PROTECTOR FIRE INSURANCE 95, OLD JEWRY, LONDON: AND 9, CAVENDISH ROW RUTLAND-AQUARE, DUBLIN.
Capital—FIVE MILLIONS.

AWO THIRDS of the PROFITS of this Company will be Septennially divided amongst the Issar on Policies of not less than One Year's duration.

be Rates of Insurance embrace the late Reductions.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN. that Insurances falling doe at MIDSUMMER will expire, unless that Insurances falling doe at MIDSUMMER will expire, unless that needed within Fifteen Days from that period.

P. O'BRIEN, Agent, Cathedral Square.

By shom Orders for LIFE ASSURANCES are thankfully received and promptly attended to.

A NEW PEATURE IN LIFE AS-SURANCE. Only two thirds of the premium to be paid, the remainder to be deducted from the sum assured.

ASYLUM FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIFE OFFICE.

70, CORNHILL, AND 43, PALL-MALL, LONDON. The Honorable William Fraser, Chairman.

The Honorable William Fraser, Chairman,
Colonel Lushington, M. P. Deputy Chairman,
Reynold, Esq.
I Pratt, Esq.
ymer, Esq.
Kemble, Esq.
Harris, M.P.

G. Farren, Esq. Resident
Director. Foster Reynold, Esq. William Pratt, Esq. John Kymer, Eeq. Francis Kemble, Esq. Captain Harris, M.P.

Physician—Dr. Ferguson.

H. Mayo, Esq., F. R.S. and T. Callaway, Esq. OWEST rates ever published, whether for

from the sour assured, on the Policy.

endorsed on the Policy.

ASCENDING SCALE OF PREVIUM.

A man at 30 instead of £225. for every year of life—may any £185.7d, per annum for the first 7 years, £1, 15 a. Id. per annum for a further 7 years, and £3 0s. 11d. for every year of ile after.
This scale ought to supersede all others in cases of Annuity.

for leases for lives, in which very low rates for so Dag a period as 14 years will be found highly advantageous.

INSURANCE ON THE LIVES OF OTHERS. Parties having a fixed or variable interest in the lives of others may have a general admission of interest on the policy.

VOYAGES AND FOREIGN RESIDENCES.

Persons voyaging or residing abroad. Masters, Supercargoss and others, insured for the whole of life or for, a specific voyage NAVAL AND MILITARY SERVICE. Officers insured against all risks, for an even premium, or enrolled at a future period, on payment of an annual fee.

PREGNANCY, DELICATE HEALTH, AND OLD AGE.

Females need not appear ; the rates for diseases are moderate remaies need not appear; the rates for diseases are moderate, and Policies are granted to gersons of advanced age.

Proposals for Assurances will be received; and all particulars furnished on application to

MICHAED MORTIMER, Solicitor, Waterford



LONDON ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE COMPANY, ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER,

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, Assuring Buildings, Goods, Merchandise, and Ships, from Fire; Also for the Assurance of Lives.

HIS Corporation, established now almost a Century, insures all kinds of Manufactories, Buildings,

Asurances on Lives effected with the createst facility and privacy, to the age of Seventy-five years. No Medical Certificate or needless reference required, when the Life to be assured appears at this Office, No extra Charge now made for Militia or Volunteer Service, serving within the limits of the United Kingdom. Persons assured with this Corporation do not depend on an uncertain Fund or Contribution, nor are they subject to any covenants or calls, to make good Losses that may happen to themselves or others, the Capital Stock of this estion being an unquestionable Security to the assured in

Assurances on single Lives, may be effected to the extent o

Persons whose Annual Premiums on Fire Insurances fall due on the 24th June, are informed, that if the Premium is not paid on or before the 9th July, their Policies will be void, as the or payment beyond the date of each Policy will then expire.

Persons whose Lives are assured by this Company, are allowed to pass in Decked Vessels, from one part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to another, and to and Man, and also to pass, in time of Peace only, in Decked Vessels between Flushing and Ushant, without extra Premium, and without being subjected to apply, as heretofore, to the Office for

ROBERT and CHARLES BOYER,

Agents and Receivers to the said Corporation,
Waterford and Ross; June 18, 1813.

COMPANION TO THE WAVERLEY NOVELS.

In Monthly Volumes, beautifully illustrated with Engravings, STANDARD NOVELS AND ROMANCES. HE Monthly publication of Popular Fictions, fourth number, and has met with greater success than could have been anticipated by the most sanguing expectation of the proprietors. The public at large has seized with slarity on the opportunity thus presented of procuring editions of favourite the formatic formation of the late Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton.

June 19, in Fixwilliam square, Dublin, A abella, widow of the late Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton.

June 19, in Fixwilliam square, Dublin, A abella, widow of the late Quotationa were given: inferior had no sale, Beaus and the late Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton.

June 19, in Fixwilliam square, Dublin, A abella, widow of the late Right Hon. Sackville Hamilton.

June 19, in Fixwilliam square, Dublin, A abella, widow of the late Quotationa were given: inferior had no sale, Beaus and Sac Wheat, 50 to 73s. Wheat, 50 to 74s. Person of the late John Monday, and series with no alteration in four peas a before with no alteration in four peas and peas a before with no alteration in four peas a before with no alteration peas a before with no alteratio under the above general title, has now proceeded to its fourth number, and has met with greater success than could the late with the additional and important advantage of the Author's own revision, illustrative Notes, and New Introductory Matter, obtained by the Proprietors at considerable cost, and giving a unique character to the present impression of delebrated works, which is therefore not only the cheapers, but indisputably the best eviget.

But as many of the Subscribers to the STANDARD NOVERS have expressed a wish that the undertaking abould not be restricted to the publication of Fictions written in any one stated limit of time, and have referred the Proprietors to their own Propectus, issued more than a twelvementh and wherein Novels of nearly

Author.

Abray Colburn and Richard Bratter, New Burlingtonstreet, London. Sold by JOHN CUMMING, 16, Lower Ormoni-guny, Dublin; and STEPHEN PHELAN and Ormon quay, Dublin; and STEPHEN PHILLAN RICHARD FARRELL, Waterford, X 918 219 219 219

arlahin. Unersling. Arun ahin

Mushin it on lo loge of the land the Course of Faction, or of Party, or of Eng Individual but the Common Interest of weeky manifin Preland ! Que the manification and account to

You I VILLE No. 320 to take to

X C. L. A. B. A. T. S. C. S. C A CHARITY SERMON for the relief of the Bhotsed Tassury in the Doubties of Mayo and GALWAS, will be proposed the SENDAY at the Proposed Of Lives. Contributions will be received by the Lord Brange of Watersond, the Very Rev. Dran Law, and Sir Edmind Skorrows, Bayon 1981, 1980, 1981, 1980, 2011, 201

did CHARTY BATE THERE will be a BALL at the New-Room

on MONDRY, the Str. former, in sid of the Fundame the Famining Poor in this Water Fight I water I want to The Hon. Chairles S. CLEMENTS, 32th Rege.

Captain GOLDIE

Captain DOYLE, Newtown House.

Captain TO DD, 37th Regt.

Edward M EROD, Eagl. Sint.

William NAPIER,
Cherica BOYER, Esops.
Tickers—Latter, S. 5d.—Gentlemen, St. Od. To be had
if the Stewards. FASHIONABLE ARRIVALS FOR JUNE.

GREAVES. B PECTEULLY solver the attention of the Meeting, Genery, and Public at large, of this need for neighbouring countries; to their present oriensive stock of New Goods, which inage in the South of Ireland; it chiefly consists of

SHAWLS,
Rich India Thibet Will Sharts, Scarfe, and Handkerchiefs embracing every new design. ed el. PALMERINES.

A great variety of the aboye in Adelaide Stripes ; Circassians
Plain and Figured, at presents of much worn.

GING HAMS.

Being appointed Agents for that article, affords to them as

procueing every new Pattern, having at present of LONDON PRINTED MUSLINS, AND LONG CLOTHS, An elegant supply of the above—sil new patterns.
WHITE MUSLINS AND LONG CLOTHS.

WHITE MUSLING AND LUNG CLOTHS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND HARFRDASHERY, GAUZE,
CRAPE, SILK, AND CANTON HANDKERCHIMFS.
Some new designs in CANZOO, LACE COLLARS, CHEMISETS; also in WORKED MUSLIN.

4-4 Linens-Bleached expressly for their house, and free LACE GOODS,

Direct from Nottingham and Leicester, comprising Plain and Eigured Neis, Tulles, Quillings, Thread and Urlings Laces, Rich Blundes and Black Lace Veils, agincredible low prices.

PARASOLS, LEGHGRN HATS, AND TUSCAN BONNETS.

BONNETS.

A great variety of PERRUMERY, with every article consected with the FRENCH FANCY TRADE.

