May, in Upper Canada, in the 82d year of his age.

Died, early on Sunday morning, the 10th instant, Sir Francis Freeling, Bart., Secretary to the General Post Office, in the 72d year of his age.—*London Paper.*

At the last fever, on Wednesday, Mr. Alexander Martin, Envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from France to Hanover, had an audience from the King. He was introduced into the Royal Closet by the Hanoverian Secret Secretary, Baron Ompteda.

GREAT MEETING
OF THE CITIZENS OF CORK TO ADDRESS HIS EXCELLENCY THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

This meeting—the greatest, whether considered in regard to numbers, talent, influence and wealth that has taken place in the city for many years, was held on Monday in the City Court House, the MAYOR OF CORK in the Chair. Every crevice of the building was occupied, whilst hundreds of respectable citizens, who vainly sought for even standing room within the range of the speakers' voices, had to go away. Such an unequivocal demonstration of attachment and loyalty to the King, as represented in the person of the Viceroy, we never before witnessed. The exhibition was most cheering, whilst the feelings of the assembled thousands were indicated by an enthusiasm that told how deeply they participated in the proceedings of the day.

The Mayor having entered and taken his place, proceeded to the business of the day. As chief magistrate he had, in compliance with a numerously and respectably signed requisition, convened his fellow-citizens for the purpose of addressing his Excellency, Earl Mulgrave, on his visit to Cork; and as he was convinced that the meeting entertained feelings of attachment and loyalty, for our most gracious Monarch, he anticipated that the proceedings now about to be entered upon would be conducted with that order and propriety that would ensure credit to themselves, and pleasure to the Lord Lieutenant. (Hear and cheers.) He thanked the great assemblage—rather he would avail of the assemblage to thank his fellow-citizens for the many proofs of kindness and approbation conferred and manifested to him during his year of office. He was not second to any man in respect for his fellow townsmen, and in an honest solicitude for the welfare of the city: for many years had he and his family afforded employment to hundreds; would that it was in his power to do so again! but his feelings were overcome; he was not eloquent, and with these introductory observations, he should resume his seat. (Cheers.)

Mr. William Crawford presented himself, and was greatly cheered. He said, I cannot conceal the gratification which I experience in being called upon to propose the first of your resolutions this day—not from any silly feeling of vanity—nor from any desire to emerge from that quiet sphere which is best suited to my taste and abilities; but as it gives me an opportunity of recording those feelings of admiration and gratitude with which I regard the character of that most amiable and highly-gifted individual—that most dignified and courteous nobleman—that most clear-sighted, and, therefore, most impartial politician—that most fitting representative which ever King of England, for the long period of nearly seven hundred years, has deputed to this ill-fated absentee country—I need only name the Earl Mulgrave. (Cheers)—to make your hearts leap to your lips, and pronounce an eulogy far greater than that, which any cold form of words that I am master of can ever possibly convey. (Cheers.) Yes, fellow-citizens, I do admit that I have no language to express my respect and attachment to this illustrious personage; for great as the expectations which I had formed of him on the commencement of his administration of the affairs of Ireland, I do confess that his conduct since, has far exceeded them all—(cheers)—amidst difficulties which have daunted and baffled the strongest minds amongst his predecessors, he steered a course which maiks him out as one of the master spirits of the age. His calm and dignified demeanour, accompanied by a sagacity and firmness which clearly scan and boldly withstand the wiliest machinations, and denunciations, rendered still louder by despair, has given us some small glimpse of that most tranquil atmosphere which has hardly ever been suffered to settle upon our stormy and benighted region; and though the cerberus of faction still rages, and would still continue to make a hell of Ireland—yet, under the guidance of the Earl of Mulgrave and his Majesty's Ministers, we shall, please God, emerge from darkness into light; and those evil spirits which now pollute the land shall be consigned to those more congenial shades from which they never again shall be permitted to escape. (Loud and long continued cheering.) Mr. Crawford then read the first resolution:—"That the conciliatory and impartial policy of Earl Mulgrave as the King's Representative in this country, has obtained for him the lasting gratitude of the Irish people, and demands from us the expression of our highest admiration."

Mr. Hayes presented himself, and was loudly cheered. Mr. Chairman and Fellow-citizens, said he, to me has been to-day confided a resolution which, I unaffectedly declare, I would be far more pleased had been committed to other hands. After continuing in a humorous strain for some time and commenting on the report of the proceedings that took place in the court of D'Oyer Hundred, which appeared in an Orange paper—*The Cork Herald*—Mr. Hayes continued: But, gentlemen, the resolution which I shall have the honour to propose to you, is of too important a nature to admit that I continue in this strain. We must fling aside the "madmen" and "fools," and, by one act today, mark the sense of scorn and indignation by which the citizens of Cork repudiate any connection with the malignancy of these corporators. To the gentleman who presided in the Court of D'Oyer Hundred, when this shameful and scandalous proceeding was carried into effect, several courses were open; yet with a strange fatality, he took the very worst. (Cheers)—He ought to have interposed his authority as chairman, and have refused to put to the court this revolting proposition; that would have been a manly and high-minded course. (Loud cheers.) Again, he might have fenced with the matter of it—he might have said, "wait until some substantive or affirmative proposition be made that respect and compliment be paid to Lord Mulgrave, and do not place this court in the unexampled predicament of putting a negative upon nothing at all,"—(Laughter.) Let us at least, if we have not discretion practice some craft, and after belching forth our foul and virulent hatred of the representative of the King, withdraw the resolution on the ground of informality.—(Hear, hear.) Let us, spit forth our venom, and escape from responsibility. (Loud cheers.) Again, he might have voted a direct negative on the resolution; and had he done so, who could doubt what the result would have been? (Cheers.) Next comes the Mayor-elect.—A few minutes before he made a speech declaring his intention to steer an even course in his dealings with his fellow-citizens; and what do you think he called steering an even course! Why, he would not steer at all. He would neither "wear" nor "stay"—he would not go at all dog-lame he came to a dead halt. (Laughter.)—Now came the Sheriffs-elect, and although their election had just been effected, they had stolen away—he had a double return—*non est inventus* against them both. This whole phalanx of officials, Mayors, and Mayors Elect, Sheriffs and Sheriffs Elect, have not entered on their respective offices, making declarations of their thanks to their *fellow-citizens*—promises of acting in their official capacities with favour or partiality and that their whole study should be to prove to their *fellow citizens* that they were worthy of those high honors conferred on them.—Further than this humbug cannot be carried, their fellow citizens! Why their fellow citizens have no more to do with their elections than has the Grand Mogul, and with the imposture reeking on their lips, the next instant, they heap insult and offence upon the people. (Loud cries of hear, hear.) Mr. Mayor, it was my policy on that occasion to test every Official present; and, luckily, the costume of his worship, the Recorder, having prevented a light on his part, I had an opportunity of urging on him the policy of this proceeding—I addressed him with all the blandishment and soothing I could throw into the solicitation, praying him to afford us the benefit of his matured judgment on the occasion—that many a wayerer would be reconciled to vote against the Bedlamite, if this vote had the sanction of his coincidence; come next to the scores of Burgesses and Aldermen, who on the early part of that day thronged the bench, many of whom I recognised, as men bearing his Majesty's Commission, and pocketting the public money for pay. Where were these men when this question involving an insult to the representative of the King, whose commission they held, was put? Moral cowards!—not a man of them remained—not a man of them was found to raise his voice against this proposed indignity—to lift his arm against the fourteen pewter pints, brought in from the neighbouring beer shop to do this filthy work. (Loud and vehement cheering.) Sir, loud and general complaint had been heard through the land of the evil influence of the Orange Institution; and his Majesty and his Government, with the sanction of the people's Representatives resolved to enquire into this subject; one and all, they came to the conclusion that the existence of Orange institutions was hostile to the peace and prosperity of the nation.

After other gentlemen had addressed the chair the meeting separated.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

(FROM THE SOUTHERN REPORTER.)

His Excellency made a public entry into the town of Tralee on Saturday. Preparations on a very extensive scale were made to receive him. Triumphal arches were erected during the morning in various parts of the town, and at eleven o'clock a procession was formed and named to meet his Excellency.

Shortly after his arrival in the town his Excellency received a numerous deputation of gentlemen to present an address on the part of the inhabitants, to which his Excellency replied in the following terms:—

"GENTLEMEN—I thank you for these cordial expressions of welcome to this important and improving town.

"When a warm-hearted people have thus the quickness to perceive, and the liberality to appreciate intentions as yet incomplete on the part of their rulers to promote the general interests of their country, it is a matter of astonishment that such a people should previously have been so long misunderstood.

"You state that to the policy I have pursued you are indebted for that unparalleled peace and tranquility now so happily prevailing throughout Ireland. When facts which are indisputable are thus too partially ascribed to causes so personally flattering, the pardonable pride thus excited can only lead to a determination to persevere in a course which has produced this result, by creating the conviction of my unbiassed resolution to do justice to all alike."

His Excellency afterwards rode through the streets followed by a multitude on horseback, in carriages, and on foot, greeted from the windows by the beautiful and fair waving handkerchiefs and flinging roses and flowers in his path, and proceeded by the mountain-road leading to Milltown on his return to Killarney.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S RECEPTION IN MALLOW ON MONDAY.

The preparations made by the inhabitants of the town and neighbourhood of Mallow were most extensive, and conducted by every class and order of persons with an enthusiasm seldom equalled but never exceeded. For several days previous the whole population abandoned every employment but that of decorating the street and houses for the reception of his Excellency, planting the street with forest trees, decorating the houses with festoons composed of evergreens and flowers in the most tasteful and elegant manner. At seventy hour on Monday the whole population for 12 or 15 miles round were seen moving in the direction of the town; the farmers on horseback, carrying each behind him a female with laurel branches in their hands, and arranged in bodies of five or seven hundreds. The roads were thronged with carriages, gigs, jaunting cars and every description of vehicles. When all were concentrated in the streets of Mallow, about two o'clock there could not be less then one hundred and sixty thousand persons in the town.

The following is his Excellency's answer to the address of the deputation:—

"GENTLEMEN—I request you will convey to all of this vast assemblage who are beyond the reach of these expressions my gratitude for the warmth of your welcome to the representative of your Sovereign. Whilst your opinion of my character is clothed in terms far too flattering, you tender at the same time a personal tribute of the highest intrinsic value, when in consequence of the disposition shown and the course adopted by my Government, you announce your solemn abjuration of your precious opinions in favour of a Repeal of the Union. You do me but justice in believing me to be your sincere friend, and in that sincerity it is I tell you that my decided opposition to the Repeal of the Union, is founded upon and in exact proportion to my love for Ireland herself.—It is unnecessary now and would be peculiarly ungracious after your very gratifying declaration to state the ground of my conviction, that that measure if it had been practicable, would have led to consequences far different from those anticipated by its advocates.

"But the very essence of a true union must be perfect equality on all subjects of Legislation, to be treated as you justly expect in all respects as a part of Great Britain.

"Depend upon it this is not an age when so reasonable a request can be long denied, and when we perceive the progress which in the last few years has been made in the British Parliament on all Irish subjects, and judge from experience during that period the uniform result of every question which has been repeatedly affirmed by the Representatives of the People. I can only in the character with which your confidence has invested me, of your true friend express my firm belief that with patience and perseverance, the Constitution as at present established will suffice to secure to you that for which alone you seek, equal Justice to all."

His Excellency and Lady Mulgrave afterwards partook of an elegant *dejeune* prepared for the occasion, and proceeded to Convamore on a visit to Lord Viscount Entlemore. The Lord Lieutenant and the Countess are expected at Sir Thomas Arbuthnot's about four o'clock on Tuesday evening. Preparations are making to exhibit a Regatta on the river opposite Woodhill, in honor of the Countess. His Excellency has accepted the Invitation to dine with the Merchants and Citizens, and fixed Thursday for that purpose.

LIMERICK ASSIZES.

(FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.)

On Thursday at 12 o'clock, the High Sheriff, Vere de Vere, Esq., made proclamation in the County court for impannelling a grand jury, when the following were sworn in as grand jurors, for the investigation of fiscal business:—

COUNTY GRAND JURY.—Lieutenant Colonel the Hon. Standish O'Grady, of Caherguillamore, foreman; Lord Viscount Adare, of Adare House; Hon. George Eyre Massy of Limerick; Sir Aubrey De Vere, Bart., Curragh; Knight of Glin, Glin Castle; O'Grady of Kilballyowen, John Croker, of Ballyneguard; Stafford Augustus O'Brien, of Cratloe House; William Monsell, of Tervoe; George Tuthill, of Faha; John Bolton, of Ballywire; Eyre Evans, of Ash hill Towers; Richard Ellis, of Drommadda; Thomas Henry Forde Royse of Nantenant; Thomas Maunsell Wilson, of Caherconlish House; George Mears Maunsell of Ballywilliam; Robert George, Maunsell, of Limerick; Richard Harte of Coolruss; William Cox, of Ballynoe; James Denis Lyons, of Tourcen; Richard Quin Sleeman of Grin; and Alfred Furlong of Newcastle, Esqrs.

A female relation of the Archbishop of Paris, says the *Journal du Commerce*, and a young lady, who has been converted from the Protestant Church, received the veil from the hands of the Archbishop on Tuesday at the Convent of the Visitandines, in the Rue des Postes.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

LONDON POLICE.

MANSION HOUSE.

Tuesday a Jew doctor, named *Castbe alias Dando*, who has been several times charged with having, like the notorious Dando, of oyster-eating memory, filled his belly without paying for the good fare, was brought before Alderman Winchester, upon the representation of an eating-house keeper, that he had paid one of his unwelcome visits to the concern.—The defendant, who is a long nosed, sallow faced man, and speaks in a squeaking tone, went into the eating house, disposed of eightpenny worth of meat in a short time; and, after picking his teeth, begged that the landlord would be good enough to "chalk it up till next time." The waiter, upon looking again at his customer, found to his horror that the doctor was the person who was in the habit of defrauding the trade, and caused him to be locked up in the Compter.—Defendant: I only incurred a debt of sixpence-halfpenny, for I am very particular in keeping my account, as I think it would be dishonest to contract a large debt. I merely take what nature craves (a laugh).—Alderman Winchester: I thought that by this time the eating-housekeepers were pretty well acquainted with you.—Defendant: God bless you when you describe me you describe every Jew. When you call me in the newspapers a long nosed meagre-looking fellow, you point at the whole fraternity.—Besides, there are so many cooks who can neither read the newspapers, nor the countenances, that I can take a pretty good turn vet among my friends in the City; and then, thank God, the law is the same in Westminster.—The policeman: When I took him into custody he refused to walk.—Defendant (smiling): It could not be expected that I would on the Sabbath. You, Christians, say that we ought not to work on the Lord's day, and I go beyond that, and will not even be compelled to toddle (laughter).—Alderman Winchester: Well, as you seem to know that it is not an act of legal criminality, I hope you will consider yourself in honour bound to pay.—Defendant: Certainly, I shall pay, some time or other (a laugh). But what makes me angry is to find that all these fellows think me guilty of felony. They deserve to be obliged to feed a regiment gratis for such brutal ignorance.—Policeman: My Lord, what am I to do when I am obliged to take him into custody again?—He's at it every day.—Defendant: Do! Why take me to the station-house to be sure. I always like to sleep after my meals (laughter).—Alderman Winchester: You must take charge of him when required to do so. I dare say his family, who are respectable, will pay.—The Waiter: How am I to know people, whether they will pay or not?—Defendant: Why, whenever you see a long nosed fellow, see whether he is a Jew, and if he is, have you money first, and then depend upon it you are all right.—Waiter: My Missus makes me pay for every plate afore it goes in.—Defendant: Your Missus is right, but she ought to be ashamed of herself to use such language of the Lord Mayor of London as she did: when I told her that I'd have justice before your Lordship, what do you think the dirty plate-wiper said? "My Lord Mayor," said she, "may go to h—ll;" now, as I thought the devil had more to do with cooks than with Lord Mayors, I told her I hoped she'd follow your Lordship.—Alderman Winchester: I am sorry I cannot detain you, and it is useless to talk to you.—Defendant: I won't give them more than one turn a-piece, and then they are more than half done (great laughter). Some people call me Doctor Dando. That's a bad comparison. Dando stuffed his stomach and lived to give his custom to but a few. I eat temperately and shall live for ever; and any one that starves in London is a fool, I say.—Alderman Winchester: You may go; and I should not wonder if you were kicked out of the next house you favour with your company.—Defendant: I'd deserve it if I took more than enough; but I see a man gets no credit for being abstemious in the city of London.—The Doctor then walked out, admitting that Alderman Winchester showed an adequate knowledge of the law, and could distinguish between a felony and a simple debt.

A monk of the order of, La Trappe was brought before Alderman Cowan on Thursday by a police officer under the following circumstances:—The poor Trappist had been wandering about Tower-hill and its neighbourhood on the preceding night with all the evidences of starvation about him, but without uttering a syllable of complaint, or soliciting the smallest assistance. At length he stretched himself in as private a place as he could find, and was perceived by a Jew, in whose breast was lodged the heart of the true Samaritan, in a feverish and unrefreshing sleep. The Jew, whose name is Knight, shook the stranger, and asked him whether he had no lodging to go to. The monk answered by a shrug and a ghastly look that fully disclosed the condition of his purse, but not a word did he speak. Alderman Cowan requested that the Jew would mention what he had ascertained about the poor man. Mr. Knight stated, that having been born in France, he soon discovered that the melancholy being he had picked up was a countryman of his, and had been brought up under "the silent system," and was very likely to perish under the starving system. Witness took the monk home, and placed before him the best that could be afforded, but the wretched man would take but little refreshment, and refused to lie down upon any other bed than the hard floor, where he consigned himself once more to sleep, but not until he had fervently prayed for mercy, as was evident from his heavy sighs, uplifted hands, and moring but soundless lips.—Next morning witness ascertained that his guest had left a change of clothes at some public-house in the neighbourhood of London-bridge, and had been two days looking for the place without effect. Alderman Cowan said that the conduct of the persons who had relieved the poor enthusiast was truly noble. Many, he feared, who were in the habit of reviling the Jews, "passed by on the other side." Mr. Knight: Although his wants are but very few, I am so poor that my children would feel any further encroachment upon their daily bread severely; and I caused the poor man to be brought here to have the assistance of the police to find his little property, that he may continue his pilgrimage, after which he is to go back to Belgium. Mr. Hobler: Did you tell him that you were a Jew? Mr. Knight: No; I was afraid that, deplorable as his condition was, he would have scorned my aid if I said a word about it. Neither do I wish that he should be informed at all of the fact, lest the knowledge of it might wound prejudices which happily no longer exist in this country. Mailey, the policeman, was then directed by Alderman Cowan to inquire in the public-houses in the neighbourhood of London-bridge whether the monk had deposited his clothes in any of them. In the course of the day the officer returned, having succeeded in his search. Wrapped up in the threadbare garment were some portions of the works of Origen, Kempis, and other eminent writers on the Christian religion; and the features of the poor monk, for the first time, appeared to relax, and something like a gleam of satisfaction was observable for a moment upon his countenance. When the books were put into his hands, he then bowed to the alderman, meekly placed his hands upon his breast, shook his benevolent host by the hand, and once more set out upon his pilgrimage.

DEATH OF THE LION NERO.—Died, this morning at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, Nero, the celebrated lion, in the twenty-second year of his age. Nero, at the period he was the property of Mr. Wombwell, the celebrated proprietor of wild beasts, was allowed to be the largest lion that had ever been exhibited in England.—*Courier.*

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE FRENCH KING.

COURT OF PEERS—FRIDAY, JULY 8.

The commencement of the proceedings in the Court of Peers against the prisoner, Alibeaud, charged with attempting to assassinate his Majesty, Louis Philippe, King of the French, fixed for yesterday, was, as is already known to the British public, postponed to this day at 10 o'clock. While waiting for admission I had an opportunity of comparing present with former appearances on the occasion of State trials before the Court of Peers.—The first of these was the trial of the ex-Ministers of Charles the Tenth, when it required eighty thousand National Guards to protect the accused against popular fury. The second was the celebrated *Prices Maxime*, which it was expected would have produced vast sensation, and to meet which immense military precautions were taken in the neighbourhood of the Palace, but which were fortunately superfluous. The third was the trial of Fieschi and his co accused—the incidents of which are too fresh in the public recollection to require reference to, and when apathy was still more apparent than in the preceding case. To-day the perfect indifference of the public was manifest in the total absence of spectators, curious, interested or idlers; and of military display half a dozen dismounted Gardes Municipaux (a cheval) were, it is true, at the principal entrance of the Palais du Luxembourg, but their sole task consisted of forming into two lines some score of persons (reporters for the Journals, and others furnished with tickets for the Court) in order that the carriages of the Peers should encounter no obstacle.

Shortly after half-past 10 o'clock the prisoner was introduced in the custody of five municipal guards, two of whom held him under the arms, and led him to the box prepared for him. A soldier sat one at each side, the other three behind him. The prisoner walked to the place indicated with a firm step, but although perfectly erect in his carriage, with his eyes cast down. He is a young man of about five feet nine or ten inches in height. He is rather good-looking. He affects a foppish style of dress, but was pale. He wore an olive frock coat, black waistcoat and cravat, and white trousers, made Cossack fashion. His advocate (M. Ledru) proceeded up to him. Alibaud rose and shook hands with his Counsel. The Peers entered immediately afterwards.

President—Accused, what is your name?
The Prisoner—Alibaud Lewis.
Your age?—Twenty-six years.
The place of your birth?—Nismes.
Your profession?—Ex-Militaire.

Q. Alibaud, was it not you who, on the 25th June last, at six in the evening, and near the gate of the Tuileries fired on the King?—A. Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you try the instrument before firing at the King?—A. Yes, in the place where M. Devisme is in the habit of trying his arms.

Q. How was it loaded on the 25th?—A. It had been loaded nearly a fortnight; the charge was composed of 28 grains of powder and two balls.

An usher showed Alibaud the poignard found on him, which he recognised.

Q. What did you intend this instrument for?—A. For myself; it cost me five or six francs.

Q. What do you wish to do? Did you wish to survive at the Republic by a general overthrow of every thing?—A. Yes. I wished to do so.

Q. How long is it since you formed this detestable project? A. (in an animated voice.—Ever since Philip I. established the state of siege; ever since Philip I. trod under foot all his promises and all our liberties; ever since Philip I. caused our fellow-citizens to be swept away by grape shot in the streets of Paris and Lyons; ever since the reign of Philip I. became a reign of blood—a reign of infamy. This was when and why I wished to kill him.

The President—Why did you wish to kill the King? A. Because I was convinced that I should thereby become useful to the cause to which I had consecrated my life.

Q. Did you never profess the opinion that when a King became troublesome it was easy to get rid of him?—A. I do not think I ever said so. I conceived my project at Barcelona.

Q. Why did you leave that place?—A. To kill the King.

Q. On your return to Perpignan had you no connection with persons of your own opinions? A. I never belonged to any political societies.

Q. Had you any accomplices?—A. I never mentioned my project to anybody.

Q. Did you not write at least four letters, in which you announced your project to Corbiere?—Were not all these letters addressed by you to Corbiere, under cover to Artus?—A. Since Corbiere has confessed it, I must confess it also.

Q. Why did you make this disclosure to Corbiere?—A. I wrote to him, but he never answered me. I wrote to him three or four letters.

Q. Are there any other persons to whom you communicated your project besides him?—A. No, Sir; only I wrote to him under cover to Artus.

Q. Why did you employ this method of communicating him him?—A. In order not to compromise Corbiere, who I knew had already something to do with the trial of the April prisoners.

M. Leonce Fraysse, a commercial traveller, was then examined.

Q. Did you know the prisoner?—A. Yes, Sir, from his infancy. We met again at Paris. He lodged at my house. It was at the time that he gave me a box containing the cane-guns, and kept one; telling me that he should pay for it. I took the others for him back to M. Devisme.

Q. Did Alibaud never tell you of his project?—A. No; he always conducted himself well, and was esteemed by all who knew him.

Q. Did he not live with you?—A. Yes, Sir, for two months.

Q. When did Alibaud live with you?—A. About five months ago. I am glad of this opportunity of denying some calumnies that have been spread about against our morals on account of our living together.

Alibaud, starting up exclaimed, "Yes, Sir, I have been calumniated!" but the President desired him to remain quiet.

Mr. Fraysse—Alibaud has been guilty of an error.—(Murmurs.)

President—Do you call such a crime an error?

Mr. Fraysse—An attempt, then, since you prefer the word. (New murmurs.)

The President—Connected as you were with Alibaud, it is difficult to believe that you had no knowledge of his projects?—A. If I had known them, he would not have carried them into effect; I should have hindered him.

Q. Had you not some discussions of opinion with him?—A. Yes he had opinions a little more advanced than mine.

Q. If there was only a little difference, yours must have gone rather far?—A. There was a considerable difference.

Q. Was not Alibaud a partisan of Robespierre?—A. He was of the opinions of St. Just, which I looked upon as those of blood.

The Procureur-General—Alibaud, you declared that you constantly followed the King?—A. It is only since I left Batzes that I followed the King like his own shadow.

Q. Did you always take your cane-gun ?—When I knew that the King was going out I took it ; otherwise I left it in my portmanteau. I beg the president to ask M. Fraysse whether I did not make every effort in my power to earn my livelihood.

M. Fraysse—Yes, I have often heard him say that to earn his living he would willingly rake up the ground with his hands.

M. Rothel, a clerk, knew Alibeaud at Strasburg when he (Rothel) was a soldier, as himself was. He was an excellent young man. He saw him again at Paris, and, a short time before the attempt, endeavoured to obtain a place for him.

The Procureur-General—Thus, Alibeaud, you sought for employment, and your mother even occupied herself about it. Alibeaud—I sought for employment to live till I should be able to kill the King. (Strong sensation.)

M. Corbiere, an advocate at Perpignan, gave an account of his relations with Alibeaud, which date from 1835, when he had the honour of meeting him for the first time, at the house of a friend. (Sensation.) When the prisoner set out for Spain, M. Corbiere gave him a letter in a mysterious style, and seemed to have come from a man that was out of his mind. Alibeaud spoke of his distress and his despair, and said that he would make an attempt upon the life of an august personage.

President—Speak out the whole truth. Witness—Well, he said he would make an attempt upon the life of Philip.

Q. You knew clearly that by Philip he meant the King. Why not name him ? Did not Alibaud ask you for money ? A. Yes, without doubt he applied to me as the former chief of the committee, charged to distribute the patriotic funds.

Q. Alibaud then thought himself greatly entitled to the gratitude of the patriots. Witness, your intimacy with Alibaud is very extraordinary. You rendered him service and patronized him, and, therefore, had motives for interesting yourself about him.—A. I knew nothing but good of him. He settled a disagreeable affair which concerned me, as a father of a family.

Q. Did you know that Alibaud went to Barcelona to bring about a republican revolution ?—A. No, I believed that he went there to seek employment, and I hoped that General Vigo, whom I knew, might be of service to him.

Q—Did Alibaud speak to you about his political projects ? A—Never. He was reserved and haughty with me.

President—Corbiere, you have terrible reproaches to make against yourself. You received four letters, the writer of which informed you of his projects to assassinate the King, and you did not carry them to the Prefect or the Procureur du Roi ! But you would have acted otherwise if there had been anything in them relating to a relation, a friend or even a slight acquaintance ? A—I should not have acted otherwise ; because I did not believe that Alibaud would do what he said ; I looked upon him as mad. It was not worth while to compromise him by an information, which I considered to be inopportune.

The witnesses called on behalf of the prisoner were then heard.

Mr. Brunelle declared that he was a friend of Alibaud's ; that he had known him in the 15th light infantry ; that he was an honest man and a good soldier.

M. Armant Fraysse, silk manufacturer, had been shopman with Alibaud in a commercial house. Alibaud entered the army, and he had then lost sight of him.—About six months ago he had again met with him at Paris, and got him a place with a merchant ; he had always conducted himself with honour and probity. He knew as a fact that Alibaud had once thrown himself into the water to save the life of a child.

Several other persons gave the prisoner a good character for morality and quiet behaviour.

The Court rose at half past five, and adjourned till next day at ten.

COURT OF PEERS—SATURDAY.

At a quarter to eleven o'clock Alibaud was brought in from the prison of the Luxembourg by an escort of six municipal guards, among whom he took his seat as yesterday. He appeared as composed as on the preceding day. On reaching the dock, he opened a large bundle of papers, and extracted from it MS., which he appeared to read very attentively. Shortly after one of his advocates entered the hall, and Alibaud engaged in conversation with him until the Court was announced. It was then 11 o'clock. Alibaud rose with the remainder of the assembly in respect for his judges, and looked at them filing before him with the utmost *sang froid* and visible carelessness.

The appeal being concluded, the President observed that all the witnesses having been heard on the preceding day, it now remained with the Attorney-General to present his requisitory.

M. Martin du Mond accordingly rose and said that he might abstain from adducing further proof of the guilt of the prisoner, his avowal being sufficient for his conviction. M. Martin then blamed the conduct of M. Corbiere in the affair. He regretted that the legislation did not allow him to order the arrest and prosecution of that witness for not revealing Alibaud's intention to the Magistrates ; but he hoped the severe admonition of the President would be a sufficient warning, and recal him to better sentiments. M. M. then endeavoured to fasten on the factions, as well as on the miserable condition of the regicide, the crime he had perpetrated. "But," said he "they never will succeed in overturning the present order of things, nor the dynasty we have raised to the throne, protected as it is by the love of every Frenchman."

M. Ledru said that when he was chosen by the President of the Court for that difficult task, he had at first hesitated, but, having at last accepted, he resolved to do his duty to the fullest extent. When he repaired to Alibaud's cell he found him calm and reading over the bill of indictment. Alibaud greeted him, and told him that he was guilty and could not be defended : "But," said he, "my head alone will not suffice for my prosecutors ; they have pryed into my whole life ; they must have my honour and that of my family ; it is that and that alone you must defend." M. Ledru then read a note Alibaud had drawn out for his defence, &c. He was born of poor but honest parents. One of his uncles had received a sword of honour from the armies of the republic—the Star of the Brave had been placed on his breast by Napoleon, by whom he had been appointed Commander of Cavalry. So much for the illustration of his family. His father was a carman, but having been robbed on the road of some valuable articles confided to his care, he was imprisoned by the rich individuals to whom they belonged, and being obliged to sell all he possessed to satisfy them he was completely ruined.—When he recovered his liberty, he established a small coach between Nismes and Narbonne, but soon after some rich capitalists ran another in opposition to his, and he was again destroyed. He then set up a small inn which he has kept ever since. M. Ledru here related a number of facts creditable to Alibaud. On two occasions, he had saved, once a young girl, and the other time a fellow soldier, who were on the point of drowning. In Strasbourg he defended alone three of his comrades assailed by a crowd of people by whom they were nigh being killed. His act was culpable in a military point of view, and he was accordingly removed from the *compagnie d'elite* in which he was placed, into a flank company. In July, 1830, he left his regiment not to fire on the people, but he did not either fight against his comrades. He prevailed on his bed companion to quit his regiment for the same motive, and the wound he received in the three days, was while standing behind a barricade as an amateur. At 22 he began to study Spanish, and acquired that language in a few months. Full of the glory of Napoleon, whose history he delighted in reading, he dreamt of nothing but battles, and Spain being then a field opened to his passion, he proceeded to Barcelona, to aid in overturning the Queen's Government and proclaim the republic. He then read the apology of the regicide in Cicero and Tacitus, whose works were at an early age placed in his hands, and eulogized by his masters ; and concluded by an appeal in his favour to the clemency of the Court.

Alibeaud afterwards rose and read, in a firm voice, his defence, which went particularly to clear his honour. He condemned, in energetic terms, the conduct of the Attorney-General, who had, he said, debased himself by the vile manner in which he had conducted the prosecution against him. He then represented that the King had violated all his oaths and promises, that he was a tyrant, that the people had a right to put him out of the way. He (Alibaud) had acted as Brutus had done under similar circumstances. The murderers of Kings, he exclaimed, alone, were held up to execration, and handed over to justice, while the Attorney-General had not a single word of indignation to denounce the murderers of the people. Alibaud then went on to justify the doctrine of regicides, which he maintained was a right invested in the people. The President, however, finding he was going on too far, ordered him to sit down, and refused to allow him to proceed with his defence. In vain did the prisoner insist on continuing, he was taken by two of the municipal guards and forced to sit down. He anew protested against the violence offered him, and handing his manuscript to his Counsel, he said : "I confide to you this document."—The President ordered it to be put into the hands of the officers of the Court. M. Ledru, after some hesitation, gave it to M. Sajou, who brought it to the Recorder.

M. Boujour, the second Counsel of Alibaud, rose and recommended his client to the humanity of the Court, which Alibaud disclaimed with indignation.

The President asked Alibaud if he had anything to add to his defence ?

The prisoner begged to be allowed to continue his MS.

The President said that if he abstained from his expression of regicide sentiments, he might go on with his defence.

The paper was then placed into the prisoner's hands, who, skipping over a few leaves, commenced reading anew. No sooner, however, had he read a few lines, in which he ascribed to the King all the sufferings of the people, and contended that it was a praiseworthy act to drain their source by destroying their author, than the President interrupted him, and ordered him to sit down. As he was paying no attention to the President's injunction, but was proceeding with his MS., two municipal guards seized him and compelled him to obey.

The President then announced that the public debates were closed, and that the Court would retire into the council room to deliberate. He next ordered the accused to be conveyed back to prison.

Two soldiers took him under the arms and took him off. On his way to the door, Alibaud shook hands with a lady and several other persons seated in the passage.—He walked with a firm pace, and betrayed no symptom of emotion.

As soon as the prisoner had been removed, the Court rose, and at a quarter to one retired into the council-room.

At two o'clock the Court returned, and the President, in the absence of the prisoner, proceeded to read the sentence. Louis Alibaud was found guilty of having committed an attempt against the King's life, on the 25th of June last, and for that crime was condemned to the punishment of parricides. He is to walk to the scaffold barefooted, in his shirt, his head covered with a black veil, and the sentence is to be read to him on reaching the place of execution, in the presence of the people.—He was, moreover, condemned to pay the costs of the trial ! and to be executed as soon as the Attorney-General shall think proper.

THE CATHOLIC CLERGY AND THEIR INFLUENCE OVER THEIR FLOCKS.

On the fair evening (Wednesday) Irishtown was a scene of the most revolting barbarity of our peasantry. Those countrymen, whose spirits were overheated by drinking, as usual, rather deep of that maddening combustible, whiskey, were seen in every direction with stones and bludgeons (with heavy iron ferules) in their hands, wheeling them over their heads, hurling defiance and menacing threats at every person who passed. At length others equally eager for warlike feats came up, and instantly the work of bloodshed commenced : in a moment the purple gore streamed profusely from their heads and faces, so that in some instances scarcely could a creature be recognised. In the zenith of the battle's rage a Roman Catholic Clergyman, the Rev. Mr. O'Mara, appered when instantly as Neptune calms the tumult of the troubled deep, with a nod, all became tranquil—not a stick was raised, the most turbulent and ferocious became awed into submission—every head was uncovered, and abject servility was simultaneous and universal. Mr. O'Mara then disarmed the worthies of their sticks, and with his own hands took large stones from their pockets ; and commanded them to go home as rational beings, which mandate they instantly obeyed. It is really extraordinary to see the almost supernatural power the Catholic clergy exercise over their votaries—we can scarcely define the cause.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.

LOUTH.

On Saturday, after a long trial, in the case of Benson v. Magrath, the jury found a verdict for the defendant, on the last two counts of the indictment. These counts charged the defendant with challenging the plaintiff to fight a duel ; and posting him as a coward, for refusing to fight.

In the case of Atkinson v. Carty, the jury, after remaining locked up all night, were discharged, without agreeing to their verdict. The Judge reminded them that he had directed them to find for the plaintiff.

DOWN.

On Monday, Chief Justice Bushe entered the Crown Court, when the grand jury were again sworn. His Lordship congratulated them on the lightness of the Calendar.

