

# The Weekly Waterford Chronicle

Agents for the Waterford and Weekly Waterford Chronicle

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No. 1,123,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836.

PRICE 7d.

## FORGERY OF THE POPE'S LETTER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE STANDARD.

London, Aug. 10, 1836.

SIR—In consequence of certain expressions referring to a publication of mine, which were attributed by the papers to Lord John Russell in a debate in the House of Commons, the enclosed correspondence took place between that nobleman and myself. As the party to which his lordship belongs have taken great advantage of the series of mistakes to which my pamphlet—most unintentionally on my part—gave occasion, I trust you will not refuse this vindication of myself a place in your paper.

Lord John Russell's reply to my communication will speak for itself. I shall only beg the reader to observe that his lordship neither avows nor denies the fact of his having publicly charged me with dishonest intentions, but alleges in his defence (if I understood him aright) that his allusion to the proceedings at Exeter Hall was hypothetical only. I have no grounds, except the newspaper reports, for assuming that these hypothetical allusions contained any reference to me. As I take his lordship's letter for a tacit admission that he did, I must say that an attack upon the character of an individual in a place whose privileges I, for one, would be sorry to see diminished, and on grounds which his lordship acknowledges he had not then examined, and is not now prepared to defend, appears to me to be utterly unjustifiable.

I shall take this opportunity of offering some explanation of my motives in publishing the pamphlet that has been the subject of so much misrepresentation, because I have reason to believe that some whose good opinion I value and respect, have found it difficult to come at the real truth from the accounts that have appeared in the papers.

I had before me two encyclical letters of the present Pontiff; of which one, dated August 15, 1832, contained the pastoral instructions which it has been, I believe, usual for every newly elected Pope to address to his clergy; the other dated June 25, 1834, was intended to discountenance certain infidel movements on the part of the English Catholics, and especially to reprehend serious publications, by M. de la Menais, entitled, "Paroles d'un Croquant."

These undoubted productions of his Holiness contain, in the strongest language, denunciations against liberty of conscience, liberty of the press, democracy of all sorts, and liberal opinions, as they are called generally, which are, I think, altogether, as inconsistent with the sacred principles of the Romish party in this country as any principles that I have ventured ironically to ascribe to them. The Pope has honestly spoken out his real sentiments, and calls the liberality of the present day by its right names, of indifference in religion and rebellion in politics. I honour him for his plain speaking; but the duplicity, and shall I say hypocrisy, of his party in these countries, in receiving his instructions, and in the other taking hold of the very principles which he, whom they profess to regard as the Vicar of Christ, had so strongly and unequivocally denounced, did certainly appear to me a very fair subject for satire.

But my publication was more immediately suggested by a notorious letter, of a date which I do not recollect, but which was generally, to a divine of high rank and reputation, and entitled, "A Pastoral Epistle from his Holiness the Pope, to certain Students of the University of Oxford, in which the writer assumed the character of the Sovereign Pontiff, for the purpose of casting the imputation of Popery on those who have been always held, and justly so, to be the enemies of the Catholic Church, and which are the undoubted doctrines of the Catholic Church. That the cry of Popery should be raised against such doctrines by a party that in a few years have done more to establish the Romish creed in these countries than has been effected since the days of Mary, appeared to me an inconsistency well worthy of exposure, and I wished to show to persons who employ weapons they employed could be wielded also by another.

The National Board of education in Ireland supplied me with abundant materials for satirising these two opposite, but co-operating parties; since the recognition of that board by the Romish clergy is not more inconsistent with the real principles of the Roman Catholic religion than the patronage system which is its practical effect in Ireland, is little better than a Romish mission, is irreconcilable with the pretended zeal of that party against everything that they suppose to savour of Popery. The real principles of an honest Roman Catholic I found fairly stated in the Pope's two Encyclical letters, and the judgment of the Irish nation on the importance of the political system as an instrument for promoting their proselytising views is sufficiently indicated by the insertion of the "National Board" in the Catholic Registry and Directory at one of the Catholic Churches of Dublin.