GENTLEMEN'S BRUSELS BLACK HANDKER-

CHIEFS, INDIAS FOR POCKET, &c. 13 In appounding our present stock, we have to remark on system of doing business is, to adhere to One Price, which mus June 11, 1831.

5 GENUINE AND EXTENSIVE SALE,

HE PROPERTY OF CASAR COLCLOUGH, ESQ. TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, On MONDAY, the 4th day of July next;

On MONDAY, the 4th day of July next;
And succeeding Days,
III E entire Household Furniture, Familing
Utensils, Stock, &c. &c. The Furniture consists of
Drawing Room, Sideboard, Breakfast, Card, Pier, Sofa, and
Dressing Tables; Paridur, Drawing Room, Bedchamber; affitiall Chairs, Adhms, Stark, Earthen and Plated Ware, Knives
and Forder, Corpuss, Hearth Ruge; Fire Irons and Fenders;
Pier and Breasing Glasses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Bedtender Mattranses and Palineage. steads, Mattresses, and Paliasses; Wardrobes, Talboys, Com-modes, Hall Globes, Book Cases, and Books; an Eight Day Clock: a Jack and Kitchen Furniture; an upright Patent Spring Mangle; a quantity of empty Bottles, and Earthen Stone Jars, &c. &c. The Stock consists of five Dairy Cows and Springers; two

Heifers; eight Horses and a Mule; six Piga; eighty fat Sheep, principally Wetliers; 100 Ewes and Lambs; 100 Hogge els &c. &c. A quantity of good apple and cup Potatoes; two Ricks of Hay, some Straw and Dong; several Stacks of Wheat, Oats, and Barley; an ontside Jaunting Car, two sets of Carriage iarness, ac. &c.

The Farming Utensile, consist of Care, Carte, Iron Ploughs Harrows, several improved Agricultural Implements made in London, &c. &c.
The Stock will be sold on the first day.

The Stock will be sold on the first day.

Terms—Cash, and the purchaser to pay the King's duty.

Sale to commence each day at Eleven o Clock.

JOHN RUDD, Auctioneer.

Tintern Abbey, 18th June, 1831.

MARRIED.

Thomas Falkiner, of Mouns Prospect, county Tipperary, E-q Marianne, eldest daughter of the late Win. Gibson, of Lodge Park, county Meath, Eq. .

Edward Evans, Esq., Lieut. in the 38th regiment, to Eliza, second deughter of Thomas Antisell, Evq., of Sraduff, county

At Malta, on the 7th of May, the Earl of Rotches, Lieute nant of Royal Fusileers, of Rothes Castle, Elginabire, t Louisa, third daughter of Colonel Anderson Morahead, of Widey Court, commanding Royal Engineers at Malta. DIED.

Tuesday, at the Manor, the lady of Lieut. Alexander Alcock Royal Artiflery. On Thursday, in Wexford, Mr. Thomas Fitzeimons.

On Friday last, at her father's house in the College, Mitchelstown, county Tipperary, Mary, eldest daughter of Thos. Evans iq. In Limerick, John, second son of Alam O'Shea, Eeq. of th

Ordnauce Department.

June 33 at his house, Mountjoy square Dublin, the hey Joseph Pratt, of Cabra Castle, County of Cavan. He is succeeded in his estates by his eldest son, Culonel Pratt, June 19, in Firzwilliam square, Dublin, Asbella, widow o

stated limit of time, and have referred the Proprietors to their own Prospectus, issued more than a twelvementh ago, wherein Novels of nearly every age, were promised, Mesari, Colburn and Benter new purchased the copyright of that body of English Fictions originally printed by Mr. Ballantyne, under the immediate superintendence of Sir Walters Scott, and rendered specially interesting and valuable by the copious Biographical and Critical Memoirs, which that illustrious writer fore, the "Standard Novels" complete as a circle of the best Stories (without restriction to any period) extant, in the English language, and still more worthy of companionship with the Warelet Novels, the proprietors are outunately enabled to availytemeelses of the above mentioned publication, edited by Sir Walters Scott.

"e" No. IV. (puthished June 1.) contains the store of Miss Jane Porter scepbrated Ramance "Tuaddens of Warsel, with a new Introduction and Nesses, by the Author.

No. I. Comprises the whole of The Pilot' by Cooper.—No. II. Godwin's celebrated story of Caleb Williams, complete, with a new Introduction and Nesses, by the Author.

Hannay Colburs and Richard Bestler, New Burlington. 224 Union; Couolly, Bristok graint and flour. Anne and

恩問	PRICE	OF IRI	SH STO	CKS-Jun	E 23.
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and and the same of the Pages.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1881. Suck ten filey so remano d'un sin l'PRICE 6d.

Thought Byrne,

Patrick Murray.

Patrick Murray.

Decling House as KILM ACTHO MAS on MONDAY, the 27th day pt JUNE by Netue of the write of the first of the patrick of the write of the patrick of the pa

COUNTY WATERFORD.

apes, &c. &c. Detection 23d June, 1831.

Sale to commence at 16 pit art. Forencon.

HENRY C. GIBBLETON, Sheriff.

JOHN DANIEL, Auctioneer. CUNTINUED BALE EXPENSIVE LINEARY OF COUNSELLOR DAIL AT THE CASTLE.

THE SALE OF BOOKS, commencing this Day, at No. 225 in the Catalogue, will be RESUMED on MONDAY, and continued from the to Day until all is sold. This part will be found extended in Moraes of General Authorities and Justin Bertruits. The top of the conficient on the Second Part of the Catalogue will be ready to delivery, and may be had of the American.

WM. SHARPE, Quay, Waterford.

Waterford, June 23th, 1831. STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH

HE Public are informed that the fine new STEAM PACKET, WILLIAM IV., will said from LIVERPOOL for this Port, on SATURDAY, the 25th inst., and return to LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY, the 1st JULY. should any future alteration as to Day of Sailing be determined boologany future states of the control of time by notice will be given.
For Freight or Passage apply to THOS. NEVINS.

Orders will be received, and applications answered at the office of Mr. Pim Nevins, Charles street. Waterford, June 24th, 1831.

TWENTY GUINEAS REWARD.

TO SHOPKEEPERS AND OTHERS. HEREAS, an Injunction has been obtained.

In the Court of Chancery to restrain Enware Billing.

Printer, Bermondaey Street, Borough, under the peakly of £1,000, from printing or vending Labels, being copies or colourable imitations of those shixed to the Buttley containing Real Japan Blacking, prepared by DAY and MARTIN, 97 High Holburn."— This caution is to prevent any person in-curring the like penalty, by purchasing or using such Labels, and to offer the above reward for sufficient evidence of any rinter committing a similar offence.

March, 1831.

THE MARKETS.
WATERFORD, June 25.

Batter, per cwt: 78 0 to 82 0. Bacon Pige, cwt. 32 0 to 85 0 Butter, per cwt. 78 0 to 82 0 Bacon Pigs, cwt. 32 0 to 35 0 Wheat, per bil. 25 0...32 0 Pork. do. 00 0...00 0 Oate. ditto, 14 0...15 0 Heads, do 22 0...09 0 Barley, ditto, 14 0...15 0 Offal. do. 22 0...24 0 Offal. do. 22 0...24 0 Offal. per bag, Bef, per lb. 0.5 ...06 2 de, S7 0...39 0 Mutton, do. 0.5 ...06 3ds, 28 0...34 0 Veal. do. 0.34 0.6 3ds, 28 0...34 0 Veal. do. 0.34 0.6 3ds, 18 0...24 0 Pointoes, per 14lb 0 21 0...05 1 Coals, Newport, 3 6 ... 3 2 Swanses, 3 0 ...06 Rice, per cwt. 00 0...00 0 base miralteration to up

oatmeal. There is scarcely a difference in the price of butter since our last report; it continues in good supply at from 78s to 80s per cwt., and 82s for two or three small prime lots weighed on Thursday 203, yesterday 310 fickins. ASSIZE OF BREAD, FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 24.

WHITE. RANGED.

1b. oz. dr. | 1b. oz. dr. |
0 10 0 | 0 15 0 Two-penny

WATERFORD MIDSUMMER FAIR.

Our fair on yesterday was well attended with strange buyers, and prices were tolerably good. Milch cows were much in demandand brought from £7 to £11, and in a few instances £11 10s; dry, cows from £4 to £7, but very few exchanged owners; a Tramore butcher bought two fat cows from Mr. Edward Roberts, one at £12 3s and the other at £10 10s; two year old heifers were in greatdensand and were freely bought up at £3 to £5 for the English market; yearlings 30s to 40s each; there were very few good sheep, old wethers 28s to 35s and hoggets from 18s to 24s; fat pigs sold at about 32s to 35s per cwt.; store pigs were in good demand at 30s to 32s per cwt. There were some excellent horses but few purchasers. WATERFORD MIDSUMMER FAIR.