LONDON POLICE. HATTON GARDEN.

An Irish woman, named Griffiths, was charged with rolling about the streets in a state of intoxication.

Mr. Rogers—Are you a married woman ? Prisoner, (curtseying)—Yes, my dear. (A laugh.)

Mr. Rogers—Don't talk to me so, you wretch. How many children have you ? Prisoner—Just seven, God bless 'em, and your honour too.

Mr. Rogers—What's your husband ? Prisoner—He is Misther Griffiths. (Laughter.)

Mr. Rogers—What's his trade ? Prisoner—Only a poor tailor.

Mr. Rogers—I hope he is man enough to give you a good strapping. Go about your business, you disgusting hussey.

Mrs. Griffiths dropped several curtseys, and exclaiming several times "Long life to your honour," left the office.

MR. O'CONNELL.—The ladies of Bungay, many of whom were personally introduced to that gentleman, and heard the speeches delivered by him, on the occassion of his late visit to the town, have devised a neat and appropriate method of expressing the admiration he excited. They have caused a new and spledid shawl, of the finest fabric, to be manufactured in Norwich, by Mr. Blakely, shawl manufacturer to the Queen, and it was forwarded last week by a trusty hand for presentation to Mrs. O'Connell. That lady is, however, in such a state of health that it is impossible to present it personally, and the shawl has been presented to the keeping of Mr. O'Connell. This offering, from such a quarter, is a happy testimony to the purity and delicacy which, amidst all the excitement of political harangues, characterised the speeches of the Hon. Gentleman in Bungay. They were in his happiest and most effective style—vehement and impassioned, with appropriate admixture of mirthful irony, but not an idea or a word found a place which was not calculated to improve the heart, enlighten the understanding, and do homage to the feelings of every hearer in his presence.

THE FRENCH BALLET.—"About the year 1719 the contests among the dancers seem to have been a subject of much interest in the court circles. There was in fact an operatic rebellion. 'The minister,' said Madame Guimard, 'orders me to dance. Very well ; only let him take care for I can make him jump.' This sally was told to the King. 'It is your own fault, gentlemen,' observed the young monarch ; 'if you regarded them less, the dancers would not be so insolent.' Vestris having made an impertinent answer to M. de Visnes, the latter asked him if he knew to whom he spoke? 'To whom I speak !' replied the dancer ; 'to the farmer of my talents.' These disputes rose so high at length Vestris the younger was ordered into custody. Nothing could be more touching, nothing more pathetic, than the parting of the parent and the child. 'Go, my son,' exclaimed Lou Diou, 'this is the brightest day of your existence ! Take my carriage, and demand the apartments of my friend the King of Poland ! I will pay all expenses.' "—*New Monthly Magazine.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the house of lords on Monday night the South Durham railway bill was thrown out by a majority of 32.

The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the imprisonment for debt bill, after recapitulating at considerable length its principal provisions.

The Duke of WELLINGTON protested against so important a measure being taken into consideration at that late period of the session. He did not wish their lordships to throw out the bill, but merely to postpone it till another session.

Lord ABINGER thought it impossible that the bill could receive adequate consideration at that advanced period of the session. He did not object to a cautious alteration of the law of debtor and creditor, but he did to an extensive and sweeping measure brought forward at so late a period when it could not be examined.

Lord MELBOURNE saw no reason why the bill should not be proceeded with.

On a division the numbers were—

For the amendment	46
For the original motion	22
Majority	—24

The bill was subsequently lost.

Lord MELBOUNE then moved the second reading of the registration of births, marriages, and deaths bill.

After some observations from the Archbishop of CANTERBURY and Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the motion was agreed to, and it was settled that the bills should be committed on Monday next.

Viscount MELBOURNE gave notice that he should, on Friday next, move the recommitment of the Scotch universities' bill.

On the motion of Lord PLUNKETT, the Irish chancery bill was read a second time.

The prisoners counsel bill was ordered to be reported to-morrow.

The Blackheath small debts bill was read a third time and passed.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the house of commons several petitions were presented, among which one was from Cheltenham, complaining of the extra charge of one penny on letters and newspapers delivered from the post-office ; and another from a gentleman at Barnstaple, complaining that two boys had been imprisoned for singing ballads, and praying for an alteration in the vagrant act.

Mr. CLAY gave notice that he would bring forward his motion on the subject of the Danish claims on Friday.

The report on the Irish church bill was brought up, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday next.

The Personal Tithes Bill went through a committee, and the report was ordered to be received to-morrow.

Mr. WALTER moved that an address be presented to the Crown in order to ascertain by whom, and by whose authority, certain placards on the subject of emigration had been distributed among the postmasters of the united kingdom.

Sir GEORGE GREY opposed the motion, because the information required was already before the house, and after a short discussion the motion was negatived.

The house then went into committee on the county election polls bill, and after considerable discussion the several clauses were agreed to.

The house then went into committee on the stamp duties bill, after some opposition from Mr. Wakley, who wished to have the subject postponed, on account of the absence of Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck.

The discussion on the several provisions of the bill occupied the remainder of the sitting

MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS ACT AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. RICE brought up the report of the committee which had been appointed to draw up reasons for disagreeing from some of the Lords' amendments to this bill.

The reasons having been read by the clerk at the table, a conference was appointed to take place to-morrow on the subject.

STAMP DUTIES BILL.

Mr. RICE then moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the stamp duties bill.

Mr WAKLEY opposed the motion on the ground that the order was the 22d on the list, and he knew that there were several hon. members who were anxious to take part in the discussion of this subject, but who had no idea that it would come on this evening.

Clause 163 having been proposed,

Mr. WAKLEY complained that the new and cumbrous machinery created by this bill would act as a heavy clog upon the liberty of the press. By this bill, the 60th George III., the Trash Act, as it was called, was rendered even yet more burdensome and oppressive than it was at present. By the law as it stood at present, a pamphlet, consisting of not less than two sheets and a quarter, and sold for no less than sixpence, might be published as often as the parties pleased. But by the insertion of the words "or pamphlet" in this clause, pamphlets, whatever number of sheets they might contain, and whatever might be their price, would be placed without exception upon the same footing as what were strictly called newspapers. He should, therefore, propose, as an amendment, to strike out the words "or pamphlet" from this clause.

Mr. S. RICE said the Hon. Member for Finsbury seemed to anticipate that the present bill would have the effect of imposing a duty upon a class of publications which were not entitled to pay a duty at present. When they came to the consideration of the schedules, in which the word "pamphlet" would be more particularly defined, he undertook to show most distinctly that such was not the intention. If the word were to be omitted in the present clause, parties might be induced to attempt to publish a newspaper under the title of a "pamphlet," in order to avoid the duty. He repeated the declaration which he had already made—namely, that it was only his intention to charge the duty of 1d. upon such papers as, by the present law, were entitled to pay the stamp duty of 4d.

Mr. O'CONNELL supported the clause as it stood.—His impression was that if they were to omit the word "pamphlet" in this clause before they had defined what a pamphlet was, parties might bring out a paper called the *Morning Pamphlet* instead of the *Morning Chronicle*, and the *Evening Pamphlet*, instead of the *Courier*, with a view to evade the duty.

Mr. GOULBURN said that an act had till lately existed imposing a duty upon pamphlets, and in which, of course, was contained a clear definition of what "a pamphlet" was intended to be considered. That act having expired, it became necessary, in his opinion, to come to a clear definition in respect to the present bill as to what was a "a newspaper."

Mr. RICE said, that if eventually it should be considered that the word "pamphlet" would not comprehend a newspaper under another name, he should consent to its omission when the schedules were being considered. In the meantime he should press its being retained in the clause.

Mr. WAKLEY said the words were "newspaper or pamphlet," &c. If the word "pamphlet," therefore, was permitted to remain in this clause, it appeared to him that all the subsequent provisions of the bill, must necessarily apply to pamphlets as well as newspapers. He thought before they went further, that they should define more precisely what a newspaper was, apart from any consideration of size or form.

Mr. S. RICE repeated that he should be quite ready to omit the word in the schedule if it were found to be necessary to the purposes contemplated by the bill, and which he had already explained.

Mr. WAKLEY said he must still insist upon dividing upon his amendment.

The committee then divided—

For the amendment	1
Against it	69
Majority against the amendment	—68

Mr. WAKLEY said that the Committee had declared that a pamphlet was a newspaper. (Cries of No, no.—Mr. O'Connell exclaimed, "Quite the reverse.") The Chancellor of the Exchequer had said so at least, though he did not mean it.

Dr. BOWRING thought that the penalties imposed by this clause were very disproportioned ; for the printer or publisher was only compelled to pay a fine of £20 for a violation of its provisions, whilst any person who sold such a supplement as the act forbade, and who might, in all probability, be a very innocent person was liable to so severe a penalty as £50.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL pointed out the fact that these penalties could only be put in force by the Attorney General, and not on the information afforded by a common informer.

After a short conversation, which was carried on in a very low tone of voice across the table,

Mr RICE said that he did not hesitate to comply with the suggestion which had been given to reduce the second penalty provided by the clause from £50 to £20. (Hear.)

On the 164th clause, which states who shall be deemed proprietors of a newspaper, being proposed,

Sir G. GREY was understood to say that he had heard that his right hon. friend intended, where the proprietors of a paper were numerous, they should be represented at the Stamp Office by two of the body.

Mr. C. BULLER wished to know why the names of the proprietors should not be known. If they were they would take care not to leave the business of their paper to the controul and superintendence of worthless agents. He would go further and say, that if the proprietors were not known they should not be entitled to recover for their property.

Dr. BOWRING suggested the impracticability of adopting such a suggestion as that which had been given.

Mr. RICE was quite willing to acknowledge the justness of the arguments in favour of every fair degree of notoriety being given to the proprietors of newspapers, But the difficulty which he felt upon this question arose from a number of proprietors to one concern. He should, however, have no objection to have the names of the persons originally engaged in the proprietorship before the paper started inserted at the Stamp-office. But he feared that if it were required upon all transfers of shares to have due notice given, such a provision would render the application of capital to the extension of newspapers almost wholly impracticable. He had it at one time in contemplation to propose that the persons who represented a certain amount of the property of the establishment should have their names inserted ; but he was really deterred from doing so for fear he should be charged with imposing shackles on the press. (Hear, hear.) He would now be willing to give such a proposition, if proposed by any hon. member, a fair consideration. (Hear, hear.)

Sir R. INGLIS said that as newspaper copyright had been alluded to, he could not refrain from expressing his regret that the bill under consideration did not contain provisions for securing it. The subject of copyright was one of great importance to the newspaper interests, and should if possible be brought to an understanding during the present session.

Mr. RICE observed that the subject of newspaper copyright was under consideration, and though it was one of some difficulty, he had every reason to hope it might form the subject of legislation during the present session. He thought, however, it was requisite to have it in a bill distinct from the present. They were then considering a measure of revenue, into which it would be neither convenient nor in accordance with precedent to introduce the matter alluded to. He would take that opportunity of alluding to another topic, on which several representations had been made to him. He alluded to the manner in which the stamps should in future be distributed to the several papers. He did not feel that he should be justified in requiring each paper to take out distinctive stamps, but as it appeared to be the wish of a great many newspaper proprietors that such a measure should be adopted, it was determined that by an arrangement in the Stamp Office, any person who should wish a distinct stamp for his paper should be enabled to procure it. He hoped, by this means, that all parties would be satisfied. (Hear.)

Mr. LEADER was understood to complain of the publication of the stamp return, so long as it was impossible, through the defective arrangements of the Stamp Office, to give a correct idea of the circulation of each paper.

Mr. RICE admitted that under the present system of issuing stamps, the public had no means of forming a correct judgment as to the condition of each paper ; but at the same time he doubted whether, as it was not necessary for the purposes of revenue that it should be ascertained to what papers stamps were issued, it was in his power to propose a remedy for the evil.

Lord SANDON contended that a distinctive stamp, if made voluntary, would not be productive of any good.—The paper that did not adopt it would have an unfair advantage, as far as public impression went over that which did. He quite agreed that in the present state of the newspaper stamp arrangements, no returns should be called for, inasmuch as they were calculated totally to mislead the public. (Hear.)

Mr. ROBINSON thought it would be an excellent plan to register all the proprietors of a newspaper as well the original as those who should come into the concern by transfer, and that such registry should take place periodically. He thought that the publication of a paper by joint stock companies, with shares as low as £5 each, was not likely to improve either the character of the public press or the morals of the people.

The clause was then agreed to, as were also, after some conversation, the clauses up to 171 inclusive.

Upon the 172d clause, which enacts that a penalty of a hundred pounds should be inflicted on any printer or publisher who does not print at the end of a newspaper his christian and surname, and place of abode, with a true description of the house or building in which the paper is printed, or who prints any false name, description, &c.,

Dr. BOWRING wished to ask his Majesty's government whether the struggle in which they were engaging with the unstamped press was worth their while. The clause was calculated to bring ruin upon hundreds of persons. The people implored the legislature to repeal the duty. He had never known a subject on which the feelings of the people were more excited. The people entreated that they might have free access to publications diffusing political knowledge, and he trusted the house would respond to the wish. To throw any impediment in the way of the acquisition of knowledge by the people was to do the people great injustice. Whenever laws were passed which were in hostility to public opinion. public opinion would always be found too strong for them ; and by such means the law itself was brought into contempt.

Mr. RICE observed that the charges which had been made by the two hon. gentlemen were wholly inapplicable to the circumstances of the case. The question of a penny duty had been determined. He maintained that he was justified in imposing a duty of a penny, because it was balanced by giving the papers free circulation throughout the land.

Mr. O'CONNELL observed, with respect to clause 177, relating to the discovering of proprietors, printers, or publishers of newspapers, that those who wrote in newspapers ought to be made responsible.

Mr. WAKLEY observed, that men who wrote scandal ought to be made known. The state of the press at the present moment was scandalous ; for there were no means now of ascertaining the author of that which was injurious to the character of another.

Clause agreed to.

Mr. PRYME objected to clause 178, empowering commissioners to refuse stamped papers to persons in arrear for stamp duty. If this clause were enforced, it was his opinion that the greatest injury would be done to the proprietors of newspapers, who, in the country, were obliged to give credit for advertisement duty, and whose property might be destroyed by the negligence of their clerk or agent.

Mr. S. RICE defended the clause, on the ground that, if persons chose to give credit for that which ought at once to be paid, they did so at their own risk.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, but none took place, and the clause was agreed to.

Clause 179 having also been agreed to the House resumed.

On Saturday about 1 o'clock, a man of the name of Matthews hung himself in a garret in his house, in Coach-street, Cork. It is thought he a long time premeditated self destruction, having showed a piece of rope to a woman in the neighbourhood, which he said he had to hang himself with.

Mr. O'Connell dines with the Reformers of Rochester, Chatham, and Stroud, on Monday next ; and the chair will be taken by T. Bentley, Esq.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—THURSDAY.

Bank Stock	204
Government Consols, 3 per cent	91¼
——— Stock, 3½ per cent	99¼
——— Debentures 3½ per cent	91¼
——— New, 3½ per cent	99¼
Grand Canal L. 4 per cent	—
——— 6 per cent	67½
Royal Canal Stock	35¼
Grand Canal Stock	24¾
Dublin Steam Company	110¼

LAST PRICE OF IRISH SHARES.

	Share. £	Paid. £	s.	d.	Price. £	s.	d.
Dublin and K. Road	100	60	0	0	84	10	0
Hibernian Bank	100	25	0	0	22	0	0
Provincial Bank	100	25	0	0	00	0	0
National Insurance	100	25	0	0	00	0	0
Patriotic	100	10	0	0	6	0	0
Mining Co. of Ireland	25	7	0	0	00	0	0
Drogheda Railroad	100	2	10	0	4	10	0
Kilkenny Railroad	100	2	10	0	00	0	0
Ulster Railroad	100	1	0	0	00	0	0
Ulster Canal	100	10	0	0	00	0	0
Royal Bank	100	5	5	0	00	0	0

The Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE—CONVICTION OF THE REGICIDE.

We give the details of the trial of Alibeaud, which occupied the Court of Peers on Friday and Saturday. He calmly throughout admitted that it was his design to kill the King, and he ascribed his determination to the manner in which the Government had, in his opinion, trodden down the liberties of France and suppressed the insurrection. There does not seem to have been one extenuating circumstance brought to light on the trial, and the Court sentenced him to be beheaded, and treated as a parricide. The day for his execution is to be fixed by the Government.

The Papers state that a few minutes after Saturday's sitting, the decree of the Court of Peers, in pursuance of which Alibeaud is to be conducted to the scaffold *en chemise*, barefooted, and his head covered with a black veil, was read to him, when he is said to have listened to it with much composure. On Friday evening he had applied for a Bible, and a "Kempis's Imitation of Jesus Christ," which were supplied to him by the Grand Referendary.

UNITED STATES—FAILURE OF THE GRAIN CROPS.

In the American papers last received we find a very general anticipation of diminished wheat crops throughout the union. This applies to the southern as well as to the northern states. One of the New York journals says—"The reports from all parts of Maryland, with regard to the grain crops, are discouraging. Letters from Washington county, Maryland, the best district for wheat in the State, represent the crop as seriously injured. In Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, the crop is not expected to be equal to one-fourth of an average crop ; as also in the adjoining counties of Pennsylvania. The wheat crops in the State of Delaware are represented to be equally unpromising !" The *Virginia Free Press* says—"It is painful to look at the blighted wheat fields of this region.—The late rains have refreshed and invigorated other crops, but the wheat is beyond redemption.

Charleston papers were received on Monday to the 18th June. They are full of details of Indian outrages and American panics, some of the latter ludicrous enough. They bring nothing new from Texas.

GENERAL EVANS.

The following letter, addressed to the London Journals, sets at rest all the calumnies of the Tory Press against General Evans, in consequence of the general order, to which we lately called attention :—

"On my arrival in town this evening from San Sebastian, I found that an erroneous construction had been put on a General Order issued on the 18th of June last. I beg to assure you that the order in question had reference to the punishment of deserters only. The transferring the order from one language to another may possibly account for the error. So far from sanguinary is the disposition of Lieut.-Gen. Evans, that not even a deserter has suffered capitally since the formation of the Auxiliary Force, and I am sure there was no idea of extending such a penalty to British subjects who were *not* deserters.

"WM. CONSIDINE, Col. Mil. Sec. British Legion."

ALIBEAUD THE REGICIDE.

The trial of Alibeaud the regicide occupies some space in our columns to-day. The attempt of that unfortunate, yet misguided man, is a subject for the speculation of the philosopher. The world will call him an assassin, and justly, but it must be remembered that Alibeaud in aiming at the Monarch's life has voluntarily sacrificed his own. If his guilt has been great, great also will be the penalty ; he is at this moment under sentence of death with slight chance of reprieve, for Louis Philippe though powerful has not yet learned to be merciful. These prefatory observations are caused by the singular character of the man, and the very peculiar features exhibited at his trial. He manifested nothing of madness or fanatic enthusiasm, there was none of that air of swagger and bravado in which Fieschi delighted to indulge ; his demeanour was calm, his answers temperate, but his principles were fixed —his resolution fearless and unshaken. Such men are terrible to tyrants, and there can be no doubt that in France there is a large party who view Louis Philippe in no other light save that of a tyrant and a betrayer. Alibeau in his reply to the President said what hundreds of lips are prepared to re-echo .—

"Q. How long is it since you formed this detestable project ? A. (in an animated voice)—Ever since Philip I. established the state of siege ; ever since Philip I. trod under foot all his promises and all our liberties ; ever since Philip I. caused our fellow-citizens to be swept away by grape shot in the streets of Paris and Lyons ; ever since the reign of Philip I. became a reign of blood—a reign of infamy. This was when and why I wished to kill him."

The French Monarch must tremble when he thinks that nearly forty abortive attempts were made upon the life of Henri Quatre, and that, notwithstanding, he finally perished by the hand of the assassin, Ravillac. Except Rome, there is no country where regicide has been more frequent than in France. There seems something in the temperament of the inhabitants that predisposes numbers of them to the commission of dreadful deeds. Nor have these men failed to boast of their intentions and to consecrate their crimes by the the sanction of ancient illustrious names. Alibeaud appeared on his trial to be filled with the idea that he had acted the part of a Brutus, and that he had done an act of the most exalted patriotism. The public journals of the day sneer at this ; they alternately reprobate and pity the criminal as a deluded wretch, but they forget to strike at the root of the evil that led to his crime and his misfortune. It is to the first principles of education—to the malformation of school doctrine, inculcating a false estimate of greatness, that Alibeaud is indebted for his opinions. Our limits are too brief for a subject better adapted to an essay ; and yet, we must at once declare that, if Brutus, and Aristogiton, and Harmodeus, and even the modern Tell, are to be deifyed as heroes, Alibeaud should not be stigmatised as a murderer. Why should the feelings of youth, and the strength of poetry and romance, be enlisted in favour of Junius Brutus ? Was he not a murderer ? The readers of Livy and Shakspeare may be shocked at this heresy against the destroyer of Cæsar. Let the question be answered however, "Oh, they may exclaim—Cæsar was a tyrant, and so was Pisistratus, and so was Gesler, the oppressor of the Swiss." We might ask in what was Cæsar a greater tyrant than Louis Philippe ; but, if we are to understand by the above answer that [kings] may be assassinated, then the only question for c[onside]ration is whether the French monarch is or is n[ot a ty]rant ? Those who pretend to think with Milt[on that] there are occasions when King-killing is no [crime,] cannot consistently object to the act of Alibeau[d. He] erred perhaps in judgment, certainly not in princ[iple. He] might have been a mistaken, but he was not a [bad] man ; the doctrines which his youthful mind had [imbibed] he scrupulously followed up, even at the sacrific[e of his] own life. We have dwelt on this matter from [the al]lusion which Alibeaud made in his speech to the c[ase] of Brutus, and which proves that he had draw[n a pa]rallel between himself and his illustrious prototy[pe. Nor] are we able, setting aside the fascination throw[n around] objects by distance of time and romance, to d[etect] where the comparison fails. We have not roo[m to re]capitulate Louis Philippe's acts since his acce[ssion to] the throne ; but we consider his reign ha[s been] tyrannical. If, therefore, tyranny be a justi[fication] of regicide, (which it is not,) had Alibeau[d's at]tempt succeeded the words of the historian, [—*Jure*] *occisus fuit*—might have been equally applied to [him.] This would be false doctrine, but it is the conse[quence] of a defective code of morality. The reckless sacr[ifice of] self-existence, of every-day occurrence in France, [is,] we cannot help thinking, another development [of the] same pernicious tendency in education, glossing [over] acts of suicide, as instances of heroism, in the sa[me way] as it extols assassination as a deed of patriotism[. Let] us endeavour to do justice to the unfortunate Al[ibeaud,] and in some measure dispel the mist which an[tiquity] flings around its objects. He and Brutus are de[serving] of the same fame. Their deeds were equally merit[orious;] yet they were both assassins ; both were mistaken[, and] their guilt sprung from false principle, not from ev[il pas]sions ; avenging justice overtook the one, on the [plains] of Philippi—the guillotine of Philippe is no less [certain] to overtake the other. May such be the fate of all [assas]sins, no matter by what arguments they try to p[alliate] their crime ; for, we trust, the time may neve[r come] when public sympathy is to be yielded to me[n who,] impelled by folly or wickedness, will dare to sna[tch the] sword from the tribunals of the country, and con[stitute] themselves the individual arbiters of the fate o[f their] fellow-creatures.

TORY FACTION—THE POLICY OF THE PE[OPLE.]

We give in another column an able article fro[m the] *Spectator*, which lays bare the working of the [Tory] party, and explains the seeming inconsistencies [which] have of late marked the course of that dishone[st and] profligate body. At first view it is indeed inconce[ivable] how men could be so blind to the interests of the co[untry,] or so wedded to the continuance of abuse as to per[severe] in a line of conduct calculated to throw all things [into] confusion, and to array the whole body of re[form]ers in deadly hostility against the constituti[on.] When, however, we consider the materi[als of] which that faction is composed, when we be[ar in] mind that their ranks are filled with corrupti[onists] who have all their lives fattened upon the spoils [of the] people, and with despots who have imbibed their po[litical] principles in the school of Nicholas and Mette[rnich—] men who would welcome civil war and universal [confu]sion rather than let go their hold on the public pu[rse, or] liberate the country from the thraldom in which [they] have so long held her. When we duly consider [these] things we no longer wonder at the apparent [ano]maly ; we can unravel at our ease the ta[ngled] skein of Conservative trickery, and tell *a priori* [what] will be the conduct of such *destructives* in lik[e cir]cumstances. The plans of that party are now deve[loped;] their tactics are apparent, they have come to the [reso]lution of resisting all reform, of endeavouring t[o roll] back the tide which for the last few years has b[een at] the flood, and which if not stemmed, must sp[eedily] sweep away the abuses and the corruptions that b[light] and impair the constitution. It only rests with th[e peo]ple to say, will they tamely submit to this, will [they] sit calmly by and allow themselves to be r[obbed] of the fruits of that great measure of P[arlia]mentary Reform which four years ago they w[rung] from the gripe of their enemies ? That measure, [with] all its imperfections, gave them the power to ret[urn to] the House of Commons a decided majority of staunc[h and] sterling Reformers. Apathy, the most culpable, e[nabled] the Tory clique to triumph in too many instanc[es at] the late elections, but vigor and determination will [enable] the Reformers on a future occasion to recover the g[round] they then lost. To Reformers of every grade and of [every] colour we would urge the necessity of forming [a firm] and compact union to resist the encroachments [of the] enemies of freedom, and to increase the number of [their] members in the lower house. This is the only h[ope of] the country ; the only panacea to save the empire [from] dismemberment, and to secure Ireland from the h[orrors] of civil war. In the upper house an overwhe[lming] majority have thrown down the gauntlet of defiance[; they] are cheered by all the minions of the court, and back[ed by] the servile and corrupt crew of Conservatives throu[ghout] the country. To resist them, the people may, i[f true] to themselves, possess a firm, determined, unflin[ching] House of Commons, such as struck down the desp[otism] of the first Charles, and taught the proud and ove[rbear]ing Peerage that their titles and their privileges [are] but as dust in the balance when weighed agains[t the] rights and interests of the nation.

BALLYBRICKEN CHAPEL.

Our readers will perceive by our advertising colu[mns] that a meeting has been held to adopt measures f[or] enlarging and beautifying this structure. The p[eople] displayed all the enthusiasm that became them, i[n the] promotion of so good and noble a work.

We have seen the plan of the improvement to be m[ade in] the chapel of Ballybricken, and we look upon it as no[t only] reflecting credit on the architect who planned it ; but [as] adding greatly to the improvement of the city at large. [The] tower will be one of the first objects that will attract t[he eye] of the traveller coming in any direction towards the B[ridge,] and will add considerably to the view of the city from [all] quarters. The expense we hear is calculated at £1500[; but] large as the amount may appear, we have no apprehen[sion as] to the result, when we reflect that subscriptions to the a[mount] of £350 were entered on the spot. The revered Pastor o[f Bal]lybricken gave £100, together with £250 already in [hand] from penny-a-week collections amongst the poor peopl[e. We] are certain that the spirit thus manifested by the peo[ple of] Ballybricken, will extend to the whole of our fellow-ci[tizens,] and that they will contribute liberally to so laudable an o[bject.]

COLLINS v. HAUGHTON.

In this case there were two findings ; on one cou[nt for] the plaintiff, and in the other for the defendant. [The] verdict, however, was substantially for the plaintiff[, and] gave general satisfaction.

We understand that in the course of the above [trial] Mr. Hassard, one of the counsel, indulged in anima[dver]sions against a witness, Mr. Poole. That gentlema[n im]mediately after the trial inflicted severe corporal cha[stise]ment on Mr. Hassard. Having been present at the [trial] we are enabled to state that the words "polluted [per]jurer" were frequently applied by Mr. Hassard to [Mr.] Poole, who was sitting opposite to him in the cour[t.]

STOCKS—THURSDAY.

....	90½
r cent........................	91¼
cent	99⅛
per cent	91¼
ent	99¼
....	87¼
....	35¼
....	24¼
....	110¼

F IRISH SHARES.

hare.	Paid. £	s.	d.	Price. £	s.	d.
100	60	0	0	84	10	0
100	25	0	0	22	0	0
100	25	0	0	00	0	0
100	25	0	0	00	0	0
100	10	0	0	6	0	0
25	7	0	0	00	0	0
100	2	10	0	4	10	0
100	2	10	0	00	0	0
100	1	0	0	00	0	0
100	10	0	0	00	0	0
100	5	5	0	00	0	0

ord Chronicle.

ULY 16, 1836.

TELLIGENCE.

ON OF THE REGICIDE.

rial of Alibeaud, which occupied y and Saturday. He calmly vas his design to kill the King, ation to the manner in which opinion, trodden down the liber- the insurrection. There does tenuating circumstance brought Court sentenced him to be be- cide. The day for his execution ent.

minutes after Saturday's sit- of Peers, in pursuance of which o the scaffold *en chemise*, bare- with a black veil, was read to listened to it with much com- he had applied for a Bible, and us Christ," which were supplied dary.

RE OF THE GRAIN CROPS. received we find a very general eat crops throughout the union. s well as to the northern states. says—"The reports from all d to the grain crops, are discou- ngton county, Maryland, the State, represent the crop as se- er county, Pennsylvania, the al to one-fourth of an average counties of Pennsylvania. The elaware are represented to be *Virginia Free Press* says—"It ed wheat fields of this region.— nd invigorated other crops, but n.

ived on Monday to the 18th of Indian outrages and Ame- tter ludicrous enough. They

L EVANS.

sed to the London Journals, of the Tory Press against Ge- of the general order, to which

is evening from San Sebastian, astruction had been put on a 18th of June last. I beg to as- stion had reference to the pu- The transferring the order from possibly account for the error. isposition of Lieut.-Gen. Evans, uffered capitally since the for- , and I am sure there was no ty to British subjects who were

l. Mil. Sec. British Legion."

HE REGICIDE.

egicide occupies some space t tempt of that unfortunate, ect for the speculation of the l call him an assassin, and ered that Alibeaud in aiming untarily sacrificed his own, reat also will be the penalty; entence of death with slight Philippe though powerful ciful. These prefatory ob- singular character of the tures exhibited at his trial. dness or fanatic enthusiasm, of swagger and bravado in dulge; his demeanour was , but his principles were fixed unshaken. Such men are can be no doubt that in who view Louis Philippe in t yrant and a betrayer. Ali- dent said what hundreds of

u formed this detestable pro- ce)—Ever since Philip I. esta- since Philip I. trod under foot liberties; ever since Philip I. swept away by grape shot in ever since the reign of Philip reign of infamy. This was him."

tremble when he thinks mpts were made upon the notwithstanding, he finally assin, Ravillac. Except here regicide has been more ere seems something in the ts that predisposes num- on of dreadful deeds. Nor of their intentions and to the sanction of ancient il- eared on his trial to be filled d the part of a Brutus, and most exalted patriotism. y sneer at this; they alter- riminal as a deluded wretch, root of the evil that led to

It is to the first princi- lformation of school doc- timate of greatness, that pinions. Our limits are too ted to an essay; and yet, if Brutus, and Aristogiton, modern Tell, are to be ould not be stigmatised as feelings of youth, and the , be enlisted in favour of a murderer? The readers y be shocked at this he- Cæsar. Let the question they may exclaim—Cæsar stratus, and so was Gesler.

We might ask in what an Louis Philippe; but, if

we are to understand by the above answer that tyrants may be assassinated, then the only question for consideration is whether the French monarch is or is not a tyrant? Those who pretend to think with Milton, that there are occasions when King-killing is no murder, cannot consistently object to the act of Alibeaud. He erred perhaps in judgment, certainly not in principle, he might have been a mistaken, but he was not a guilty man; the doctrines which his youthful mind had imbibed he scrupulously followed up, even at the sacrifice of his own life. We have dwelt on this matter from the allusion which Alibeaud made in his speech to the conduct of Brutus, and which proves that he had drawn a parallel between himself and his illustrious prototype; nor are we able, setting aside the fascination thrown upon objects by distance of time and romance, to discover where the comparison fails. We have not room to recapitulate Louis Philippe's acts since his accession to the throne; but we consider his reign has been tyrannical. If, therefore, tyranny be a justification of regicide, (which it is not,) had Alibeaud's attempt succeeded the words of the historian, *merito caesus fuit*—might have been equally applied to him.—This would be false doctrine, but it is the consequences of a defective code of morality. The reckless sacrifice of self-existence, of every-day occurrence in France, is also, we cannot help thinking, another development of the same pernicious tendency in education, glossing over acts of suicide, as instances of heroism, in the same way as it extols assassination as a deed of patriotism. Let us endeavour to do justice to the unfortunate Alibeaud, and in some measure dispel the mist which antiquity flings around its objects. He and Brutus are deserving of the same fame. Their deeds were equally meritorious, yet they were both assassins; both were mistaken men; their guilt sprung from false principle, not from evil passions; avenging justice overtook the one, on the plains of Philippi—the guillotine of Philippe is no less certain to overtake the other. May such be the fate of all assassins, no matter by what arguments they try to palliate their crime; for, we trust, the time may never come when public sympathy is to be yielded to men who, impelled by folly or wickedness, will dare to snatch the sword from the tribunals of the country, and constitute themselves the individual arbiters of the fate of their fellow-creatures.

TORY FACTION—THE POLICY OF THE PEOPLE.

We give in another column an able article from the *Spectator*, which lays bare the working of the Tory party, and explains the seeming inconsistencies which have of late marked the course of that dishonest and profligate body. At first view it is indeed inconceivable how men could be so blind to the interests of the country, or so wedded to the continuance of abuse as to persevere in a line of conduct calculated to throw all things into confusion, and to array the whole body of reformers in deadly hostility against the constitution.—When, however, we consider the materials of which that faction is composed, when we bear in mind that their ranks are filled with corruptionists who have all their lives fattened upon the spoils of the people, and with despots who have imbibed their political principles in the school of Nicholas and Metternich; men who would welcome civil war and universal confusion rather than let go their hold on the public purse, or liberate the country from the thraldom in which they have so long held her. When we duly consider these things we no longer wonder at the apparent anomaly; we can unravel at our ease the tangled skein of Conservative trickery, and tell *a priori* what will be the conduct of such *destructives* in like circumstances. The plans of that party are now developed, their tactics are apparent, they have come to the resolution of resisting all reform, of endeavouring to roll back the tide which for the last few years has been at the flood, and which if not stemmed, must speedily sweep away the abuses and the corruptions that befoul and impair the constitution. It only rests with the people to say, will they tamely submit to this, will they sit calmly by and allow themselves to be robbed of the fruits of that great measure of Parliamentary Reform which four years ago they wrested from the gripe of their enemies? That measure, with all its imperfections, gave them the power to return to the House of Commons a decided majority of staunch and sterling Reformers. Apathy, the most culpable, enabled the Tory clique to triumph in too many instances at the late elections, but vigor and determination will enable the Reformers on a future occasion to recover the ground they then lost. To Reformers of every grade and of every colour we would urge the necessity of forming a firm and compact union to resist the encroachments of the enemies of freedom, and to increase the number of reform members in the lower house. This is the only hope of the country; the only panacea to save the empire from dismemberment, and to secure Ireland from the horrors of civil war. In the upper house an overwhelming majority have thrown down the gauntlet of defiance, they are cheered by all the minions of the court, and backed by the servile and corrupt crew of Conservatives throughout the country. To resist them, the people may, if true to themselves, possess a firm, determined, unflinching House of Commons, such as struck down the despotism of the first Charles, and taught the proud and overbearing Peerage that their titles and their privileges were but as dust in the balance when weighed against the rights and interests of the nation.

BALLYBRICKEN CHAPEL.

Our readers will perceive by our advertising columns, that a meeting has been held to adopt measures for the enlarging and beautifying this structure. The people displayed all the enthusiasm that became them, in the promotion of so good and noble a work.