In the execution of my design I confess it never occurred to me to apprehend that any one of my literary pretensions would have been deceived by my pamphlet; the pastoral letter already alluded to appeared to me to have lost its effect from the total absence of all similarity in external form to the class of documents it professed to imitate, and I, therefore, took some pains to follow the style and manner of the encyclical letters, so far as was necessary to give the satirical point. The only mistake I have in view is, that I have taken "Crasoe" and "Don Quixotte" for real history, and it is natural that such people should feel angry when set right. Were this not so I confess I should feel it difficult to persuade myself that any one who had read my document could mistake it for a genuine document, or that any one now can seriously believe that I intended to deceive.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,  
JAMES H. TODD.

NO. II.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

London, Aug. 6, 1836.

MY LORD—As the newspapers represent your lordship to have stated, not hypothetically, but positively, that my pamphlet was a "forgery," resorted to for the basest purposes, I trust you will not object to my making my vindication equally public, by publishing the letter in the honour of receiving from your lordship this morning.

I beg leave to say that I am not responsible for the conduct of any person whatsoever, who may have quoted a document as genuine, which I had accompanied with notes and a preface, containing very sufficient intimations of its real character. I cannot say that I am guilty of this kind of prolixity, but I am sorry to be obliged to say more than the assertions of those who ensure what they have not read prove my motives to have been corrupt.

In reply to your postscript, in which you refer me to Mr. Finch's letter in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 23d ult., I beg leave to inform your lordship that Mr. Finch has since fully and publicly retraced the expressions which he there applied to my pamphlet.

I remain, my lord, your obedient humble servant,  
JAMES J. TODD.

NO. III.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

London, Aug. 6, 1836.

MY LORD—I have only this morning seen in the *Standard* of this Wednesday what professes to be a reply of the debate in the House of Commons on the 2d ult., in which the following words are attributed to your lordship:—"No means had been spared to excite those feelings; even forgery had been resorted to, and had been called an ingenious device."

If your lordship really used this language in reference to a publication of which I have avowed myself the author, I need no apology for the liberty I now take in calling upon you, as a gentleman and a scholar, for some explanation of it. Can your lordship seriously mean to say that you have read the pamphlet whose design and purpose you are represented as having characterised; and yet you prepared to maintain that a document so drawn up and so published was intended to be passed as genuine? I need not say that your lordship as a man of letters cannot but be well aware that the form which I thought proper to bring a controversial subject before the public was neither new nor very uncommon; and you may also have known that my pamphlet had been preceded by a similar one from a writer of settlements differing from mine, in which the imputation of Popery was sought to be affixed to certain theological publications at Oxford.

So long as the slander was confined to anonymous writers in the public prints, I regarded it as a mere party matter, and treated it with the contempt it deserves; but when the editors of newspapers take upon them to publish a statement of your lordship's high literary reputation, and a member of the House, in the place in the House of Commons, as adopting and sanctioning

such an imputation, your lordship must be aware that the case is wholly altered.

I feel assured, therefore, that you will at least respect my feelings in thus addressing you; and, however you may dissent from the views I have taken of certain subjects, I trust your lordship will do me the justice to disavow or retract the injurious expressions you are reported to have used.

I remain, my Lord, your obedient humble servant,  
NO. II.  
JAMES H. TODD.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

SIR—I have just received your letter, dated yesterday. I will not enter into the question of avowing or disavowing the report of words used by me in the House of Commons.

I certainly made a reference to the means which might be resorted to, in case an attempt were made to force the bill of the House of Lords, and the terms I used, hypothetically, were intended to allude to some late exhibitions in Exeter Hall.

I have never read the pamphlet to which you refer me, and if you assure me that the document which was there published, and since quoted, was never intended to be passed as genuine, I give you full credit for the absence of all intention of deceit.

Perhaps if I had read the pamphlet I should never have doubted that your meaning was ironical, and your supposed document an imitation of a late letter from the Pope in reference to some theologians of Oxford. But when persons of your own way of thinking quote such a document as genuine, with a view of impugning the loyalty and defaming the religion of a populous class of our fellow subjects, I cannot help being of opinion that you have been somewhat unfortunate in your attempt, however innocent your intentions.