Liverpool .. Corn Exchange, June 21 .- This omnibuses, a seat or a standing place on which wheat were offered at 4d. per bushel below the quorations of this day se nnight, and flour at a decline of fully 1s per barrel, with only a mere retail business at this reduction. Prices o cats suffered a depression of 12d to 2d per 45-7bs., and outment was dull at the decline above noted. The inquiries for bonded

floor continues with only few sellers, which had not sail sail and Imports from the 14th to the 20th June, sinclusive.—Engheans, 50 qrs.; oats, 160 qrs.; barley, 12qrs : malt, 660 qrs.; beans, 50 qrs.; four, 15 sacks ... Irish ... wheat; 2086 qrs.; oats beans, 50 qrs.; Bour, 13 sacks trish wheat, 2000 qrs.; oatmeal, 1200 loads; *Bear 676 sks. Foreign wheat, 12,506 qrs.; oatmeal, 1200 grs.; barley, 120; peas, — qrs.; India corn. 287 qrs.; rys., 740 qrs.; oatmeal — loads; flour, \$5,800 bris.

London Corn Exchange, June 20.—The good

London Corn exchange, June 20.—I he good applies of English wheat, and the continuance of Sae weather, caused a great dulness in the market; there was, indeed, but very fittle doing, and only a few sales of the finest samples have been effected at the prices of this slay se unight. Barley, had only a nominal price, not being in demand. The supplies of outs continue to be great, and for very fine, fresh samples the less oversitions were attention.

Trimity Term—Began May 30; Sat June 3; Ends 23.
City Waterford Quarter Sessions—July 1.
Waterford City, New Sessions—July 1.
City Waterford Special Sessions—The Magistrates are to meet on Thursday, the 7th day of July, to take into consideration applications for Presentments, Sc. Sc. Saturday, the 25th

tion applications for resentments, Sc. Sc. Saturday, the 25th June will be the only day for posting notices, &c.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, July 1; Dungarvan, 4.

County Wexford Sessions—Garey, July 1:: Wexford, Z.

County Kilkenny, Sessions—Kilkenny, Julie 26; Castlecomer, July 2: Thomastown, 4.

County Tipperary, Sessions—Resign, June 28; Castled, July

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

John Blake, Collector, acknowledges the receipt of the following aums to the above Institution, being about alaberiptions—Mr. Richard Pope, £4 12s 4d; Alderman H. Alcock, £1; Mr. Johes Harris, Mr. William M. Ardagh, Mr. William Napier, Mr. Gatchell and Co. Mr. Daviel Marphy and Co. Lech; Miss Candles, Mr. William Goodeh, Messes, J. and Jt. Walsh, Mr. Richard Allen, Mr. Silvester Phelan, Mr. Jumes Glecont: Mrs. Lymbery (New-Mrest), Mr. Joseph Dauford, Rev. Mr. Clarke, Mr. John Ringwood, 10s week; Mr. Robert Cooke, 7w66; Mr. Henry Pope, Miss Fry, Mrs. Frances Ryan, 5w mach: £16, 15s 10d; meetly amount, £3, 5s 54d—total, £20 1s 34d.

for 1s 3id.

Wedgerday night, the house of a man, named Hickey, of Donaskeigh, County of Tipperay, was accidently burnt to ashes. Hickey's eyes were so scorched as to deprive him of sight, and his wife, a young woman, periahed in the flames.

reaching the extraor LONDON; until each a picture at some peroductivity with the some peroductivity of Turbonan and Turb

Accounts from Warsaw, by the French mail this morning, state that the Grand Polish army is again ready to take the field, but its future operations are corps which has entered Lithuania is proceeding with great success. General Chlapowski, after the glorious affair of Narewks, entered the forest of Bialowicz, following the road to Kaminicc Litew-ski, and book possession of Bizesc Litewski with considerable magazines. His corps now consists of 15,000 men. On the other side, General Cieland has obtained a victory over the Targerist Guards. and crossed the Niemen.

The Hamburgh steam boat arrived yesterday afternoon at Gravesend, and was directly ordered to Standgate Creek. The letters will not be deliveried before to increase morning, as every psecultion in taken to prevent the appending of the disease now reging in Limina. At Rigg this come as business to the Disease of Tord Mayor will enter this Lord June Russell and his Majesty's ministers.

at the Marsin house. Mr. Stanley, the Secretary of State for Ireland arrived in London on Monday, from Darris, and soon after visited several of the Cabinet Ministers.

It is generally reported that our army is to be ncreased by 10,000 men. This does not look very

pacifie.—Standard.
We have private advices from Listons which state that the French squadron are still capturing Portuguese vessels. They have already made prizes of twenty two. The commerce of Portugal was in the greatest state of consternation, and the experience of every day showed how entirely incapable of resistance the government of Don Miguel was to the French power. The English Consul had issued a notice forbidding all English vessels against any interference between the Portuguese and the French, and to avoid all possible complaint of a violation of neutrality.

The Lord Mayor has directed charity boxes to be fixed in front of the Mansion House, and other conspicuous places, for the reception of pence and halfpence in the did of the fund for the starving peasantry of Ireland.

A grand gala, the first of the season, was given last night at Vauxhall, in commemoration of that great day of glory and carnage, which gave to his country. Grace of Wellington the estate of Strathfieldsay, with all "the emoluments, hereditaments, and appurtenances thereuuto belonging," and to the French nation a race of monarchs, which it took the good people, of Paris three of the hottest days during the last July effectually to rid themselves of The gardens, on this occasion, were more than ordiarily brilliant. The fireworks formed, as usual, one of the most pleasing features, and in honour of

OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

LONDON-TUESDAY, JUNE 21.

the auniversary, the word Waterloo was conspicu-

Never perhaps, was public feeling at such a state of excitement as it is at present; this being future prosperity of the empire so much depends. From an early hour Parliament-street exhibited persons were to be seen moving towards the House of Commons, and at twelve Parliament-street was nearly impa sable. A long line of carriages, extending from Regent-street to the House of Commons, in which were the peeresses who had tickets for the Painted Chamber, was admitted at the Lords entrance in Abingdon-street. The east side of the street was occupied by vans, carriages, and was from 10s to half-a-crown. Every window was littles from

His Majesty arrived in state before three clock, and delivered the following Speech from

of the House of Commons, when more than two hundred members, heade I by the Speaker, attended

at the bar. following most gracious speech :-TO . MOTHE KING'S SPEECH.

My Lords and Gentlehten, "I have availed myself of the earliest opportunity of resorting to your advice and assistance,

after the dissolution of the late Parliament. " Having had recourse to that measure for the Having had recourse to that measure for the manufacture of whiskey, notwithstanding the purpose of acceptaining the sense of my people on the expediency of a reform in the experient to a recommend that important question that now to recommend that important question to the fident that in any measures which you may prepare for its adjustment, you will carefully adhers to the Grand Juty of the county of Galway, has acknowledged principles of the constitution by

which the prerogatives of the crows, the authority been graciously pleased to appoint Mr. Edward of both Houses of Parliament, and the rights and Kirwan to the situation of Chief Constable of Poliberties of the people are equally secured. The assurances of a friendly disposition which

d continue to receive from all foreign powers, encourage the hope that, notwithstanding the civil commotions which have disturbed some parts of Burope, and the contest new existing in Poland.

100

affairs of Belgium have not yet been brought to a conclusion; but the most complete agreement son-tinues to subsist between the powers whose plenipotentiaries have been engaged in the conferences of London... The principle on which these conferences have been conducted, has been that of sot saterfering with the right of the people of Belgium, to regulate their internal affairs, and to establish beir government according to their own views of what may be most conductive to their future welfare

100

what may be most conducive to their lature welfare and independence, under the sole condition sunctioned by the practice of nations, and founded on the principles of public law, that in the exercise of that undoubted right, the security of neighbouring states should not be endangered.

A series of injuries and insults, for which, not withstanding repeated remonstrances, all reparation was withheld, compelled me at last to order a squadron of my fleet to appear before Lisbon with a peremptory demand of satisfaction. A prompt compliance with that demand prevented the necessity of further measures, but I have to regret that I have not yet been carabled to re-establish my diplomatic relations with the Portaguese government.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

'I have ordered estimates of the expenses of the current year to be laid before you, and I rely, with confidence on your loyalty and zend to make adequate provision for the public services in well as for the farther application/of the runk granted by the last parlament; always keeping in sew the recessity of arrens and study and common to every branch of the public sape diffuse.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

If gives me great satisfaction to stale to you, the last and in the present year with a view to the relief of the labouting classes of the community, has not been attended with a proportionate diminu-

has not been attended with a proportionate diminu-tion of the public income. I trust that such additional means as may be required to supply a part of the deficiency occasioned by these reductions may be found, without any material abridgment of the comforts of my people.

"To assist the industry, to improve the resources. and to maintain the credit of the country on sound principles, and on a safe and lasting foundation," will be at all times the object of my solicitude, in the promotion of which, I look with confidence to your zealous co-operation.