We have seen the plan of the improvement to be made in the chapel of Ballybricken, and we look upon it as not only reflecting credit on the architect who planned it; but also as adding greatly to the improvement of the city at large. The tower will be one of the first objects that will attract the eye of the traveller coming in any direction towards the Bridge; and will add considerably to the view of the city from these quarters. The expense we hear is calculated at £1500; but large as the amount may appear, we have no apprehension as to the result, when we reflect that subscriptions to the amount of £350 were entered on the spot. The revered Pastor of Ballybricken gave £100, together with £250 already in hands, from penny-a-week collections amongst the poor people; we are certain that the spirit thus manifested by the people of Ballybricken, will extend to the whole of our fellow-citizens and that they will contribute liberally to so laudable an object.

COLLINS v. HAUGHTON.

In this case there were two findings; on one count for the plaintiff, and in the other for the defendant. The verdict, however, was substantially for the plaintiff, and gave general satisfaction.

We understand that in the course of the above trial Mr. Hassard, one of the counsel, indulged in animadversions against a witness, Mr. Poole. That gentleman immediately after the trial inflicted severe corporal chastisement on Mr. Hassard. Having been present at the trial we are enabled to state that the words "polluted perjurer" were frequently applied by Mr. Hassard to Mr. Poole, who was sitting opposite to him in the court.

Mr. Springthorpe's national exhibition at the Town Hall is really a wonderful curiosity. No idea can be formed of the effect which 68 figures, as large as life, and almost as natural, has on first entering the room.—The most celebrated characters of ancient and modern days from Cleopatra and Anthony to Byron and Sir Walter Scott, dressed in appropriate costume, strike the eye of the beholder. In most instances, the likeness is admirably preserved, though there are a few exceptions. The Anatomical figures are a study for the surgeon. The museum of rare birds and beasts is a valuable collection, and well deserving the admission fee which Mr. Springthorpe has fixed so low as one shilling. (See advertising page.)

THE LORD LIEUTENANT.

His Excellency and Lady Mulgrave, attended by their suite, arrived about four o'clock on Tuesday evening at Woodhill, the residence of Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, at the entrance to which a Guard of Honor and Military Band were stationed. Preparations on a large scale had been made for a Regatta in honor of her Excellency, and to welcome her arrival in the neighbourhood of our city. From an early hour thousands of citizens were thronging towards Woodhill, anxious to participate in this mark of well merited respect. The river presented a most animated scene, covered as its bosom was, with every description of craft, from the graceful yacht with its tapering masts bedecked with streamers, to the small shallop, which looked but a speck upon the water. The steamers gliding along freighted with elegantly dressed ladies, gave an additional variety and charm; and when their Excellencies had taken their seats upon an elevated part of the demesne, the scene was grand and imposing in the extreme. A salute of 21 guns announced the approach of the Viceregal party, while the band of the 3d Dragoon Guards, from on board Mr. Leahy's yacht, and a second band on shore, struck up the national anthem. The assembled multitude from the adjoining heights, road, and those upon the river at the same moment, testifying their respect and welcome in thundering cheers "that made the welkin ring."

Shortly before twelve o'clock, the deputation appointed to present the address of the citizens of Cork, assembled at the Chamber of Commerce, consisting of over twenty of our most respectable fellow-citizens, amongst whom was the Mayor.

Mr. Fagan then read the address.

His Excellency, in a peculiarly dignified and impressive manner, read the following—

ANSWER.

"Gentlemen,

"I thank you, his Majesty's Loyal and Dutiful Subjects, the Citizens of Cork, for this Address, which I can truly state I had not anticipated when I first formed my intention of visiting this neighbourhood. Retaining a fresh and grateful recollection of the sentiments so generally expressed towards myself on a former occasion, I had rather looked forward to the present period as one of usual observation on my part, than of reiterated demonstration on yours. But whatever circumstances may have produced so unexpected a display, my feelings may well be imagined, when the embodied voice of the second City of Ireland thus publicly proclaims that the experience of a revolving year has only strengthened their attachment and confirmed their confidence.

"I might have wished, perhaps, that passages in your Address had not obliged me to allude so directly to transactions of some local interest. But I gather from your language that your select Civic Body has felt itself aggrieved by an act of mine which affected one of its members. I cannot be expected here to defend or explain that which has never been questioned there where alone I could constitutionally be called to acount. In the exercise of an undeniable discretion, I applied a general principle (appropriately no one disputes) to the case of an individual. That principle, in the distribution or confirmation of public offices, first brought into operation on my own sole responsibility, has since been adopted by both Houses of Parliament, sanctioned by my Sovereign, and apparently, from their prudent conduct and advice, acquiesced in by the heads themselves of the association in question. Thus armed, I can well entertain no stronger sentiment than disinterested regret that, because I have done that which I thought to be MY duty, some few should therefore disclaim that which they must know to be THEIRS—and as the unshrinking performance, on public grounds, of an ungracious act, I can, at the same time, retain some feeling for personal disappointment and make much allowance for private sympathy. I have to entreat that you would not resent for me that which I could not bring myself seriously to regard, even had it not led to the gratification of this inestimable testimonial. My object always is that my presence should, as last year, tend to the oblivion of party differences; I should much regret if it should ever be the signal for their renewal. For yourselves I would remind you that the progress of public opinion is sometimes most felt where it is least voluntarily acknowledged, and in the very proceedings which you now deprecate you may see additional proof that the advantages of municipal self government must, ere long, be constitutionally conferred on the wealth, enterprise, independence and enlightenment of the citizens of Cork."

His Excellency conversed for a few minutes with the members of the Deputation, who then retired.

His Excellency and the Countess, attended by his suite, the Major General, and several military officers, and escorted by a party of dragoons, came into town about two o'clock.—*Cork Reporter.*

Lord Brougham has left Lincolnshire for the coast, his health having been perfectly established, but he does not intend to return to town during the summer. Lady Brougham and the Hon. Miss Brougham will proceed to Brighton, where they will sojourn during the summer and autumn, as they always find great benefit from the air of that place.

The Lord Lieutenant has approved of the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby and Thomas Head Drought, Esq., being deputy lieutenants for the King's County.

Mr. Steele, by an unanimous vote of the Grand Lodge of Ireland, has been restored to his Masonic honours in the craft.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Venerable Archdeacon RYDER took his seat on the bench in Rathcormac this day, (12th July,) for the first time since the Massacre at Gurtroe.

THE VALE OF OVOCA.—Of all the rivers in Ireland, the Avonmore, in Wicklow, has a course the most diversified and the most picturesque. Traversing the eastern declivity of the great group of Thonelagee and Lugnaquilla, it opens on scenes of perpetual novelty and beauty, as it turns in succession the extremities of the numerous lateral ranges and their intervening glens which branch off from this side of the main mountain-ridge. From each of these lateral vallies descends the feeder which almost invariably enters the head of its own glen by a cascade. Glenmacanas, Glenanafane, Glendaloch and Glenmalure, in this manner, send down their several tributaries (the last the Avenbeg) through scenery of great and various interest, until the Avonmore, now a considerable river, issues from between the wooded sides of Crogham Mora and Cronebawn, to mingle its waters with the more peaceful side of the Daragh, in the midst of the vale of Ovoca, than which no imagination can conceive a sweeter valley. It is in the wonderful variety of its course that the charm of the river consists. Luggelaw, at its source is a scene of sweet and dignified grandeur; for, notwithstanding its comparatively unimposing proportions, it has all the grander features of black waters, gray cliffs and hanging woods, on a sufficient scale to justify the epithet, qualified as it is by the undisputed sweetness of its embosomed lawn and cottage.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

The depot companies of the 74th Regt. will embark at Londonderry for Glasgow on the 15th instant.

Three companies, with the head-quarters of the depot of the 86th Regt., under the command of Captain James Creagh will leave Cashel to-morrow, for Fermoy and the detachments at Fethard and Bansha, on the following day, for the same destination.

The depot companies of the 92d Highlanders, arrived at Londonderry on the 9th inst. by steam conveyance from Glasgow.

We are really sorry to perceive, by the report of the Maryborough Assizes, that Baron Smith is indisposed; but we trust we shall soon hear of his restoration to health.—*E. Post.*

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

(FROM THE COURIER OF WEDNESDAY.)

The house of Lords last night held a conference with the House of Commons, on the subject of the Corporations' Act Amendment Bill, when the Commons delivered their reasons for disagreeing with some of the amendments made by the Lords to the bill, which were ordered to be taken into consideration on Friday.

The English Tithe Commutation Bill, in committee, occupied the remainder of the evening. The committee went through the bill with amendments, and it was ordered to be printed, and the report fixed for Tuesday.

The house adjourned.

In the House of Commons the Lighthouses Bill went through a committee after Mr. Warburton had moved an amendment to place the Ballast Boards of Dublin, the Commissioners of Northern Lights, and the Trinity House under the control of a central board, which was negatived by 68 to 7.

The remaining clauses of the bill were then agreed to.

Mr. P. Thomson, in reply to Mr. Hawes said, there was no intention to propose any alteration in the timber duties this session.

Mr. Jervis, on the order of the day for the committee being read, moved, "That it be an instruction to the committee on the Established Church Bill, that they have power to receive a clause that no clergyman not fully conversant with the Welsh language be appointed to any see or benefice in the Principality, the inhabitants of which are not acquainted with the English language. After a short discussion, the motion was carried by 74 to 64.—The bill then went through a committee with amendments.

The Richmond Penitentiary, and the Corporate Property (Ireland) Bills were read a second time.

The Arms (Ireland) Bill; the turnpike roads (Ireland) Bill; the Small Debts Courts (Scotland) Bill; and the Owners of Vessels Liability (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time.

EXECUTION OF ALIBEAUD.

(FROM THE COURIER CORRESPONDENT.)

Paris, July 11.

I have just returned from the harrowing spectacle of the decapitation of this great criminal, who met his death with all the coolness, or rather carelessness, which might have been expected from his whole demeanour since the moment of his arrest. Having been made acquainted, late last night, with the fact that the awful ceremony was fixed for this morning at a very early hour, and being rather curious to see and judge for myself whether the utter indifference to death which he professed during his trial would accompany him to the scaffold, I reached the spot, or rather the vicinity of the place appointed for the execution by four o'clock; but even thus early, every avenue leading immediately to the Barrier St. Jacques (on which the fatal engine had been erected at midnight) was occupied by troops, who had received orders to prevent all access on the part of the populace.—About five o'clock, the arrival of a body of mounted municipal guards, proceeding from the direction of the prison, gave notice that the culprit was at hand, and immediately afterwards the vehicle appeared in which was Alibeaud, a priest, and the executioner. On his descending, it was perceived that the forms of the sentence were literally being carried into effect. The head of the convict was covered with a large black veil, and he was led barefooted to the foot of the scaffold. Then a delay of a few seconds took place, the clergyman retired, and Alibeaud mounted the steps of the guillotine. The officer, in an audible voice, here read the terms of the condemnation, after which the veil was instantly withdrawn from his face by one of the executioners. He was deadly pale, but, with this exception, his features bore no trait whatsoever of apprehension—or expression of any kind, which might have been expected, even in the most courageous, in so awful a situation. He looked towards the few persons assembled, and the most perfect silence prevailed, seemingly in the expectation that he intended to address them. He merely, however, said, *Adieu, mes braves.* Then resigning himself with the most perfect *sang froid* to the hands of the executioners' assistants, he was placed upon the plank with his head beneath the fatal axe. Here he once more called out, in an audible voice, *Adieu mes braves*, and the words were scarcely finished when the machine fell, and he was no more.

While the assistants of the scaffold were preparing him for the block, he said a few words to them, which were inaudible except to those immediately around him; they were "I die a Republican. The Peers who condemned me were base and cowardly." In a few minutes people, military, and scaffold, all had disappeared, and the Barrier St. Jacques resumed its usual aspect. C.

Forty two persons were arrested in consequence of the disturbance on Saturday evening at the School of Medicine, but all except ten or twelve have been set at liberty.

WATERFORD ASSIZES

RULE OF COURT.

John Longan, James Longan, and Mary Longan, for burglary and robbery, sentence of death recorded; Patrick Archer, for receiving stolen property, to be imprisoned six months; Thomas Mulligan, for riot and assault, to be imprisoned six months, and kept at hard labour; Thomas Whelan, same offence, nine months imprisonment; James M'Loghlen, suffering prisoners to escape from jail, to be transported for seven years.—Thomas Daly, charged with murder, was transmitted to Clonmel jail.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

FROM BRISTOL—Henry W. Barron, Esq., M.P., and son; Messrs. Roberts, Geo. Wyse, Lucas, Keily, Cash—per the *Nora Creina*, on Wednesday.

FOR BRISTOL—William Villiers Stuart, Esq., M. P.; Mrs., Miss, and Master Peet; and Mr. Fitzgerald—per the *Nora Creina*, yesterday.

An interesting trial, "Powell v. the Proprietors of the *Morning Chronicle*," and containing matter interesting to all connected with the press, must be postponed till our next.

JUSTICE RENT OF IRELAND.—Arthur French, Esq., Secretary of the General association of Ireland, has received £1 each from the following gentlemen for the Justice Rent of Ireland:—

Peter Loughnan, Kilkenny, Kean Mahony, Castlequin, Cahirciveen; James Barry, M.D. Cahirciveen; Maurice O'Connell, Bahass, Cahirciveen; T. O'Mara J. P., Elm Hall; Daniel M'Nevin, Gardiner street; Thomas Welsh, Barrister, Gardiner-street, Esqrs.

LADY VISITORS.

The question asked by Sir William Follett, in his opening speech on the recent occasion which he has since said he "did not advise"—the question, "What Mrs. Norton was doing when she went to South-street?" still occupies much attention. Mrs. Norton's friends angrily assert that amongst the many witnesses whom the gentlemen who "did not advise the action" were afraid to call, there were those who could prove that these multiplied and exaggerated visits were only paid during a part of the summer of 1832, when Lord Melbourne was, as may be remembered, dangerously ill; that she went with the full concurrence of her husband, and accompanied by him more than once; but with this defence we have nothing to do. We could ask if Mrs. Norton is the only Lady who has paid visits of this sort? What was Lady J——y doing at the Duke of Devonshire's? What were Lady T., Lady L——d, Lady H——y doing at Lord Melbourne's? Above all, what was the Countess of S——e doing in South street, while Sir Frederick Lamb was staying there? Frequent visits have been paid, of which probably the public will never be called upon to take cognizance; but they were paid by ladies of rank. There lies the secret! The strawberry-leaves of a coronet cover a multitude of sins. The aristocratic insolence which is the curse of English society arrogate to the one class privileges which are denied to the other. Countesses like Kings can do no wrong, and Marchionesses may visit when and where they please, and afterwards sit in judgment on the morning calls paid by the wife of a poor esquire. In the one case it is the occupation of an idle hour, and in the other one of the principal proofs in case of divorce.—*Morning Paper.*

M. Robiano, of Rosbeck, formerly a member of the Belgian Chamber of representatives. and author of Representatives, and author of several works on the Catholic religion, was, whilst bathing, drowned on Thursday last.—*Galignani.*

ASSIZES INTELLIGENCE.

KILKENNY.

On Tuesday, the High Sheriff, Peter Connellan, Esq., entered the county court, immediately after which the following grand jury was sworn:—Hon. Charles Butler Clarke Wandesford, Foreman; Hon. P. Butler, M.P., Sir J. W. D. Cuffe, Bart., W. F. Tighe, Harvey De Montmorency, Wm. Morris Read, J. K. Aylward, John Wandesford, John Power, T. St. George, John Greene, W. Bayly, jun., L. N. Izod, R. Neville, A. St. George, J. P. Poe, Lundy Foote, John Shee, E. Bolger, M. Warren, L. S. Ball, S. Davis and John Walshe, Esqrs.

CITY GRAND JURY.—Alderman C. Madden, Foreman; W. Wheeler, Henry Gore, William Robertson, John M'Craith, Wm. Grace, A. Shearman, R. Sullivan, H. Lloyd, E. Cooke, D. Cormack, W. Knaresborough, J. P. Ryan, G. P. Helsham, E. Smithwick, T. Cormack, James Burnham, M. Sullivan, W. P. Leeche, L. Hyland, J. Wood, E. Doyle, O. C. O'Callaghan, Esqrs.

LIMERICK.

COUNTY RECORD COURT—MONDAY.

The Apothecaries' Hall v. W. B. Kelly.

This was an action brought by the Corporation of Dublin Apothecaries' Hall against the defendant, for selling and compounding medicine, he not being a licentiate. The declaration contained four counts, each claiming under the 31st of Geo. III., chap. 34, sec. 25, a penalty of £20.

The counsel for the defence declined examining any witnesses, on the ground that the penalties in question should have been sought within one year, and it appeared that the prescriptions were made up at Mr. Kelly's establishment in 1834.

Verdict for the defendant, with 6d. costs.

CITY COURT—TUESDAY.

Darby Lynch, Thomas M'Grath, and Richard Ryan, were indicted for the murder of John Ryan, after distraining cattle for rent near Newport, on the 21st of September last. The jury returned a verdict of manslaughter against M'Grath and Ryan, and of acquittal for Darby Lynch.

Daniel Sexton was charged with assaulting Michael Heffernan with stones (from the effects of which he died), on the 30th of October, at Blackboy Turnpike, near this city. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

On Tuesday the following Grand Jury was sworn:—Robert S. Stubbes, Thomas Kemmis, Anthony Weldon, William C. Cooper, Lewis Moore, George Adair, William W. Despard, Barker Thacker, James S. Scott, Charles L. Sandes, Michael Dunne, Mathew Cassan, Frederick Thompson, Thomas B. Kelly, Chidley Coote, Robert Fitzgerald, William Fishbourne, Patrick Lalor, John R. Price, John T. Bland, Edward C. Palmer, Michael H. Drought, John Wilson Fitzpatrick, Esq., High Sheriff.

On Wednesday evening Baron Smith and Mr. Justice Johnson arrived in Maryborough from Athy, where they had been resting on their oars for a couple of days, having little or nothing to do. Baron Smith is so indisposed that he was unable to open the commission, which duty devolved on Mr. Justice Johnson, who came into court about one o'clock. When the grand jury was sworn, his Lordship said he deeply lamented the occasion which called on him to open the commission; but he trusted that Baron Smith would be so far recovered by to morrow that he would be able to preside. He said, he cast his eye over the calendar, and had to congratulate the county on its exceeding lightness. Some of the principal cases which appeared on it being such as were adjourned from the former assizes.

CARLOW ASSIZES—FRIDAY.

Hugh Corrigan, the policeman, was arraigned for wilful and corrupt perjury on the trial of Mr. Sly. The prisoner was an ill looking man about 50 years of age, and a native of the county Louth. He pleaded not guilty.—James Doyle was indicted for conspiring with others to take the life of Mr. Sly, and with having committed wilful and corrupt perjury. The third of the conspirators was Patrick Fleming.—The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

After examining six witnesses for the prosecution, and none being offered for the defence, Baron Smith charged the jury, who after a short consultation, brought in a verdict of guilty.

James Doyle was next arraigned and charged with the crime of wilful and corrupt perjury on the trial against Mr. Sly. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty, without leaving the box.

Patrick Fleming was next arraigned for wilful and corrupt perjury, on the trial of Mr. Sly. There was no defence. The jury returned a verdict of Guilty without leaving the box.

Hugh Corrigan, 4 months' imprisonment, and then seven years transportation; James Doyle, 4 months, and seven years transportation, with a promise of mitigation for confessing his guilt. Patrick Fleming, four months imprisonment, and seven years transportation.

THE ARMY.

Lieutenant-Colonel Carter, Royals, the senior officer, has the temporary command of Limerick garrison, in the absence of Major-General Sir James Douglas, at Kilkee, for the benefit of sea air, &c.

Captain Congreve's troop of the 3d Light Dragoons, with Lieut. Hales, left this morning for head quarters, Caher, and Captain Slade's troop from Caher, under Lieut. Balders, joins the squadron in this garrison.

Captain Phillips, 3d Light Dragoons, is about to sell out, and it is expected that Lieutenant Balders will obtain the vacant troop.

The 82d Regiment is reported as next for the West Indies and the 33d or 35th for India.

At a garrison Court Martial, Major Tuite, 3d Light Dragoons, President, private William Hunchback, of that regiment, was sentenced to one month's confinement, and two years deduction of beer money, for intoxication on duty.

Yesterday, three companies, with head quarters of the depot of the 86th Regiment, under command of Captain James Creagh, left Cashel for Fermoy, and the detachments at Fethard and Bansha on this day for the same destination.

The last division of the 35th Regiment has marched from Fermoy to Cork, on being relieved by the 86th Depot from Cashel.

The 25th Regiment, or Royal Borderers, at Templemore, furnished detachments on Monday to the following stations:—Cashel, Captain O'Connor, Lieutenant Knight, and Ensign Brooke, 60 men, to replace the 86th Depot; Fethard, Capt. Grove's company, and Lieutenant Wells.

Lieut. Mills, 94th Regiment, has joined that corps at Templemore from leave, and Lieut. Tomkins on his appointment.

The 61st Depot is daily expected in Cork by the Athol, which will return to Plymouth with the 43d Depot.

The Depot companies of the 92d Highlanders have landed at Londonderry.

The 74th Depot, at Derry, embarks there for Glasgow on Saturday to replace the 92d Depot at Perth.

Major Everard commands the Royal Dragoons at Dublin, in the absence of Lieut.Colonel Marten, on leave.

On Tuesday the 5th, the Officers of the 11th Regiment gave a farewell visit to Lieutenant Benson, their late Depot Paymaster, prior to his departure from Waterford, after which they presented him a splendid and valuable snuff-box, as a token of their respect and esteem.

AN IRISH PARSON'S LIBRARY.—At the sale of a late parson's effects, in the west of this county, his library sold for £9, and the liquors in his cellar for £284 15s.! "The letter killeth, but the *spirit* giveth life."—*The Freeholder.*

An elegant paragraph-writer in the *Morning Herald*, in describing the launch of a vessel, indulges in the following *sublime* style:—"The aqueous lifting of this future floating cradle of humanity into her element," &c.!!

THE HAY HARVEST.—For many miles round this city the hay has been put together in excellent condition, and at a very little expense to the farmer. On most of the low lands, where the soil is deep, the crops are heavy, but not so on the higher land, but what is lost in quantity will be made up in quality; and should the weather continue fine three or four days longer, there will be hardly a mow in this neighbourhood unthatched.—*Bristol Mercury.*

AT a Meeting of the Parishioners held this Day, pursuant to notice, in the Chapel of Trinity Without, Waterford,

OWEN CARROLL, Esq., in the Chair.

The following resolutions were unanimously agreed to, viz:—

Resolved—That the plans and specification of Mr. Keane, Architect, now before the Meeting, for the additions and improvements to this Chapel be adopted, and that means be forthwith taken to have them carried into execution.

Resolved—That the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, with the Committee now named, do advertise to Builders, for proposals for executing the work, and that they be empowered to enter into contract with the most eligible person.

Resolved—That a subscription list be now opened for the purpose of raising a fund to meet the requisite expenditure.

Resolved—That the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald and committee be requested to apply for subscriptions throughout the parish, and to such persons as may be disposed to assist in this laudable undertaking.

Resolved—That these resolutions be advertised in the three Waterford newspapers.

OWEN CARROLL, Chairman.
EDWARD POWER, Secretary.

Waterford, July 15, 1836.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS—JULY 15, 1836.

	s.	D.		s.	D.	
Wheat white	26	0	@	27	0	₱ barrel
—— millers' red	24	6	@	26	0	
—— shipping	21	0	@	23	0	
Oats shipping	11	6	@	12	6	
—— heavy	13	0	@	13	6	
Barley malting	12	6	@	13	6	
—— shipping	11	6	@	12	0	
Flour (seconds)	35	0	@	37	0	₱ sack
—— (thirds)	26	0	@	34	0	
—— (fourths)	17	0	@	23	0	
Bacon Pigs	00	0	@	00	0	₱ cwt.
Scalded	00	0	@	00	0	
Heads	23	0	@	24	0	
Salted Offal	25	0	@	00	0	
Oatmeal (₱ cwt)	13	0	@	14	0	
Newfoundland fish (₱ cwt)	15	0	@	20	0	
Whiskey (wholesale, ₱ gallon)	6	2	@	6	6	
—— (retail)	7	0	@	7	6	
Coals (Cardiff)	15	0	@	00	0	
—— (Newport)	16	0	@	16	6	
Scotch Herrings (₱ barrel)	23	0	@	25	0	
Train Oil (₱ ton)	£38	0	@	£39	0	
Hay (₱ ton)	45	0	@	55	0	
Potatoes (₱ 14lbs.)	2	0	@	0	4	

BUTTER MARKET.	£	s.		£	s.	d.	No. of Firkins weighed.
Monday	4	2	@	4	5	6	147
Tuesday	4	2	@	4	4		237
Wednesday	4	3	@	4	5		246
One prime lot obtained 86s.							
Thursday	4	4	@	4	6	6	438
Friday	4	4	@	4	7		153

ASSIZE OF BREAD

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 21.

	White. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Ranged. lbs.	oz.	dr.	Household. lbs.	oz.	dr
Twopenny,	0	12	6	1	3	2	1	8	6
Fourpenny,	1	9	4	2	6	3	3	1	2
Sixpenny,	2	6	3	3	9	4	4	10	0

CORK BUTTER.—JULY 13.

MERCHANT.		COUNTRY.	
First Quality	84s.	First Quality	75s.
Second do.	81s.	Second do.	73s.
Third do.	76s.	Third do.	68s
Fourth do	70s.	Fourth do.	62s.
Fifth do.	66s.	Fifth do.	58s.
Sixth do.	50s.	Sixth do.	41s

CLONMEL, JULY 12.

Wheat, 14d to 16d; Oats, 9½d to 10d; Fresh Butter, 16d to 00d; Beef, 6d to 7d; Mutton, 5d to 6d; Veal, 4d to 5d per lb.; Bacon Pigs, 43s 0d to 00s 0d; Heads, 28s 0d to 00s 0d; Offal, 24s 0d to 00s 0d per cwt.; Second Flour, 31s 0d to 00s 0d.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 15.

ARRIVED,

13th—Jones, M'Carthy, Newport, coals; Joseph and Mary, Murray, Youghal, earthenware; Menapia, Morgan, London, general cargo; Nora Creina, (steamer) Bailey, Bristol.

14th—Ann and Margaret, Moorhead, Miramichi to Ross, timber, &c.; Wm. and Mary, Young, Baltimore to Dublin, potatoes.

SAILED.

13th—Swallow, Lewis, Cardigan, flour; Ruby, Potter, Swansea, ballast; Prosperous, Long, ditto, ditto; Peace, Merritt, Milford, flour; Lovely, Thomas, Gloucester, barley.

14th—Margaret, (steamer) Keay, London.

15th—Mermaid, (steamer) Hearn, Liverpool; Nora Creina, (steamer) Bailey, Bristol.

FAIRS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

COUNTY WATERFORD,—None.

——WEXFORD.—Monday, Moneyhore; Wednesday, Couracloe.

——KILKENNY.—Wednesday, Urlingford; Friday, Ballyraggett.

——TIPPERARY.—Wednesday, Caher: Thursday, Newport: Saturday, Ballingarry.

OLE BULL.

The taste and spirit long characteristic of this city will derive gratification from the following extract from a letter just received by a gentleman from a much esteemed musical friend, a native of Cork, at present in London, descriptive of the extraordinary genius of Ole Bull, who had for some time engaged the rapturous admiration of the principal Continental audiences, and who has been recently exercising his brilliant powers, with similar effect, at the London Opera House.

"I had the pleasure of hearing Ole Bull a second time at his third and last Concert at the Opera House, and was more highly gratified than at the former one which I wrote to you about. He performed a Concerto of his own, accompanied by the Opera Band, led by Mori: this in itself is a grand production. I'll endeavour to give you a description of it. The long "*Tutti*" part which precedes the first solo is worked up with the most beautiful effect of originality of sentiment; the richness of Spohr is perhaps perceptible in some of his terminations, which steal upon the ear with grand but melancholy effect. After the sudden bursts of *Forte*, redoubled almost like thunder, the Piano strains play about until they die into whispers of air, like the Eolian Lyre, now and then agitated again, as the different instruments whisper the little solos still more Piano, resembling distant dying sounds, until all seems still!!! You hear this last note sounding like an echo at an immense distance, holding on by Ole Bull, and while doing this the beautiful termination of Spohr steals upon the senses and dies off. This is the last of the *Tutti*. Ole Bull keeps holding the last note, drawing up and down more Pianissimo, still, as he proceeds, until you see his bow moving on the strings, but *no sound*. While doing this it is impossible to describe the anxiety of the audience. I am sure the head of a pin would be heard drop at this moment.—He begins then his solo with chords all over the violin in the most hazardous dashes, both up and down, and not a shade of a note out of tune, but in the most beautiful accuracy of intonation possible, and the rapidity of his flying from the lowest to the highest note is not to be imagined. His violin has a peculiar tone from any other I ever heard; it throws all other violins into the background; the bass string is truly grand. His melodies are all performed with octaves. His *Staccato* is the most wonderful, both up and down, I ever heard.—All his harmonies are purely beautiful as they are astonishing. When he ascends, and is supposed to go on further, he strikes with amazing force others still higher, and in the most beautiful tune. His *Arpeggios* are a curiosity for the springing into each note with his, and the delight he gives with the variation of them. He did a passage of great difficulty with a down *Staccato* of triplets, repeating them in the same down bow with double notes, and then double shakes, and ending with a continued shake upon one note, accompanying himself from the fourth string up to the first string as high as he could go, and ended with a most extraordinary *prestissimo* passage with the greatest elegance of execution and variety of taste, and his bow was hardly perceived to be agitated into movement upon the strings at all, but barely laid upon the strings.—This brought down the continued applause of the Audience and Orchestra. Mori himself joined in the applauding by beating the back of his violin with a bow.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

(FROM THE SPECTATOR.)

TORY TACTICS.—The change has come about by almost imperceptible degrees, but Conformity is at an end. The false colours which the Tories hoisted while last in power, they have now fairly thrown away.—Then they were "Reformers of all proved abuses;" at present they are mere Tories. The Tamworth manifesto seems to be entirely forgotten, as the policy of last year's speech at Merchant Tailors' Hall is altogether abandoned. Even the plausible leader, who was fetched from Rome to become a professor of reform, has resumed the tone of the "good old times." If Sir William Curtis and Lord Castlereagh should reappear, they might consistently join the Tories of the present day. Open and determined opposition to whatever savours of reform; no surrender of any abuse, however great or small; defiance of the enemy; exciting appeals to the prejudices and passions of friends, with union, activity, confidence, and resolution in defending the old battered fortress of corruption—these are the present characteristics of the new revived Tory party.

Can it be believed that so remarkable a change has taken place by accident? that it is not the result of design? that it has no aim? Surely not; and a little reflection will show the reasonableness, for Tory purposes, of the new Tory policy.

The Tories have always been consistent in their objects. When chargeable with inconsistency, it has been as respects means only. The object of every one of them "from the King to the constable," is to enjoy the utmost degree of irresponsible power. Thoroughly beaten in the great Reform struggle of 1831-'2, they would probably, as the most knowing of them predicted at the time, have become extinct as a party, if the Whigs had honestly and steadily used Reform of Parliament as a means to the ends for which that revolution took place. Tory hopes revived upon Lord Grey's *juste milieu* unpopularity. At length, the Whigs (Lord Melbourne's first Cabinet bearing much of the unpopularity of the Grey-Stanley Administration) became *dismissable*. Then was Conformity invented, through fear lest an avowed Tory Government should be impracticable. Conformity has been tried, and has failed. It was almost sure to fail, because it was not calculated either to excite the ardour of friends or to soften the animosities of enemies. Earnest men of no party—neither thoroughgoing Tories nor thoroughgoing Reformers—could heartily support a conforming Government; therefore, the Tamworth manifesto experiment completely failed. A mere repetition of that experiment would be idle. If the Whigs should be dismissed again, we shall have (for how long is another question) a pure Tory Government. A pure Tory Government would be hardly more disliked by Reformers than a Conforming one; while it would have the strenuous support of the whole Tory party. The plan of a pure Tory Government is indicated by the present Tory tactics. Sir Robert Peel, by giving the temporary lead to Lyndhurst, surrounded by Tory Lords, has made way for circumstances under which the Tory party throughout the country act like one man, and like a man, too, who is moved by strong excitement to the attainment of a single object. In politics as in war, confidence is half way to victory. The new policy of the Tory leaders—their abandonment of the humbug of conformity, their open resumption of the old principles of Toryism—has roused the entire party to a pitch of confidence and energy of which there has been no example since the time when Lord Liverpool began to conform with an "open question" Cabinet. If the ordinary means of success—union, enthusiasm, activity, resolution, and perseverance—are to have effect in this case, we shall once more be governed by the Tories. But if so, it will be because the Tories are no longer Conformers, but Tories. A Tory victory may be hard to gain; but it is at least more probable than ever. Upon reflection, therefore, the design of the new Tory policy becomes abundantly plain.—The new Tory policy is the best policy for the Tories, as honesty is always the best policy. This will be fully seen at the next general election.

Once allowing that the best policy for the Tories is that which is most calculated to stimulate the party, their recent particular acts will appear to be the result of design, quite as much as their general course. In their opposition to the great Reform measure (or rather project) of this session, they seem not to have been actuated by their undoubted attachment to Orange corporations; they have gone out of their way in order to adopt a plan which had been deliberately rejected by the Reformers in the Commons. Defiance of the Reforming majority in the Commons; insult to reforming Ireland; a complete stoppage of Reforming legislation; proof that the present reforming government cannot effect a single measure of Reform—these have been the immediate objects of the Tory party; these are some of the means by which they expect to gain their ultimate end. And the expectation is not unreasonable. It is a bold game to play; but, in politics, boldness is said to be the first quality. They have raised the question of Peerage Reform; but since they really mean to fight, this is as good ground to fight upon as any other. By having raised the question of organic change in the Legislature, they may draw over to their side many who object to all further organic change. Referring to speeches made by Lord John Russell and Mr. Spring Rice, the Tories may call upon those members of the Cabinet to "take a line" against further organic change. They may tell Mr. Spring Rice, "that if, as he said lately, 'the two Houses of Parliament are coequal and coordinate,' the Tories, supported by a very large minority in one House, and a very large majority in the other, have a better right to office than the Whigs, who are only supported by a small majority in one house. By raising the question of Peerage Reform, they had done that which was best of all suited to embarass Ministers. By thus forcing Ministers either to rely upon popular support, or to lose it, they take the change of a split between the Whigs and the Radicals. By reducing the reform measures of the Cabinet to mere proposals for rejection by the Lords, they place Ministers in the odious light of holding office for nothing but pay and patronage, and thus pave the way for their dismissal. Finally, by stopping all legislative government—by bringing matters to extremity—by showing that it is now or never for the Tory party—by putting forth the whole strength of their large minority in one house and large majority in the other, and of their entire influence with the Crown—they stimulate their party to their utmost exertion by purse and person, at the same time placing the Reform party of Whigs and Radicals in a state of doubt and hesitation, if not of distrust and dejection. Such men as Lyndhurst and Peel seldom act without a motive. Does not this view of Tory tactics explain their recent conduct?

Our readers are by this time apprised that it is proposed to bring forward Mr. Sheriff Salomons for the borough of Southwark, in the room of Mr. D. W. Harvey, on whose resignation we commented in Saturday's *Advertiser*. Mr. Sheriff Salomons has already expressed a determination, in case of a vacancy for Marylebone occurring, either through a dissolution, or through the resignation of Mr. H. L. Bulwer, of offering himself a candidate for that popular and populous borough. But there being at present no likelihood in that quarter through the occurrence of the above two contingencies, we believe it is the intention of the Sheriff, and of the friends who support him, to put to immediate issue in Southwark the great principle of civil and religious liberty, of which he is at present eminently the representative. If Mr. Sheriff Salomons should be elected for Southwark, the resistance of the Lords to the Jewish Disabilities Bill would be of no importance. If Mr. Sheriff Salomons be elected there exist no real impediment to taking his seat in the House. Mr. Sheriff Salomons may, without any difficulty take the oaths and sign the declaration, as he did when he became Sheriff of London and Middlesex, by the aid of some slight change in them which the House of Commons is competent to make by a resolution to that effect. There is precedent for such an alteration meeting the existing difficulty of the case, in the instance of Mr. Pease, the Quaker, who now sits in the house in consequence of being empowered by an express resolution—namely—that his affirmation to the effect of the oaths, should be taken in lieu of them. We are happy to find that there is a probability that the pernicious obstructiveness of the Lords will thus be shortly defeated.—*Morning Advertiser*.