I have the honour to be your most obedient servant,  
J. RUSSELL.

P.S.—In reference to that part of your letter in which you state that, "so long as the slander was confined to anonymous writers in the public prints, I regarded it as a mere party matter, and treated it with the contempt it deserves," &c. I beg to call your attention to a letter of Mr. George Finch, contained in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 23d of July, in which he says of the pretended letter in question that he can only designate it as "an impudent forgery."

NO. III.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

London, Aug. 8, 1836.

MY LORD—As the newspapers represent your lordship to have stated, not hypothetically, but positively, that my pamphlet was a "forgery," resorted to for the basest purposes, I trust you will not object to my making my vindication equally public, by publishing the letter in the honour of receiving from your lordship this morning.

I beg leave to say that I am not responsible for the conduct of any person whatsoever, who may have quoted a document as genuine, which I had accompanied with notes and a preface, containing very sufficient intimations of its real character. I cannot say that I am guilty of this kind of prolixity, but I am sorry to be obliged to say more than the assertions of those who ensure what they have not read prove my motives to have been corrupt.

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I remain, my lord, your obedient humble servant,  
JAMES J. TODD.

NO. IV.

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD JOHN RUSSELL.

London, Aug. 9, 1836.

SIR—I have no objection to your publishing the letter which I have in view; but I am sorry to be obliged to say more than the assertions of those who ensure what they have not read prove my motives to have been corrupt.

In reply to your postscript, in which you refer me to Mr. Finch's letter in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 23d ult., I beg leave to inform your lordship that Mr. Finch has since fully and publicly retraced the expressions which he there applied to my pamphlet.

I remain, my lord, your obedient humble servant,  
JAMES J. TODD.

MR. SHARMAN CRAWFORD.

We copy the following letter, addressed by Mr. Sharmman Crawford to the *Northern Whig*. It is, under the circumstances, a document of great importance.

SIR—I enclose a copy of a notice which I have entered on the votes of the house, for next session, with reference to the abolition of Regium Donum, after the decease of the respective ministers now receiving the same.

I have deemed it right to give notice, in consistency with the other notice which I had before entered for next session, for the total relief of all Non-conformists from any taxation, for the use of the Established Church. The chief object I have in view is to obtain a public expression of opinion from the Presbyterian and Protestant Dissenting body, on the subject of this state stipend. I should hope that the knowledge of this notice being entered, will induce the several congregations to petition Parliament for or against the grant. I wish it to be understood, that my proceeding on the motion will, in a great measure, depend upon the opinion which shall be expressed by the body itself.

In the event of a perfect relief from the assessment for the established church, it is a matter of course; but, what I desire to ascertain is, whether the Dissenters are prepared to sustain their claim for that relief, on the grand foundation of religious liberty, by refusing further dependence on the bounty of the State, under any circumstances.

It is equally evident that, if the present episcopal church of Ireland shall continue to be supported by national taxation, under any form, or to any amount, the inevitable result will be, that depends on the mode of national taxation, to all Sectarian Churches, Catholic and Protestant, who will accept them. Thus the infringement of religious freedom and independence, produced by the present system, must be either totally removed, or else most extensively increased.

I wish the Presbyterian body to consider this matter, and how far it is consistent with the principles on which their religion was founded, to receive this pension, distributed at the discretion of the Crown.

## THE LORD LIEUTENANT IN THE BARONY OF FORTH.

About ten o'clock on Friday his Excellency drove from Wexford to Ballybratt, one of the seats of J. H. Talbot, Esq., M.P. He was accompanied by a vast attendance of gentlemen, and crowds of the peasantry were every minute adding to their numbers. A literal translation of an address was furnished through a gentleman for that purpose, and when he had partaken of the splendid and sumptuous refreshment of the hospitable mansion he again presented himself, and in the presence of the multitude, whose hearts beat high on the auspicious occasion, the address was read and presented by Mr. Edmund Hore, a native. His Excellency returned thanks in the warmest manner, and at length the *Rail* cannot now follow.