"It is with deep concern that I have to announce to you the continued progress of a formidable disease, to which my attention had been early directed in the eastern parts of Europe. Information having been more recently received that it had extended its ravages to ports of the Baltic, from whence there is a great commercial intercourse with my dominious, I have directed that all the precautions should be taken which experience has recommended as most effectual for guarding against the introduction of so dangerous a maledy into this

" Great distress has unhappily prevailed in some districts, and more particularly in a part of the western counties of Ireland, to relieve which in the most pressing cases, I have not hesitated to sutho-rize the application of such means as were tamedi-ately available for that purpose. But assistance of this nature is necessarily limited in its amount and can only be temporary in its effect. The pos-sibility, therefore, of introducing any measures which, by assisting the improvement of the natural resputces of the country, may sand to prevent the recurrence of such evils, must be a subject of the scott anxious interest to me, and to you of the most area and cautious consideration.
"Local disturbances, unconnected with political

oauses have taken place both in this partof the United Kingdom and in Ireland. In the county of Clare, and in the adjoining parts of Roscommon and Galway, a system of violence and outrage had for sometime been the day fixed for the opening of the Session by his Majesty in person, when the great measure of Reform as it is called, is to be submitted to parliament, and upon the result of which the constitutional authority of the law has been vigorously and successfully exerted. By these means, the necessity of enacting new laws to strengthen the parliament, and upon the result of which the executive government with further powers will, I trust

"To avert such a necessity has been, and ever will an unusual bustle. At eleven o'clock crowds of be, my most earnest desire; but if it should unfortunately arise, I do not doubt your firm resolution to maintain the peace and order of society, by the adop-tion of such measures as may be required for their more effectual protection."

> HOUSE OF LORDS, JUNE 21. After the delivery of his Majesty's speech from the throne, their lordships again met. The Dike of NORFOLK rose, and proposed an address of thanks to his Majesty. In doing so the Noble Dake alleded to the passing of the Bill which removed rivid and religious distbi-

was from 10s to half-a-crown. Every window was crowded to excess; and at the respectable houses the price charged, we heard, was from one to five guineas. The lobbies and galleries of the House of Commons were so crowded as to render it almost impossible for those belonging to the public press to obtain admission.

The crowds of elegant dressed females who are enduring the pressure of one of the greatest crowds we ever witnessed is beyond description. A large body of police are in attendance.

His Majesty arrived in state before three HOUSE OF COMMONS

the Throne:

His Majesty; accompanied by the Queen and all the principal Officers of State; left the I place shortly after half past one o'clock, and soon after two the King entered the House of Lords, and immediately ascended the Throne. The Ushier of the Black Roll theh summoned the members of the House of Courses.

The Honorable C. Peliha W moved the approach of the summoned when the summoned the members of the House of Courses.

mmediately ascended the Throne. The Usiter pet by, and the good forms of the House can complete with the Black Rod then summoned the members of the House of Commons when more than two seconded by Sir JAMES JOHNS ONE was seconded by Sir JAMES JOHNS ONE was seconded by Sir JAMES JOHNS ONE was seconded by Sir JAMES JOHNS ONE with the bar.

His Majesty then, with a loud voice, read the color of conduct. He then spoke against the late dissolution, and against the submissive plat which it was expected by included the Peers would not regarding the Reform Bill. of post- chi says to be the read of the read

Such is the extent to which illicit distillation is carried on in Manchester, especially smoon the lower order of Irish, that it is supposed that not less than 100 stills are weekly employed in the manufacture of whiskey, and withstanding the

lice, as a reward for his recent bravery in defending the house of Mr. Butler, if Bijnahow. Mr. Kir-wan is sou of the late Martin Kirwan, Esq., of Woodfield, many years a Magistrate of the county. Capt. Morris's troop of the lat Dragoon Guards, intalioned in Clonmel, subscribed one day's pay to

incoming for the adventional and William to the end of me Therman and Banket's Lands.

to subsist between the nowers which ARBORICULTUBAL SOCIETY

The object of this Society is to collect, embody and diffuse scientific information, relative to the forming of plantations, and care and management of wooded lands in Ireland. The Society has reclived the patronage of the Duke of Northumber-land, the Duke of Leinster, the Marquis of Anglesey, and twelve others from amongst the most patriotic of our noblemen. The amongst subscription

is only one guines.
There is, perhaps no civilized comorry in which the want of timber is more strongly felt than in Ireland. Any person who, on a bleak autumnal evening, has watched the cattle deserting the pasture for the shelter of an old ditch of a solllary thorn tree, must be convinced that shelter is necessary for their comfort. Any person who has remarked the gradual decline of vegetation, in proportion as the eye lurns from the neighbourhood. of the rising screen to the more distant parts of the same field, must allow that a defence from the cutting winds of spring is favourable to the growth of herbage—and he must have a hard heart who does not pity the poer, who are forced to waste the time, which might be otherwise profitably employed, in stealing from the hedges the only means of cooking their scanty meal, or of buying at a rate too beavy for their means, the only roof which may defend them from the inclemency of the weather Yet, notwithstanding, there is no effort made towards finding a remedy, or when made, it is soon abandoned. Ireland is, perhaps, the only country where people have set united to promote the science of Arboriculture, We are not supposed to be naturally a faint hearted people, and yet this failure of some societies formerly established, appears to have entirely damped the desire of uniting again even for the most important objects. We have not the fame of being a niggardly people, and yet in the present instance, most of the noblemen and gentlemen who have property in the country, have been applied to to support the present society, and the result has not been the subscription of fifty pounds a year-even some of the noblemen who have consented to patronise this Society are not found among the subscribers. There is a Society in Scotland called the Highland Society, which embraces all the objects of this Society, and upon the model of which, this Society looks forward extend itself, which is supported by seventeen bundred members—by all the rank and intelligence of the country, which has enlisted itself not only in contributing to the funds, but to the labour of inquiry and collection of knowledge. Now, the example of this Society is what we should like to out being questioned about it; and the papers, see followed, but we confess, and this confession is a bitterone, that I reland has as yet afforded nothing at all similar. We have seen the Royal Dublin panic; and as mankind are ever prone to magnify Society established for the purpose of promoting disease has provailed as well as its rate of mortaimprovement in Ireland, not only in the arts, but improvement in Ireland, not only in the arts, but disease was prevaised, as well as its rate of morta-in trade, manufactures, agriculture, and every lity, will be found to have been exaggerated. At Moscow, the accounts from which are more spetion, and nobly endowed: £7,000 a year has been effic than those from most other places, not more devoted to it from the taxes of the country, and

IMPROVEMENT OF IRELAND.

ward and give it a fair trial.

improvements in agriculture into the country'; but it had not numbered many years of active utility, when monopoly, the curse which follows Ireland as

a shadow, blighted its future prospects, its income

was engrossed in salaries, its meetings were partially

attended, and government, less favourable to it

than to the Dublin Society, withdrew the grant.

But we would ask, if our attempts at improvement

ere to stop here, if we are to be limited to one effort, and when that fails to yield for ever ? An

opportunity is now offered for supporting a Society,

blich promises to be of great importance to the

country, and we call upon every one who is at all

interested in the welfare of Ireland, to come for-

(From the Dublin Packet of Tuesday). On Saturday we called attention to the wast difference between Ireland and Scotland in the On Saturday we called attention to the vast difference between Ireland and Scotland in the witnessed it in the north-east of Europe. They have taken the facts of the narratures, but d awn

liberal manner in wnich capital is advanced in the fatter country to promote the reclaiming and improv. ing of land, and the beneficial effects produced by it.