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.)

In Mr. O'Connell's letter to the people of Ireland there was one sentence by the omission of which we would have been better pleased. It cannot be denied that Lord Anglesey's second administration in Ireland was such as to cause those to whom his chivalrous and generous conduct, during his short career in that country in the beginning of 1829, had given unbounded satisfaction, and who became enthusiastic admirers of the Noble Marquis, to regret his resumption of the Vice-Regal power. But though dissatisfaction attended upon the exercise of the Vice Regal authority in the second instance, from the first moment of Lord Anglesey's return to Dublin Castle to the hour when he delivered the sword of state to his successor, yet we believe there is not one Irishman, not even Mr. O'Connell himself, who attributes the faults of the Noble and Gallant Marquis's second administration to any other cause than wounded pride and a mistaken judgment. We never yet heard a liberal Irishman, when speaking of Lord Anglesey, refuse to give his Lordship credit for the best intentions and the kindest feelings towards the sister country. But the noble lord's spirit is a high and proud one; and, having made a false step the instant Lord Grey conferred upon him the Vice-Regal power, he gave deep offence to the Irish, who are as susceptible as himself, and would not afterwards do an act that might be harped upon him by his political enemies as a concession to the people whom he was sent a second time to govern, because of the warm attachment they had manifested towards him on the occasion of his previous recal. The secret of the shipwreck of Lord Anglesey's popularity in Ireland, and of the consequent total failure of his second Administration there, was the unfortunate promotion of Mr. John Doherty to the chief justiceship of the Common Pleas. That appointment was heard of in Ireland with indignation on the part of the people, and with disgust by the bar. The people conceived the appointment, which can never be justified, to have been the reward of Mr. Doherty's attacks upon Mr. O'Connell; and the bar felt that an incompetent barrister, without professional abilities or experience, was thrust into a chief seat on the judicial bench, to the injury of the profession, and the detriment of the public service. Mr. Doherty was a ready debater in the House of Commons, and a most amusing associate at a dinner table; but certain official proceedings of his at Borrisokane, and in reference to the Doneraile conspiracy, of which it is now very well understood that the peasantry were the objects, not the agents, made him particularly obnoxious to the people of Ireland, and the Irish bar could not have digested the insult of elevating a fifth-rate lawyer above the heads of men who had won high reputation, and were turning this into fortune before the new Chief Justice, who happened never to get into good practice, was favoured with a brief in an action on a bill of exchange. Such, however, was Lord Anglesey's *protege*, by whose promotion he ruined his own great popularity, beset his government with difficulties, and added another to the list of ingrates. Of that appointment we believe Lord Anglesey has fully repented. We question if the Noble Marquis did not see cause to lament the bestowal of his favour in that channel before the man who would be a nothing but for his friendship, and who is a Chief Justice by his especial kindness, was three weeks upon the bench. There were others, too, who wormed themselves into Lord Anglesey's affections, and who, abusing his generous confidence, promoted their own selfish views at the expense of the country's interests and the Viceroy's peace of mind. But throughout, though Lord Anglesey suffered himself to be hurried into indiscretions and imprudencies, we do confidently believe that he was ever anxious to promote the happiness of Ireland, and that he is now as sincerely devoted to the cause of the Irish people, as desirous to extend their rights and privileges, as solicitous for their welfare, and as indignant at the wrongs and the insults that have recently been heaped upon them by Baron Lyndhurst and the Duke of Wellington, as he was when he sacrificed place, emolument, and power, rather than be a party to that temporary separation of their religious and civil rights which the noble duke recommended at the close of the year 1828. The noble marquis would not then consent to "bury in oblivion" the Catholic Question; nor does he now consent to the entombment of the municipal institutions of the Irish people. It is, therefore, we think, due to him to "bury in oblivion" the unfortunate differences that in the intermediate time sprung up between him and Ireland.

(FROM THE SUN.)

Mr. Sharman Crawford has addressed a letter to his constituents at Dundalk, in which, alluding to the recent discussion in the House of Commons, on the subject of Ireland, the Hon. Member observes:—"I do not disguise from you that I am directly and unequivocally opposed to the compromising policy adopted on this and other late occasions by the distinguished leader of the Catholic body. He has possessed your confidence, and the confidence of his countrymen. Now the question is this—do you require me to support this policy? That I will not do; but, I will do another thing, I am ready at any moment to surrender into your hands the trust I have received from you. Feeling that I cannot be of the least possible service here—feeling that no practical good has been done, or, under present circumstances, can be done for my country—I shall leave London this day, and shall, with as little delay as is in my power, forward to you a more particular statement of the views under which I have acted." We are sorry to see a gentleman so zealous and so enlightened as Mr. Sharman Crawford, dissenting from the course of policy pursued by the Irish Reformers in Parliament, at the very moment when it is most necessary that he should sink all minor differences of opinion, and join heart and hand in promoting the cause of national reform. For Ireland to be victorious in the great struggle in which she is now embarked, it is, before all things, requisite that she be united. If, however, her Reformers fall out among themselves—one cleaving to this crotchet, and another cleaving to that—the Tory faction will be sure to avail themselves of her dissensions and render her cause more desperate than ever.

MR. HARVEY'S LETTER TO THE ELECTORS OF SOUTHWARK.

(FROM THE MORNING HERALD.)

Mr. Whittle Harvey's letter to the electors of Southwark, announcing his intended retirement from Parliament, is remarkable, as an instance of a person, while trying to deceive others, in fact is only deceiving himself. After offering to his constituents various motives for retiring from their service, some of them not very consistent with the line of politics on which his Parliamentary career has been for the most part founded, and their suffrages obtained, the writer arrives at last at the only one, we will venture to affirm, which had any thing really to do with the matter—viz., that the honourable ex-member finds it much more convenient to be a Parliamentary agent than a member of Parliament. And where is the harm of that? Where is the disgrace to any man of preferring the interests of himself and his family, to the wearisome thankless task of serving one's country or one's self? Of the talent which Mr. Harvey has exhibited in Parliament there can be but one opinion among those who have witnessed it. Why such powers have not been brought into the official service of the State, in some shape or other, it would be now useless and painful to inquire. Equally useless, and in equal bad taste, is it in Mr. Harvey now to turn round upon those under whose political banners he had enlisted, and point out so many faults, where, up to a given period, he saw none. Sir Robert Walpole had a very terse method, which we will not quote, of judging of the patriotism of every man. Mr. Harvey evidently retires from Parliament because he can acquire a better income out than in it. For this no one has any right to blame him. All that we can complain of is, that he should attempt to mystify a matter, about which no one else can have any doubt, whatever may be his own case. Nor will we waste words in stopping to inquire into that excessive purity which prevents Mr. Harvey from following his professional career as a Parliamentary agent while a Member of the House. Abstractedly, nothing can be more proper. But then the adoption of the spirit of such a rule should be universal, and its application at least extend to such a system of trafficking in Committees as that of which the world has lately heard so much, and which, even within the walls of the House itself, had been so emphatically denounced.

MR. O'CONNELL AND THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The following correspondence has recently taken place with reference to the intended meeting of the Protestant Association on Thursday next:—

TO DANIEL O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

Protestant Association, 2, Exeter-hall,
June 25, 1836.

SIR—The committee of the Protestant Association have received from the Rev. Robert M'Ghee a letter, of which a copy is enclosed, which they are requested by Mr. M'Ghee to forward to you. In so doing the committee desire to add, that they join with Mr. M'Ghee in the invitation therein contained, and will wait till Thursday, the 30th inst., for any reply which you may be pleased to send, before they proceed to make arrangements for the intended meeting.

We remain, &c.
(Signed by the Secretaries)

THE REV. ROBERT M'GHEE TO D. O'CONNELL, ESQ., M.P.

Enniskerry, Monday, June 20, 1836.

"Justice for Ireland, and truth for England."

SIR,—Having been requested by the Protestant Association in London to attend a meeting to be held in Exeter hall, on Tuesday, July 12, it is my intention, if it pleases Divine Providence to allow me to submit to the meeting resolutions containing some additional facts as to "Dens' Theolgy," which have not been laid before the public, and which proved the unanimous and continued adoption of that standard of theology by your bishops; and also establishing the fact that your bishops have patronised and propagated among the people the intolerant and persecuting notes of the Rhemish Testament.

The abjuration of these notes by Dr. Troy, in 1817, your own professed rejection of them, and your proceedings at the Catholic Board; your appointment of a committee to disclaim these notes; your subsequent conduct as to that committee, and the result of the case, are so well known to you that I shall not anticipate the statements of the platform by entering upon them now; but I shall call on you, please Divine Providence, to explain the facts to the English nation; and for this purpose I invite you thus publicly to come and apply all your legal talents to invalidate the documents and facts on which I shall found the resolutions I shall propose to the meeting.

To preclude all possible charge of slander, misrepresentation, or any other of the imputations which have been cast upon me, I propose that the arrangements for the meeting be made by a committee of members of the House of Commons, whereof half should be chosen by yourself and half by the Protestant Association; that the tickets for the meeting be equally divided, and that it be clearly understood that the statements on both sides shall be heard in perfect silence.

I have the honour to be, &c., &c.

MR. O'CONNELL TO ONE OF THE SECRETARIES OF THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

10, Langham-place, July 29, 1837.

REV. SIR—I have reason to complain, I really think I have, that you should transmit to me any document emanating from the person who styles himself the Rev. Robert M'Ghee. After that unhappy person's exhibitions in public, and especially after his indescribable conduct to that meek and venerable prelate, Dr. Murray, I do submit to your own good sense and good feeling that you ought not to inflict any letter of his upon any fellow Christian.

I therefore return you his letter, without intending you any disrespect. Upon reflection you will, I should hope, agree with me, that this is the only course which a rational man could take with such a letter, particularly as the writer is so careless of all the observances of life as to omit the ordinary courtesies between man and man; but let me add that I freely forgive the want of civility, or even of decency, on your part, in sending me such an epistle.

With respect to Dens and the Rhemish Notes, I confess to you that I feel the utmost indifference as to the resolutions your meeting of the 12th of July may adopt. Resolve away as fast and as long as you please, I care not; gratify yourselves as to your mode of resolving; your resolutions can only harm yourselves, and that I admit you have a plain and obvious right to do. Nobody ought to interfere in any way to prevent you. I am quite sure I will not. Your resolutions, therefore, for aught I care, may be reproba-tory, or approba-tory, landa-tory or explana-tory, or any other tory you please. It is a species, allow me to say, of tom-foolery, or rather of Tory-foolery, with which I would not, upon any consideration, interfere. Accept, I beg of you, my full consent to your drawing up and passing any resolutions you please.

As to naming members of parliament and sharing tickets, and all that fantastic mummery, it really surprises me that a gentleman of your good sense could think that such an absurd farce could be entertained for one moment. I should be laughed at if I were to propose it to any members of Parliament gifted with common sense, and if I refrain from laughing at it in your case it is only because I do not choose to treat you with any want of courtesy.

The whole affair is, in plain truth, one of the most miserable managements, which cannot be described by any English word with accuracy. It is only in French that you can find their right name. They are called "niaiseries," and as such I treat them.

I cannot conclude without, in sober sadness, expressing my most unfeigned regret that the very name of religion should be tarnished by these theatrical buffooneries. I cannot possibly lend them any countenance either directly or indirectly. Religion is indeed too awful a thing to be made the subject of mountebank exhibitions. It is by far of too tremendous an importance to be approached in any other spirit than that of humility surrounded by the purest charity. The spirit of charitable humility is that in which religious controversy should be proposed and carried on. It is so conducted in many Protestant countries, and the consequence is—I say it in no vain boast—the wise and the good are daily forsaking the variegated errors of anti Catholic belief, and crowding into the ranks of those who endeavour—" to keep the unity of the spirit in the bond of peace," for "there is one body and one spirit, even as ye are called in one hope of your calling; one Lord, one faith, one baptism; one God and Father of all."

That that gracious and good God may, in the plenitude of his mercies, recall your fellow labourers from their errors, and guide them to that one faith which your fathers and our fathers held to God, is, I hope, the humble and fervent prayer of your obedient servant,

Rev. J. R. Page. DANIEL O'CONNELL.

BRAY RACES.

A very numerous assemblage collected from the surrounding counties to witness the races on Wednesday.—The race ground is considerably improved, but it was very badly kept, ostensible persons not having been appointed to keep the people from passing the ropes.

IBRAHIM.—During the autumn of last year Lord Jersey sold his colt Ibrahim, by Sultan, out of sister to Cobweb, by Phantom, to Lord George Seymour, for 1,000 guineas. Lord George sent him to France, where his excellence and superiority has been fully exhibited by his beating all horses that could be brought against him in that country, independent of his winnings in England, when three years old, which amounted to no less a sum than £4,875. Mr. Kirby, of York, has purchased this superior horse, and gone to France for the purpose of bringing him back to this country.

Cyprian—The following extraordinary performances of this celebrated three yrs old filly, the property of Mr. John Scott, of Whitewall House, near Malton, may not be uninteresting to our readers. From the 13th of April to the 27th of June, 1836, she travelled upwards of 620 miles, and won the sum of £3,140 in sterling money. April 14, she won the filly stakes of £60 at Malton; from thence she travelled to Leatherhead, in Surrey, won the Oak stakes of £2,750 at Epsom on the 20th of May; from Leatherhead she travelled to Black Hambleton, and from thence to Newcastle, and on the 22d of June won the Northumberland Plate of £330; from thence she returned to her own stable at Whitewall-corner on the 26th of June, after an absence of ten weeks only. From Malton to Leatherhead, 235 miles; Leatherhead to Hambleton, 241; Hambleton to Newcastle stables, 62; Newcastle to Whitewall-corner, 83. Total, 623 miles.

COLONEL ARTHUR.—A PRISON.

From the *Tasmanian* we extract the following picture of the earthly hell to which Mr. Robert Bryan was ordered to be sent, for being unfortunate enough to be *charged* by felons—by outlaws whose evidence would not be taken in any other country than this—with stealing cattle. We hope and trust, for the credit of the free community, that they may soon cease to be made the "materials for prison discipline," and that Colonel Arthur's system may be abolished. It is horrifying to contemplate the oppression and torture which an honest man may be subjected to in this colony if he happen to be obnoxious even to the felons; for so long as their evidence is received and credited in our courts of justice, it will be no difficult matter to make up a case against him, upon which he is sure to be convicted; then he is consigned to the earthly hell our contemporary so ably describes:—

"This abode of horrors is a peninsula of several miles area, the isthmus closed against escape, not only by soldiers, but by the most ferocious dogs, chained at such intervals asunder that passage between them is impossible. The miserable wretch upon his arrival is put immediately, without reference to his habits of life, or his condition, to labour of the severest kind—cutting down logs, rolling them to the water, and frequently through the water. He has no change of habit, therefore he cannot get rid of his wet clothing but by the absorption of bodily heat. His food is of the coarsest description. Salted meat—frequently the refuse of the store. The quantity only sufficient to sustain the vital spark—to support it in health and it must be unequal. The cook's rations often is consumed in three days, if it is, as is frequently the case, issued altogether. During the remainder, starvation must be endured. The smallest particle of food, beyond the ration of the coarsest bread and salted meat, is expressly forbidden! Should he have friends disposed to send him ever so small a portion of that simple dilutant, tea—he is not permitted to receive it.—Sugar is equally proscribed. And as to vegetables, to even think of them, if discovered, would be a crime!—Abundant as is every description of fish upon the very shores of this Gomorrah, (for, while upwards of one thousand men are there engaged, woman is not permitted to approach the unholy place), the poor wretch to whom a taste of fresh food would be health, renovating beyond expression, is forbidden on pain of the bloody lash, to touch one, even if it was cast ashore at his feet. Indeed, "a gang" of twelve recently employed in removing kelp from the shore to the land, for some government purpose, finding a cray fish amongst the kelp and eagerly devouring it, were all punished, and with their overseer put into irons. It having been habitual with many of the miserable men, sent to this terrible place to use tobacco, the deprivation of it is particularly attended to. If a morsel is found upon any one, the *lash* is the certain consequence. Even a broken pipe, if it can be traced, flogging is the assured fate! The consequence of this system of limited food, of such a quality, accompanied with the severest labour which the lash can extract, is emaciation to a dreadful extent. In one of the gangs, the sawyers, this result of suffering is particularly conspicuous. They have a certain quantity of labour to perform. If it is not done, flogging and solitary confinement in a cell, on bread and water, is the punishment—thus still more emaciating the emaciated wretch, until life is hardly within him! It is useless harrowing the heart of the reader further! It is only necessary to add, that it is a constant expression of one of the inferior but power-possessing ministers of this hell without hope—"*You, convict—I'll have you flogged?*" And this threat, when uttered, is half-performed, for the flesh cutting process assuredly follows?

Can it be believed that such a system as this exists amongst Christians!—*Van Diemen's Land Paper*.

FASHION AND VARIETIES.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, in their contemplated tour in the autumn, are expected to visit the Duke and Duchess of Northumberland, Earl Harewood, Earl Fitzwilliam, the Archbishop of York, Mr. Cooke (of Norfolk,) and others of the nobility and gentry, at their respective seats.

On the arrival of the King in London, on Wednesday, his Majesty sent immediately to Apsley House to inquire the state of the Duke of Wellington's health, who is fast recovering from the injury which his Grace received in his knee from the fall of his horse.

The Marchioness of Conyngham is rapidly recovering from the injury she received a short time since at Denbies, by the horses of Sir William Somerville taking fright and overturning the carriage, in which were the Marchioness of Conyngham, Lady Strathaven, and Lady Somerville.

The Hon. Captain G. A. Browne of the 67th Regiment, has been appointed aid-de-camp to the Marquess of Sligo.

The Duke of Cumberland dined with the Marquess of Londonderry, at Rosebank, on Thursday evening.

Colonel Butler, M. P., has been restored to his rank as Deputy Lieutenant and Magistrate of the County Kilkenny.

The Lord Lieutenant has approved of Robert D. Browne, Esq., M.P., being appointed Deputy Lieutenant of Mayo.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry will shortly leave London on a visit to his Majesty the King of the Netherlands. The Marchioness we believe intends giving a *dejeuner* to a distinguished party, at her delightful villa on the banks of the Thames, previously to her departure.

The Count and Countess de Salis, with their family and suite, left London on Saturday, in the Batavier, for the Baths of Ems.

Lord and Lady Dunlo have arrived at the Shelbourne Hotel.

Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Molyneux, Bart., has arrived at the Bilton Hotel from England, and will shortly leave for his residence, Castledillon, county of Armagh.

Lord and Lady George Hill have lately left Brighton for Worthing, where they have taken a house.

The health of the Duke of Northumberland has much improved within the last few days.

The Duke of Somerset is about to be married to one of the sisters of Sir Michael Shaw Stewart, Bart.

Earl Mulgrave is to visit Lord Carew, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Wexford, at his splendid seat, Castleboro' during the first week in August.

The Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to approve of the Hon. Frederick Ponsonby and John Head Drought, Esq. being Deputy Lieutenants for the King's County.

Mrs. Norton is in Paris, and intends going to reside at Rome and Naples, in order to finish a poem which her domestic sorrows have compelled her to suspend.—*Constitutionel*.

THE COUNTESS OF LISTOWELL'S BALL.—Her Ladyship gave a ball and supper to upwards of four hundred persons of rank and fashion at Kingstown House on Friday evening. The whole suite of magnificent rooms were thrown open upon the occasion, most brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated with the choicest flowers. The Italian conservatory was greatly admired. In the ball-room was placed Weippert's band, who performed all their new music, and the vocal gallope. The dancing commenced at half-past eleven o'clock, and did not cease until past five. An English country dance and a Scotch reel finished the ball.

THE MORNING CHRONICLE.—In the Court of Common Pleas, London, on Saturday last, Mr. Powell, late sub editor of the *Morning Chronicle*, and editor of the *Evening Chronicle*, brought an action against Dr. Black, the editor, and Messrs. Easthorpe, and Co., the proprietors of these journals, for breach of an engagement, having discharged plaintiff with a month's salary, 40 guineas, although a written agreement was entered into, from which it was inferred that plaintiff's situation was to be considered permanent, at 10 guineas a week. The defence set up was that plaintiff had become very negligent, seldom coming to cut out copy till a very late hour, and frequently coming to the office in a state of intoxication. The jury found for the plaintiff—damages, £147.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A servant girl, cleaning the windows at Mr. Watts's, of Cumming place, Pentonville, on Monday, fell from a height of thirty feet, into a stone area, and was very dangerously injured. There ought to be some penalty affixed to this employment of females.

O'CONNELL ELECTION EXPENSES FUND.—The Liverpool Reform Association have transmitted to London the sum of £1,000 towards the O'Connell Fund. The subscription is still in progress.

AQUATICS

THE ETON COLLEGE [illegible] Friday evening a match between six—Fellowes, Currey, Max, [illegible], Shadwell, Wyndham, and Croft, in the Thetis; and the next eight, Currey, Rouse, Stanley, Maunsell, Forbes, Miles, Boscowen, and Fane, in the Brittania, was pulled on the river, over the old distance. Six to four offered upon the Brittania, but little or no betting. The Brittania showed first; she had a lively little crew, and pulled twice around the spot to show her strength; as passing the yard a second nod of defiance to the Thetis, which was immediately launched and manned. Fellowes and his crew appeared wanting in confidence, but struck off with a strong pull, and the boat glided beautifully through the water. The start immediately took place, and at the Clump the Thetis, was a good boat's length a head of her opponent; she had now, however, a strong stream to contend with, and at the crossing midway between this and the Lower Hope, the Brittania ran slap into the middle, and wedged her to the bank. Finding herself in difficulties she here allowed the Brittania to move on, but almost immediately rounded her stern, and again come up along side of her; the oars now got entangled, the boats fixed, and for some minutes a severe struggle for the mastership ensued. The minors at last contrived, with a good deal of generalship to extricate themselves, but the Thetis kept close upon their rudder to Lower Hope, where the Brittania gained a little at Upper Hope; Fellowes deviated from his stroke, was entirely out of keeping with his crew, and obliged to shift the boat was also steered badly around this point. At the turn the Brittania had a good lead, which it kept, although closely followed to the winning post, terminating one of the best matches within this season.

A six-oared boat race, between the upper Sixes, is fixed for Friday next, The distance to be from Windsor bridge, round the rushes and back. The betting runs at present runs even; but the boat led by Fellowes appears to have the greatest call, and we think it very likely, between this and the time of starting, a few odds may be offered.

CRICKET.—To-morrow one of the grandest cricket matches of the season commences at Lord's Ground, the south of England, against the north of England. The nonpareil bowler, Lillywhite, was completely "knocked up" by the intense heat of the weather last week at Lord's, and the southern players will consequently be deprived of his able assistance.

PEDESTRIANISM.—A sailor, assuming the cognomen of "the Wiltshire Youth," undertook to walk fourteen miles in two hours, at Barnet, on the 6th inst. He started from Mr. Koe's, the Edinburgh Castle Inn, at ten minutes past two o'clock (the ground selected being one mile along the north road); he accomplished eight miles within the first hour, and finished the whole distance within eleven and a half minutes of the given time. Betting was at first against him, not only on account of the difficulty of the undertaking itself, but on account of that difficulty being increased by the extreme heat of the weather. His companion stated that in March last the same individual started on foot with the mail from Warminster, and reached Devizes ten minutes before the mail arrived there. It appears the only object of the pedestrian on that occasion, as well as on the present, was to "raise the wind." He declared his intention of running eleven miles within one hour, if his exertions proved successful at Barnet; but we presume the contributors of the needful hung fire, as he did not perform the latter feat.—*Herts County Press*.

The South Australian comissioners, are, in addition to their former arrangements, taking measures to forward to the new colony other *six hundred persons* of the labouring class, free of expense, and under an obligation to maintain them in the colony until they obtain sufficient wages. The emigrants must not exceed twenty-six years of age, must be married, and with no children over two years old. They must have good certificates of good character. Each married couple will have a separate berth, and the provisions and other arrangements will be on the best scale ever adopted for labouring emigrants. It is proposed that the first ship shall sail with one hundred couples on the 10th of next month. This is a splendid outfit; never before was such considerate care bestowed upon the subjects of emigration. The funds at the disposal of the Commissioners arise from the sale of lands in a colony, where at the present time, there is probably not a human being. The whole amount does not exceed £35,000; yet see what these enlightened and energetic Commissioners are effecting with their moderate but well husbanded means! Does not this furnish an example and afford encouragement to our rulers to act on a large scale? They have most unlimited land in the Colonies at their disposal,—the overflowing capital of the mother country is clamorous for investment; and there are hundreds and thousands of famishing peasants in Ireland eager for emigration. The United States derived a revenue of three or four millions sterling a year from the sale of waste lands in America,—what a munificent Emigration Fund has not the British Government within its reach!—*Spectator*.

PITT'S POWERS OF SLEEP.—However violent might have been the previous agitation of his mind, yet in a very few minutes after he had laid his head upon his pillow he never failed to sink into a profound repose. So difficult, indeed, to awaken him, that his valet usually shook him before he could be roused from his sleep. One of his private secretaries used to affirm that no intelligence, however distressing, had power sufficient to break his rest. On that account he never locked or bolted the door of his bedchamber. I recollect a circumstance which took place several years subsequent to this time—it happened in 1796—strongly corroborative of the above facts. Pitt, having been much disturbed by a variety of painful political occurrences, drove out to pass the night with Dundas, at Wimbleton. After supper the minister withdrew to his chamber, having given his servant directions to call him at seven on the ensuing morning. No sooner had he retired than Dundas, conscious how much his mind stood in need of repose, repaired to his apartment, locked the door, and put the key in his pocket at the same time enjoining the valet on no consideration to disturb his master, but to allow him to sleep as long as nature required. It is a truth that Pitt neither awoke nor called any person till half past four on the following day when Dundas, entering his room, together with his servant, found him still in so deep a sleep that it became necessary to shake in order to awaken him. He had slept uninterrupted during more than sixteen hours.—*Wraxhall*.

The *Swiss Republican* gives the following additional details of the society called "Young Germany," which, it asserts, exists in Switzerland, and which we have before mentioned:—"This political association is composed of more than forty clubs, depending on the same chief. In each canton subordinate clubs have been established, and the number of members of these societies is said to be four hundred. The directors of these associations are all political refugees or at least assume that title; the other members are workmen enrolled by all kinds of means. Attempts are now more particularly made with the masons of the Tyrol, who have not before been tried. It is said that in the debates of these societies the question of pillage excites no repugnance or opposition; to carry such plans into execution, it is said that armed expeditions would be directed upon several points. The committee alone decides on the movements to be made, without reference to the persons who are to conduct them, only a heavy responsibility lies on the instigators of those which are not attended with success. They are punished with death if the expedition fails. Every member receives a distinct nickname; each club has its own emissaries and its own jurisdiction.—Treachery is punished with death, and the members undertake themselves to kill the traitor.

EMPLOYMENT IN ENGLAND.—Common labourers are offered, on the London and Birmingham railway, from 15s. to 18s. per week, and masons 4s. 6d. per day, but even at those wages the application for hands in many places has been unsuccessful.

The Leeds and Manchester Railway Bill received the Royal assent on Monday week, and the work will be proceeded with as soon as possible. When this railway is completed there will be an uninterrupted line of railway from the Mersey to the Humber, or, in other words, from the Irish Sea to the German Ocean.—*Liverpool Times*.

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

Peter Strau[illegible]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, J[illegible]

IRISH CHURCH BILL.

(In continuation from Saturday's Chronic[le])

Mr. O'CONNELL had not intended to t[...] the attention of the house on this occasion. Hi[...] upon the subject now under discussion had often expressed, that he thought the house weary of hearing them. But the noble lord h[...] ed it impossible that he should be wholly silen[t] hear.) The noble lord had selected a happy i[...] in favour of the present measure from that ver[y] his (Mr. O'Connell's), from which he had qu[oted] passages. It was stated in that letter, that in [...] in Ireland 9,990 Roman Catholics were ma[de to pay] tithes to a Protestant pastor, who had only a [...] tion of 77 Protestants, being the whole amo[ng] Protestants in that parish. He (Mr. O'Con[nell]) posed that this was all in consonance with t[he] the common sense, and the sound logic, of w[hich he] had heard so much from the noble lord—(lau[ghter and] cheers)—but was it Protestantism? Whilst s[...] were allowed to continue who was it that gav[e] to Protestantism. (Cheers.) Was it he wh[o] on the plunder of the 9,990 Roman Catholics [...] the spiritual wants of 77 Protestants, who [...] clergymen? Or was it he who said that this [...] of things which brought scandal upon the [...] Church, inflicted an injury upon the Catholic p[...] ought, therefore, to be discontinued. (Chee[rs]) it was a fact, that instance to which he had r[...] Protestant clergyman had never slept three ni[ghts in the] parish since he had been in possession of [...] though it was true that he had on one occa[sion taken] the trouble to go all the way from Bath or C[...] to Ireland for the purpose of giving a vote a[gainst him] (Mr. O'Connell) at his election for Kerry. (H[ear.]) Was this Protestantism? (Cheers.) He [...] that the noble lord (Stanley) was the bitteres[t enemy of] Protestantism. (Hear, hear.) The noble lor[d's disposi]tion towards Ireland was very well known. (H[ear.]) And when he spoke of that country it was wit[h] with animation—nay, for once, there was ev[...] upon his countenance which reminded him, [...] happily said of another man, as of a silver pl[ate on a] coffin. (Cheers.) The noble lord had read [...] from his (Mr. O'Connell's) letter, which w[...] that he (Mr. O'Connell) was against any c[...] on the subject of tithes. If the noble lord h[ad stopped] short in his extract such an inference might [be] drawn from the first part of the passage; but [...] him (Mr. O'Connell) the noble lord had, in [...] mence of his feelings at the moment, a littl[e] the mark, and instead of confining himself to [...] read the whole of the passage, in the latter pa[rt of which] it was implied, but directly stated in the b[...] most direct terms, that there was now a pr[...] moderate and reasonable arrangement—(hea[r]) (Mr. O'Connell) said further in his letter, a[nd re]peated the same assertion now, that all [...] refused to accede to that moderate and [...] arrangement, were enemies to the Protestant [...] Ireland. (Cheers.) He was ready to prove t[...] was the first bill brought into parliament upon [...] by Lord Hatherton! It was a measure wh[...] have given to the Protestant clergy in Irelan[d ...] per cent. tithe composition throughout Irelan[d ...] throughout Ireland. (Hear, hear, hear.) T[he] noble lord (Stanley) opposed; and then, to [...] talked to them of his noble friends. He (Mr. [...]) thought he had shamed the noble lord out of [...] that term. Instead of noble friends, nob[le thimble] riggers he should have called. (Loud cheers.) [...] heard the noble lord call his previous coll[eagues] noble friends one moment, and the moment af[ter call] them all as thimble riggers (Laughter, and [...]) No phrase, indeed, was too vulgar for the [...] provided it were virulent enough. (Cheers.) [...] scorned on this question, as he well knew t[...] of reason and argument the House of Lords w[...] the bill; for there was an appropriation cla[use.] (Hear.) When the right hon. baronet, the m[ember for] Tamworth, came into power, what was the [...] the gallant officer opposite (Sir Henry Harding[e) bring] in? A bill reducing the income of the clerg[y ...] 10s, which was the amount fixed by his (M[r. O'Con]nell's) bill, to £75 a year. The noble lord [...] supported that bill; and it would have b[een carried] through the house of lords, if it had met the [...] the commons. But was that all? Last ye[ar a] bill was brought in and passed this house; i[t had] an appropriation clause. How much did th[at give] the clergy? It gave them £72 10s, five pe[r cent. less] than his bill gave them. In the committee o[f the house] of lords that part of the bill was adopted. [...] were the friends of the Protestant church. [...] These were the friends of the clergy, who ch[arged him] with wishing to deprive them of their property [...] If the majority had consented to have given up [the appro]priation clause, that bill would have been [...] present moment. What had happened since [...] bill now before the house, the clergy would g[et] exactly ten per cent less than the bill which h[e pro]posed would have given them. This was th[e common] sense and logic of what the noble lord had don[e.] Was he (Mr. O'Connell) not right, then, in w[...] noble lord and his party that they would not [...] another opportunity of arranging this questio[n ...] now presented to them? The noble lord, in [comment]ing upon the letter which he (Mr. O'Conn[ell) ad]dressed to the people of England, omitted to [...] part of it in which the conduct of the clergy [...] was signalised by their proceedings in th[e Court of] Exchequer. Did the noble lord think that t[his] was making no impression in Ireland? [...] cheering.) I tell the noble lord (said the hon[ourable and] learned gentleman) that a compromise he m[ay get this] year. He may not get it next year. (Hea[r.] [He] had almost said he would not get it next y[ear ...] great cheering from the ministerial side of [...] responded to by the ironical cheers from the [...] side.) Every hour is diminishing the value a[...] ing the price. That was the style in whic[h the noble] lord gave protection to the church of Ireland. [He (Mr.] O'Connell) had intended in committee on [...] have proposed a plan which would have giv[en satisfac]tion to the people of Ireland, at least f[...] (Laughter.) Did any man believe that any [...] merely would give satisfaction to Ireland, wh[en the peo]ple of that country had the basest of outrag[es ...] upon them by the basest of men. Was there t[...] hope that while the people of England and Sc[otland were] enjoying corpoartion reform, and the peopl[e ...] were declared unfit and unworthy to enjoy t[...] —(loud cries of "Question, question," and [...] long as that injustice was done them, and don[e ...] as he had heard, though it had been do[ne on the] ground of their alienage from this count[ry ...] impossible that satisfaction could be given t[o ...] (Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) Yes [...] another and an additional insult cast upon his [...] But the plan he was about to propose was n[...] amount should be reduced to £70 and £2 1[0s ...] collection, but that it should be reduced to £6[...] ten per-cent. should be collected from the q[...] the crown-lands in Ireland, and which were [...] to beautify towns in England, but which o[...] applied to the benefit of Ireland. This w[...] £70, and the £2 10s. he should propose to be [...] *bonus* to every tithe-payer who paid his ti[the ...] with the appropriation clause, would have sat[...] who were now calumniated as being the ene[mies of the] Protestant church, and who, at all events, w[...] ing men to that amount from whom they [...] service whatever. If that plan were adopt[ed ...] quite convinced that at present, at least, it w[...] cepted with gratitude, and would lay one of th[e ...] stones for the tranquillization of Ireland. Bu[...] propose that motion, nor would he. The nob[le lord] talked of the motion which had recently bee[n ...] the total extinction of tithes, and had referre[d ...] sion upon it. He (Mr. O'Connell) opposed [...] He did so, because he knew Ireland as well [...] lord or hon. gentleman in that house. He k[new the fes]tering of their souls under the recent condu[ct ...] experienced; he knew the indignation tha[...] and he knew that they expressed not their ju[...] their resentment when they divided upon the [...]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, JULY 4.

IRISH CHURCH BILL.

(In continuation from Saturday's Chronicle.)