At the same time the most perfect ancient fortification in Ireland; and after viewing the beauties of the vegetable world which it possesses, and the fine prospect of sea and land which it commands, he again addressed the multitude, and standing on the outer eastern mound, amidst hundreds of cheers, cried out with a frank and generous heart, "I wish to see the people of this island as happy and as free as the people of the United Kingdom."

He then returned to his quarters, and after a night of repose, attended by a trainbearer. The procession covered nearly the entire length of the chapel, which is 115 feet long. After the bishop had reached the altar an taken his seat, the Very Rev. Dr. Gaffney, Dean of Mayo, commenced an eloquent and powerful discourse to a devout five thousand people. He treated of the subject of the 44th psalm, 11th verse—"Hearken, O daughter, and see and incline thy ear, and forget thy people and thy father's house, and the King shall greatly desire thy beauty, for he is the Lord thy God," &c. He forcibly dwelt on the end of man's creation, the advantage of a disengagement from a dangerous and sinful world to secure that end. He proved that although such religious ceremonies were novelties in the present times—yet that they were more frequent in former times—the mouldering ruin of religious houses, scattered over the surface of the face of this entire country, bearing sufficient and convincing testimony. He proved, too, how foolish and contradictory it was for a Christian to be so devoted to the world, and to neglect the nature of the sacrifice the postulants were about to make, and concluded a long, learned, and edifying discourse, by recommending the people to support and encourage the Sisters of Mercy, who would bring them, in the evening the bishop and all the clergy who attended the ceremony.

After the sermon was ended, the two young ladies retired to their choir, decked out in the glittering pomp of the vainest worldling, and, in a few moments, returned clothed in the plain and humble garb of the religious. The ceremony was concluded by a solemn benediction of the most adorable Sacrament, by the Very Rev. Dr. Gaffney, in his usual manner of good and pure Irish hospitality, entertained at dinner in the evening the bishop and all the clergy who attended the ceremony.

LONDON—AUGUST 16.  
The Bill for the reduction of the Newspaper Stamp duties received the Royal assent this day. On the 15th September, a month from this date, the Bill comes into operation. The following bills also received the Royal assent—Spirit Excise (Ireland) Bill, Paper Duties (Ireland) Bill, the Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill, the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, the Loan Societies (Ireland) Bill, the Richmond Penitentiary (Ireland) Bill, the Copyright (Ireland) Bill, Owners of Vessels (Ireland) Liability Bill, the Dublin and Drogheda Grand Junction Railway Bill.

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill dined with the Justices of the Peace at the Court of Sessions on Tuesday morning for the month of the Elbe, where Prince George of Cumberland is sojourning for the benefit of sea bathing. The Duke is not expected to return to this country before the end of January, unless parliament should meet in the intermediate time.

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## RECEPTION OF NUNS.

On Monday the 1st of August, the ceremony of receiving two young ladies, Miss Locke and Miss Delaney, into the religious Order of Mercy, was performed by the Right Rev. Doctor Castwell in the parish chapel of Tallamore.

Mrs. McGahey, the venerable parent of this new religious order, attended with three other nuns from the Convent of Mercy in Baginbally.

At half past two p.m., the ceremony commenced by a procession through the centre of the nave.

The procession covered nearly the entire length of the chapel, which is 115 feet long. After the bishop had reached the altar an taken his seat, the Very Rev. Dr. Gaffney, Dean of Mayo, commenced an eloquent and powerful discourse to a devout five thousand people. He treated of the subject of the 44th psalm, 11th verse—"Hearken, O daughter, and see and incline thy ear, and forget thy people and thy father's house, and the King shall greatly desire thy beauty, for he is the Lord thy God," &c. He forcibly dwelt on the end of man's creation, the advantage of a disengagement from a dangerous and sinful world to secure that end. He proved that although such religious ceremonies were novelties in the present times—yet that they were more frequent in former times—the mouldering ruin of religious houses, scattered over the surface of the face of this entire country, bearing sufficient and convincing testimony. He proved, too, how foolish and contradictory it was for a Christian to be so devoted to the world, and to neglect the nature of the sacrifice the postulants were about to make, and concluded a long, learned, and edifying discourse, by recommending the people to support and encourage the Sisters of Mercy, who would bring them, in the evening the bishop and all the clergy who attended the ceremony.