Now, that Ireland is felt and admitted by all to bein a radically unsound state, and that the thoughts of all who desire to preserve their properties, at turned to the means of effecting a cure, almost every person has a remedy, differing from the others for the purpose of alleviating the evils by which we are surrounded. One cries out for poor laws, another for an absentee tax, a third for the abolition of tithes, a fourth for Biblical education for the poor, and many others for drainage of bogs, canals, tail roads, &c. &c. while the ultimate object of all is, the aluring and inducing England, the Eldorado of an Irishman's fancy, to pour in upon us a copions stream of that capital which is to turn our barren wilds into a region of abundance. We are told by many that it is vain to expect capital to orig nate in this country. That the pauper taking a farm (as is generally the case) with the expectation of making the rent out of the ground, cannot improve it : therefore the cry is ... Oh, that some wealthy Englishman would come and invest capital in the country !- that some floorishing manufactory were established in our neighbourhood p But this is a cry of indolence and selfishness. It is like that of the carter praying to Jupiter to pull his wheel ont of the slough, justead of exerting his own shoulder to effect the destrict object. The femely we seek is nearer home. The real capital of a country is the accumulated produce of its inremetly we seek is nearer home. The real capital of a country is the accumulated produce of its indictive. The division of tabout eached in the accumulated produce of its indictive. The division of tabout eached in the accumulated produce of its indictive. The division of tabout eached in the accumulated produce of its indictive. The division of tabout eached in the accumulated produce of its indictive. The division of tabout eached in the form of the fear and active. She was a young person (perhass manufacturer who, works upon a smaller state of this consequently with greater and active. She was a young person (perhass manufacturer who, works upon a smaller state of the fear the completely occupied to the become a consequently with a profits exceed his necessary extended in the fear of of this capital should be annually drawn from us the reckless desertion of absentees, yet we content that a very great portion of idle, but available capital remains; and it is to this remaining capital we look

All the surplus revenue of the landed proprietor over what is necessary for the suppure of their station in society, all that is squandered in fuxury of the instance in fuxury of the suppure of their station in society, all that is squandered in fuxury of the suppure of the squandered in fuxury of the squandered in squande vice, is the capital which we would rather see turned to the improvement of Ireland, than any adventitious income of foreign adventurers; and it is to the im provement of the soil that we would see it turned in Manulactures are, it is true, a source of wealth, but

igriculture is the mainstay upon which they depend,

"It is not easy to find a subject that requires more sequence on promised less return; and yet the result that he gives is a follows:

"The total expense during six years, for the improvement of

So that the surplus advanced was (rents included) 109 5 9
But in this course of breaking up a second sime, this advance was fully made up; and by the fourteenth year, of presession, the lands had returned more than all resit, outlay, and interest. A moderate estimate of their returns for the last seven years indicates a profit of £175 on the fears.

"No. 9, p. 136, gives an account of some peat land, covered with heath and bent, and some rushes, and coarse grass in the richer spots. The height above the sea little short of 500 feat the average reut from 5s to 6s per acre. The result of improvement in seven years on 40 acres was a clear brofit of culti-

since det at 17s 10d per acre."

No. 9, p. 149.— The land which, in its natural state, might be worth from 2s Gd to 3s per acre of yearly rent, whereas last year it was let to be pastured by cows at a rent of above 50s per

but even those few satisfactorily show the great ad vantages resulting from the spirit of improvement in Scotland, and are sufficient to stimulate Irishinen to follow the judicious example so profitably established.

CHOLERA - REPORT OF THE PHYSICIANS.

(From the London Medical Gasette for June 18:).
This subject divides attention with the Reform bill. No medical man can enter a bouse with. both at home and abroad, teem with the most alarming accounts. In short, there is a complete disease has prevailed, as well as its rate of mortawhat advantage have the tax payers derived from it while at Warsaw, where it was introduced two commensurate with so great a sacrifice ? We have mouths ago, it seems to have made but little proseen a Farming Society rise and fall, and as long as it was well managed it was of great use—to it gress. We are far from denying that the evil is of a nature to demand the most serious attention. we owe the introduction of almost all the modern and this, we are glad to find, it has niet with. All the documents received from abroad by our Go-vernment, were transmitted last week to the College of Physicians, by whom a committee was appointed, who sat during several successive days, including Sunday, and bestowed upon the investigation all the care and anxiety which it querited .-The points on which their opinion was more particularly required related to the mode in which the disease is propagated, and the consequent necessity, or otherwise, of quarantine. The conclusion at which they have arrived is, that the disease is infectious in so far as regards its passing from one person to another; and they do not look upon it as proved that it may not also be transmitted by of strict quarantine being enforced, both on persons and merchandize. It is remarkable that the Comour intention of gleaning occasionally from he from them conclusions, for the most part, proceedings of the Highland Society.

Of an opposite nature, it has been decided. We shall begin by collecting evidence of the ed that medical commissions be forthwith despatched to Riga and Dantzec, consisting in part of gentlemen to whom the cholera of India is amiliar. The public may rest assured that all the case require are in operation; and we would alarmed by the exaggerated accounts which are always, given, under such circumstances as the reliance whatever on the numerous methods of treat-ment recommended through the medium of the press by well-meaning but weak and credulous persons. Among these we may particularly allude to the plan of covering the patient, with a universal cataplasm of hemp seed, which a cotemporary has lauded; though the rate of mortality where this ridiculous method was adopted, actually amounted to about one in two. The experience of the Indian practitioners has long laught them to lay saide all attempts at the discovery of specifics.

> for the malady, itself, and the effects of remedies differ very much in different individuals. A Chinese Bride. The greatest rarity, however, after this least, weathy sight of a Chinese bride. The son of our host baying been married a few days before, we were honoured (according to the usage of the bounty, during the boney moon) with permission to look at his mile, se she stood at the door of her apartment, while we were passing out. The lady was surrounded by several old women, who held tapers and hands, joined together, but noted an ner most men men sever imes towards her jees, and then lowered them serry allowly lier, altendants, presuming that the guests would be gratified with a peep at that consummation of Chimese heauty, the lady eet, raised the hem of the mantle from here, for a misment of wo. They were of the most diminutive kind, and reduced mere point at the 100; Her shoes like the rest of her brid poor creators, during this torturing exhibition (as we imagine it must have been to her), her demeasion was natural unit becoming, and dree of twice something like to half smile, for a demeasion which her appearance exited no mach demeasion of the admiration which her appearance exited no mach demeasion. admiration which her appearance excited, nor much displeased by it. — Tyerman and Bennet's Travels.

and to treat the discass on gaseral principles according to the symptoms in each particular case

The prettiest muchins for moving dresses are of a pale green or a sapour ground, with white aprige or foliage; to be madiup with a pelerine of embroidered jaconet, with a stending raff and coloured cravate. A leghoun bounet a Anclaire, having Manulactures rec, it is true, a source of wealth, but offers perfectly offers the manual years which they depend on the very serious that the serious of the control of the made with a demi-voile of lane or embroidered tolle. A few chemisestees are made with uple collars confined within loops of coloured pland, in correspond with the cape, wore with the cape, age with the capoles a la modeste. The cockscome embroidering see at like, or abunch of ostrich type, are still very much wore looking, or abunch of ostrich type, are still very much wore looking dress; but light pailly de the bemost a still very much wore looking of coloured heath are fat wore in request lockinger and build dress parties. Blonde pricatings and carries are more for full dress with these, has a chapping the latest fashions, gloves of knit silk have been introduced. Some of these are embroidered in the state of full dress stockings. dress with these, hate. Among the latest fashions, gloves of the same been introduced. Some of these are embroidered in the style of full dress stockings; but those most in voque are plain; and of so one a testure, that they scarcely afford any covering to the hand. Others for, the use of gentlement are made of pale grey silk. Paradols with mother of pearing ortoiseshell handles, having the sittlers and other ornaments is gold and enamely lare gut now much in fashion. The rings are

made to imitate wreaths of flowers. PARIS BY NIGHT The aspect of Paris night, except in a few of the principal streets where gas has been very partially introduced; is singularly gloomy. The darkness is occasionally relieved by the brilliancy of a cafe; but in the more quiet parts of the town, particularly in the ashionable quarter of the Paubourg St. Germain, t is almost impossible, for the pedestrain to direct his steps aright. It is quite evident that the errangements of this capital have not been made for a walking people. This evil, however, is fast dissappearing. Numerous passages have been constructed, within the last ten years, which are paved with flat stones, and brilliantly lighted; and the active and pleasure-seeking population of Paris crowd to these attractive and convenient places, to the Boulevards, or to the Palais Royar and leave the narrow and dirty streets principally to the few who keep their own carriages, or to the few who keep their own carriages, or to the many who hire public conveyances. These followed by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the a walking people. This evil, however, is fast the many who hire public conveyances. These are of various kinds; and such was the growing importance of the middle classes, that fiacres (so called after the sign of St. Fiacre, at the house where they were first established) were in use a century and a half ago. The public conveyance of Paris at present are, voltures de remise, or

postchaises (of which there are 470); flacres, or these circumstances of studied indignity, that serene hackney coaches (about 900 in humber); cabrio-deportment, which combined with his tall figure and postchaises (of which there are 470); fiacres, or. lets, oinnibuses, damesblanches, ecostaises, Bearhaises, favorites, and various other long coaches. recently introduced .- Library of Entertaining Knowledge.

have no rotonde : they are drawn by seven, eight. goods. Under these circumstances, they have road and travel at the rate of seven miles an hour. Judged it most prudent to advocate the propriety. The conductors are remarkably civil, and in punctuality as to the hours of departure and vith a receipt for the articles delivered, and for which the proprietors are responsible. The price of places in the Spanish diligences varies greatly.