Mr. O'CONNELL had not intended to trespass on the attention of the house on this occasion. His opinions upon the subject now under discussion had been so often expressed, that he thought the house must be weary of hearing them. But the noble lord had rendered it impossible that he should be wholly silent. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord had selected a happy illustration in favour of the present measure from that very letter of his (Mr. O'Connell's), from which he had quoted some passages. It was stated in that letter, that in one parish in Ireland 9,990 Roman Catholics were made to pay tithes to a Protestant pastor, who had only a congregation of 77 Protestants, being the whole amount of the Protestants in that parish. He (Mr. O'Connell) supposed that this was all in consonance with the reason, the common sense, and the sound logic, of which they had heard so much from the noble lord—(laughter and cheers)—but was it Protestantism? Whilst such things were allowed to continue who was it that gave the blow to Protestantism. (Cheers.) Was it he who insisted on the plunder of the 9,990 Roman Catholics to supply the spiritual wants of 77 Protestants, who never saw clergymen? Or was it he who said that this was a state of things which brought scandal upon the Protestant Church, inflicted an injury upon the Catholic people, and ought, therefore, to be discontinued. (Cheers.) Nay, it was a fact, that instance to which he had referred the Protestant clergyman had never slept three nights in his parish since he had been in possession of the living, though it was true that he had on one occasion taken the trouble to go all the way from Bath or Cheltenham to Ireland for the purpose of giving a vote against him (Mr. O'Connell) at his election for Kerry. (Hear, hear.) Was this Protestantism? (Cheers.) He maintained that the noble lord (Stanley) was the bitterest enemy to Protestantism. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord's disposition towards Ireland was very well known. (Hear, hear.) And when he spoke of that country it was with pleasure, with animation—nay, for once, there was even a smile upon his countenance which reminded him, as Curran happily said of another man, as of a silver plate upon a coffin. (Cheers.) The noble lord had read a passage from his (Mr. O'Connell's) letter, which would imply that he (Mr. O'Connell) was against any compromise on the subject of tithes. If the noble lord had stopped short in his extract such an inference might have been drawn from the first part of the passage; but luckily for him (Mr. O'Connell) the noble lord had, in the vehemence of his feelings at the moment, a little overshot the mark, and instead of confining himself to a portion, read the whole of the passage, in the latter part of which it was implied, but directly stated in the broadest and most direct terms, that there was now a prospect of a moderate and reasonable arrangement—(hear)—and he (Mr. O'Connell) said further in his letter, and he repeated the same assertion now, that all those who refused to accede to that moderate and reasonable arrangement, were enemies to the Protestant church in Ireland. (Cheers.) He was ready to prove this. What was the first bill brought into parliament upon the subject by Lord Hatherton! It was a measure which would have given to the Protestant clergy in Ireland £77 10s per cent. tithe composition throughout Ireland, payable throughout Ireland. (Hear, hear, hear.) That bill the noble lord (Stanley) opposed; and then, to be sure, he talked to them of his noble friends. He (Mr. O'Connell) thought he had shamed the noble lord out of the use of that term. Instead of noble friends, noble thimble-riggers he should have called. (Loud cheers.) He had heard the noble lord call his previous colleagues his noble friends one moment, and the moment after describe them all as thimble riggers (Laughter, and cheers.)—No phrase, indeed, was too vulgar for the noble lord, provided it were virulent enough. (Cheers.) He almost scorned on this question, as he well knew that in spite of reason and argument the House of Lords would reject the bill; for there was an appropriation clause in it.—(Hear.) When the right hon. baronet, the member for Tamworth, came into power, what was the bill which the gallant officer opposite (Sir Henry Hardinge) brought in? A bill reducing the income of the clergy from £77 10s, which was the amount fixed by his (Mr. O'Connell's) bill, to £75 a year. The noble lord (Stanley) supported that bill; and it would have been carried through the house of lords, if it had met the sanction of the commons. But was that all? Last year another bill was brought in and passed this house; it contained an appropriation clause. How much did that bill give the clergy? It gave them £72 10s, five per cent. less than his bill gave them. In the committee of the house of lords that part of the bill was adopted. And these were the friends of the Protestant church. (Hear.)—These were the friends of the clergy, who charged him with wishing to deprive them of their property. (Hear.) If the majority had consented to have given up the appropriation clause, that bill would have been law at the present moment. What had happened since? By the bill now before the house, the clergy would get £67 10s, exactly ten per cent less than the bill which he had proposed would have given them. This was the common sense and logic of what the noble lord had done. (Cheers.) Was he (Mr. O'Connell) not right, then, in warning the noble lord and his party that they would not have such another opportunity of arranging this question, as was now presented to them? The noble lord, in commenting upon the letter which he (Mr. O'Connell) had addressed to the people of England, omitted to notice that part of it in which the conduct of the clergy of Ireland was signalised by their proceedings in the Court of Exchequer. Did the noble lord think that that conduct was making no impression in Ireland? (Immense cheering.) I tell the noble lord (said the honourable and learned gentleman) that a compromise he may get this year. He may not get it next year. (Hear, hear.)—I had almost said he would not get it next year. (Very great cheering from the ministerial side of the house, responded to by the ironical cheers from the opposition side.) Every hour is diminishing the value and increasing the price. That was the style in which the noble lord gave protection to the church of Ireland. He (Mr. O'Connell) had intended in committee on this bill to have proposed a plan which would have given satisfaction to the people of Ireland, at least for a time.—(Laughter.) Did any man believe that any church bill merely would give satisfaction to Ireland, when the people of that country had the basest of outrages inflicted upon them by the basest of men. Was there the slightest hope that while the people of England and Scotland were enjoying corporation reform, and the people of Ireland were declared unfit and unworthy to enjoy those rights—(loud cries of "Question, question," and cheers)—as long as that injustice was done them, and done them, too, as he had heard, though it had been done upon the ground of their alienage from this country, it was impossible that satisfaction could be given to Ireland.—(Hear, hear, and loud cheering.) Yes that was another and an additional insult cast upon his country.—But the plan he was about to propose was not that the amount should be reduced to £70 and £2 10s. for the collection, but that it should be reduced to £60, and that ten per cent. should be collected from the quit-rents of the crown-lands in Ireland, and which were now applied to beautify towns in England, but which ought to be applied to the benefit of Ireland. This would make £70, and the £2 10s. he should propose to be given as a bonus to every tithe-payer who paid his tithe. That, with the appropriation clause, would have satisfied those who were now calumniated as being the enemies of the Protestant church, and who, at all events, would be paying men to that amount from whom they derived no service whatever. If that plan were adopted, he was quite convinced that at present, at least, it would be accepted with gratitude, and would lay one of the foundation stones for the tranquillization of Ireland. But he did not propose that motion, nor would he. The noble lord had talked of the motion which had recently been made for the total extinction of tithes, and had referred to the division upon it. He (Mr. O'Connell) opposed that motion. He did so, because he knew Ireland as well as any hon. lord or hon. gentleman in that house. He knew the festering of their souls under the recent conduct they had experienced; he knew the indignation that they felt; and he knew that they expressed not their judgment but their resentment when they divided upon that motion.—He knew that. But he knew also that if this bill proceeded to the house of lords, and held out even the hope of doing justice to Ireland, for he would repeat that phrase till he had carried it into effect—(vehement cheering)—it would not pass. And why did he say so? What had been the effect or the accumulated majorities in the house in favour of a measure of justice to Ireland? Did they make one single allusion to it? What hope then was there, that by whatever numerical majority a measure favourable to Ireland might be carried in this house it would be more favourably received by the house of lords? Why, we were treated with as much contempt as if the majority were but a unit, as if the measures this house had passed were carried by a solitary vote. But they would bear it, they would never be wearied in persevering for their rights. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)—For six hundred years the same system had been pursued towards Ireland. When the Irish petitioned Edward the Third, who was called the English Justinian, to admit them into a community with the English, and to share the protection which they enjoyed, what was the answer? He referred their petition to the great lords, and what was their reply? That it was not for their own interest that the Irish should be admitted into a community with the English. That was the answer given in the year 1336 just 500 years ago, and here was a noble lord just five hundred years afterwards, as ready as ever to carry that resolution into effect. (Hear, hear, and cheers.)—The difference of race was your first pretence—aliens in blood; a difference in religion was your next pretence—aliens in religion! the cruelty always the same, the paltry excuse varying. It was not the sublimity of the Protestant Church. Why, what was it to the Irish who did not believe in the Protestant Church, who did not think it the best? The Protestants were quite right, who thought it the best to use it as an argument, but to the Catholics it was no argument at all. The noble lord had not attempted to deny that the glebes now in the possession of the Protestant Church, were originally dedicated to the pastors of the Catholic people. But this, and all other property, the Protestants continue to plunder from the Catholics, until they extinguished the legislative independence of Ireland by the union—promising with that union to give to her people a community of rights, privileges, franchises, and liberties with the rest of the empire, but which promise had never yet been fulfilled. Then, at the end of twenty-nine years, after Ireland had forced them to give emancipation, they did it in that pitiful and paltry manner so as to bring the legislative body in collision with an individual. And now, in the present session, behold what their conduct was! Why, he was told it was perfectly safe for the other house to act as it did. He had heard it asked what harm had accrued to the Lords from the course they had taken? What harm! Was it no harm to be convicted in the mind of every just and honest man of injustice?—(Laughter.)—But nothing would operate upon such minds. Persuasion had no force with them. He had heard one young gentleman to-night, while talking of the rights of the Irish, by way of a set off, ask, had not the English rights, too? He (Mr. O'Connell) would ask, whether any English member had ever stood up in that house for the rights of Englishmen who had not been supported by Irishmen? (Cheers.) Why, then, did the honourable member taunt him with the rights of Englishmen? Did he conceive that the English were not powerful or free without having the pleasure of trampling upon Ireland, and without being able to gratify that spirit embodied in the noble lord, who was governed by a species of half-fanaticism, which might be religion but was not charity? But no matter what the majority of the Commons was, this bill would be rejected by the House of Lords with an alacrity of rejection peculiar to that body when acting for evil. He should not have risen if the noble lord had not spoken; but he had now declared his mind freely. This bill, if passed, might conciliate the people of Ireland. It contained a principle which was valuable; the principle of appropriation, which, if honestly and justly applied, might put an end to that spirit of ascendancy which was originated in crime and maintained in blood. (Cheers.) Yes, it might have that effect; but he despaired of its being allowed to pass. He was ready now to give his utmost aid in carrying it into effect; but he would not promise to do so another year. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Mr. FREDERICK SHAW then rose to address the house amid loud cries of "question" and divide." The tumult was so incessant that it was impossible to collect a perfect sentence of the right honourable and learned gentleman's speech. All that we could collect was a denial that the people of England were in favour of the views entertained by the honourable member for Kilkenny upon this question, as that honourable and learned member had assumed.

Lord JOHN RUSSELL—Although most unwilling, after so many debates upon this subject, and at this time of the evening, when the house was desirous to come to a division, yet I must submit to the house that the grave and serious charges, involving the honour and character of the administration, which have been made by the noble lord, make it impossible for me not to trespass upon your attention. (Cheers.) When I put it to the chair whether the noble lord in urging such charges was acting according to the orders of the house, I was told that, indeed, it was difficult to hold to the strict line of order, but that the chairman took it for granted that an opportunity for a reply to these charges would be given.—(Cheers.) Now, sir, it is in conformity with that opinion stated by the chair, and in which I think the justice of the house will acquiesce, that I venture to implore your attention while I do give some reply to the charges which, as I have already said, I might have expected them from others, although I should have little attended to them from the mouth of the honourable gentleman who has just sat down—(laughter)—yet, coming from the quarter that they do, and surprising me as they do coming from that quarter, I cannot consistently with our character—(laughter from the opposition, and loud cheers from the ministerial side of the house.) Sir, the amount of this charge, as stated by the noble lord, and as re-asserted in a different form by the right honourable gentleman, is this, that upon the question we have been driven by others, we have consulted others, and finally that this clause has been introduced for some purpose, which purpose, as it had been sometimes expressed, and as it was clearly indicated throughout the speech of the noble lord, was, that of introducing a question on which we had no settled opinion, with the view of defeating the right honourable gentleman opposite. I am obliged, therefore, to ask the attention of the house while I most unwillingly refer to something which passed when the noble lord and I were colleagues together. When the noble lord and I were colleagues in 1832 the noble lord stated the opinion which he has since so frequently and so consistently stated with respect to the Irish church. I stated, an the other hand, that the church was too great not only for religious purposes, and for instructing the flock committed to it, but that it was too large for its own stability. (Hear, hear, hear.) At the latter end of 1832 a plan was prepared for the consideration of the cabinet of that day, in accordance with the views of the noble lord, but containing no appropriation for the benefit of the great mass of the people of Ireland. (Hear.) I did not conceal from the cabinet, above all, I did not conceal from the head of that Cabinet, or from the noble lord, my decided opinion that some part of the revenues of the church of Ireland ought to be devoted to purposes of instruction, in which Roman Catholics might participate. Sir, the noble lord who now charges me with being driven along into this opinion—(loud cheers)—and who countenances and abets in this house the charge that we are basely endeavouring to retain office by means of upholding an opinion which was not ours, but which was pointed out to us by others, that noble lord has heard from me, as his colleague, sentiments as decided—if possible, more decided—than those which I have ever utterred in this house upon the subject. I committed those opinions and sentiments to writing, in the form of a letter to Lord Grey, with which I intended to accompany my resignation of office—(loud cheers)—but I found that that resignation would have brought on, in a very short time, as he assured me, the resignation of Lord Althorp, who was then the leader of the ministerial party in this house. I was told by a colleague whom I esteemed, and with whom I have the honour still to sit in the same cabinet, that the breaking up of the cabinet at such a time, just after the passing of the reform bill, when the party of the right hon. gentleman opposite was so diminished, and when the country considered that the government could only be conducted by Earl Grey—I was told that I should be taking upon myself a very awful responsibility, and that it might be the means of preventing the settlement of quiet and good government in this country.—I yielded to these opinions, but I did not yield to them without informing the noble lord that, although I agreed to support the bill of which he was the authority, and though I agreed not to divide against any clause in the bill, yet that I maintained my own opinions; and that I considered the bill as only the commencement of reforms and changes which I wished to introduce—(hear, hear, and cheers)—and that, when that change was completed, and when parliament should have given its assent to that Act, I should consider myself at liberty to bring forward and support the principle of which I had been, with others, the advocate in the Cabinet; and yet that was the principle which the noble lord now spoke of, as if it were an opinion taken up by me on the yesterday or to-day. Well, Sir, I believe it will not be contradicted either by the noble lord or by my right honourable friend the member for Cumberland that I did support that bill heartily and effectively in this house.—Indeed my right hon. friend the member for Cumberland quoted some passage out of the speech which I then delivered while speaking against the 147th clause, to show that the opinion which I entertained at that time, and which I believe at the present time was correct, that it would not be for the advantage of the country at that moment to create a division and break up the cabinet on the question of appropriation, but that it would be better to carry the measure then under discussion, without mixing up that question with it. As soon as that bill had passed, I remember—I know not whether my right honourable friend the member for Cumberland will recollect it, but if he has any recollection of the circumstance he will confirm me in it—that I told him that my opinion was the same as ever, and I begged him to inform the noble lord the member for Lancashire of it; but at all events I desired him to take it for his own information, that I considered myself at liberty at any time to move in the cabinet and in Parliament that question, namely, the question of appropriation of church revenue to purposes not now strictly called ecclesiastical. Well, Sir, in the course of the following year that question came to be a matter of discussion, and I was ready at the time, as far as I could, to defer for one year that division in the cabinet which was evidently approaching, but I declared, and that openly, in my place in this house, that if ever there was a just complaint of a people, it was the complaint of the people of Ireland against the appropriation of the Church revenues, and that if it caused me to make the sacrifice of parting from those with whom I was united in affection and respect, yet I thought the cause was so mighty and important a one that I should not hesitate to make that sacrifice. The opinion of the majority of that Cabinet was declared to be in favour of the opinion which I professed, and the noble lord, with three of my other colleagues, retired from office upon that very question, it being distinctly understood what was his opinion, on the one hand, and what was our opinion on the other. (Cheers.) And, Sir, the House, I hope, will forgive me, after words used by me having been quoted, and opinions attributed to me from a misapprehension of my words, if I quote some observations which I made that very session.—I said, "Having declared against the establishment of the Roman Catholic religion in Ireland, I at the same time see nothing inconsistent or wrong in the appropriation of part of any surplus of the church revenues to the purposes of education, which, while it is a religious and moral education, shall also be of such a nature as will allow Roman Catholics as well as Protestant to partake of it equally." That is the opinion given by me on the 23d of June, 1834. During a great part of the time that I have just gone over the hon. and learned gentleman, the member for Kilkenny, was opposed for the most part to the government. In 1834 he was very much opposed to the government, declaring his mistrust of our intention. At a later period, indeed, when I brought the question forward, he seeing the resolution was in conformity with his own views, supported it; but I think I may ask the house, such having been my opinion for so long a time, both in the cabinet and in the house, whether this imputation be well founded which has been thrown upon us? And, above all, I will ask whether, although it might be repeated as a useful cry by some of the retainers of the party of which the right hon. gentleman the member for Tamworth is the head, whether, if among the cries, the imputations, and the calumnies of the party, it was unavoidable that such calumnies should be used, still I do ask the house, and I ask it with all solemnity, whether the noble lord the member for Lancashire ought to be the person to use it? (Loud cheers.) The noble lord says that the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny has written a letter in which he declares that he will not pay, and never will be satisfied while he is required to pay tithes, and he proceeds to quote other opinions of the hon. and learned gentleman, in the exercise of his own judgment, and in his own view of what is best for Ireland, has supported the present government. The present government has received from him undoubtedly strong, and I must say, very fair and honourable support. (Great cheering.) But I never found that the honourable and learned member for Kilkenny ever gave up or at all renounced any one of his opinions upon the many subjects which have engaged his attention—(hear)—opinions varying from ours, and which he carried to a much greater extent than we have ever carried them, calling for reform, not only with respect to the Irish church, not only with respect to the Irish tithes, but with respect to many questions relating to the domestic policy of this country. But, Sir, if he has not given up or retracted, or swerved from his opinions, I think I may say that upon this subject at least we neither have changed our opinions. I ask you to look at the votes which we have given during this and the past year, and I will ask whether those opinions in order to make them conformable with the principles which we have always professed, and whether we have altered and bent, and retracted those opinions in order to make them conformable to those of the hon. and learned member? Sir, my opinions then upon the Irish church are the opinions which I have held as an individual, the opinions which my colleagues hold are those which they have held as individuals, and upon which they thought that some settlement of this question might be obtained. After all, this imputation however much it may serve to round a period, and create a cheer in the debate—and no doubt this imputation had been framed for some purpose—is directly contrary to every man's experience in this house who has had a seat in it during the last four years. I say it is so contrary to all the experience of the house, that I own I do not surrender, although the retainers of the party may be permitted now and then to utter it, that any of the more respectable among them—(loud cheers)—should be induced to give utterance to a charge so altogether devoid of any foundation in fact and in truth. (Cheers.) The noble lord has asked me to look to the last majority on this question, and to analyze that majority, and see if I shall not find many persons in it who would wish to destroy the church of Ireland, and to carry measures much further than I do. I might ask the noble lord to look back to the majorities upon the reform bill, and upon many other bills, in which he will find men of various opinions. Let him look upon the majority when the reform bill was first brought forward, and lost by one vote. Were there not in that majority advocates of universal suffrage, and many who called for far more extensive changes than that which we advocated? Did this circumstance afford any grounds why those who considered the measure calculated to benefit the country should not bring it forward at all, or having passed it, should not abide by it? (Hear, hear, hear.) His opinion was, that the measure, if passed, gave a fair prospect of the settlement of the question, and upon this point he would refer to what he had been told was a more correct representation of what had fallen from the noble lord at the head of the government, than had been stated from the other side of the house. He had been informed, then, that what his noble friend at the head of the government stated was, that though the measure of last year might be felt as a severe blow, or severe shock, by the Protestants of Ireland, yet that he considered that there could not be framed a measure which would more firmly secure the church of Ireland, and that at all events the church would be thereby rendered far more secure than by letting the question alone. (Hear, hear.) Such were the sentiments which had fallen from his noble friend at the head of the government. With respect to this present measure itself, without going back to the subject of former debates, he (Lord John Russell) must say a few words both as to the representations which have been given of the opinions of this house upon this subject, and as to the actual state in which this bill would leave the church in Ireland. It was stated that in the course of the last debate he had said that the purpose of a church establishment was not to propagate a doctrine but to instruct a people, and from this it had been referred, not unjustly, that he disconnected from the objects and business of the established church in Ireland the promulgation of its doctrines. What he had said agreed fully with the opinions of Paley, and neither Paley nor any other man would say that it was not the duty of a minister to propagate his doctrines. The object was so to instruct the people as to have them versed in the doctrines of religion and of morality, and to take care that that instruction is given in the best possible manner. The hon. member for Bradford had said in the early part of the debate that it was the duty of the State to have Protestant ministers not only over Protestant flocks, but over Roman Catholic flocks, in order to teach them to become Protestants. This, no doubt, was a very laudable desire on the hon. member's part; but the question was, how did the hon. member propose to carry it into practical effect. (Hear.) Suppose some reverend Protestant clergyman, learned and pious, and of sound doctrine, were set over a parish composed of 10,000 Roman Catholics and five Protestants, in what way would this Protestant clergyman contrive effectually to instruct the 10,000 Roman Catholics in his religious doctrines. It might be suggested that the Roman Catholics should be forced *vi et armis*, to go to church, and that tithes should be collected at the edge of the sword; but neither of these proceedings would be effectual in compelling the six millions of Roman Catholics in Ireland to receive the Protestant doctrines contrary to their faith. It was of no use merely to have a Protestant establishment in Ireland. (Loud cheering.) What he (Lord John Russell) wished was to diffuse through that country a system of instruction, not limited to Protestant instruction, but which should partake of the common doctrines of Christianity—love to one's neighbour, charity to all men—the great and sublime doctrines in which the Roman Catholic was of one mind with us. (Hear, hear.) This was the course of proceeding which would best tend to the promotion of the true religion—that every man, whether Protestant or Catholic, be well instructed, and thoroughly grounded in the great moral principle acknowledged by both faiths; and he would be a better man and a better subject than the man who was left without instruction, be he of what persuasion he might. It had been said that in order to effect the object in view they were about to dispose of the Protestant Church; now he had never used, in reference to that church, the sort of language which had been once upon a time used in reference to it by an hon. gentleman who had taken a very different tone in this night's debate. (Hear, hear.) He had never said, as the hon. member for Belfast had once said, that "the Irish church exhibited a pampered prelacy, and a domineering church establishment." He had never used language such as this, which he admitted was of a kind justly offensive to that church, nor at the same time was he prepared, like the hon. member, suddenly to shift and veer directly round in his opinions upon the subject. (Hear, hear.) At this late hour of the night it was not his intention to carry the house into questions of figures, but in reference to some of the general results he might describe in what state this plundering and spoliating measure left the church of Ireland. These same words, plunder and spoliation, though applied by a bishop in giving a charge to the clergy of Exeter, and re-echoed by the noble member for Lancashire, were somewhat outrageous phrases, but they did not frighten him from his well considered purpose. He would now proceed to exhibit the state of the Irish church as it would be fixed by the proposed bill. The expenditure and receipts of the Irish church under the bill would stand thus:—

EXPENDITURE.

Archbishops, two	£17,780	
Bishops, ten	49,587	
		£67,367
To dignitaries and prebendaries, with cure		11,042
To minor canons and vicars choral having duties		14,324
To parochial clergy (1,250)		368,350
To curates (241)		18,075
To vestry cess and repair of churches		60,000
Building new churches		20,000
Ditto glebe houses		10,000
Expenses of commission and interest on £100,000		14,000
Income of general fund applicable to meet deficiencies and pay loans		35,140
To surplus		65,439
		£683,747
After repaying loans the total surplus will amount to	£100,579	

RECEIPTS.

Net Revenues arising from the continuing archiepiscopal and episcopal sees	£67,367
Net revenues belonging to dignities and prebends, with cure	11,042
Net revenues from junior canons and vicars choral estates	14,324
Net revenue from rent charges, glebe lands, minister's money, and other funds of small amount....	451,864
Amount of the general funds in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners arising under the Church Temporalities Act, the Act to alter and amend said Act, and the present Tithe Bil	139,140
	£683,737

The average net income of each archbishop will be				£8,890
Ditto	ditto	bishop	....	4,958
Ditto	ditto	incumbent	....	289
Ditto	ditto	curate	....	100

The noble lord proceeded to observe that it should be recollected that the duties of the archbishops and bishops thus liberally remunerated, would be far less onerous than those of the prelates of England. Indeed, it had been truly stated, that one of the English bishops had more benefices under his charge than existed in the whole church of Ireland. Was it too much, then, having such an establishment for Ireland, to ask that parliament would so far indulge the wishes of the people of Ireland as to show them that the Roman Catholics of that country were not considered a total blank, but were taken into account in considering the important question of national education? (Hear.) The noble lord concluded with saying that he left the whole question confidently to the decision of the house; but whatever that decision might be, he trusted that in what he had said he had vindicated himself and those who acted with him from the unjust imputation which had been thrown out against them. (Cheers.)

The committee then divided—

For the clause.....	290
Against it	264
Majority for Ministers . ——	26

The clause was accordingly agreed to.

The house resumed and 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.

INTREPID CONDUCT OF AN OLD MAN.—On the side of the bridge at Kidderminster, is a small iron wicket to some steps leading to the river Stour, which is usually kept locked. On Friday week this happened not to be the case, when a child of the name of Griffiths, about five years old, was playing near, and the gate opening, the little fellow fell down the steps into the river, and was carried down the stream. An old man, John Slowman, nearly 70 years of age, jumped from the top of the bridge into the water and rescued him, and the child is doing well.

A PHILOSOPHER'S SKULL.—A famous craniologist, strolling through St. Bury's churchyard the other day, perceiving a grave-digger tossing up the earth, amongst which were two or three skulls. The craniologist took up one, and after considering it a little time, said, "Ah! this was the skull of a *philosopher*." "Very like" said the grave-digger, "for I see it is somewhat *cracked*."

The Earl of Sandwich, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Hope, M.P., and Mr. Vivian (all young bachelors of ton) have issued cards for a grand *fete champetre* on Thursday, the 4th instant, to the fashionable world. It will take place at Cremorne House, Chelsea, and will be similar to the splendid *fete* given some seasons ago to the *beau monde* by Lords Alvanley, De Ross, Castlereagh, and Robert Grosvenor, at Boyle Farm.

The following account of the appearance of the far-famed diplomatist, Prince Metternich, is an extract from a work entitled "Germany in 1834":—

"Although I was sufficiently curious about the appearance of the leading personages of the courtly circle, I confess I felt a more intense interest in Prince Metternich than in all the others put together. It is not every day that one comes so closely in contact with a master-spirit of the age; and I was delighted with the opportunity thus afforded me of examining in repose the features of one of the most remarkable men of modern times. On the first glimpse which I had of the Austrian Prime Minister, I fancied I beheld the Duke of Wellington; but on a second look, I discovered that his face was fuller and much less sharp and haggard than that of the hero of Waterloo. There is, however, a very singular resemblance in the great lines and character of their faces—the contour of the visage is the same in each; the expression about the mouth is not unlike; while the self-complaisance which plays on both countenances, indicating a feeling of conscious superiority, is remarkably similar. With so near a resemblance of face, perhaps it is not remarkable that their political feelings should be so much akin; and, if we be permitted to quote Lavater as an authority it is not at all surprising to find features which are hourly affected with the sentiment that mankind ought still be ruled by the same engine which ambition, bigotry, and heartlessness invented, should come within the prescribed limits of the similarity which that ingenious but fanciful author assigns to *brother* characters.

"Prince Metternich is taller than his English brother politician, and walks erect, with a cool and deliberate step. The impression made by his appearance is highly favourable, as he has also a handsome face and a graceful person. To those whom he addressed, he seemed affable; and although it struck me that there was a constant under-current of thought going on in his mind, he showed wonderful tact in the distribution of these personal courtesies, having a word in season for all who crossed his path. The Prince was attired very much like an Englishman. He sported a black coat and nankeen trowsers, a black silk stock and a white hat.

"The skill with which this arch-political juggler pulls the wires which direct the imperial puppets of Austrian diplomacy is almost proverbial. Proofs of his diplomatic capabilities are to be had daily. For instance, at the public promenade, which takes place about five o'clock in the afternoon, along the beautiful valley of St. Helena, whither the crowd of fashionables proceed in carriages, I remarked the Prince, at one moment strolling forth with his newly married bride (this is his third); at another, arm in arm with the French Ambassador, Marshal Maison, who, though an honest John Bull-looking personage, has a countenance which at once tells you that *he*, at least, will not be the first to bring disgrace on the high diplomatic character of his nation. Next, I observed him pouring a joke into the laughing face of the Spanish Minister; and anon, familiarly communicating with our highly respected Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Forbes, who, since the departure of Lord Cowley, has had on his shoulders the whole weight of British interests connected with the diplomacy of Austria. To crown all, I observed him immediately afterwards in close consultation with the Russian Ambassador, whose hand he cordially shook, anxious, no doubt, to extract from the wily politician what his master at that moment thought of Holland.

"No one, indeed, who watched Metternich's movements with the attention that I did, during the whole of last Sunday—in the church attending mass—in the streets with the King—in the park—at the evening promenade—at the theatre—and also at a ball (of which more anon),—for he was everywhere seen—could have failed to be convinced of the great natural tact of the Minister, and of his peculiar capacity for playing the important part which enables him to regulate the affairs of Europe, and to support a despotic system opposed to public opinion, and abhorrent to the feelings of the age. Metternich, however, is fortunate in this respect—that the Germans are not ill to govern, since he calculated on the loyalty of the inhabitants of Austria Proper, whose wants are most carefully attended to, at the expense of the larger and more distant appendages of the empire. With the head and the heart of the nation sound, he cares but little for the other districts, provided only he can squeeze taxes out of them, and make them contribute that great standing military force, which not only awes the nation itself, but others around. The Prince knows full well that if an Austrian has plenty to eat, and wherewithal to find the means of amusement, he cares very little about any thing. As reading and study interfere with the continual succession of meals, they are necessarily confined to a few, a very few book-worms, who are perhaps as great curiosities in Vienna as the ancient manuscripts which Apostolo Zono and Alexander Riccard collected in Italy, and which are now exhibited as such in her public library. Then, again, with regard to religion, or an argument upon foreign or domestic policy, a Viennese would far rather dream of meeting with an *inamorata* in the shady walks of Prince Schwartzenberg's garden, or of listening to the delicious strains of Mademoiselle Hienefette in the *Hof-theatre*."

A very useful arrangement has just been entered into at the Bank of England, which will save the merchants generally much risk and unnecessary trouble, and which ought to be made generally known. Merchants having duties to pay on imported goods are now at liberty to make their payments, whether by draught on their private banker or by money, into the Bank of England upon "the account of the Receiver-General of his Majesty's Customs," and certificates to that fact being transmitted by special messengers at ten and two o'clock daily from the Bank to the Custom house, corresponding entries may be passed without the danger which is inseparable from the transit of bank-notes and coin.

A CURIOUS FACT.—One day last week, a gentleman pedestrian, who had occasion to visit our ancient city on business, arrived in the evening at a respectable inn.—After refreshing himself with a slice from a sirloin of beef and a copious draught from Sir John Barleycorn, he strolled out into the centre of the town: his feet being very much blistered from walking, he went to a druggist's shop, and requested the polite young man behind the counter to serve him with a certain quantity of plaister for blisters. The young Ollapod, not very experienced, considering that there could be no difference between plaister for blister and blister for plaister, (the other not having explained for what purpose he wanted it), served him with the latter. The gentleman returned to his inn, and when he retired to bed applied the plaister to the soles of his feet; and after passing a very uneasy night, discovered that his mole-hill blisters, which gave him so much pain the evening before, were become mountains during the night. Being quite unable to stand, my worthy host was despatched for the druggist, and an explanation took place between the *blisterer* and the *blistered*, which ended by each vehemently declaring that the opposite party was alone to blame.—*Hereford Times*.

EAGLE FIGHT.—A singular occurrence took place a few days ago in the neighbourhood of N. Cunningham. A pair of eagles, supposed to be of the male kind, met and encountered in the air, closing together so fiercely that both came to the ground, where they were continuing the conflict, when a young man named Montgomery, in whose field they fell, and who was attracted to the spot by the noise, accompanied by some other persons, came upon, and succeded in capturing one them, which appeared injured. The other, on their approach, put himself in a posture of defence, and being by far the larger, so intimidated his assailants, that they feared to advance upon him until he was able to fly away.—The other was given to Mr. Patterson, of Mason Lodge, who secured it, as he thought, by a chain; the royal bird, however, was not twenty-four hours a prisoner, for on recovering its strength, it succeeded in breaking its fetters, and effecting his escape. It measured about six feet four inches between the tips of the wings, and it was of a light grey colour.—*Derry Sentinel*.

Arrived at Gresham's Hotel, on a tour through Ireland, his serene Highness the Prince of Oldenbourg, nephew to the Emperor of Russia, with his Aid-de-Camp and suite.

Lady Buchamp Proctor gave an elegant ball and supper on Tuesday evening. Dancing commenced at eleven to the music of Weippert's band with the Arcadian waltzes, and continued without intermission until half past five o'clock.

The Persian Princes dined with Lord Glenelg Friday at his residence in Great George street.

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

CITY COURT—TUESDAY.
Patrick Brien v. *Walter Barron*, attorney, and *Roger Clancy*.

Mr. Moore, K.C. opened the case. This was an action against the defendant for an illegal distraint. In 1816 Mr. Hughes set part of the lands of Carrigeen, in this county, to Patrick Dennis, and Patrick Brien, as joint-tenants, at the yearly rent of £763. They held the land during ten years, until the 29th of September, 1826, when they divided it, and Patrick Brien became possessed of a portion at the yearly rent of £40. Mr. Hughes, in 1835, being anxious to regain possession, moved against plaintiff on a civil process, by Walter Barron, his attorney, but although he got his decree instead of executing it immediately, he kept it over until August, when Brien had sowed his crops, and then entered upon the lands, turned out the plaintiff, and all his family. I don't question (continued Mr. Moore) the legal rights of the defendant to execute his decree in August, but there are circumstances connected with the transaction, that render the course he pursued highly reprehensible, and show that he was actuated by another feeling besides love towards his employer. There was a son of Brien's sick in the house at the time, he refused to allow him to remain, but had him taken out, laid on straw, and there is every reason to believe, that the subsequent death of the young man was hastened by this cruel conduct.—There was no excuse for this rigour; if, as Mr. Hughes's attorney, he was anxious to get possession, he was lawyer enough to know that there were other means.—But this was not all; he seized cows and other cattle belonging to plaintiff, nor has he since accounted with him. He had no authority to do so; he exceeded the rights which the law gave him, and no verdict which you, gentlemen, may think fit to give, will be too much for the injury inflicted on my client.

For the prosecution, Maurice Landers examined—Knows plaintiff, Patrick Brien—he lived in Carrigeen. Recollects the month of August; saw cattle seized on the 28th of that month, about three o'clock. Plaintiff, Patrick Brien, is about 80 years of age; he had a son sick at the time, who died 3 weeks after. There were 4 or 5 cows seized, and some colts; saw the defendants going to the pound with the cattle.

Cross examined—Does not know whether Brien got back his cattle; is not a particular friend of the plaintiff—does not know that the Briens owed 2 or 3 years rent. These lands formerly belonged to the bishop. Had no curiosity to know whether he got back the cattle; counsel for the plaintiff admitted that the cattle were given back, on the payment of £22 10s. The notice to quit and the civil bill process were here handed in—also, the decree, bearing date January, '35, signed by the barrister, and founded on the civil bill process.

Mr. Brewster here addressed the jury for the defence, and commented on the respectability of the principal persons concerned (Mr. Hughes). The Briens having found that tithes were no longer compelable, thought that what was sauce for the goose was sauce for the gander, and that they should not be obliged to pay rent out of ecclesiastical lands. It was time for Mr. Hughes to look about, lest by passive resistance or any of the new plans he might be ousted of his property. Mr. Hughes knowing the difficulty of providing a house in the depth of winter, permitted them to remain until they had taken away what potatoes were on the ground, cautioning them at the same time not to sow their crops. It was base ingratitude, therefore, to insinuate that Mr. Hughes allowed them to sow their crops with the view of distraining afterwards. He permitted them to remain, but the party having been permitted to continue in possession in order to take away the way-growing crop, for 6 months after the ejector was entitled by law to recover the lands. It was with a view to comply with the custom of the country that the tenant was permitted to remain, and merely to take the way-growing crop. (Here counsel read an extract from Woodfall supporting this view of the case.)