After the sermon was ended, the two young ladies retired to their choir, decked out in the glittering pomp of the vainest worldling, and, in a few moments, returned clothed in the plain and humble garb of the religious. The ceremony was concluded by a solemn benediction of the most adorable Sacrament, by the Very Rev. Dr. Gaffney, in his usual manner of good and pure Irish hospitality, entertained at dinner in the evening the bishop and all the clergy who attended the ceremony.

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## THE LATE N. M. M. ROTHSCHILD.

Rothschild, although celebrated for many instances of apparent generosity, and maintaining a character for general liberality, had no care for an ostentatious and selfish interests in a positive emergent matter of absolute business. A very remarkable instance of this carelessness of the suffering of others, when it conducted to his own purpose, occurred in the matter of the Neapolitan loan in 1823, when he suffered not only his own brother-in-law, but his own wife, to become a defaulter. He had law, but his own wife, to become a defaulter. He had law, but his own wife, to become a defaulter. He had law, but his own wife, to become a defaulter.

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IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT

HOUSE OF LORDS—Aug. 15.

The Bishop of Rochester presented a petition from the Dean and Chapter of Winchester...

CONFERENCE.

A message was sent to the House of Commons stating that their Lordships had acceded to the conference on the subject of the amendments made by their Lordships in the prisoners' Counsel Bills.

Their Lordships then proceeded to the conference, and having returned, after a short time had elapsed, Earl Shaftesbury reported to the House that the Commons had disagreed with certain amendments made by their Lordships, for the reasons stated.

Lord Lyndhurst moved that the reasons be taken into consideration to-morrow, and that their Lordships be adjourned.

Mr. Bernal and others brought up the municipal officers election bill, and the poor law loans bill, which were read a first time.

The Greek loan bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed to-morrow.

On the motion of Lord Melbourne the Commons' amendments to the marriages bill and to the registration of births bill were taken into consideration, and after a few words from Lord Ellenborough, they were agreed to.

The Marquis of Lansdowne moved the order of the day for the bringing up of the report on the church temperance (Ireland) bill, upon which the noble marquis introduced an alteration of two clauses, which were agreed to.

CORPORATE PROPERTY (IRELAND) BILL. Lord Melbourne moved the second reading of this bill. He said that the noble lords opposite were so satisfied with the clauses proposed in the bill...

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HOUSE OF COMMONS—Aug. 15.

Lord Morpeth, having moved the order of the day for the further consideration of the lords' amendments to the grand jury (Ireland) bill, said that as the amendments made by the lords could not, conformably with the practice of this house, be accepted...

Lord Morpeth having then obtained leave to bring in a new bill embodying the lords' amendments, the noble lord introduced it shortly after. It was read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time to-morrow.

Mr. G. Rice moved for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the duties on malt, with a view to its standing over till next session, that the parties interested might have an opportunity of considering it. Leave was granted, and the bill brought in and read a first time.

The report of the committee on the public works (Ireland) bill was brought up and agreed to.

Several hon. members then proceeded to the house of lords to hold a conference upon the subject of the lords' amendments to the prisoners' counsel bill.

Mr. Wait reported that the Commons had delivered their reasons for disagreeing with one of the lords' amendments to the bill.

Captain Boldero wished to know whether the noble lord had received official information of the National Congress at Madrid, and if so, what the result was.

Lord Palmerston said he had received information that the National Congress at Madrid had disbanded, and that an order had been issued for re-mobilizing the force.