-Inglis's Spain. Character of the Lower Orders at Madrid .- The amiliar. The public may rest assured that all lower orders in Madrid cannot be characterized as the prudential measures which the necessities of grossly immoral; they are not drunken and brutal, like the mob of London; nor ferocious and insolent, earnestly caution them against being unnecessarily like the canaille of Paris. In walking the streets of Madrid, it is rarely that one sees either quarrelling or gambling; and I believe it might be possible to present, as well as against being led to place any walk through any part of the city with the correct of a reliance whatever on the numerous methods of treat. with it in its place; petty largeny a Castilian thinks beneath him. Between the character of the Castilian beneath him. Between the character of the Castilian and the Andalusian, there is as marked a distinction as that which exists in the characters of any two peo-ple inhabiting different kingdoms; but I will not an-

ticipate. - Inglis's Spain. New Zealand - Extract of a letter, dated Hobart Town, Jan. 1, 1831 - Accounts have been received this morning by the ship Dragon, from New Zealand of a most distressing hattire. on to the most desailed dayres; and that the follow suggestime was only the suggestion of the different tribes was raging with all its horrors. The Immense sacrifices of finion with the suggestion to skell the immense sacrifices of finion with the suggestion of th internal war of the different tribes was raging with expedition had been very popular, and there have been meetings of the settlers to thank bis. Excellency and requesting he would continue his place of externinating the natives. - Athenœum.

A fraud of a novel character has been attempted oli the Shallesbury bank. It appears that the nethod adopted has been to transfer "the hames o Hesrs, Storey and Co. the present bankers, from their notes of £5 to the old bank of Bowels, Ogden, and Company, (which stopped payment some years since), of £10.

The King s. Bevan.

In this case Mr. Arthur Bushe applied on the art of the tuestaff for a writ of assistance, in

bond executed and twill be servant, however, would to their families, and the several sentences renot bear a single word, but in a most imperative mitted. tone of voice, ordered frim out. The deponent complied; but when outside, he asked foreign, ink, and paper, in older to communicate with Tr. Bevan; but this was also relysed, with a hint, that it was line for him to be off, or elsey with that it was line for him to be off, or elsey with the footman presented his piece at the deponent. Deponent then quitted the premises; followed by the footman, who kept the gain at his against paying tithes or church rates of any deponents a back. When deponent got out on ponent. Deponent then quitted the premises; tollowed by the footings, who kept the gon at his (deponent's) back. When deponent got out on the road was met by a strawger, who desired him to escape as fast as he could, and if he valued his life to be off with all possible despatch, as Mr. Bevan had person hired to keep off strangers (laughter). These were the facts on which he (Mr. Bushe) prounded his application. It was impossible for the tipstaff to execute the writ with out assistance.
Application granted.

The defendant in this case is the gentleman who was prosecuted at the last Ctonnel Assizes by Mr Cooke, of Cordangan, county Tipperary, his brother-in-law, for an assault; the particulars of which were reported in a former number.

Recorder of London, headed the cavalcade. He was followed by the Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, and the Aldermen, in their robes, accompanied by a brilliant concourse of barons and knights, with their attendants; and crowds of the trained bands, and city officers guarding the prisoder. In the midst rode Wallace of a sorty, liorse, bare-headed, heavily manacled, and clothed, in a near garment; but preserving, under these circumstances of studied in thirdire. This section manly countenance, commanded the admiration of all who beheld him. As he gazzed on the crowd, or looked up to the windows and balconies which were thickly filled with the population of this splendid capital—the Knowledge.

Spanish Diligences—1 have no hesitation in affirming, that the Spanish diligences are the best in the world; they are extremely common and the English, with the generoisty of a high-minded are admirably contrived for the exclusion of both heat and cold. Like the French diligences, they have a coupe, in all respects quite as good as a post chase, and generally they best so conder they are drawn by seven eight many good qualities, nivior a fallen enemy was never many good qualities, nivior a fallen enemy was never many good qualities, nivior a fallen enemy was never many good qualities, nivior a fallen enemy was never many good qualities, nivior a fallen enemy was never spectacle of so great a man in the power of his enemies many good qualities, pity for a fallen enemy was never a very prominent feature. By his directions, Walface was exposed to a meanness of insult, which is revolt. ing to every better feeling. But he hore all without a murmur, supported by the consciousness of having discharged his duty to his country, and of dying as he and merchandize. It is remarkable that the Committee have come to this decision, in opposition does not to the coinfert of the passengers, there is no committee have seen cholera no committee have and the great majority of those who have seen cholera no committee have and the passenger of the north-east of Europe. They have taken the facts of the narraters, but dawn and when he delivers his balgage, he is presented to his duty to his country, and of dying, is he had lived, a free man. He was seated on a low bind lived, a free man. He was seated on a low burnt the villages and abboys, stormed the eastles, and lines in a poel of the Annan, and on examining one of slain the liege subjects of his master. "To Edward," them, landed, after a terrible tug, a hore fish of the slain the liege subjects of his master, "To Edward," them, landed, after a terrible tug, a huge fish of he said Wallace, "I cannot be a traiter, for I owe him no allegiance; he is not my sovereign; he never treeffed by the first prize, he drew it up the bank, and immeding he never shall receive it. To the other points whereby the never shall receive it. To the other points whereby the never shall receive it. To the other points whereby the high was hearly as high as himself, a very desperate battle enshed, in which the combatants were so well of my country. I have been an enemy to its enemies.

I have stain the English: I have stormed and taken the sound to the astonishment of the captor, beload towns and castles which he unjustly claimed as his sick, and to the astonishment of the captor, beload towns and castles which he anjustly claimed as his sick, and to the astonishment of the captor, belched own. If I, or my soldiers, have plundered or done forth its morning meal, in the shape of another pike, injury to the houses, or to the ministers of religion, I four pounds in weight, and with the book and part of repent me, of my sin-but it is not of Edward of the line in its belly. This phenomenon accounted for England, that I shall ask pardon." Upon this confession, he was immediately found guilty, and condefined to death. The sentence was carried that
execution on the 23d August, with every circumstance
of refinement in cruelty, Fundly Library. Library of that had all leave y at its stomach, it recovered
Scottish Worthics.

Scottish Worthies,

Speakers of the House of Commons.—Although to expanding its gills and lashing its tail; but broken in two or three recent instances, it was for centuries the custom of the Speakets elect of the House of Commons to discant in strong disparage. It appears that the exertions of the Missionaries House of Commons to discant in strong disparage that the exertions of the Missionaries have proved abortive; that cannibalism was partied ment of the pwn abilities when called to fine a good deal subjected to scottle fittle fellow stagger on to the most dreatled degree; and that the Chair. Sir C. Yelverton was singularly eloquent ing under a load of two stones of fish—the honest and

> cranationems.—The following specimen or the settleffmax is from a Mobile (Alabama priper of May 5; and commences thus, six and the first Middle Suddey morning, as about four o'clock, one of the prettiets storms were exhibited in Mobil was witnessed. The wind blew from the north-west, like the was witnessed. The wind plew from the north-west, like to last tramp. Lightning decorated be manife of night with golder chains, and discolted and spread out all over the sarth ber sheet of the, Hail fell—sparking in the light—like diamonds from the cloth,—and about asing area piece of chaft.—Rem Tork Gu

Merch of Freedom. - The Whites, Milattoes, and Indians, are now allowed to mit by in Milattoes, are now allowed to mit by in Milattoes, Tormer ty there was a penalty upon the emarrying them. are improving in the east. - American Paper.

RUPELIND SCHEEN DURLIN. The Special Commission whi resumed on Thats

were determined to release them out of the gool even if they were obliged not to leave one stone on another !" and that their brethren in the county Wexford and elsewhere wrote to them to say they were ready to give them every assistance in their power. Several of these inflammatory notices were permitted to remain posted up on different chapels during the entire of last Sunday. We are pleased to be able to make an exception in favour of the Rev. Mr. Kavanegh, P.P. of Danesfort, who very properly tore down the notice from his chapel door and destroyed it.

A few days since a poor man of the name of Wellwood, who resides at Clonking, near Abbeyleix, was attacked by a set of lawless miscreants, who, not satisfied with feating the unfortunate man in the most savage manner, actually dragged him for a considerable distance along the road on his bare back! The only cause we have heard assigned for this shocking act of barbarity is, that Wellwood is a Protestant.

On the night of Theisday fast an armed party of the Terries visited the Gate house of Richard Marum, Esq., at Milarney, in the Queen's county, (on the borders of the county Kilkenny), and beat his steward, whom they sworeto quit Mr. Marum's employment on the following day, in order, they said, that a friend of theirs, who had been recently discharged by that gentleman, should be again employed. ployed.

Or the same night a party (supposed to be the same) went to the house of Mr. Patrick Keeffe, at Seskin Boyse, in this county, in the same neighbourhood, and demanded the loan of his fire-arms for a fortnight, at the end of which period they promised to return them. Mr. Keeffe denied having any; one of the fellows said he had, and told him exactly the number, and the particular part of the house they were placed in. After getting a gun and two pistols, the entire party decamped, vowing vengeance against Keeffe for denying that he had arms in the house. One man was known, and has since been committed to our county gaol. -Moderator.