Here a discussion arose as to the right of considering the case in this point of view, the jury at the recommendation of the bench, brought a verdict without retiring, of £22 4s for the plaintiff, with costs.

Francis Russell appeared against *Richard M'Grath*, for an alleged assault that took place at the last Quarter Sessions of Lismore. Damages laid at £500.

Mr. Brewster said—Gentlemen of the jury, my client is a most respectable gentleman; defendant a member of the legal profession, no less a personage than Attorney-General for the County Waterford, and who has amassed a large property in pursuing it. An assault has been committed by this gentleman on his client, Mr. Russell, under circumstances which he would lay before their notice. At the Quarter Sessions of Lismore, two persons of the name of Dawley, were to be sued for the arrears of rent. These people, no doubt, anxious for the success of their cause, determined to go to the greatest legal authority in the county for assistance, and who else could that be, save the Attorney-General. To him therefore they went, and on presenting the usual fee of 4s Mr. M'Grath cried "what, do you think that I am to be treated as a mere hedge Attorney; oh no, this will never do, though I am a *crown* lawyer, the least I can accept for my countenance and advice is half a guinea." After much difficulty another shilling was produced and security given for the faithful payment of the additional 4s 6d. On the day of trial the defendant was absent, Mr. Attorney-General was—*non est inventus*—and in the absence of their counsel Dawley was found guilty. This, of course, was a subject of vexation, as they would infinitely have preferred having been found guilty after hearing a good rattling speech in their favour. My client, Mr. Russell, who interested himself in their behalf because he knew their innocence, partook of their vexation and indignation against this defendant who had carried off the receipts and been the cause of their conviction. Mr. Russell next morning met Mr. M'Grath in company with one of the Dawleys, and, on being questioned, gave a short answer, but, on examination of his fee-book, he found 6s entered, but no notice of the additional 4s 6d. Mr. Russell, interested, as he was, in the Dawleys' case, said, "really, Mr. M'Grath, I am surprised at your conduct." "What is that to you," said Mr. M'Grath, "what right have you to interfere, take this for your trouble," and, forthwith, the Attorney-General up with his fist, and gave what, in the language of Lismore, is called a 'dig.' On finding himself treated in this unusual and very unprofessional manner, my client judiciously observed that he would not fight the Attorney-General, but that he would bring him into a court of justice, and show that, high an authority as he was, he should be amenable to the very same laws which he administered. Mr. Brewster also observed that, had the defendant manifested any contrition, this action would not have been brought, but he aggravated his first offence by his former conduct.

Mr. Bat Delandre examined—Recollects the 3d of April; was writing at the breakfast table, and hearing an altercation, on lifting up his head, saw Mr. M'Grath in the act of pushing out Mr. Russell. This room was a private one; it was called the bar-room (a laugh); saw Russell's waistcoat afterwards torn: Mr. M'Grath did not appear to use any particular violence.

Thomas Dawley examined—Was tried at the last sessions of Lismore, but knew nothing of the affair.

John Dawley—Saw Mr. M'Grath and Mr. Russell together the morning after the trial of his brother; fee'd Mr. M'Grath, and got security for the remaining 4s., but as soon as the case was called, he bundled up his papers and left Court. On following him, Mr. M'Grath cried "don't bother me, Sir," Mr. Russell called out "shame, shame," and Mr. M'Grath collared him, chuckled him, and tore his waistcoat. Mr. Delandre was present.

Mr. Hatchell spoke for the defence.—He told the Jury there was an under current at work to injure the defendant, and to make him ridiculous in the eyes of the Court and County for a trifling aggression, which plaintiff would never have followed up had he not been instigated by some person behind the curtain. This was evident from the speech of the learned counsel opposite who dwelt at such laboured length and in such a mock-heroic style upon the *Attorney General*, all his speech had been about the *Attorney General for the County Waterford*. This was the beginning and end of his harangue, as if Mr. M'Grath having been appointed public prosecutor for the county, was to be made the mark for ridicule and invidious feeling, and the administration of justice brought into contempt. Mr. Hatchell went on to show that the law justified the defendant in expelling an intruder from his private apartment, and that he merely used such force as was necessary for that purpose. The prosecution against this defendant was an invidious one, in hopes that though but a small amount of damages should be recovered, he might nevertheless be mulcted in a heavy bill of costs. The law, however, had wisely provided that unless damages to the amount of 40s. were recovered no costs could be had against defendants, thereby taking away the temptation to malicious prosecutions like the present. After shewing that the Dawleys had suffered no loss from Mr. M'Grath's absence, as he had attended the following day, and finally recommended the Jury to find the smallest amount of damages. His lordship told the jury that in point of law they were bound to find a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him an amount of damages proportioned to the injury he had received.

Verdict for the plaintiff, 4d. damages, and 4d. costs.

Patrick Archer and *Eleanor Archer* were indicted for receiving a promissory note, knowing the same to be stolen. The note was one of those taken from the Mining Company's office, at Bonmahon. Captain Peddrick gave evidence of the arrival of the box, containing the notes, from the Company's office in Dublin, and Moses Whitside proved that he had deposited certain notes in this box, sealed with the Company's seal, in three places. (Here a bundle of notes was handed in, one of which witness identified as having been placed in the box by him. It appeared as if some of them had been changed from their original numbers. The figure 9, in one instance, had been changed into an 0.) Wm. Gainford, clerk to the Bank of Ireland, proved that the notes had undergone alteration, and the dates changed.

Catherine Cumming—Recollected the 17th of May last; resides in Cashel; Elenor Arthur came to her house between 6 and 7 o'clock, and asked for three small notes for two thirty shilling notes; sent out for the change, and in a short time the messenger returned with Mr. Littleton, and prisoner was taken into custody; witness was sister to the prisoner.

Mary Boland confirmed the testimony of last witness.

Patrick Littleton proved that the notes were brought to his office on the 17th of May last by his clerk, who had got them from Mary Boland.

Matthew Singleton, Magistrate, read the depositions of Patrick Archer. They stated that a man of the name of Casey had given them to deponent in payment of a pound that he had lent, and that Casey said they were as good as gold although stolen from Bonmahon mines, the numbers having been changed and made different from those that had been posted up.

Mr. Wall, of Coolnamuck, gave the prisoner an excellent character, having employed him for fifteen years.

His Lordship after recapitulating the evidence and laying down the law on different questions connected with it, left the jury to their deliberations—who found a verdict of guilty against Patrick Archer, with a recommendation to mercy, Elenor Archer not guilty—sentence on Patrick Archer, 6 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Michael Fleming and nine others pleaded guilty to a riot.

Michael and *William Power*, against *Thomas Whelan*, *Michael Whelan*, *James M'Carthy*, and *Thomas Maddigan*, for a riot, and impeding them in serving tithe notices.—This was a prosecution for an assault which took place on the 26th of April last, at Camphier. The prosecutors were process-servers, and it appeared they had been pursued by a crowd, of which three of the prisoners formed part. They were compelled to tear the subpœnas, and to take to flight.

Maddigan was not yet identified. The other three were found guilty, and severally sentenced to twelve, nine, and six months imprisonment with hard labour.

His Lordship then proceeded to *fiat* the County Presentments.

COUNTY COURT—TUESDAY.

At half past nine Chief Justice Doherty entered the Court, when a petty jury having been sworn, the court proceeded to consider the following cases:—

Michael Maher was put to the bar, charged with stealing a horse, the property of Laurence Byrne, on the 6th of April last. From the evidence it appeared that the prisoner was a groom, taking care of a horse belonging to Mr. Hailes, who sent the animal up to the country, and Laurence Byrne having a decree against Mr. Hailes seized the horse, and sold him for £8, and that the prisoner went and took the horse out of the stable.

Henry Toite was indicted for stealing two knives, two forks, a silver spoon, and two promissory notes, but was acquitted, there being no person to identify the property.

John, *James*, and *Mary Long* were charged with house breaking and robbery on the 16th of April last, in the house of Richard Sullivan, at Ballymoat, near Lismore.

From the evidence it appeared that there had been some litigation between the prosecutor and the prisoners for some time, in which the prisoners were prosecutors, and according to the evidence produced for the defence, the prosecutors said that they should be before hand with them in future, but some discrepancies in that evidence caused the jury to throw it overboard, and return after a very lengthened consideration, a verdict of guilty. Sentence of death recorded.

The following petty jury was then sworn:—Robinson Thomas, John Conn, William Tullock, Patrick Power, Henry Langley, Henry Lane, James Wall, Robert Dower, James Dower, Moore Barton, Thomas Whelan, William Budd.

James McLoghlin, one of the watchmen of the County Jail, was indicted for having wilfully and negligently suffered John Connery and Patrick Connery, to escape from the County Jail, on the evening of Sunday, the 22d of May.

Mr. Scott, K.C. stated the facts connected with the case to the jury. He said there was a second person charged with the same offence and the same transaction, which refer to the escape of a number of prisoners out of the County Jail. In consequence of the grand jury having ignored the bill against the prisoner M'Loghlin, charging him with connivance and aiding and assisting in the prisoners' escape from the Jail, he was now arraigned only for negligence on that occasion. For the same offence Bruce, the late governor, stands charged, and the bill has been found. As the transaction of the evening was the same, both might be tried together unless they objected. The very great calamity, now the subject of investigation, took place on the evening of the 22d of May. The county jail is divided into two grand divisions or wards—one for the debtors, and the other appropriated to the use of the criminals or persons charged with crimes. The two divisions are totally distinct. Those convicted are separated from those charged with crime; the convicts occupy the higher story of the building when in rooms, and have distinct cells when locked up at night. They have a day-room in which the convicts are locked up together, in communication with each other; during a portion of the day they are let out into the yard, which stretches from the front of the jail wall to an internal portion of the building, which yard is called the convict yard. That yard is looked into from the office of the governor, which is a semi circular building. It is the duty of the governor, or some person or other, or the head turnkey, to be always in that office in view of the prisoners, and within call in case any occurrence should take place. The prisoner was on the evening of the escape on that duty, and was entrusted with the keys to lock the prisoners up. In order to guard against the risk of escape, when the prisoners are passing down to the yard, it is the duty of the governor or other officer to keep a chain fastened outside; and if the chain was on it would be impossible for any prisoner to escape. It was the duty of the person in charge of the prisoners to knock at a little wicket window, before the prisoners were let into the yard, to give notice to the person outside to fasten the chain—then he is at liberty, and only then, to open the door of the day-room, or any other door. A similar knock was to be given when he had to lock up the prisoners. On the 22d of May there were several prisoners within the jail; thirteen or fourteen untried prisoners, on the ground floor; there were also nine convicts, under various sentences, several for transportation; amongst others there were two persons of the name of Connery, John and Patrick, who were convicted and sentenced to transportation, waiting to be transmitted to the convict ship at Cork, and expected shortly to go there. On the evening in question a watchman named Heffernan, did his duty with fidelity, courage, and activity; he had his turn of duty immediately before the prisoner, M'Loghlin, had succeeded him; he was in charge up to six o'clock. At the time he left it the convicts were in the convict yard of the jail. When Heffernan retired, he left the door opening to the yard, fastened with the chain, and left the prisoner, Loghlin, on watch inside. It appears all went on regularly for some time. M'Loghlin had carried the prisoners from the yard to the day room; after doing so he got the chain removed for some purpose, and had the keys in his possession. If he kept the door of the treadmill yard locked, the prisoners could not have escaped. When they effected their escape the chain was removed. The prisoners on seeing M'Loghlen walking in the court yard, asked for some water; he then went up to their room without having the chain replaced. It appears then, seven of the convicts proceeded out of the room, and, having come into the treadmill yard, were joined by seven more of the untried prisoners from the lower story. One of the Connerys with a weight broke the padlock off the door, and, subsequently, with the same weight broke open another wicket or door opening into the street. A child in the prison gave the alarm; Bruce ran out followed by Hammond and Heffernan, to prevent the prisoners from breaking the door. All of the prisoners, except three (the two Connery's and Casey) returned to the treadmill yard, whilst Casey and the Connery's were contending with Bruce at the door. They knocked down Hefferan who was trying to keep them in; and during all this time M'Loghlin was inside doing nothing.

The learned Judge here interrupted Mr. Scott, and said there would be great difficulty to sustain the charge against the prisoner, you may against Bruce, against the sheriff, but he did not think he could against the prisoner—as he was merely the servant of Bruce.

Mr. Sause in reply quoted from "Roscoe's Evidence," to shew that private persons may connive at the escape of prisoners, and for so doing are held responsible.

The Chief Justice mentioned the case of Colonel Parker who escaped from the tower of London; he was placed in keeping by the constable of the tower with one of the warders of the tower, who was indicted, and it was held that the indictment could not be sustained against him for negligent escape.

Mr. Scott argued that he could be convicted.

The Chief Justice said that he would confer with the learned Baron in the other court. He accordingly retired for the purpose; and on returning into court he said the learned Baron agreed in opinion with him, but that if there were evidence to sustain the charge of wilfully assisting in the escape, another indictment might be prepared and sent before the grand jury.

Mr. Walsh, Counsel for the prisoner, objected to have him re-indicted as he had been arraigned, and the Crown Counsel had stated the charge to the jury.

His Lordship overruled the objection, and a bill was prepared to meet the opinion of their Lordships.

Mr. Bruce was then put on trial, a full report of which follows:—

James Bruce was indicted for having on the 22d of May, 1836, wilfully and negligently permitted and suffered John Connery and Patrick Connery, two convicted felons, to escape from his custody, from the County Waterford Jail.

Thomas Heffernan, one of the watchmen of the jail, was the first witness sworn. He was examined by Mr. Scott, K.C.—Was employed as watchman in the jail; knows James Bruce; he was the governor; the duty of the governor was to give orders to the watchmen; the governor was sometimes in the hall and sometimes inside; the office looked into two yards; in one yard the convicts were kept, and in the other the untried prisoners; the regulations were, a watchman was relieved every two hours during the day; at night he was to give alarm if he heard any unusual noise; there were three watchmen, Pat Power, Thomas Heffernan and James M'Loughlen. There was Henry Hammond, keeper of the penitentiary, Sweeney, was turnkey. The watchman on duty had the care of all the keys of the day-room and cells; also the key leading to the treadmill-yard.—There was a chain to be put on at any time the day-room door was open; the signal for doing so was given to put it on by another watchman outside in the treadmill-yard; there were fire-arms; one for each watchman; they were kept in the office; none of them were kept loaded; never saw any of them loaded; had no ammunition; considered fire arms of no use without ammunition. Was on duty 22d May from 4 till 6 o'clock; left the prisoners in the convict yard in care of M'Loghlin; witness put on the chain at 4 o'clock, while letting prisoners out of the day-room. About three quarters of an hour after he left the yard he heard the governor's grand-daughter cry out that the prisoners were breaking out; he ran round to the wall and saw Mr. Bruce with a stone in his hand trying to keep in the two Connerys; witness went into the tread-mill yard and there saw several prisoners; he then shut the door and kept them in till the Connery's returned and struck him and knocked him down. Did not see M'Loghlin at that time. On recovering himself he found that seven convicts and seven untried prisoners had escaped. Saw women standing in the passage; held the door for about a minute or two. The prisoners broke the door with the balance weight of the treadmill, and thereby escaped. The whole transaction did not occupy more than ten minutes; the gate by which they escaped was about 60 or 70 yards from the front gate, and 5 or 6 yards from the treadmill gate; could not say there was time enough to get the fire arms.

Cross-examined by Mr. Hassard.—If the chain was on no escape could have taken place. There are windows out of the convict cells into the tread-mill yard; it was the watchman's duty to put on the chain if he was bringing any thing into the dayroom. The Connerys had been in jail from the time they were first retaken till 22d May. Did not see M'Loghlin till the scuffle was over; left M'Loghlin in the treadmill yard, and it was his (M'Loghlin's) duty to lock up the prisoners that evening, and then he might go about to any part of the jail; when he saw M'Loghlin he had no marks of violence on him; M'Loghlin gave no assistance; when M'Loghlin was inside he could not have recourse to the fire arms. Mr. Bruce and his family did every thing in their power to prevent the prisoners from escaping.—Witness was in the jail since last assizes; as far as he could see no one could be more attentive than Mr. Bruce; seldom or ever absent.

Triphenia Sweeney, a little girl, the grand-child of Mr. Bruce, was next examined by Mr. Sause.—Remembers the evening of the prisoners' escape; was alarmed that evening by the dogs; went then round the surrounding wall with her grandfather: she there saw John Connery breaking the gate with a weight; her grandfather called out for assistance; Thomas Heffernan then came up to his assistance; she went to the office and drew a sword, and her grandfather called for a blunderbuss. She (witness) gave John Connery a blow of the sword on the neck (laughter), she then went into the office with the sword; saw in the passage three prisoners and some others; went back into the treadmill yard, where, she said, her grandfather had a blunderbuss; met Hammond, the governor of the penitentiary, in the office, looking for the blunderbuss.

Cross examined by Mr. Hassard—If any communication had been made in the usual way by M'Loghlin, her grandfather was in the office, and would have heard any alarm; he could then fasten the chain and prevent the escape of the prisoners.

Henry Hammond sworn—Remembers the evening the prisoners escaped; is turnkey; about seven o'clock first heard a noise; saw from the office window all the prisoners go in; then he waited at the office window and saw M'Loghlin coming across the yard; he spoke to M'Loghlin and he told him (witness) all was right. Heard the dogs barking, and women and children screeching; upon hearing the noise went down and unlocked the hall-door; saw Mr. Bruce at the gate with his arms extended, and John Connery striking the gate with a weight; Mr. Bruce cried "Keep back, keep back, Connery keep back;" Mr. Bruce then called for the blunderbuss, and witness went for it, but did not find it where it was usually kept; he then tried farther and got it loaded but not primed. Took the blunderbuss with him, went to the gate, and saw all the prisoners that escaped, outside; several hundred people were assembled outside, shouting; he could not compare it to any thing but electioneering.—(Laughter.) Did not pursue them as there was no use.

On his cross-examination he said that an escape, in his opinion, was expected for the Connerys on that evening; the crowd were shouting for the Connerys. M'Loghlin must have opened the chained gate, else the prisoners could not have escaped. Mr. Bruce was since dismissed.

The Rev. Richard Hobson examined by Mr. Sause—Is inspector of the jail; frequently advised the jailer not to allow the individuals to carry the keys among the prisoners.

On his cross-examination he said he knew Bruce's character; he was a man of the strictest integrity; and no man could attend to his duty with greater rigidity; he never saw him approach to intoxication but once and that was not in the jail.

The case having closed Mr. Hassard addressed the jury. He said Mr. Bruce was punished without trial, and was the victim of a conspiracy. M'Loghlen was the man who let out the prisoners, and Mr. Bruce was the innocent sufferer for the conduct of that man. There was more in this case than meets the ear, but as it was not mentioned he would not further allude to it; he could not, however, pass it by without observing that investigations had been held before on Mr. Bruce's character, and he came out unscathed.

Edward Courtenay, Esq., being affirmed, said he was one of the board of superintendance of the county jail for about 7 years, and never had to complain of Bruce but once, when, on visiting the jail, he found several of the prisoners rioting and fighting in the jail-yard, having torn up the paving stones of the yard for that purpose; on visiting again he saw the same prisoners in the yard amusing themselves, and on asking James Bruce why they were so, James Bruce said "*the boys*" had promised to be good; indeed he considered James Bruce too lenient to the prisoners under his charge. He knew Bruce for 30 years, during all that time his character was most unexceptionable.

Charles Maunsell, formerly sub-sheriff for this county, also gave Mr. Bruce a good character.

His Lordship charged the Jury briefly. In the course of his observations he said, there may be a further examination during the assizes into this transaction.

The jury after two or three minutes consultation returned a verdict of not guilty.

The new bill of indictment against M'Loghlin, for having knowingly and wilfully assisted the prisoners in the escape, having been found by the Grand Jury, he was given in charge accordingly. After a very long trial, into the particulars of which we cannot at present enter, the jury immediately returned a verdict of Guilty, but recommended the prisoner to mercy. In the course of his evidence one of the watchmen intimated that the prisoners had been tampering with him and offering him money three weeks previous to the escape.

The Chief Justice said that he would pay every deference to the recommendation of an impartial and intelligent Jury, but really, if they had no doubt on the facts, it seemed to him that a monstrous offence had been proved on the part of the prisoner.

The Jury intimated that they had no doubt as to the question of facts.

COUNTY COURT—WEDNESDAY.
Collins v. *Haughton*.
(Before a Special Jury.)

This was an issue from the Court of Chancery, to try whether there was an intentional concealment of two bonds for £100 each, and whether the plaintiff was a party to such concealment.

John Tobin, the principal witness, resided at Garryroche, and proved that the bonds had been drawn by him in the year 1809. The cross-examination of this witness, by Mr. Hatchell, occupied an hour and a half, but nothing was elicited to shake his direct examination.

James Tobin, son-in-law to the last witness, corroborated part of the foregoing testimony.

Walter Croker Poole examined—Recollected the time of his brother's, Captain Poole's, death. After that time, Mrs. Collins immediately applied to him on the subject of a bond executed by him. She wished that it should be paid by instalments. She brought the bond with her. (Here a bond was handed in, which he identified.) The signature was in his deceased brother's hand writing. A similar application was made to his brother William on the same day. Recollects having found two old bonds among Captain Poole's papers. Brought them down stairs to the parlour, Mrs. Collins being present at the time. His brother William put them into his pocket, along with a written agreement, the purport of which was to pay Thomas Poole's bond by instalments of £20. His brother at the time of leaving the House desired Mrs. Collins to call at his house the following day, when everything would be settled to her satisfaction.

Charles Maunsell, attorney, examined—Knew the late Captain Thomas Poole; recollected his marriage with Miss Greene. Is married to a sister of that lady. Mrs Greene resided at Littlebridge with her daughter. Captain Poole was in the habit of visiting there. Witness had got instructions to prepare the settlement on the occasion. Was one of the trustees in that deed of settlement, never heard of the existence of the two bonds in question until after the death of Captain Poole.—

Mr. Moore, counsel on behalf of the plaintiff, John Collins, spoke to evidence. He said that if he were able to present to the gentlemen of jury, the same view of the case that he himself had taken, they could have no difficulty in finding a verdict for the plaintiff. His learned friend Mr. Brewster had in his opening speech promised to be very brief upon this question. He (Mr. Moore) could not help thinking that he had failed in redeeming his pledge, and that he had occupied much of their time. He would not say he had done so unnecessarily; but he hoped that he (Mr. Moore) would be better able to redeem his pledge, although he had much more to contend with than his learned friend. One peculiar feature of the present case, and one which in the course of his experience he had never met with was, that not satisfied with the professional assistance of three legal gentlemen, he himself attended in the same capacity, and if he failed of success, he cannot complain of not having been ably defended. Mr. Brewster had said that however the case was determined, John Collins would suffer nothing, that he was certain of being paid, and that the action was merely a struggle between the Poole family to determine on whom the payment should devolve. Gentlemen, I beg to differ altogether from my learned friend; the result of this case, if it goes against him, will be to deprive him of payment, and the result of such a verdict will be to prevent his ever getting repayment of his £200. Of course it is not for you to consider the consequence of your verdict, but I wish to correct an error into which the observations of counsel opposite were calculated to lead you. Gentlemen, it is necessary for me to go back; it is admitted on all hands that in 1809, Mr. Walker Croker Poole was a gentleman of family and property, and that having occasion for a sum of money to the amount of £200, he sent to James Collins who was a tenant on part of his estate. On Collins coming to Ballyanchor, he told him his purpose. James Collins had not the money, but said that his brother, John Collins, who resided about 10 miles from the property, had lately received £200 as a marriage portion, and that probably he could get it from him. Gentlemen, Mr. George Greene, a gentleman of unblemished character, residing two or three miles from Collins's house, was the natural person for John Collins to apply to, and he being a relative of the Poole family, and well acquainted with the condition of the party, told applicant that the security was good, the two bonds of £200 each, conditioned for the payment of £100 with interest, were executed accordingly. Gentlemen, this occurred in 1809, and is it not an extraordinary statement of this Tobin, that Mr. Poole should have made it essential with a poor simple minded farmer living eight or nine miles distant that such a transaction should be kept a secret and a mystery? Mr. William Croker Poole died shortly after, dividing his estate between his family, but leaving the bulk of it to Captain Poole of the Waterford Militia, with full provision for the payment of all his debts. We can shew that after 1809 to 1832 when the death of Captain Poole occurred, during a period of 22 years, the interest was regularly paid, nor was there any reason for the concealment of the bonds. After the death of Captain Poole the interest ceased to be regularly paid. Plaintiff forthwith took steps to recover it, and filed a bill in Chancery out of which, at the order of the Chancellor, this issue has arisen. Counsel here dwelt on the facts that the conduct of the suit in the Court of Chancery, from the time that the bill was first filed, had been in the hands of the defendant's solicitor, that the minors, and all persons having charges on the Ballyanchor estate, that the imputation of intentional concealment had never been broached, and that the principal witness for the defence, John Collins, was a notoriously suspicious character, and that a number of persons had sworn that he was not worthy of credit upon his oath.

Several witnesses were examined for Plaintiff, to prove the bad character of John Tobin. Two Catholic clergymen, residing in the same parish, declared, that from his total want of religious feeling and from his general conduct, he was unworthy of belief. Other witnesses were called as to his good character, it would appear, however, that he was generally considered a litigious and unbelieving sort of person.

Mr. T. C. Smith addressed the jury for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hassard, the Recorder, for the defence replied.

[This case had not terminated when we went to press. We shall give the remaining particulars in our next.]

WHAT ARE MINISTERS TO DO?

(FROM THURSDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

This is now the question, and a difficult one it is. A Session has passed away, and nothing has been done. Ministers have not advanced a step nearer towards the fulfilment of the favourite measures that were their passports to the public confidence. The business of legislation has come to a stand still, recede they must not, and advance they cannot. Hitherto something of a compromise could be effected in the collisions between both Houses, or if the Commons were determined to abate nothing of their demands, the Lords have been compelled to yield. The Lords have made up their minds to abide the consequences of their acts; toryism, unmitigated toryism is the colour they have nailed to their mast, and they have challenged the Commons and the people to do their worst. The representatives of the nation are sadly at fault; they know that peerage reform is the only panacea for the wrongs they complain of, but peerage reform cannot be effected in a day, it must be the work of time; and yet it is melancholy to think that meanwhile the nation is at the mercy of her ruthless oppressors.—The Commons may spend their vacation in projecting measures of reform, but the Lords will amuse themselves in rejecting them altogether, or in destroying them by piece-meal. On the one side there is the labour of maturing difficult and toilsome measures, the task is short and easy on the other, it only requires a simple negative, and lo! the wisdom and deep reflection of weeks and months are blasted by a single breath. The Commons may continue the farce of sending up bills, the Lords will play their game of kicking them down again, while between the propelling and repulsive power of both houses, the people will find themselves much after the fashion of the suspended coffin of Mahomed in its shrine at Mecca. Is this state of things, we again for the hundredth time demand, to continue? We blame not Ministers, they have shewn the inclination to give us justice, but their efforts have been abortive. But with the knowledge of what the Lords have done, and are still doing, they will expose themselves to the deep and lasting indignation of these countries, should they hesitate to avert the total destruction of all liberty by the only means now left them. They see the designs of their enemies, they feel their power, and they must be conscious that unless they throw themselves into the ranks of those reformers whose cry is Peerage reform, they will deserve the annihilation that inevitably awaits them. Should they decline to swell the increasing cry that calls for the re-construction of the House of Lords, they must be abandoned to their fate, and once having incurred the hostility of the body which Mr. O'Connell represents, the Whig school becomes extinct, and for ever. O'Connell has applied the torch to the slumbering elements of Irish agitation, and the fire already burns bright and steady. We give the proceedings of the National Association in this day's paper, and we earnestly call on all who participate in the views of its founder, to organize similar associations in every part of Ireland.

Ministers are placed in a critical position, they have no middle course, they must choose between destruction and the people, between Peerage reform and resignation. To this crisis the Tories were anxious they should be driven, and they have accomplished their object. They also trust that if the Whig-Radical union be dissolved, the subsequent doubt and hesitation among their opponents will enable them to make their large majority in one house and their large minority in the other, a majority in both houses. The attempt is a bold one, and not totally destitute of method. We repudiate the idea of their ever becoming powerful in the state, but a *coup de main*, such as we have alluded to, might give them a temporary success. Let the people look to it, and hold themselves ready at every moment for a dissolution. We have the Lords, the Protestant clergy, the great landed proprietors, and the court influence against us.—Ready, organised, firm, and collected, these powers, at an hour's notice, are ready to enter the lists, with all the energy springing from the conviction that their existence depends upon the venture. We have stated the case fairly, and now, therefore, let the friends of liberty beware. Let them not trust too much to the advantages gained by the Reform Bill; for the struggle now is—shall the contemplated ends of that measure be obtained, or is there still strength among the party we lately supposed extinct, to resist their further advancement?—In Ireland, the battle must be waged, and in this respect, at least, the House of Peers showed consistency; they refused the rights of equal subjects, where they would be exercised against themselves; and remembering that the tug of war would be in this country, they refused to put arms into their enemies hands. We had selected an admirable article from the *Spectator*, on this subject, but being unable to give it at length, we preferred making it the subject of a future article.

MR. HOWLEY—DIMINUTION OF CRIME IN TIPPERARY.

On Saturday John Howley, Esq., K.C., Assistant Barrister of Tipperary, commenced the crown business at Nenagh quarter sessions. A diminution of crime and outrage in that hitherto disturbed district is a gratifying feature in the proceedings of the court, while it must be a matter of welcome gratulation to the esteemed gentleman who presides in the local courts of that county after his first year's judicial labours therein.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

We hear that the Prefect has issued a circular to the commissaries of police to seize the portraits of Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin, in all shops where they may be found. It is also said that the Minister of the Interior has decided that the publication and sale of Alibaud's portrait shall not be authorised.

That unfortunate son of Miss Courtenay, who has so often come before the public as the begging, lying, imposing tool of Mr. O'Connell's enemies, has written to the *Times*, in a strain of invective against this gentleman, declaring his intention of taking to the stage. This is better than the '*Age's*' advice of taking to Parliament.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATIO[N]

After Mr. O'Connell's letter (which we pu
Tuesday) was read by the Secretary,
Mr. Alexander M'Carthy moved that it be
the minutes of the Association. There could n
be found a sentiment more full of wisdom, o
more apposite to the circumstances of this co
that which was contained in those lines of th
familiar to their ears, with which the letter
the Irish nation, commenced and terminated.
"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not.
Who would be free themselves must strike t
The time was come when they must look to
for the means of success in this contest for
they must rouse the energies of their own peo
sure the redress of Irish grievances. Already
argument, which prudence, and common sen
nius could suggest, been exhausted in the fru
to convince the Lords that justice ought to b
Ireland. Petitions for that purpose had been
their Lordships' house from every quarter o
pire, and the prayers of those petitions had no
refused, but refused with contumely and insul
hear.) In vain did we urge upon those great
Lords, that we were subjects of the same empi
to the protection of its laws and the enjoym
franchises; they were as deaf to our call for
was Verres to the plea of the Roman citizen
that tyrant they would have us know, that
strait is sufficient to divide a land of servitude
domains of freedom. "Ut peranguste fretu
vitutis, ac libertatis jura cognoscerent." Th
(Mr. M'C.) meditated upon the recent condu
Lords the more he was at a loss to discover a
motive for the course they had thought proper
That they should have refused to redress
grievance, that they should have declined to do
common justice to this country, and that th
have done so without some plain, evident, and
reason was in itself abundantly surprising; bu
should have added insult to injury, that whil
the blow they should have sought to exas
wound with their scorn and contumely, and
should have acted thus towards a nation emi
sitive of slight or insult, this it was which p
comprehension of all reasonable men. (Cheer
were these noble lords legislators, and were th
of the motives by which human conduct was
Were they unacquainted with the sentiments a
and passions by which mankind were led or
Were they legislators, and did they not know
begets resentment, and that wrong must be fo
resistance? (Cheers.) Were those noble lo
men, and took they no heed of the awful pos
which a continued denial of justice would dri
pire? True it was that at the present momen
was in a state of almost unexampled prosper
commerce spread over the earth, and discoverin
every day new and extensive markets; her trade,
factures, flourishing; her revenue rapidly i
whilst her taxation had been diminished; but
lordships not know, that in the present highly
state of society, all that prosperity was built u
lic credit, which rested again upon public tr
and that the first shock given to the internal pe
country must upturn the foundations of publ
and with them, the whole edifice of England
rity. Were these noble lords statesmen, and
not look abroad and observe the empire in h
relations? Were they so blind as not to see th
strides towards universal dominion hourly ma
northern power which holds Asia in one had, a
America with the other? (Cheers.) Were t
rant of the ambition of Nicholas? Already the
eagle had cast the dark shadow of his wings o
fourth of the earth, and was now poising hi
that fell swoop, when he would strike his talon
heart of British prosperity. (Loud cheers.)
test must ere long arrive—a contest which no ne
can avoid, or diplomacy avert—a contest in wh
land will have to contend, not for dominion al
for existence, and which to sustain will req
whole energies of a united empire. Will the
lords, instead of preparing to meet that conte
nation of contented and united freemen, will
fer to abide the issue with one-third of t
wronged, distracted, insulted, and exasperated
they choose in that great emergency to consider
nation as alien in blood, in feelings, and in c
Great Britain? (Loud cheers.) To what a fea
might not the country be hurried, when to th
injury and insult consequent upon the rejectio
municipal bill, was superadded the exasperatio
the dreadful workings of the tithe system w
causing—(hear, hear)—a system which, in
hour of the night, tore the unfortunate peas
his bed, to plunge him in the horrors of a d
a system founded in rank injustice—a sytem s
blood. (Loud cheers.) Sir Robert P
said, and said truly, that in many of the confli
glorious to the British arms, in the combat of
in the battle of Busaco, where the veteran legion
poleon quailed before the might and bravery of
diery of these islands, those victories were achie
a loss of British life scarcely more than has bee
ficed in the tithe affrays of this country; and
Robert Peel, with the feelings of this convictio
him, would continue a system which causes an
ture of blood sufficient to uphold in battle the
of the empire. (Cheers.) Yes (continued the
gentleman), year after year, in this horrid war
blood been poured out upon the soil of Irela
that blood had not sunk into the earth—its war
ations were collected in that red cloud which,
with heaven's artillery," now hung over the lof
of the establishment, and would assuredly bu
them, unless there should be found a more
conducter than the wisdom of the Lords. (Loud
It was not surprising that this system should ha
forth opposition; but it was indeed unaccounta
it should so long have been endured. (Loud c
If in a remote age the philosophic inquirer shoul
searching amidst the memorials of our days, di
vast and amorous skeleton of the Irish Church—
be astonished at the magnitude and strangeness
organic remains—(laughter)—he will be filled w
der at their uncouth and inexplicable proport
vain will he endeavour to divine the uses of i
limbs and its mighty members; from the pecu
mation of the parts; he may draw a general co
as to its propensities (laughter); but he will
what manner of men could have existed in th
when there could have dwelt within it a thing
so shapeless, and so ravenous. (Loud cheers
they should not for a moment despond. Mr. O'
in that most able letter which they had heard r
opened out to them the great resources of their
he had shewn them how under infinitely more
circumstances they had succeeded. Scotland
England indifferent or opposed, their enemies in
the great Conservative warrior at the head of the
ment, the principles of the Holy Alliance triump
the Continent, the British empire unreformed,
they had succeeded; and now, when all those
stances formerly adverse were either neutral or in
vour, with our cause as just, our people as dete
more powerful, and more experienced, and w
leader the same, he (Mr. M'Carthy) must thi
the affairs of this world were ruled by chance
could despair of the fortunes of Ireland. (Loud
Mr. Lawless rose to second the resolution m
Mr. M'Carthy. He said he had great pleasure in
ing the resolution, proposed as it was, in a
which conferred great honour on the mover, an
honour on the body of which his learned and
friend was a member. He had witnessed many
public efforts and none with more pleasure than
present occasion: but great national difficulties (
Lawless) produce great national talent. Th
throws up the diamonds, and every increased
for Irish freedom gives birth to new minds, new
lectual resources, and multiplied power to the
cause. But he congratulated the meeting on th
held out by his friend, that the Protestant est
church of Ireland was about to be entombed for e
that posterity were hereafter to learn instructio
the contemplation of its remains. He has buried
he has dug it up, and sure I am, that the orga
mains will be a subject of wonder to futurity, dis
by its deformity and horrible by its immensity,

or estate, that the imputation of
had never been broached, and
for the defence, John Collins,
ous character, and that a num-
that he was not worthy of

examined for Plaintiff, to prove
n Tobin. Two Catholic clergy-
me parish, declared, that from
feeling and from his general
y of belief. Other witnesses
character, it would appear,
rally considered a litigious and

sed the jury for the plaintiff.
der, for the defence replied.
inated when we went to press.
ng particulars in our next.]