Sir G. Sinclair wished to know whether the British auxiliary forces in Spain would be employed in resisting the attempts to proclaim the Constitution of 1812.

Lord Palmerston said the force was under the orders and the pay of the Spanish government, and it was impossible for him to say in what way they would be employed.

Lord Stormont wished to know if it were likely that the British forces would be employed at Saragossa.

Lord Palmerston said the force was under the orders and the pay of the Spanish government, and it was impossible for him to say in what way they would be employed.

Mr. G. Rice wished to know whether the British force under Lord John Hay was to remain neutral, or take part for or against the constitution of 1812.

Lord Palmerston answered that the British force would decidedly remain neutral. It was at present treaty reference to the engagements of a treaty; that treaty had reference to the Queen of Spain and her party, and Don Carlos and his party, but no reference whatever to any internal divisions between the constitutionalists of 1812 and their opponents.

Sir John Elley said, the situation of General Evans seemed very critical and difficult. It appeared that an order had been sent for three battalions of Spanish troops to quit the British Legion and to return to Vittoria, and that had been done by order of Cordova.

The SPEAKER interposed to observe that there was no question before the house.

The subject was then dropped.

HOUSE OF LORDS—Aug. 16.

Mr. Bernal and others brought up the Exchequer Bill, the Copyright Bill, the Kingston Harbour Bill, and the Commons' amendments to the Appropriation Bill.

The Marquis of Lansdowne presented the report of the select committee appointed to consider whether it would be expedient to make any alteration in the standing orders of the house in regard to railway bills, and moved that it be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Upon the motion of Lord Wharfedale, the County Elections Bill was read a third time, and passed, with the amendment of a clause added by the noble lord.

Lord Melbourne moved that the house resolve itself into a committee on the great loan bill. The noble lord entered into a detail of the circumstances that induced the bringing forward of this bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Aug. 16.

Upon the motion of Mr. S. Rice, the consolidated fund (amendment) bill, the exchequer bill, and the copyright bill, were read a third time and passed.

Mr. A. Trevor gave notice that, early next session, he should move for an alteration to be made in the mode of administering oaths in England, Wales, and Ireland.

UPPER CANADA.

Mr. Hume moved the resolution of which he had given notice, for an address to his Majesty in reference to the provincial government of Upper Canada, and that the provincial government of Upper Canada be conducted by his Majesty's Lieutenant Governor with the advice and assistance of an Executive Council, composed of the men possessed of the public confidence, by which the peace and prosperity of that province will be increased.

The hon. member, in the course of his speech, said, that Sir Francis Head, in spite of the resolutions of the House of Commons respecting the Orange Lodges, had acted the house at naught, and had refused to take any steps to discourage the proceedings of the Orangemen.

Sir G. Grey said, that at this period of the session, on the eve of a prorogation, and with scarcely forty members present, it was surely the house could not expect him to enter into the various details involved in the motion.

The hon. Baronet then defended the conduct of Sir Francis Head, and said it was desirable to wait to see what the two houses of Assembly should do before this house took any step upon the subject.

The charge against Sir F. Head was based upon a good foundation. He had, the hon. member would see, the propriety of not pressing his motion to a division at present.

Mr. Hume, after some desultory remarks, consented to withdraw the motion.

The Report on the Public Works (Ireland) Bill was received.

The Grand Jury (Ireland) Assessment Bill was read a third time and passed.

The Borough Justice Administration Bill was committed.

THE SPANISH CONTRIBUTION. Mr. G. Rice then rose to move that the despatches of Mr. Villiers, announcing the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 at Malaga, Saragossa, Cadix, &c., and the recent events at Madrid, be laid on the table of the house.

THE GOREY ORANGEMEN—PUBLIC INVESTIGATION. (FROM THE WEEKEND INDEPENDENT.)

In consequence of a memorial to government from the Catholic inhabitants of Gorey and its vicinity, praying his Excellency to order an investigation into the nature of the occurrences of the 12th July last in that town, his Excellency sent down Mr. Greene, stipendiary magistrate, for that purpose on Monday last.