The Pike - Fishing Extraordinary .- Though many stories have been told of the voracity of the pike, the following, we opine, will be found equal to any thing hitherte recorded. Some time ago a sovereign, the King of England; as having employment of Mr. Cruikshank of Trailflat, set his

> Oz, like the English tch in pitch; Czartoryski, ronounce Tchartoriski. - Se, tike sk in shape ; thus Sta zyc, Tike Etashytz.—Szcz, like Shtch; thus Szczennec, like Shicherbietz.—Rz, like jin fe, within shight sound of r; thus Rzewuski, like

Rjevuski. One 12 English judges was lately drawn or themilitia; and, strange to say, though practising parristers are exempt, judges are not, and his ordship, therefore, was obliged to provide a sub-

or to the newly tooks to be beginden b

BELGIAN AFFAIRS.

The Belgic Paper of Skratchey this of mercan periods day, which we reliabled the mercan periods day, which we reliabled the skratchey are designed to design and seed of its members as can be encollected by invitations or threats, try to help each other in doing solbing, but the people book rattle doing the solbing solbing solbing the solbing solbing the solbing solbing solbing solbing the solbing solbing so imself, on being promoted to his present exalted fied ambition. Though he stands in the same rea journal over which his Government may have in the anti-chamber of a foreigner, whom 4.000,000 at his door in vain !" expected from a people whose sources of information are poisoned by such perverse libellers. - Times of Monday.

POLAND.

London, June 20. Accounts from Berlin state, that it is generally ramoured that Count Paskewitsch will succeed army. The latter is said to meet with much opposiill when he left Berlin, is so affected in his mind by the exertions and vexations of the war, that the operations have been long directed by General Toll, by whose representations the Emperor has been induced to summon Paskewitsch to command fortune ; nothing more ; fought only for those who paid him best. With regard to Poland, the Koningsburg Journal says :- "The Polish General said to be 12,000 strong. He marched with and join Paschet."

The barque Arethusa, belonging to Liverpool, Jeremiah Nagle, master, has just performed one of the shortest voyages ever hade to the West Indies and back. She sailed from Liverpool on the 9th April, arrived at Barbadoes on the 6th May, with Mr. Tennyson, that gentleman called on this discharged her outward cargo, took in a full load, of sugar, saffel again from Barbadoss on the 18th May, and artived at Liverpool on Tuesday fast, having been only 66 days away. — Liverpool Adver-

The history of the phantom, haid to have ap peared to Lord Grey, although strangely magnified in its details, is true in the main. A spectral tead was observed between the columns of this lordship ! library at Howick, by himself, as well as be several female members of his family, These phantasmagoria may be easily produced by artificial

The body of Mr. Patrick de Liney, a active of Treland, like been found in the coward Blanks. (America), and under such dircumstances us leave no doubt of his having been murdered. The deceased had a considerable sum of money in

An American paper states that on the 2nd of May the Gaol and Penttentiary at Mildegevill, were entirely destroyed by fire, which, it is supposed, was intentionally caused by one of the convicts. When the fire broke out the prisoners all crowded to the door, and before it could be opened, three of them died from the feans has restived to the experiment of paving county. Clare will be furnished with books and fright and pressure. For a time to two was in great the streets with shells, and the mayor advertises for schedules for that purpose at the court house of danger; but there being a perfect calm, the fire was 100,000 barrels of shells. prevented from spreading,

PRESE.

tion. But if the daily organs of those advisers be was of course an hereditary counsellor to the crown, and his country, are now by supposed to speak the sense of the King's Ministers upon the subject of creations, there is indeed abundant ground for alarm to all who be lieve the interests of Great Brittin and the spirit of the British Constitution to forbid that in any circumstances, or to promute any purposes of any Administration, whatever, the House of Peers should be limited to the interests of the minimum to the first Life. Greats, is which to the British constitution to forbid that in any circumstances, or to promute any purposes of any Administration, whatever, the House of Peers should be finally and treatment of the British. Leader Paper. good sense, and in the Regent's situation. He wan be supposed to speak the sense of the King's rank, swore to manufain the limits and integrity of indeed abundant ground for alarm to all who be-Belgium, as settled in the constitutional act; and lieve the interests of Great Britain and the spirit he could not ask less from this successful their to of the British Constitution to forbid that in any The Regent is a warm Belgie patriot, test as the Administration whatever, the House of Peers same time he is a man of moderate views and satis. rendered henceforth and for ever worthless and lation to Prince Leopold as Capo differing did useless as an estate of the reales. We will state last year, he has not the same facilities nor the the argument of the Ministerial writers succinctly same motives for preventing a final settlement of but fairly. "The Whigs have for a long series his country, by frightening away his successor of years been in office very seldom and for very elect. Nor has he the same disposition, for he short periods at a time. Hence it has arisen that knows too well the uncertainty, toil, and danger of a great majority of the Peers created in modera necopying his present situation with Borope against times are Tories. It follows," say these Constitu- price.—East Riding of Yorkshire Report. im, and a turbulent faction clamouring for war, tional reasoners,—" that the Whigs being now in The hop plantations in Sussex and the second constitution of the second constit to desire the postponement of the ultimate transfer power, and having a great point to carry, ought country of Kent are in an improving condition, the of supreme power into other hands than their own, at once to nominate a number of new Peers of my having within the last few days greatly decreased. This was neither the this position nor the prospects their own party, sufficient to counterpoise the of the wily Greek, full at once of ambition and Tory creations of a century." If this ought to be craft—who requested the Prince not to come at all considered as the manifestation of a purpose, it is, unless he came with a new map of Greece in his we repedt, sufficiently ularming; but if it be merely outs, peas, and beaus also promise well .- Plymouth pocket, well aware that the limits could not be a piece of speculative reasoning, it is the most easily changed, and that so long as the question exquisitely about we have ever had the fortune was unsettled be could occupy the President's to encounter. Let the principle it involves be eschair. The Regent has done wisely in establishing tablished by a single successful example, and it follows of necessity that until the Peerage be as unlimited controul. Never was there a periodical cheap and as common as dirt -so cheap and compress so uncondid, factions, false, and fickle as that mon that no man of average talent or respectability of Belgium. The chief paper of Brussels, for would degrade himself by accepting it -every instance, without knowing any thing of what is Ministry that may henceforth be formed will have doing in London, thus begins a tirade against the some great and popular point to carry, of which the Belgic Government, against Prince Leopold and chief and only essential characteristic will be, that the Conferences of London:—" For several days it is repugnant to the sense and feelings of the exthe Belgic deputation has been in London. Tent representatives of the Belgic people, with the President off the National Assembly at their head, are improbable supposition) to be seized with immer gives the number of newspapers in the State at 244. diate disgust upon so monstrous a fransaction, or of which 70 are favourable to the present adminisof freemen call to reign over them. They knock (which is equally probable) to turn sick of the tration, and 80 against it; 46 of the latter number What moderation can be stupidity of Lord Althorp, the funfarronnade of are anti-masonic. In Putnan and Reckland coun-Sir J. Graham, or the tricks of Mr. Powlett Thom ties only, no papers are published. In the city of son what then ? It would follow of necessity New York, there are 61 papers of all kinds; daily son what then ? It would follow of necessity that the next Minister, upon some pretext or other. II, semi-weekly 10, weekly 21, semi-month! must mominate his fifty new Peers also, and so on, 5, monthly 1. There are supposed to be 16,000 ad infinitum, or at least until it would be necessary for the House of Lords to meet in the open 50,000 weekly. The number of papers printed in air upon Salisbury Plain. Why do not our contemporaries advise Ministers to abolish the Count Diebitsch in the command of the Russiau House of Lords ot once? This would be infinitely more creditable to their integrity and understand the cost of it, at four dollars a ream, is 182,000 tion both in and out of the army, which is strength ing, than the course now recommended. The Con dollars. Journal of Commerce, ened by the ill success of his operations against the stitution of England supposes the House of Lords, Money Finding Extraordinar. It is said that Count Diebitsch, who was as well as the House of Commons, to be a check in he left Berlin, is so affected in his mind upon the Sovereign in the appointment of his Mi nisters, and a very whimsical sort of check indeed five miles from Button-upon-Trent, and noted for the former would prove, if the doctrine now ad- the ruins of its castle. A new cut of watercours the army in Poland. Later accounts received by the hulks, and as the whole existing Peerage Dove). On this account it has been deemed nethe Attwood steamer from Rotterdam, mention would have been appointed on the recommendation cessary to lower the bed of the river immediately the death of Count Diebitsch from apoplexy; of Ministers of a very different description, it would below the bridge. In doing this the labourers disthough it was reported (and generally credited) follow of course that the new Minister, in confor covered, amongst the stones and ge that he had committed suicide. If this he really mity with the spirit of the Constitution, should of small pieces of com, which proved to be silver, true, the Field Marshal, will leave few behind double at once, or rather more than double the and of the reign of Edward the First. On more him to mourn his loss. He was a mere addict of number of the House of Lords, by a plentiful in minute investigation; it appeared as though one of of the friends of Ministers to convince us that their or 50 yards, from the whole bed of the river, was situation is desperate, nor should we be much sur-Gielgud has entered Gielgudischken, with a force prised by their adoption of the desperate counsel ow offered them; but we hope and believe that about 4,000 regular troops of the corps of General the King will not permit, and that neither House Sacken, which was 8,000 strong, to Kowno, of Parliament would tolerate, so daring an expe-Sacken, which was 8,000 strong, to Kowno, of Parliament would tolerate, so daring an expension of control of Parliament would tolerate, so daring an expension of control of Parliament would tolerate, so daring an expension of control of Parliament would tolerate, so daring an expension of control of Parliament would tolerate, so daring an expension of control of Parliament would tolerate, so daring an expension of control of Parliament would tolerate, so daring an expension of the house of Commons is supposed to be held in the same room, in consequence of which sturday, down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday, down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday, down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday, down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the popular of the same room, in consequence of which sturday down to the popular of the popular o in the night, in order to penetrate into Samogithe Parliament, however desirable, would be too tave a full face of Edward the First ; and on the dearly purchased by the destruction of the other London Morning Post.