INISTERS TO DO?
DAY'S CHRONICLE.]

n, and a difficult one it is. A
and nothing has been done,
ed a step nearer towards the
measures that were their pass-
ence. The business of legisla-
still, recede they must not, and
herto something of a compro-
the collisions between both
ons were determined to abate
, the Lords have been com-
have made up their minds to
their acts; toryism, unmitigat-
ey have nailed to their mast,
the Commons and the people
presentatives of the nation are
that peerage reform is the only
ey complain of, but peerage
in a day, it must be the work
ncholy to think that meanwhile
of her ruthless oppressors.—
d their vacation in projecting
the Lords will amuse them-
together, or in destroying them
me side there is the labour of
lsome measures, the task is
r, it only requires a simple ne-
and deep reflection of weeks
a single breath. The Com-
farce of sending up bills, the
e of kicking them down again,
ling and repulsive power of
ill find themselves much after
ed coffin of Mahomed in its
state of things, we again for
nd, to continue? We blame
shewn the inclination to give
ts have been abortive. But
hat the Lords have done, and
pose themselves to the deep
these countries, should they
destruction of all liberty by
em. They see the designs of
ir power, and they must be
throw themselves into the
hose cry is Peerage reform,
ilation that inevitably awaits
to swell the increasing cry
ction of the House of Lords,
their fate, and once having
he body which Mr. O'Connell
ol becomes extinct, and for
ed the torch to the slumber-
ion, and the fire already burns
e the proceedings of the Na-
ay's paper, and we earnestly
in the views of its founder, to
s in every part of Ireland.
critical position, they have
t choose between destruction
erage reform and resignation.
re anxious they should be
mplished their object. They
Radical union be dissolved,
hesitation among their oppo-
ake their large majority in
inority in the other, a major-
tempt is a bold one, and not
We repudiate the idea of
al in the state, but a coup de
led to, might give them a tem-
people look to it, and hold
moment for a dissolution.
Protestant clergy, the great
court influence against us.—
nd collected, these powers,
dy to enter the lists, with all
the conviction that their ex-
enture. We have stated the
fore, let the friends of liberty
t too much to the advantages
for the struggle now is—
of that measure be obtained,
ong the party we lately sup-
eir further advancement!—
be waged, and in this res-
Peers showed consistency;
equal subjects, where they
hemselves; and remembering
be in this country, they re-
ir enemies hands. We had
from the *Spectator*, on this
give it at length, we prefer
a future article.

NUTION OF CRIME IN
RARY.
ey, Esq., K.C., Assistant
menced the crown business
A diminution of crime and
rbed district is a gratifying
the court, while it must be a
n to the esteemed gentleman
rts of that county after his
herein.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

has issued a circular to the
ize the portraits of Fieschi,
e where they may be found.
ster of the Interior has de-
d sale of Alibaud's portrait

s Courtenay, who has so often
begging, lying, imposing tool
written to the *Times*, is a
gentleman, declaring his in-
This is better than the '*Age's*'

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

After Mr. O'Connell's letter (which we published on Tuesday) was read by the Secretary,

Mr. Alexander M'Carthy moved that it be inserted on the minutes of the Association. There could not (he said) be found a sentiment more full of wisdom, or an axiom more apposite to the circumstances of this country, than that which was contained in those lines of the poet, so familiar to their ears, with which the letter just read of the Irish nation, commenced and terminated.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know ye not.
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

The time was come when they must look to themselves for the means of success in this contest for justice, and they must rouse the energies of their own people to ensure the redress of Irish grievances. Already had every argument, which prudence, and common sense, and genius could suggest, been exhausted in the fruitless effort to convince the Lords that justice ought to be done to Ireland. Petitions for that purpose had been poured into their Lordships' house from every quarter of the empire, and the prayers of those petitions had not only been refused, but refused with contumely and insult. (Hear, hear.) In vain did we urge upon those great and mighty Lords, that we were subjects of the same empire, entitled to the protection of its laws and the enjoyment of its franchises; they were as deaf to our call for justice, as was Verres to the plea of the Roman citizen, and like that tyrant they would have us know, that a narrow strait is sufficient to divide a land of servitude from the domains of freedom. "Ut perangusto fretu divisa servitutis, ac libertatis jura cognoscerent." The more he (Mr. M'C.) meditated upon the recent conduct of the Lords the more he was at a loss to discover an adequate motive for the course they had thought proper to adopt. That they should have refused to redress a manifest grievance, that they should have declined to do an act of common justice to this country, and that they should have done so without some plain, evident, and paramount reason was in itself abundantly surprising; but that they should have added insult to injury, that whilst inflicting the blow they should have sought to exasperate the wound with their scorn and contumely, and that they should have acted thus towards a nation eminently sensitive of slight or insult, this it was which passed the comprehension of all reasonable men. (Cheers.) What! were these noble lords legislators, and were they ignorant of the motives by which human conduct was actuated? Were they unacquainted with the sentiments and feelings and passions by which mankind were led or governed? Were they legislators, and did they not know that injury begets resentment, and that wrong must be followed by resistance? (Cheers.) Were those noble lords statesmen, and took they no heed of the awful position into which a continued denial of justice would drive the empire? True it was that at the present moment England was in a state of almost unexampled prosperity. Her commerce spread over the earth, and discovering for itself every day new and extensive markets; her trade, her manufactures, flourishing; her revenue rapidly increasing, whilst her taxation had been diminished; but did their lordships not know, that in the present highly artificial state of society, all that prosperity was built upon public credit, which rested again upon public tranquillity, and that the first shock given to the internal peace of the country must upturn the foundations of public credit, and with them, the whole edifice of England's prosperity. Were these noble lords statesmen, and did they not look abroad and observe the empire in her foreign relations? Were they so blind as not to see the gigantic strides towards universal dominion hourly made by that northern power which holds Asia in one had, and grasps America with the other? (Cheers.) Were they ignorant of the ambition of Nicholas? Already the Russian eagle had cast the dark shadow of his wings over one-fourth of the earth, and was now poising himself for that fell swoop, when he would strike his talons into the heart of British prosperity. (Loud cheers.) The contest must ere long arrive—a contest which no negociation can avoid, or diplomacy avert—a contest in which England will have to contend, not for dominion alone, but for existence, and which to sustain will require the whole energies of a united empire. Will these noble lords, instead of preparing to meet that contest with a nation of contented and united freemen, will they prefer to abide the issue with one-third of the empire wronged, distracted, insulted, and exasperated? Will they choose in that great emergency to consider the Irish nation as alien in blood, in feelings, and in country to Great Britain? (Loud cheers.) To what a fearful state might not the country be hurried, when to the sense of injury and insult consequent upon the rejection of the municipal bill, was superadded the exasperation which the dreadful workings of the tithe system was hourly causing—(hear, hear)—a system which, in the dead hour of the night, tore the unfortunate peasant from his bed, to plunge him in the horrors of a dungeon—a system founded in rank injustice—a sytem steeped in blood. (Loud cheers.) Sir Robert Peel had said, and said truly, that in many of the conflicts most glorious to the British arms, in the combat of Sabugal, in the battle of Busaco, where the veteran legions of Napoleon quailed before the might and bravery of the soldiery of these islands, those victories were achieved with a loss of British life scarcely more than has been sacrificed in the tithe affrays of this country; and yet, Sir Robert Peel, with the feelings of this conviction upon him, would continue a system which causes an expenditure of blood sufficient to uphold in battle the destinies of the empire. (Cheers.) Yes (continued the learned gentleman), year after year, in this horrid warfare, has blood been poured out upon the soil of Ireland. But that blood had not sunk into the earth—its warm exhalations were collected in that red cloud which, "fraught with heaven's artillery," now hung over the lofty spires of the establishment, and would assuredly burst upon them, unless there should be found a more powerful conducter than the wisdom of the Lords. (Loud cheers.) It was not surprising that this system should have called forth opposition; but it was indeed unaccountable that it should so long have been endured. (Loud cheers)—If in a remote age the philosophic inquirer should, whilst searching amidst the memorials of our days, dig up the vast and amorous skeleton of the Irish Church—he will be astonished at the magnitude and strangeness of these organic remains—(laughter)—he will be filled with wonder at their uncouth and inexplicable proportions; in vain will he endeavour to divine the uses of its many limbs and its mighty members; from the peculiar formation of the parts; he may draw a general conclusion as to its propensities (laughter); but he will marvel what manner of men could have existed in this island when there could have dwelt within it a thing so huge, so shapeless, and so ravenous. (Loud cheers.) But they should not for a moment despond. Mr. O'Connell, in that most able letter which they had heard read, had opened out to them the great resources of their cause; he had shewn them how under infinitely more adverse circumstances they had succeeded. Scotland adverse, England indifferent or opposed, their enemies in power, the great Conservative warrior at the head of the government, the principles of the Holy Alliance triumphing on the Continent, the British empire unreformed, and yet they had succeeded; and now, when all those circumstances formerly adverse were either neutral or in our favour, with our cause as just, our people as determined, more powerful, and more experienced, and with our leader the same, he (Mr. M'Carthy) must think that the affairs of this world were ruled by chance ere he could despair of the fortunes of Ireland. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Lawless rose to second the resolution moved by Mr. M'Carthy. He said he had great pleasure in seconding the resolution, proposed as it was, in a manner which conferred great honour on the mover, and great honour on the body of which his learned and eloquent friend was a member. He had witnessed many of his public efforts and none with more pleasure than on the present occasion: but great national difficulties (said Mr Lawless) produce great national talent. The storm throws up the diamonds, and every increased struggle for Irish freedom gives birth to new minds, new intellectual resources, and multiplied power to the public cause. But he congratulated the meeting on the hope held out by his friend, that the Protestant established church of Ireland was about to be entombed for ever, and that posterity were hereafter to learn instruction from the contemplation of its remains. He has buried it and he has dug it up, and sure I am, that the organic remains will be a subject of wonder to futurity, disgusting by its deformity and horrible by its immensity, a phenomenon which will be contemplated by those who live hereafter with as much indignation as disgust; but I cannot agree (said Mr. Lawless) with my friend, when he declares his want of power to account for the present singular and extraordinary conduct of the House of Lords—when he cannot discover the motive of their conduct and their reckless and desperate desire of throwing the entire empire into convulsion, and putting to hazard the peace and tranquillity of millions for the gratification of an odious and selfish passion. (Hear.) Why, Sir, the answer is on the surface; the Lords wage war with the feelings of Ireland, in the hope that *rebellion* will follow—that the days of confiscation and national robbing may return—that the sword of another Cromwell may again be drawn—that the Irish may again be victims to the avarice and rapacity of foreign invaders. These are the motives of the Lyndhursts and the Wicklows and the Londonderrys of the present day; but they miscalculate—they will find a different people and a different spirit from that which existed in the calamitous and fatal periods to which I have alluded.—They will find all denominations armed and confederated against such an experiment, and the first victims, the audacious ruffians who invade the country. No, no; we have no cause to despair, and here again I must dissent from my friend. On the contrary, we have strong grounds for hope; our struggle is a moral one and in all classes a moral struggle is the most triumphant to freedom—I mean a war that is waged by reason against nonsense—justice against injustice—truth against falsehood—this is the war in which we are engaged; and give me leave to ask are we not supplied in this great campaign by all that is valuable and honest and kind and generous in the whole community of the British empire? (Loud cheers.) Look at the state of feeling throughout the empire; turn back the pages of your own history, and mark the progress. O'Connell, in the letter you have heard read to-day, has given you a true outline of that state; you began with your own spirit and your own resources, and you have come up to the present hour with the spirit and resources of the entire empire on your side. (Cheers.) In this room you commenced the war against fanaticism and bigotry and despotism, and with the Irish arm alone you beat down the foreign and internal tyrants who dared to resist you. (Cheers.) These are glorious reminiscences, and worthy of an eternal reward, but, if we were morally strong then, will any man hesitate to say that we are omnipotent to day? How do we stand? I only repeat O'Connell's letter—we have the King, our gracious sovereign, ever faithful and true to his word, determined to stand by ministers, whose wise policy has established loyalty—the determined loyalty and affection of the Irish people. In the house of lords we have noblemen the most distinguished by their antiquity and the respectability of their names—by their splendid talents—their varied acquirements—their habits of business, and their knowledge of the constitution and the law. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) It is true we have not the majority of the *proxies* who decide on questions they never heard debated or discussed, and carried in the pocket of Lord Ellenborough or the Duke of Wellington to be thrown, like so many loaded dice, on the legislative gambling table. But we have the House of Commons—a reformed House of Commons—speaking and representing the feelings of the empire. We have them though chosen at a period when Sir Robert Peel was in the ascendant, coming to the resolution that justice should be done to Ireland. Are not these great and solid grounds of hope, and quite sufficient to dissipate the desponding of my learned friend? (Loud cheers.) But I believe we have anticipated O'Connell's advice, and established our national association on the principles he has recommended, we are not connected with any other association—the principle of our present association is that of the Catholic association, a splendid precedent, and promising still more than that great body realized. (Loud cheers.) The *Times* and *Standard* in England, the *Mail* and *Packet* in Ireland, do more perhaps to advance the cause of freedom by their audacious misrepresentations, than even the eloquent and honest advocacy of the most popular press. Therefore, I say, the cause of the people must ultimately triumph. (Mr. Lawless sat down amidst loud cheering.)

Mr. Crosthwaithe said he would give notice of a motion to the effect that the National Association would confine itself to seeking a fair and full measure of corporate reform, and a final adjustment of the tithe question, and that it would dissolve when these measures of relief were obtained

Mr. Barrett rose to second the resolution—the more cheerfully as it embodied the advice of a man whom the people of Ireland never yet regretted attending to. (Hear.) In commencing a new career of agitation it was right, as it was called into being by the excitement of specific injuries, to have its period of duration defined, and to cease when these injuries shall have been abated. This was useful and practical agitation, as it inflicted a penalty upon the continuance of injustice, and held out a premium for its termination. (Hear, hear.) They had indeed commenced agitation upon a gigantic scale, and as its infancy was healthy and promising, its manhood, he trusted, would be vigorous, and its demise only to be determined by having fulfilled its allotted work, and procured relief from the specific injuries inflicted upon Ireland by the arrogant and ferocious spirit of Toryism; and with this the permanent curtailment of its power in future to exercise its demon spirit, as it has too fatally hitherto done at the expense of the tranquility and happiness of this long Tory misgoverned country. They must now agitate. If it be an evil, the Tories are the authors of it. The people had confided in the government and legislature, and they ceased to agitate. They had even endured the bloody tithe war, with all its legalised burglary and sacerdotal murder, and still did not agitate. They waited, hoped, suffered, yet still forebore; but the last stinging insult, the last outrageous injustice, the libel upon a people that they were unable to manage their own affairs—the commission of lunacy by Tory Lords against a nation—that Copley bill, which not alone contained immediate specific injustice, but proceeded upon a principle that it should endure—this last outrage was too much for human patience. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Energies dormant, but not extinct—passions long pent up—resentments which the wrongs and oppressions of ages had been collecting round the Irish heart—now burst forth with uncontrolable vehemence; agitation, organised and influential, yet sober, constitutional, and practical, as it will be in a general and national association like this—becomes a work of mercy, a labour of charity, to save the people from their enemies and themselves; to procure for evils, which will not, cannot be borne, redress by peaceful and moral means, as an alternative against what otherwise would be inevitably an appeal to force, convulsion and crime. Agitation under these circumstances then becomes a virtuous necessity, and if the Tories dislike it, they have made it. This society is only in its centre, it virtually excludes by its universality all other societies, for it absorbs them into its bosom—all Ireland shall be, ere one month, the association, this room only the spot in which all Ireland deliberates. (Great cheering.) If the vitiated appetites engendered by corrupt politics and temporal religion would permit lay lords and big bishops the use of their understandings or consciences, they would rejoice in a moral organization, which will save them from the calamities of their own crimes; but as it is, with their propensities, blinding their reason and searing their consciences, and making them blind and insensible to any thing but party; they will yet repent in sackcloth and ashes the insolent ferocity which impelled them to commit one outrage too many. (Hear, hear, hear.) But there is more involved in this question than merely what is implied in the present battle cry, "justice to Ireland." England is involved. If Ireland is the field of battle at present, the objects at issue are deeply important to both countries. (Cheers.)—English liberty, English commerce, English greatness are at stake. English liberty, he said, for there was not an argument used against privileges to Catholics that might not be, and would not be used by, and against privileges to English Reformers or Dissenters. Let Englishmen permit Ireland to be a Tory domain, and the consequence would be fatal to herself. (Hear, and loud cheers.) For if British privileges have of late been obtained after a hard struggle, mainly through the predominance and energy of reform feeling in Ireland—speaking effectively in the majority of Irish representatives—let the Tories in trampling down Ireland but obtain what they would in that case, a Tory majority from Ireland—with that band of virulent corruptionists England would find the difference between a Tory and a Reform representation from Ireland—the weapon which is now wielded for liberty would then pass into the hands of the tyrant, and England, from having neglected to preserve Irish freedom, would surely lose her own. (Loud cheers.) In a commercial view England is also deeply interested. The question before her is, whether Ireland shall be well governed, improve, yield abundance of food, and consume abundance of manufactures, or whether she will produce little and consume less—become a vast expense to keep her exasperated population down—a bad customer—the weakness and not the strength of England. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) For it can be shown that improvement and tranquillity have kept peace with liberal government in Ireland—and disturbance, and insubordination, and poverty have marked the foul track of misgovernment and Toryism. The last speaker, one too well informed on the subject, has proved the progress of prosperity in that undoubted test of the advance in public securities, since the present liberal, displaced the last Tory administration. There are other proofs how Irish tranquillity and prosperity keep pace with the fact, and the degree of liberal government for Ireland. So far back as the first administration of Lord Wellesley, who found eleven counties under martial law, driven to such violence they had been, by previous Tory oppression; when he came to Ireland, he found public confidence so shaken, that estates were commonly sold for fifteen years purchase; before his departure, five and twenty years purchase was commonly given for estates. This, let it be recollected, was under a system of equal justice, most imperfectly administered—still, it did so much. Estates fell back to less than twenty years purchase under that king log, Northumberland, who gave Toryism full swing here—while, under the present greatly improved system of liberal and impartial government, under the auspices of Lord Mulgrave,—(loud cheering)—estates were commonly sold for thirty-four years purchase, and I know of one lately sold at forty-one years. (Hear, hear, hear, and cheers.) Here is incontestible evidence of public confidence having kept pace with impartial and ameliorating government. (Hear, and cheers.) There were others. When were railroads, before the present period, projected, even to pass through what are called the most uncivilized portion of Ireland? (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) When before did the keenest and most successful men embark money in such enterprises, the surest test of confidence in the existing state of things?—(Hear, hear.) When were so many banks established? (Hear, hear.) When did the cleverest mercantile and moneyed men embark so much capital in enterprises of the kind? All these prosperous—stock at premium—while the bank previously established—the Hibernian, so far from being injured by the competition—the transactions of business have become so multiplied, the demand has so increased with the supply of capital—that it is known that the Hibernian bank is one of the most prosperous establishments in the three kingdoms. (Hear, hear.) Will it be said that these are delusive and transitory—a mania that has infected capitalists? To show that it is not so, the Royal Canal, an old establishment, about which there was little hope and no speculation, has, from the mere force of internal commerce, this year yielded a dividend—the first for twenty years—and a much larger dividend is next year probable. Hear this Englishmen—for he addressed them—not meaning to say Ireland was an utopia now, or wanted nothing moore—but he showed it as a fact for Englishmen, who could do so much good for themselves and Ireland, by understanding Ireland rightly—that the preserving and extending good government for Ireland is economy and commercial wealth for England, it is a supply of cheap food, a great increased consumption for manufactures well paid—it is in fact, Ireland tranquil and England secure, contrasted with vast expenditure, no remuneration—(hear)—the whole resources of England required to keep down a numerous and maddened population by injustice, misgovernment, and Toryism (Loud cheers.) England has to take her choice of these alternatives. Would she be secure and prosperous at home? Let her people do justice to Ireland. Would she be great and respected abroad? Let her do justice to Ireland. For under Toryism and misrule Ireland would be a vulnerable, a mortal spot; England may be insulted by every power, for she dare not war with any; her colonies would take advantage of her weakness, and all this to pander to a ferocious and greedy domestic faction here, to let them loose at free quarters, for no imaginable object but to indulge in the barbarous pleasure of being unjust. (Great cheering.) Mr. Barrett then alluded strongly to the peculiar calamities that would fall on Ireland should Toryism succeed in refusing justice, and concluded an able speech throughout which he was loudly cheered, by seconding the resolution.

The question was then put, and carried unanimously.

Mr. Redmond said that the second resolution had that moment been placed in his hands. He would take leave to read it to the meeting. It recommended the immediate establishment of a national rent for the purpose of obtaining justice for Ireland, and for the relief of those who have been illegally and unjustly persecuted on account of tithes. He entirely concurred in the propriety and necessity of that resolution. When he recollected the great moral and political revolution that had been accomplished by the instrumentality of the Catholic rent, without which religious liberty could never have been established in those countries. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. T. Reynolds, in seconding the resolution, said that he had heard with much pleasure the speech delivered by Mr. M'Carthy. That gentleman had spoken of the condition of the country in a manner which did him much honor. No man was a stronger supporter of the present administration than he (Mr. Reynolds). No one would go further to resist Toryism or to uphold the excellent system of government adopted by Lord Mulgrave in this country (hear); but he was free to confess that he thought the condition of the poor man was not sufficiently taken into consideration. It was undoubtedly an excellent thing to have honest judges on the bench, and a magistracy free from corruption and party prejudices; but there were other questions to be taken into consideration. Where, he would ask, was their commerce?—Was not their trade banished? Let them contemplate the condition of their unfortunate countrymen. See them exiling themselves in thousands from their native land, and ground to the earth at home under the most infamous of exactions--an exaction against which even poverty is no plea. What nation would submit to be so treated? Scotchmen, when tithes were sought to be forced upon them, took the heather for beds, and stones for their pillows, and swore never to return to their homes till their grievances were redressed (loud cheers); and they were not worthy of the name of a nation if they were not ready, should the domination of the Tories require it, to meet them as men. Why should they submit to the perennial degradation which a handful of cowards, peculators, and public plunderers inflicted on them?—(Cries of hear.) They had, thank heaven, strength enough in their arms to resist oppression, and should the necessity to prove it be created, their opponents would be compelled to acknowledge the fact.

Mr. Shea Lalor said he was all along reluctant to trouble the meeting with any observations; but his reluctance had given way when he heard the speech just delivered by Mr. Reynolds. He had commenced with a commentary on the speeches of those who preceded him, but he concluded with observations which fully illustrated the excellence of Mr. Reynolds's remarks. Mr. Redmond said he now came forward with reluctance into the arena of agitation, and did not the conclusion of Mr. Reynolds's speech fully justify the observation? Was not he acting wisely and prudently in coming forward to endeavour to obviate by peaceable means the fatal necessity to which Mr. Reynolds said they might be driven, and which he was prepared to meet. He was sure Mr. Reynolds never contemplated that they could be brought to such a state; but it was a possible case, he thought every one was imperatively called on to come forward and use their best exertions to prevent such a catastrophe. (Hear, hear.) Every one who was of opinion that the union between these countries should be maintained, ought now to come forward. (Hear, hear.) The nation would not calmly submit to the taunt of Lord Lyndhurst—a taunt which he had no doubt was got up for the purpose of embarrassing the government by getting up the cry for a repeal of the Union. If such were the object, it had turned out to be a most signal failure.—(Hear, hear.) They should now agitate in order to prevent a more dangerous kind of agitation, and to maintain a complete and absolute union between the two countries, and when by these means the Lords were brought to their duty, the country would advance so much that they would then have few occasions for contests regarding her misery. (Hear.)

Mr. M'Nevin moved that the sub-committee should prepare a letter, to be forwarded to the different persons in Ireland calculated to forward the objects of the foregoing resolutions.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Thunder and adopted.

Mr. Redmond was then called to the chair, and thanks having been given to Mr. Coppinger, the meeting separated.

RAILWAYS IN IRELAND.

On Thursday a meeting was held at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's street, of noblemen and gentlemen having large properties in Ireland. The object of the meeting was to obtain the sanction of the Government for the purposes of a general system being adopted, with respect to the great lines of railroads to be laid down in Ireland, and thus, if possible, prevent a competition amongst private individuals likely to be ruinous to the speculators and injurious to the country.

Amongst the noblemen and gentlemen present we noticed the Duke of Leinster, the Marquesses of Downshire, Westmeath and Headfort; the Earls of Charlemont, Clonmel and Leitrim; Lords Clonbrock, Carbery, and Clements, M.P.; the Right Hons. the Knight of Kerry, and Thomas Lefroy, M.P.; The Hon. Thomas Vesey, M.P.; Daniel O'Connell, M.P.; M. L. Chapman, M P.; the Hon. Randal E. Plunkett, M.P.; Geo. Evans, M.P.; George A. Hamilton, M.P.; George Dunbar, M.P.; A. K. Lynch, M.P.; A. Lefroy, M.P.; Colonel Perceval, M.P.; Henry Grattan, M.P.; Captain Jones, M.P.; Sir Frederick Trench, Bart., M.P.; Sir William Somerville, Bart. M.P.; Sir Charles Morgan; Thomas Brodigan, Esq.; E. Smith O'Brien, M.P.; Thomas Bridgeman, M.P.; Michael Ball, M.P.; Pierse Mahony, Esq.; J. Semple, Esq.; William Hone, Esq.; Fitzstephen Ffrench, M.P.; Captain Stubbs; Hon. Newton Fellowes, M.P.; Sir Richard Nagle, Bart. M.P.; H. Leahy, Esq.; I. S. Walker.

Upon the motion of the Marquess of Downshire, the chair was taken by the Duke of Leinster.

Mr. G. A. Hamilton, M.P., and Mr. L. M. Chapman, M.P., were appointed Honorary Secretaries to the meeting.

The resolutions prepared by Mr. Hamilton, and intended to be submitted to the meeting, were then read.

Mr. Hamilton stated that he had read the resolutions in order that the meeting might have a general view of the objects, and that they should afterwards be submitted for separate consideration; the objects were, in fact, twofold; the first and most prominent was that government should be requested to appoint a Board of Commissioners, selecting men of the highest character and impartiality, to whose examination all surveys and projects for railways should be submitted, previous to their coming before parliament, and whose opinion and report would afford a kind of test or criterion with respect to the merits of competing projects This would have the effect of checking the present ruinous system of parliamentary litigation, and of directing the present impulse in favour of railways into proper channels. The second object was the examination by a competent tribunal of the southern and western coasts, with a view to the selection of the best harbours for American intercourse, and of establishing from them the best lines of communication across the country. He should only add that every care had been taken in preparing the resolutions, to avoid any recommendation or language calculated to give any local operation or effect to a meeting which was intended to be a meeting for general and not for particular purposes.

Foxes in the Highlands.—An extraordinary number of foxes has been discovered this season, preying on the poultry and lambs of the farmers in various parts of the Highlands, and in particular Argyllshire. About the head of Holy Loch, thirty-seven foxes have been already destroyed by the people turning out, and making a regular hunt, and starting these wily and pernicious vermin, and shooting them. In one of the hunts a fox, while pursued by the people, came in contact with a very large wild cat, and a fierce combat between the two animals was the consequence. One of the huntsmen fired, and shot the wild cat dead, and it was found that the fox had been killed by the cat. The depredations of these animals have inflicted serious damages on a number of the poor industrious mountaineers.—*Glasgow Paper.*

Choice of a Wife.—On the 17th of May last, the *fete* of brides took place at Moscow. The young men who wished to take a wife ranged themselves in line on the two side walks of the public promenade, and for five or six hours they see filing off before them, as at a review, the young girls, dressed in their finest apparel, and shining with their natural graces and the brilliancy of diamonds, mixed with flowers. The day following negociations are opened with the parents of the young girls that have been remarked.

The Will of God.—We take the following from the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, of the 30th ult.:—"Seven young men have lately been arrested, and confined in the prison of the Presentines, for having made attacks upon several inoffensive inhabitants of the town as they were returning to their homes late at night. It is said to have arisen from a remnant of fanaticism which formerly induced the professors of it to insult all persons who were known to be Liberals. Their acts of violence were preceded by a singular preliminary. When they met with any one whom they wished to assault, one of them said to the others, 'Brethren, what shall we do with this man?' The others replied, 'Let the will of God be done.' Upon this the victim was knocked down. This conduct of the young men in question, who are said to belong to one of our grand fraternities of Penitents, has such a mixture of violence and bigotry, that we could not have believed it, had we not official authority for what we state."

Newspaper Stamps.—Mr. Spring Rice, jun., in reply to a letter from Glasgow on the subject, says that no day was ever appointed and fixed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the reduction of the stamp duties, as the period depended entirely on the passing of the bill. He hopes, however, that it may come into operation on the 1st of August, and adds, that the Stamp-office has received orders to make preparations accordingly.—*Globe.*

A Discovery.—A blacksmith of Milan, named Ponti, has discovered that by suspending a length of chain to one of the corners of the anvil by means of airing, the noise of the hammer may be almost entirely deadened. The discovery would be of great importance to large towns, where the noise of the hammer is so serious a nuisance.

Banking in the United States.—New York, May 9.—The banks here determined to give the paper system full swing. I should think there must be 700,000,000 dollars of circulating paper money in the United States, exclusive of that species of paper or book money raised by loans to individuals, who keep a banking account, and which forms part of what banks call deposits, but which is as clearly paper money as the one dollar notes are. Politically speaking, we are retrograding here rapidly. If the banks can sustain the present system, in ten years the republic will be no more. What can you expect after the recent base act of the Pennsylvania Legislature, a majority of whom were bribed to recharter the United States Bank? General Jackson has done all that mortal man could do, but the people appear to be bent on self-destruction.—*Letter in the Times.*

Health at the Metropolis.—The following very gratifying announcement on the subject of the general health of the metropolis was made in the report at the quarterly meeting of the Free Hospital, Greville-street, on Monday night, attested by the signatures of the three surgeons, Messrs. William Marsden, Greville Jones, and J. Gay:—"The medical officers congratulate the Governors and the public on the fact of the metropolis having hitherto been *quite free* from any epidemic diseases, and more generally healthy during the present year than for many years past."—*London Paper.*

THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.
(FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.)

War Office, July 8.

2d Regiment of Life Guards—To be Lieutenants, by purchase—Lieutenant Thomas Naylor, vice Blackburn, who retires, dated 7th July; Cornet and Sub Lieutenant, William Crewe Duckworth Howard Vyse, vice Farlie, who retires. To be Cornets and Sub Lieutenants by purchase—J. K. Wedderburn, Gent., vice Naylor, dated 7th July; Robert Neville Lawley, Gent., vice Vyse; Edward Michael, Earl of Longford, vice Knox, who retires, dated 9th July.

1st Regt. of Dragoon Guards—Ensign Richard Hollis, from the 49th Regt. of Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice May, who retires.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant John Daniel Dyson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Beauman, who retires; Cornet Francis Watt to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Dyson; Second Lieutenant Chas. Henry John Rich, from the 87th Regt. of Foot, to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Watt.

7th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Captain John Bolton to be Major, by purchase, vice Curteis, who retires; Lieutenant James William Hunter to be Captain, by purchase, vice Bolton; Cornet Edward Codrington, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Hunter; and John Crofts, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Codrington.

4th Regt. of Light Dragoons—Randolph Routh, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Cornwall, whose appointment has not taken place.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Major William Drummond Mercer, from the 67th Regiment of Foot, to be Major, vice William Henry Sperling, who retires upon half pay Unattached, receiving the difference; Cornet G. Harriott to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Rose, who retires; John Percy Smith, Gent. to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Harriott.

Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieutenant and Captain William John Codrington to be Captain and Lieutenant Colonel, by purchase, vice Glegg, who retires; Ensign and Lieutenant Frederick Halkett to be Lieut. and Captain, by purchase, vice Codrington; and Hon. Louis Hope to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Halkett.

Scots Fusileer Guards—Hon. George Anson Byron to be Ensign and Lieut. by purchase, vice Levinge, whose appointment has not taken place.

17th Regiment of Foot—Ensign Henry Loftus Herbert from the 88th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut. without purchase, vice Tobin, deceased.

49th Foot—Thomas Ponsonby Gibbons, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hollis, appointed to the 1st Dragoon Guards.

54th Foot—Thomas Mostyn, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Hawkshaw, who retires.

57th Foot—Ensign William Little Stewart to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Armstrong, who retires; and Henry Clare Cardew, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Stewart.

67th Foot—Major William Nesbitt Orange, from the half pay Unattached, to be Major, paying the difference, vice Mercer, appointed to the 16th Regiment of Light Dragoons.

79th Foot—Ensign John Douglas to be Lieut. by purchase, vice Gore, who retires; and Second Lieut. Patrick L. M'Dougall, from the Ceylon Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Douglas.

80th Foot—Captain Fowke Moore, from the half pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice John Bowness, who exchanges.

87th Foot—John North Ouvry, Gent. to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice Charles Henry John Rich, appointed to the 3d Dragoon Guards.

88th—Ensign Henry D. Persse, from the 99th Regt. of Foot, to be Ensign, vice Hawker, promoted; and Gentleman Cadet James M. Fowler, from the Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Herbert, promoted in the 17th Regiment of Foot, dated July 9, 1836.

95th—Lieut. George Stewart to be Captain, by purchase, vice Whyte, who retires, Ensign Alfred Thomas Heyland to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Stewart; George Cornwall, Gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Heyland.

99th Foot—Henry Pardoe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Persse, appointed to the 88th Regiment of Foot.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Henry Gibbs Remmett, Gent., to be Second Lieut. by purchase, vice M'Dougall, appointed to the 79th Regt. of Foot.

UNATTACHED.

Ensign Ernest Augustus Hawker, from the 88th Regt. of Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase.

BREVET.

Major General Sir John Colborne, K.C.B. to have the local rank of Lieutenant General in Upper and Lower Canada only.

GARRISONS.

Major General the Hon. Patrick Stuart to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle, during the period he may continue on the Staff in North Britain.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant James Barclay Ross, upon half pay of the Royal African Corps, has been allowed to retire from the Army by the sale of a Lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in the colonies.

The Christian names of Lieutenant the Hon. Mr. Percy, of the Grenadier Guards, are Henry Hugh Manners.

[All the above are dated July 8, 1836, with the exception of those otherwise expressed.]

NAUGHTY DOINGS OF THE PIOUS PEOPLE IN DUBLIN.

It cannot be said of the Dublin Saints that their faith is a "faith without works." One of their newest works is entitled, "*Extracts from Peter Dens on the Nature of Confession and the Obligation of the Seal,*" and it is announced in the advertisements of the devout booksellers who vend it with the following commendatory notice:—

"As this book is solely for fathers and husbands, a limited number only has been printed; and as the doctrine of female confession is such as to render it highly improper to let the extracts into the hands of females, the purchasers are requested to lock them up, and not leave them in the way of their wives and daughters."