We observed on the bench, Mr. Greene, Lord Courtown, Sir T. Esmonde, John Beaumont, Solomon Richards Esq., Major Owen, and Captain M. Stafford.

Mr. Greene said that he attended there, in consequence of a memorial which had been sent to the Lord Lieutenant by the Catholic inhabitants of Gorey, complaining of illegal acts on the part of certain individuals, on the 12th of last July. He was not going to examine evidence whereon to ground informations against any persons.

His present object was confined solely to ascertain what part the police acted on that occasion; it appearing to his Excellency that they were not so active on the occasion as they ought to have been.

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TITHES—CHURCH MILLION ACT.

The bill "to suspend proceedings for recovering payment of the money advanced under the acts for establishing tithe compositions in Ireland," prepared and brought in by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord John Russell, and Lord Viscount Morpeth, enacts that the powers vested by that last-mentioned act in the Lords of the Treasury shall be revived and continued, and that it shall be lawful for them to suspend the institution of any proceedings for recovery of a most distant tithe due to be paid on the 1st of October, 1835, until the 1st of October, 1837.

It will be observed, as a most important provision, that proceedings shall not be delayed or suspended under the authority of this act, in any case in which the parties applying for a stay or suspension have received the whole or the greater part of the tithe due to them respectively for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835, and that the amount of such tithe shall not exceed the amount of the tithe due to the owner of the land for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835.

It is further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to suspend or delay the institution or prosecution of any proceedings for recovery of a most distant tithe due to be paid on the 1st of October, 1835, until the 1st of October, 1837, in any case in which the parties applying for a stay or suspension have received the whole or the greater part of the tithe due to them respectively for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835, and that the amount of such tithe shall not exceed the amount of the tithe due to the owner of the land for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835.

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It is further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to suspend or delay the institution or prosecution of any proceedings for recovery of a most distant tithe due to be paid on the 1st of October, 1835, until the 1st of October, 1837, in any case in which the parties applying for a stay or suspension have received the whole or the greater part of the tithe due to them respectively for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835, and that the amount of such tithe shall not exceed the amount of the tithe due to the owner of the land for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835.

It is further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to suspend or delay the institution or prosecution of any proceedings for recovery of a most distant tithe due to be paid on the 1st of October, 1835, until the 1st of October, 1837, in any case in which the parties applying for a stay or suspension have received the whole or the greater part of the tithe due to them respectively for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835, and that the amount of such tithe shall not exceed the amount of the tithe due to the owner of the land for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835.

It is further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to suspend or delay the institution or prosecution of any proceedings for recovery of a most distant tithe due to be paid on the 1st of October, 1835, until the 1st of October, 1837, in any case in which the parties applying for a stay or suspension have received the whole or the greater part of the tithe due to them respectively for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835, and that the amount of such tithe shall not exceed the amount of the tithe due to the owner of the land for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835.

GLOUCESTER ASSIZES—SATURDAY.

Mr. Sergeant Ludlow, with whom was Mr. Goddard, stated that this was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendant for criminal conversation with the plaintiff's wife. The plaintiff had been formerly engaged in farming near Ross, and had married in the month of March, 1832. Subsequently to that period the plaintiff had filled the situation of traveller to a highly respectable house of the spirit trade, and had one son and two daughters.

The defendant, who was a most important provision, that proceedings shall not be delayed or suspended under the authority of this act, in any case in which the parties applying for a stay or suspension have received the whole or the greater part of the tithe due to them respectively for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835, and that the amount of such tithe shall not exceed the amount of the tithe due to the owner of the land for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835.

It is further enacted, that it shall not be lawful for the Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury to suspend or delay the institution or prosecution of any proceedings for recovery of a most distant tithe due to be paid on the 1st of October, 1835, until the 1st of October, 1837, in any case in which the parties applying for a stay or suspension have received the whole or the greater part of the tithe due to them respectively for the year ending on the 31st of March, 1835, and that the amount of such tithe shall not exceed the amount of the tithe due to the owner of the land for the year ending on the 31st