The work thus ushered into public notice is ascribed by common fame (who to be sure is sometimes a common liar) to a student of divinity in the Dublin University.—A nice occupation for a scholar of the College founded by our Maiden Queen! From the title page, however, you discover a very small part indeed of the editor's learned labours. The book consists of a great deal more than "extracts." The compiler's notes form by far the principal part of it; and if the text be nasty, we know not in what language to express our opinion of the commentary. Let us call it a bouquet of all manner of uncleanliness: a whole library of obscenity must have been ransacked to collect such a mass of impure erudition. If a phrase in the original is obscure or concise, no pains are spared to illustrate or expand it. Nothing is suffered to escape in the garb of a stiff and scholastic verbiage.—We have all the classical industry of a Porson or a Bloomfield applied to the discovery and development of the slightest turn of expression that can be made the foundation of an indelicate discussion. There is a display of scholarship about the production which, we regret to say, the *literati* of Dublin have never exhibited in the chaste branches of the humane letters, and which is quite sufficient of itself to acquit Mr. O'Sullivan, or Mr. M'Ghee, or any of the ill-read declaimers of the Fudge Mission, of the infamy of the authorship.

The *Standard* had lately a long article upon the pious tract in question, in which the real nature of the work was most studiously kept out of the reader's view. If the work consisted merely of "extracts," we should pay it as little attention as we are in the habit of paying to the rest of the vicious labours of the Tartuffes. But the extracts are but the peg for the editor's own disquisitions; and he has taken effectual care that the Protestant cloister shall not be outdone by the Popish in one department at least of sacred literature.—*Examiner.*

The Waterford Grand Jury passed a Resolution approving of Surveyor Johnston's Report, thanking him for his intelligent and unbiassed conduct.

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Saturday a very numerously attended and highly respectable meeting of this body assembled in the Corn Exchange, Counsellor Coppinger in the Chair.

Mr. French, the Secretary, read the proceedings of the last day's meeting, and also the following letter from Mr. O'Connell to the Association :—

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF IRELAND.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know you not,
Who would be free, themselves must strike the blow?"

London, 6th July, 1836.

FELLOW COUNTRYMEN—I find by the Dublin papers received this day, that you have already constituted the Association for Ireland, under the name of the "National." I should have preferred for the present the name of "General," but of course I submit my own opinion upon matters of detail to yours. But there is one point which involves a practical principle of great value, and a legal point of some nicety—I mean the keeping the association, precisely as the Catholic Association was, perfectly free from any connexion or community with any other society or union. I am not, I trust, presumptuous in expressing a hope that this association will pay some attention to my advice, and that advice most distinctly and emphatically is, not to have *any species* of connection with any other. This in my mind is the more necessary, because there are other bodies of great value in themselves, and of great importance which may be pressed upon you. We must act with firmness, and, therefore, should act with the greatest prudence—we must act with perseverance, and, therefore, should neglect no precaution to secure to ourselves perfect freewill upon the one hand, and perfect freedom from legal difficulties on the other. In plain truth, we have occasion for all the qualities that make men useful as patriots and good subjects—undisturbed patience, united exertions, unremitting perseverance, perfect respect for the laws, but the most energetic and continuous determination to use all and every constitutional means to procure for Ireland JUSTICE—COMPLETE JUSTICE—EQUAL JUSTICE.

Our enemies are many and formidable. There are first the electors of the English counties, who are generally an uninformed and easily misled race. They are wretchedly dependent, in too many instances, on their Tory landlords; they are also liable to be operated on by the unchristian cry of "No Popery." The parsons of the established church in England inflame the bad passions of the farmers by every species of calumny. They do not perceive that they are thus daily undermining their own religion and depriving it of the respect of all considerate men by making its influence an instrument to increase dissension between the various parts of the empire, and of perpetuating injustice toward so large a class of his Majesty's subjects. They are indeed unwise men in their own generation, and instead of making proselytes from the Catholics to Protestantism, they have directly the contrary effect. The farmers, moreover, feel the competition in their own markets of the produce of the Irish agriculturists, and a foolish jealousy induces them to hate and oppose the Irish. They thus by countenancing the oppression of Ireland, keep our country in poverty and distress—the foolish men do not perceive that the greater the poverty of the Irish, the less will they consume of their own agricultural produce, and the greater will be the quantity of that produce thrown into the English markets to compete with the English farmers at their own doors.

Silly men—They do not see that the class in England which has the highest and most pressing interest in the prosperity of Ireland are the English farmers—simply, because if the Irish were prosperous they would easily consume all, or nearly all their own provisions, and leave the home market of England to the English farmers whose produce must at once in that case rise enormously in price.

Next to the farmers, our worst enemies are the English parsons, and some of the Wesleyan Methodists; not all, by any means, but these two, as classes, are opposed to the interests of the people of Ireland upon grounds of bigotry and intolerance, which are impervious to reason and argument, and must be left to time and to ridicule to thin the ranks of those opponents and to create amongst them sensations of shame, and a sense of Christian charity.

The next class of our opponents are the majority of the peers, instigated by the very worst and most contemptible of our miserable peerage—the pitiful Vesey Fitzgerald—the Lord Glengall who has earned for himself the soubriquet of "the shebeen Earl"—the Marquis of Westmeath, bless the mark!!! and others of that species of indescribables.

But the peers have stronger and better reasons to hate Ireland and the Irish—they know that the reform bill would never have been carried but for the zealous, active, and disinterested patriotism of the representatives of the people of Ireland. We turned the scale in favour of the English reform, and hence arises the bitter and unrelenting hatred of the boroughmongering peerage of England.

Besides, they actually aim at either repealing or destroying the effects of the reform bill—encouraged by so many of the farmers who are slavishly inclined, they would risk the peace of the empire and the safety of the throne rather than allow the current of popular liberty to flow on in its present channel to sweep away abuses, and cleanse the corruption by which so many of the British institutions have been too long tainted.

The next great obstacle we have to encounter is the Tory faction, headed by Stanley, Peel, and Wellington. We know them well—we know their conduct when the latter was last in office—we know that they selected Lord Haddington as Lord Lieutenant because his paucity of intellect and want of fixed principles made him an admirable tool for the oppression of Ireland. We saw the flag inscribed "No Popery," insulting seven-eighths of the people of Ireland, and waving over his head. We saw all the bigots, in proportion to their virulence and hatred to the Irish people—Shaw, Lefroy, Jackson, promoted and rewarded.

Every measure useful to Ireland has been opposed, strenuously opposed by that party.

Were they again to regain power, Ireland would be deluged in blood! Every bitter and exasperating passion would be let loose. Faction would be encouraged in the magistracy—the shrievalty—the jury box—in the corporations all over the country.

Take the Bench: almost all, or at least the far greater part of the judges, are entitled to retire on the superannuation pensions provided by law. Why do not the aged and almost doating—why does not he who has earned for himself the appellation of "Tarlety-Ra," retire! Alas! ask yourselves this question; and then ask yourselves how many resignations would you have if the Tories were once more in power.

Again, look round you and see who would fill that bench, and what hope there could possibly be of peace or tranquillity for Ireland, if the Lefroys, the Shaws, the Jacksons, were to be judges of the land!!! But this is too frightful a picture to be looked at without something like insanity.

Do I exaggerate the intentions of the Tory party?—No—I diminish their intensity and their atrocity.

There is the great organ of their party—that in which they publish their manifestoes—there is their avowed authorised publication—the *Quarterly Review*. What plan do they develope—what object do they disclose.

This—simply this—to pacify Ireland by appointing an officer with the talent and power of Cromwell to rule Ireland for ten years!

There it is. Cromwell reduced the population by his wars, and the desolation that ensued, near three-fourths.

Yes, the Tory faction devote to destruction full three-fourths of the people of Ireland. The monsters cry for blood—more blood—years of blood and massacre—the desolating sword of Cromwell! Such is the party that menaces Ireland.

They tell us we are unfit and unworthy to be trusted—But why waste one moment in words? Let our actions speak for us. Let one universal cry resound throughout Ireland. The Protestant of Dublin is equally insulted with the Catholic of Galway and with the Presbyterian in Belfast.

I never despaired in the worst of times—I know my countrymen too well to doubt of success—we have many and powerful allies—holy allies—not in name but nature.

First—We have the revered name of the King with us. Read his opening speech to his Parliament.

Second—We have with us the King's government forbidding us to despair.

Third—We have with us the government of Lord Mulgrave in Ireland dispensing all of justice that is within his reach, and bidding us to confide and to hope.

Fourth—We have with us the reformed corporations of England, and the intelligent and patriotic inhabitants of the great towns and cities.

Fifth—We have with us the wealth, intellectual power, patriotism, and energy of this great metropolis, the corporation of London, and the inhabitants of Westminster, Lambeth, Finsbury, the Tower Hamlets, and Marylebone, with all their representatives, save one, are strenuously, actively, our friends.

Sixth—The intelligent, patriotic, brave, and never conquered people of Scotland are with us.

Seventh—The House of Commons, with a daily increasing majority are with us—a majority of about one sixth of the entire of the representatives of the people are with us.

Compare the state of affairs when the Catholic Association was formed, with your present prospects, and see how glorious and unerring is the hope of success, if, Irishmen, IF YOU ARE TRUE TO YOURSELVES.

"Hereditary bondsmen, know you not,
Who would be free themselves must strike the blow."

With obstacles apparently insurmountable, we succeeded—Irishmen, we succeeded. We were true to ourselves, and we succeeded. The Catholic clergy soon did justice to our views—the Catholic nobility joined us—the liberal Protestants thronged around us—fourteen hundred Protestant names adorned and dignified the roll of the Catholic Association.

Mark, I pray you, how we succeeded; with less crime or an offence, without a sin or a stain—without injustice to any man to the extent of one sixpence—without, blessed be God! one single drop of blood.

Whatever was done once can easily be done again.—Irishmen, Protestants, Catholics, Presbyterians, Dissenters, rally, rally for Ireland and liberty.

Always remember our three great objects—

First—To preserve and support the King's government—Lord Melbourne in England—Lord Mulgrave's honoured name in Ireland.

SECOND—To preserve as far as we can, peace, good order, freedom from agrarian disturbances, and from crime of every description, no violation of the law—no breach of morality.

Third to procure a satisfactory settlement of the tithe question—a satisfactory because a full participation with Scotland and England in municipal reform.

Let our association be single and independent of any other—respecting all societies that struggle in any way in the same sacred cause, but amalgamating with none of them.

I subjoin a list of those for whom I subscribe. I will be in Dublin so soon as the cause of the soreness of my heart will permit. Perhaps there are those in Ireland who will offer up a fervent prayer to God to remove, in his mercy, the cause of such soreness and sorrow.

I have the honour to be, your devoted servant,
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

"JUSTICE RENT FOR IRELAND" FOR 1836.—Daniel O'Connell, M.P., £5: Mrs. O'Connell, £2; Maurice O'Connell, M.P., £2; Mrs. M. O'Connell, £1; Fanny O'Connell, £1; Mary O'Connell, £1; Christopher Fitzsimon, M.P., £2; Mrs. Fitzsimon, £1; Mary O'Connell Fitzsimon, £1; Daniel O'Connell Fitzsimon, £1; Christopher O'Connell Fitzsimon, £1; Thomas O'Connell Fitzsimon, £1; Henry O'Connell Fitzsimon, £1; Charles O'Connell, £2; Mrs. O'Connell, £1; Mary O'Connell, £1; Teresa O'Connell, £1; Kate O'Connell, £1; N.J. Ffrench, £2; Mrs. Ffrench, £1; Daniel O'Connell Ffrench, £1; Harriet O'Connell Ffrench, £1; Mary O'Connell Ffrench, £1; Morgan O'Connell, M.P., £2; John O'Connell, M.P., £2; Daniel O'Connell, jun., £2.

STATE OF THE COUNTY CARLOW.

The subjoined communication we have received from a gentleman residing in the neighbourhood of Bagnalstown, on whose veracity we can rely. The Catholic clergy of Carlow should be very cautious of travelling alone, as there has been already a melancholy proof of the deadly hostility borne to them by some of the Orange men. To what a frightful state we are reduced when the lives of our clergymen distinguished for piety, charity, and zeal in the cause of truth—are thus exposed to the assassin's blow—

"Last week, the Rev. Mr. Buggy, of Borris, passed through Bagnalstown on his way to Carlow, where he remained until next day. He had of course to pass through Slyguff. About one o'clock on the night that the Rev. gentleman remained in Carlow, a jaunting car belonging to the Innkeeper at Borris, was returning through Slyguff, within a very short distance of the place where the lamented Father Walsh, was murdered. The driver was accosted by three men, who appeared muffled and wore caps. They inquired whether he had the Rev. Mr. Buggy with him, and on finding the car returning without the object of their search, they went away, apparently much disappointed. This occurred at the foot of the hill, a place very well adapted for an evil purpose, and not far distant from a batch of the triangle cottages where, I believe, some of the heroes of New townbarry notoriety are located. This place is now become so terrific that persons going from Carlow or Bagnalstown, to Graig, Borris, or Goresbridge, very generally go round by the Royal Oak, and pass at the county Kilkenny side of the Barrow to shun it."

This is really alarming. If the Orangemen be not well watched, more clergymen will fall victims to their hate. Every precaution should be used to prevent such villains satisfying their horrible thirst for blood.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

It is expected that the prorogation of parliament will take place in the first week of August.—*Courier.*

The following curious story is taken from the *Fanal de Lyons*:—"A shoemaker living in this town was struck with the charms of the wife of a house-painter, his neighbour, who, after a fortnight's solicitations, determined to acquaint her husband with the fact. This she did, and her husband immediately comprehended the reason of his rival coming every day to his house to buy a certain moveable cupboard from him. They both determined to be revenged, and concerted measures accordingly. The same evening the gallant arrived more gay and more smart than ever. The wife told him that her husband had gone out of town to get 200 francs paid him from a person who was his debtor; and, the gallant commenced his suit anew, employing by turns a little amorous persuasion, and sometimes a little gentle force. The wife remained impassive, and on a sudden answered him that he had a strong smell of leather about him, but that if he would consent to take a bath first, then perhaps she would not say no. The gallant agreed, and entered a tub indicated by the fair one. While in the midst of the operation the husband returned, knocked loudly at the door, and the wife persuaded the unhappy gallant to enter just as he was into the cupboard which he had pretended a desire to purchase.—The husband came in, cursed his stars for not having been able to get his money, and declared that the very next morning he would carry the cupboard to his friend the shoemaker, and sell it to him for the 200f. So saying he locked the door of it, and put the key into his pocket. Next morning, the cupboard was carried off to the shoemaker's door, and placed opposite to it, while his wife came down stairs to inquire what had become of her husband. The painter replied that he did not know, but that he had brought home the cupboard, which he had bought of him for 200f.; so saying, they put the key in the door and opened it, when, in a moment, there shot out of it a man, quite naked, all over red, with his hair on end, who started off like a wild beast into his own shop. His wife called out for help, and the shop-boys came and soundly belaboured the poor devil till he succeeded in making himself known. His punishment had been long and severe; his bath had been well mixed with glue and red ochre, and the figure of the poor shoemaker may be more easily imagined than described. He has never shown his face out of his shop since."

Lord Lyndhurst's father, whose original name, we understand, was Colopy, was a native of this city. He commenced life as a baker's apprentice in the old town, but, having a dispute with his master, he relinquished the trade, and left Limerick. He then applied himself to the pictorial art, for which he evinced considerable talent. He re-visited this city, where there are to be found some specimens of his genius, amongst which is a painting of the Resurrection over the altar-piece of one of our Friaries. He subsequently went to America, where his son (the present Lord Lyndhurst) was born.—*Limerick Sun.*

THE ARMY.

Major H. W. Gordon, of the Royal Artillery, has been appointed to the charge of the artillery department at the Pigeon House Fort, Dublin, in the room of Lieut.-Colonel D. Campbell, who has been placed on the retired list.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 5.

MEMORANDUM.—The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 5th instant, inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Paymaster T. Ferris, h.p. 99th Foot; Captain H. de Forster, h.p. Brunswick Infantry.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 4.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants:—J. B. Dennis, vice Rowan, promoted; W. D. Pack, vice Freese, promoted; J. Travers, vice Cleveland, promoted; Hon. G. T. Devereux, vice Murray, promoted; R. Blackwood, vice Smith, promoted; R. S. Aller, vice Turner, promoted; W. Swinton, vice Marriott, promoted; E. W. Rodwell, vice Hooper, promoted; S. D. Broughton, vice Elwyn, promoted; A. H. Graham, vice Wright, promoted; First Lieutenant W. J. Stokes to be Second Captain, vice J. W. Smith, retired on h.p.; Second Lieutenant T. Wilkins to be First Lieutenant, vice Stokes; Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Sir Alexander Dickson, K.C.B., to be Colonel, vice Forster, deceased; Captain and Brevet Major Thomas G. Browne to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Dickson; Second Captain B. Willis to be Captain, vice Browne; First Lieutenant C. B. Symons to be Second Captain, vice Willis; Second Lieutenant W. T. Crawford to be First Lieutenant, vice Symons.

The Duke of Cumberland dined with the Marquis of Londonderry at Rosebank on Thursday evening. His Royal Highness and Prince Charles of Solms were afterwards present at the representations at Bridgewater House.

Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, the London mail arrived in our city, between the hours of one and two o'clock in the afternoon.

The mail of yesterday contains a letter from Mr. D. W. Harvey, to the electors of Southwark, declaring his immediate intention of yielding his seat to the wishes of his constituents, as he cannot give his support to the present ministry. Speaking of it he says:—

"The Irish Tithe Bill is not the sole measure of the present government from which I dissent. The entire policy is temporising and timid—disheartening to their friends—while it inspires their political foes with audacious courage. A rude and trembling hand is doing something to everything, and doing nothing well; and so matters will remain, until firmer and sturdier hearts shall strike out a course of government, having for its sole objects the safety, and happiness, and liberty of the people."

Mr. Benjamin Wood, of Mark-lane, brother of Mr. Alderman Wood, has already offered himself as a candidate, to succeed Mr. D. W. Harvey. We understand that he will have the support of the great body of Reformers, and that several influential gentlemen of the Borough are exerting themselves to secure his return.—The Parliamentary summary will be found elsewhere.—We find that Mr. Finn, M.P. for Kilkenny county, has paired off with Sir William Geary. We have received a copy of a correspondence, touching the suspension of Mr. Hardy, from acting as magistrate in Armagh, and his subsequent restoration by Lord Plunkett. It would appear that the alleged crime of not interfering to quell a party riot in Loughall, was not proved against him, that he acted in a manner becoming a magistrate, and that his restoration was an act of justice. The copy of the correspondence was moved for by Mr. Finn.

MR. WYSE—THE LIVERY OF LONDON.

(FROM TUESDAY'S CHRONICLE.)

The deputation of the Livery of London which waited on our City Representative, to select him as one of their sheriffs, are entitled to the thanks of all Ireland. It was an act of the greatest importance at this period; a just cause of joy and triumph, not less to the supporters of freedom generally, than to the immediate friends of the honored individual. The *Courier* attaches due weight and influence to the subject, viewing it as an assurance that we have enlisted in our favour the sympathy and support of the inhabitants of England. The Lords, in the plenitude of their power, have committed a grievious wrong against an integral portion of the British dominions; they have done that which in other nations could not have failed of raising the fiery passions of the people into a revolutionary blaze. Here it has been otherwise—calm, though indignant, peaceable, though provoked, neither in word or deed have the Irish intimated a desire of resisting tyranny by force, or of doing justice to themselves. The secret of their forbearance is to be traced to the sympathising friendship of their English brethren, which fills us with confidence, because it gives a certainty of success. This feeling could not have manifested itself more strongly than by the honourable and unequivocal offer of the deputation that waited on Mr. Wyse. Mr. Wyse's character for worth and ability, no doubt, had its influence on the minds of his friends; but of far greater weight than either rank or talent was the fact, that Mr. Wyse was a Reformer and a Roman Catholic, and that seven millions of his countrymen, professing the same opinions and the same creed, had been grievously insulted by the Lords' rejection of the Tithe and Corporation Bills. The proposal of putting him in nomination for the shrievalty of London was a high compliment to Ireland; the time, the occasion, and the mode of making it enhanced its value; and though the offer was declined for the reasons elsewhere assigned, this by no means lessens our thanks or diminishes the intended effect.

DUBLIN AND KILKENNY RAILWAY.

The *Kilkenny Journal* recommends that the Grand Juries of Carlow, Kilkenny, Tipperary, Cork, Kerry, and Limerick, should memorial government to have surveys made of the best line in order to facilitate the success of the above railway. We concur with our contemporary in this salutary advice; public attention should be constantly directed to the progress of such a great national undertaking as that of a steam communication between Dublin and the South of Ireland; and, if the respective Grand Juries are determined to act with patriotism and independence, they will at once direct their engineers to consider the best line without any paltry reference to individual interests or mere local advantages. The effect of still pursuing the narrow-minded course, too usual on such occasions, will be to throw a damper on the undertaking altogether, and, while parties or individuals merely confine themselves to their own circumscribed circle, they succeed, perhaps, in retarding a great public benefit without effecting their own ends. We have before now given some of the striking features of the Prospectus published by the Dublin and Kilkenny Rail-road Committee, the calculations there made are by no means unreasonable, if anything, they are rather under the mark, and from them there cannot be a doubt but that the speculation will be most profitable. The Shareholders are aware of this themselves, and the rapidity and eagerness with which all the shares were bought affords another proof of the same fact. As a central point of communication to all the South of Ireland, there cannot be a doubt of the superior advantages possessed by Kilkenny, the question of a continued line to the interior of the more southern counties will be a matter for the future consideration and enterprise of their respective inhabitants. We trust that no second instance of mismanagement on the part of the agents, as that which occurred in the present session, will be allowed to mar this great national undertaking.

REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES.

The public mind is much occupied with the contemplated removal of the assizes to Dungarvan. Our columns are open to the opinions and arguments of both the supporters and opponents of the measure, and as truth is best elicited by discussion, we beg to invite the communications of our friends.

GENERAL EVANS.

On Tuesday evening Lord Palmerston was questioned by Sir Robert Peel, relative to the authenticity of the following letter of General De Lacy Evans:—

"HEAD-QUARTERS OF ST. SEBASTIAN.—GENERAL ORDER.

"Being informed that conversations have taken place at the advanced posts, and in several houses, with deserters of the British Auxiliary Legion, or of the Portuguese corps, or with individuals expelled therefrom for disgraceful motives, the Commander-in-Chief deems it expedient to remind the troops, that as the Legion is now acting in concert with the English Royal Marines, all British subjects who shall be found with arms in hand, aiding or assisting the insurgents, will be considered as rebels to his Majesty the King of England, and liable to the penalty of death, which they shall undergo agreeably to the English laws, in the event of their being made prisoners.

"He accordingly directs, that if any of the said individuals, speaking English, or supposed to belong to the categories above-mentioned, present themselves to our advanced posts, they would be fired upon by our troops; and he equally orders that all intercourse with the advanced posts of the enemy shall cease, and that our outposts shall remain in a state of continual hostility with the enemy until he shall have abandoned that practice.

"The Lieutenant-General Commander-in-Chief
of the corps of the army on the Cantabrian coast,
"DE LACY EVANS.

"St. Sebastian, June 18."

Lord Palmerston's answer was evasive. He said that as General Evans was not in the service of the British Government, that government could not be responsible for his acts, or even have any cognizance of them. This reply appears a shallow pretext for the neglect of a manifest duty. General Evans, in levying troops in England and this country, acted with the cognizance and sanction of the British Government, and if he pursues a course that disgraces humanity and stains the name of the country that sent him forth, the government in self-defence, ought, and must interfere. By Lord Palmerston's reply to Sir Robert, it would appear that General Evans has usurped the name of the English Government to give a gloss to a barbarous and bloody edict; Ministers are called on to disclaim in the strongest terms their concurrence with this proclamation of an English subject, thus leaving the deep guilt of murder on the head of its author, should he persist in his savage denunciation. No opinion has been here expressed on the question at issue between the two belligerent parties in Spain, but an act degrading to human nature and at variance with modern warfare, would at once carry the current of sympathy among all the nations of Europe to the side of Don Carlos' troops.

THEATRE ROYAL.

We perceive by the advertising columns our old and talented friend, Mr. Gibney, is to take his benefit on Wednesday evening next. From the bill of fare which he has furnished we may anticipate a rich musical treat.—We have heard Mr. H. Bedford, at the Theatre Royal, Dublin, with much pleasure; his style is beautifully chaste, and the quality of his voice good. To praise Mr. Gibney to the Waterford public would be superfluous, but in return for the many nights he sent us home in good humour, we sincerely wish him what he well merits—a bumper.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

NEW ROSS.

SIR—As a loyal man I owe allegiance to the King, and would yield a willing obedience to the exercise of his subordinate authority. I can perceive its emanation in the Bailiff's warrant, the Exciseman's dipping rule, or even the Peeler's handcuff. I must be permitted, however, to distinguish between the just exercise of this authority and its abuse—the one will command respect, while the other excites and justifies resistance.—The abuse of the King's authority by the police in this country, is unfortunately of daily occurrence. The *Evening Post* says they are becoming popular, and I have only to add—I sincerely hope so. An incident occurred to-day in our streets—in which one of our police transgressed in my judgment the authority vested in him to preserve the King's peace. A wretched looking man has been attracting a good deal of attention here those few days, he is "*Doctus in trivits*," and has been lecturing with such success as nearly to take the *shine* out of some of our crack orators—his themes were Temperance societies and controversy. I will not attempt to give an outline of his addresses not having heard them. He had a most numerous auditory, and on two occasions was honoured with the presence of Mr. Carr—the great apostle of "thin potations"—who came to break a lance with him on the leading dogmas of temperance. He is truly a miserable spectacle of fallen humanity—shoeless and shirtless and stockingless—a few tattered rags, revealed the wasted remnant of a once beautiful form, and the dullest observer could perceive that his mind was a wreck as well as his body. He was speaking to-day, in front of the Court-house, and from the position in which I was placed, I perceived that he was appealing to the risibles of his audience, although I could not catch the tenor of his observations. In the midst of his harangue, a policeman appeared. As Curran said of Jemmy O'Brien—"the stormy wave of the multitude" retired at his approach—swelling with the pride and insolence of office, the saucy minion of authority rushed forward, and seizing him, dragged him from the cart on which he stood, and precipitated him to the ground. When he rose, although not offering the slightest resistance, he was hurried before the Khadamanthus of the Corporation, who, I hope, saw "through his looped and windowed raggedness," an object for his charity or pity, rather than for the laws' revenge. My gorge rose at seeing the poor creature, for whose misery and destitution, the heart of a feeling man would have overflowed with sympathy and commiseration, grovelling on the ground, where he had been cast by the rude violence of the policeman. A mild expostulation, or a stern command would have served his purpose just as well, and consorted better with his duty. This is not the only instance in which the conduct of the Police is open to reprehension; and it is to be hoped that Mr. Hatton's authority over them may supersede the necessity of future complaint.

I remain, Sir, truly yours,
A ROSS MAN.

Saturday, July 9, 1836.

ERRATUM.—In our report of the Grand Jury in our last number the name of Sir Richard Musgrave was erroneously put for that of Sir Richard Keane.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE, JULY 10th, 1836.

ARRIVED,

8th—Ariel M'Guire, Dublin, ballast, for Ross.

10th—Killarney, (steamer) Bailey, Bristol.

SAILED,

8th—Hazard, Croscombe, Cardiff, sheep—Azores Packet, Gibson, Llanelly, ballast,

9th—Betsey, from Chester, Lloyd, Limerick, bricks—William, from Ross, Thomas Newport, cattle—Friends, Brown, Liverpool, flour—Talbot, Rowe, Falmouth, provisions—Providence, Duke, Southampton, gen. cargo—David Walter, Symons, Cardiff, ballast—Eliza, Owen, Gloucester, flour, &c.—Blenheim, Doody Hamburgh, ballast—Daddon, from Ross, Bailey, Swansea, ditto—Belle, ditto, Widdicombe, ditto, ditto.

10th—Aurora, Williams, Milford, ballast.

M. Chevalier's thermometer at midnight on Sunday marked 20 degrees above Zeaumur, or 77 of Fahrenheit. At four o'cloch yesterday morning, 18 3-10 Reaumur, or 72 of Fahrenheit. At 12, 23 5-10 Reaumur, or 84¼ Fahrenheit. At 1, 24 Reaumur, or 86 Fahrenheit; and at 2, 24 3-10 Reaumur, or 86¼ Fahrenheit.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

WATERFORD ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT—YESTERDAY.

At 12 o'clock yesterday, Chief Justice Doherty arrived here from Wexford, escorted by the sub-Sheriff, (the high-sheriff being absent from indisposition), and the usual attendants. At half past 12, his lordship entered the County Court, immediately after which the grand jury were re-sworn, to enter on the criminal business of the court. He then briefly addressed them; he supposed they had finished the fiscal duties that devolved on them. He would not trouble them with any observations, as from their experience of the duties of grand jurors, it would be quite unnecessary. He requested them to use dispatch in the finding of bills of indictment, after which he would take the earliest opportunity of discharging them.

The Court then entered on the hearing of appeals from the Quarter Sessions Court.

The following gentlemen were sworn on a Record Jury:—

Samuel Smith, Richard Reynett, Daniel Crotty, William Smith, Arthur Howell Hunt, William Robert Power, John Arnold, Simon Newport, Denis Kiely, Samuel King, Lewis Fitzmaurice, and Tobias Fitzpatrick.

John Harris, Josiah Williams, Matthew Poole, James O'Brien, Alexander R. Pope, Josiah Pope, Plaintiffs; *Sir John Tobin*, Knight, Defendant.

Mr. Harris opened the pleadings. It was an action brought by the plaintiffs against the defendant, for damage sustained to a brig called the *Eolus*, their property, in the river Suir, in consequence of coming into collision with the *St. Patrick*, steamer, which being carelessly navigated ran foul against the brig. Damages were laid at £500. The following are the facts as stated by Counsel. The plaintiffs are the owners of the brig *Eolus*, and are known under the designation of "The Waterford Coal Company," and the defendant, Sir John Tobin, the owner of the *St. Patrick*, steamer, has, through a laudable spirit of enterprise, realized very considerable wealth—in fact, he is a most extensive ship owner, and trades to all parts of the world. On the 5th of March last, the *Eolus* left Swansea, laden with culm, bound for the port of Waterford; she arrived on the 10th at Passage, and on the 11th came up the river. The *St. Patrick* was on her way to Liverpool the same day; on going down the river the brig and the steamer came into collision, by the steamer striking the brig amid ships, broke the main boom, and suffered other considerable damage. The brig was subsequently brought up to Waterford, and underwent repairs the expenses of which amounted to £49 12s. 2d. It was alleged on the part of the plaintiffs that the collision was owing to the neglect and mismanagement out of those on board, in support of which statement, John Fowler, the master of the brig, the Pilot and one of the sailors were examined.

On the part of the defence, Captain Gosson, of the *St Patrick* steamer, stated that on seeing the brig coming up the river, he observed her making some manœuvre, which he considered an attempt on the part of those on board to come into collision with the steamer. He then gave orders to the Engineer to reverse the engine in order to avoid the collision, which he did, but owing to the unskilful management of the brig, he unavoidably came in contact with it.

James Burke, pilot, and John Dobbyn, the engineer, corroborated Captain Gosson's testimony.

After his Lordship had charged the jury, they retired, and remained closetted a few minutes, after which they returned a verdict for the plaintiffs, £76 14s. damages and 6d. costs.

The court rose at a few minutes before 7 o'clock, and adjourned to 10 o'clock next morning.

CITY COURT.

At two o'clock Baron Pennefather took his seat on the bench accompanied by the Mayor, A. M. Alcock, Esq., when the Grand Jury were re-sworn.

A Petit Jury having been sworn,

Mary Evans was indicted for stealing a piece of printed cotton, from Mr. Fletcher's shop, on the quay—guilty. Six months imprisonment, with such labour as suited her sex.

Hanna Backas was indicted for stealing a necklace, from the shop of Mr. Freeman, Jeweller, on the quay—pleaded guilty. Sentence, six months imprisonment, with such labour as suited her sex.

The criminal business here end-d, and our readers no doubt, will feel surprised and gratified, to perceive that the calendar was so unusually light.

COUNTY WATERFORD GRAND JURY.

The County Grand Jury re-assembled at an early hour on Saturday. The room was densely thronged by the parties interested in the various applications. One of the first matters that came under consideration was the Gaoler's salary, to which the Board of Superintendence called the attention of the Grand Jury, deeming it too low. It appeared to be the feeling of the Grand Jury that the salary hitherto voted (£120) was entirely inadequate remuneration for the proper discharge of the duties of the office, and it was stated that it was less than the Governor of any other County Prison in Ireland receives. No final determination was come to, the Grand Jury directing information to be procured as to the salaries voted in the other counties, before they fixed the new salary.

The attention of the Grand Jury was called to a representation of Major Woodward, Inspector-General of Prisons, as to the deficiency of the Gaol for the adoption of a system of classification, and for other requisite improvements in gaol discipline. The Board of Superintendence sent in an estimate from Mr. Terence O'Reilly, Architect, calculating that the making of the alterations to give means for the adoption of the improved system would amount to £1,600.

The Grand Jury proceeded to the very important question of the removal of the County Assizes from Waterford to Dungarvan. Sir Richard Keane after pointing out the inconvenience to which the western portion of the county was put in having to come down to Waterford periodically, concluded by moving that a memorial be forwarded to the Lord Lieutenant, praying his Excellency to take the necessary steps for the removal of the Assizes from Dungarvan under the provision of the Assizes Removal Bill.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Stuart, M.P.

Mr. Christmas spoke very ably against the bill, pointing out the enormous charge that the alteration would entail upon the County, for not only a new Gaol and Courthouse but a new Barrack and other public buildings would be requisite.—Mr. Esmonde, Mr. Uniacke, and Mr. Meara, followed on the same side, and contended that, notwithstanding the statements put forward by the other side, the balance of inconvenience would be in the change, besides the enormous sum that it would require, estimated by the advocates of removal at £40,000, but undoubtedly likely to amount to much more.

An amendment was moved by Mr. Christmas to the effect, in parliamentary parlance, that the subject be considered that day six months. This amendment was withdrawn in favour of one moved by Mr. Uniacke, that the Lord Lieutenant be memorialed to appoint Commissioners to enquire whether the present Gaol and Court-house were fit for all purposes. Upon this amendment the Grand Jury divided, and negatived it by a majority of six—eight gentlemen voting for it, and fourteen against it.

Mr. Esmonde moved, and Mr. Meara seconded, the following amendment—"that the Grand Jury will not adopt steps for removing the Assizes without taking the sense of the Cess-payers at a public meeting to be called in the County Court-house for the purpose." This amendment was also negatived, four votes only being given in its favour.

Sir Richard Keane's motion was finally carried by 14 to 8, the motion being as follows:—

For the Removal.	Against it.
W. V. Stuart, Esq., M.P.	James William Wall,
Sir Richard Keane,	William Christmas,
Richard Smyth,	George Meara,
John Kiely,	Nuttal Greene,
Thomas J. Fitzgerarald,	Wray Palliser,
Pierse George Barron,	Robert Uniacke,
John Musgrave,	James Power,
Richard Chearnley,	James Esmonde, Esqrs.
Pierse Hely,	
Gervase Bushe,	
George B. Poer,	
R. P. Roynane,	
Thomas Walsh,	
Robert Longan, Esqrs.	

The discussion lasted three hours.

The Grand Jury rejected the application for building a storm-wall at Tramore, deeming that the work was not one that should be executed at the public expense.

The Grand Jury were occupied in the usual routine of Presentments until evening.

A requisition is on foot to have a meeting of the County convened on the last day of the Assizes to consider the Removal of the Assizes, and the expediency of building a Court-house and Gaol at Dungarvan.—*Mirror.*