Stamford, on the subject of his fordship's difference Queen, is at this moment quite insanc, and muder fordship for a satisfactory explanation; which demand not being complied with, a meeting took place between the two gentlemen on Saturday last, fortunately with no serious consequences to either.

London Paper of Monday.

Wr. M Neil, whose disrespectful mention of hi Majesty in a set mon has been so much remarked on. Wis a living at Albury, about five miles from Charity, and thereby cause a disagreement between Guifford, where he is very popular, and people them, each has a ticket sampended from the neck come from a considerable distance to bear him by a blue or orange ribbon. It is said, we know preach. He is very benevolent to the poor, and has frequently gone seven or eight miles to risit a dis confined, it was generally supposed that she was reased family. The preached last Sunday in his droppical weather a drell mistake ! What a pity parish Church for the benefit of the distressed frish. and the sum of £61 was collected. - Observer.

Died, on Thursday the 26th ult. aged 64, Mr. John Dumbell, of Mersey Mills, near hiverpool. About six months ago he had his cuffin made of strong deceased had a considerable sum of money in six months ago he had his communate of strong gold and bank bills, besides a certificate of mak, with peculiar springs sittached, so as to dely deposit in one of the New York banks for 1,000 the resurrectionists. This he kept in this house till ingulated person had it in contemplation to submit the whole of our penaleges to the revision of some able lawyers, for the garpose of digesting a plan to diminish a burning of the Georgia Guol and Pentirentiary.

Burning of the Georgia Guol and Pentirentiary.

Burning of the Georgia fund and Pentirentiary.

Burning of the Georgia fund and Pentirentiary.

Burning of the Georgia fund and Pentirentiary. was so bulky, that it extended considerably out of sistent with the justice and humanity for which this the hearse, and required about twenty persons to country is poculiarly distinguished."—Mr. Wilber Force's Speech in the House of Commons. Feb. 9, 1810.

THE CROPS IN ENGLAND.

Haymaking is now general throughout Sussex, and large quantities have this week been carried to excellent condition. The crop will prove much

beavier than that of last year.
Wheat, on all the good dry soils, looks remarkably well, but has had a considerable decline in

The hop plantations in Sussex and the adjoining - Brighton Herald.

Hay cutting is now very general. The recen showers have been beneficial-wheat, barley, Chronicle.

THE THEATRE .- DUBLIN TUESDAY.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant honoured the Theatre by his presence last hight, to witness the performances of Madame Vestris, in the cha-racters of the Page, in John of Paris, Estinga, in Charles the Twelfth, and Pandora, in the Olympic Revels, His Excellency occupied a private box. The house was full and fashonably attended and the heroine of the night most successful in her efforts to please.

Newspapers in the State of New York .- An extract from Mr. Williams' State Register for 1831 daily sheets published. 18,000 semi-weekly, and the city in a year is supposed to be 9,586,000. The paper consumed by the journals of the state. in a year, is estimated at above 33,000 reams, and

Money Finding Extraordinary .- Burton-upon Trent, June 9.—For several days past a curious scene has presented itself at Tetbury, distant about vanced should prevail. According to this doctrine, has lately been made, which has affected the beight a King of England might select his Ministers from of the water in the regular course of the river (the fusion of convicts. We needed not this suggestion the buttresses of the bridge, in a direct line for 40 one entire mass of coin. On Wednesday there were hundreds of labourers and others, at work the whole day, exhuming this long-concealed treasure. It is not the slightest exaggeration to state, that reverse " Dublin"; others " Waterford" steuck in

A correspondent informs us that young Austin In consequence of some observations, which fell who some years back was well known to the public from Lord Thomas Cecil at a late, public dinner, at in connexion with the inquiry relative to the late confinement in a mad house near Milan .- Times.

Increase of Population.—Last week a poor mar ried woman, named Setchell, favoured her husband with three daughters at one birth, who are all living and bealthy. They have been christened to Baith Hope, and Charity ;" and in order that the parents may not confound the three, and mistake Hope for Faith, or, in attending to Hope and Faith, forger him by a blue or orange ribbon. It is said, we know not how truly, that before the poor woman was these little ones did not come into the world n few days sooner, they would have helped materially to swell the census .- Bedford Chronicle

MR. Pitr's OPINION DE THE CHIMINAL LAWS. "So deeply was Mr. Pitteon vinced of the improper severity of our laws; that, to my knowledge, that dis-tinguished person had it in contemplation to submit

Enuis on the 28thinst.

THE CONFLICT AT NEWFOWNBARRY.

Great the Regist Result of Values 447.)

No loss than fourteen is each to been a nardiced, and nearly telecthat under considered at Nature to been and the state of the read name to be did to the read name to be inquest, composed equally of Protestants and Catho-

Miles Doyle, and James Radgood.

The inquest was held in the Church School House, before the son they and adjaining Captain Graham's house, coriew the bed of his fingers were shot off. A ball whized by without his left eye and temph were carried away. Near him by the body of Thomas Waters, about our ten years of age. The hall entered his right broast, passed through his cheet; and out through his left arm. There were the only bodies their to be arought in. Throngs of country people are coming in with be strongly in. Throngs of country people are coming in with a body, as many were able to make their way homewards for substruction, and fell dead ere they reached. All are expected in by five o'clock to days, the hody of a man was found this word and or policeman could not have been where the shot was fired from the crowd of this way to did did. morning in a wood. Some are said to have been growned in arrying to crose the Slaney. The most horrid case of sall it a woodan within a few weeks of being confined. On her road home from the market she was shot dead, and it is said that the infant is the womb was pierced with the ball!

Mr. Green, K.C. is down from Doblic Castle, investigating

the entire case. All reporters were excluded from the inves

tion.

All is quiet; but feelings are deep; and sore. The pelice a highly praised for their conduct; but the yearden are executed. FIRST DAY'S (MONDAY) PROCEEDINGS, On Saturday last three beifers, the property of

man named Doyle, residing at Tombrick, having been proviously seised for arrear of fithe, due by the finhabitants of his parish to the Rev. Mr. M Clintock, ander the Compesition Act, were brought into that under the Compessition Act, were breight into that village to be sold. The parishioners say that the tithe claimed as due last May will not be so until next Navember; and allegathat some 6 or 7 years ago, the Rev. Mr. M. Clintock, being in want of, a sum of money, agreed with them to advance half a years nayment, and that at the expiration of two years the regular periods of payment should be resumed. This it has been sworn, has not been performed. Doyle, to whom the heifers belonged, brought them in to be sold for the tithe so claimed. The sale was said to bay been advertised by written pleased, it have they were first brought before the hour of one. They were afterwards stopped by magisterial authority, and taken to the Pound. A large concerns of people assembled, and a riot ensued, the particulars of which will be found in the annexed reports of each of the reports is a concerned as to the rights and or rivineges of green assembled, and a riot ensued, the particulars of which will be found in the annexed report of ani-dence produced-before the Coroner's I and I believe by are first brought before the hour of one. They were afterwards stopped by magisterial authority, and taken to the Pound. A large concerned of ani-dence produced-before the Coroner's I again the annexed report of ani-dence produced-before the Coroner's I aguest.

United Thelieve is a are you. I ficrespipely a vow and I am borne out by Mr. Breen Anit man and of bords and I am borne out by Mr. Breen Anit most interest in the coroner shall amounce the verdict, we gesterday, in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through use, sentenced in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through use, sentenced in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through use, sentenced in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through use, sentenced in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through use, sentenced in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through use, sentenced in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through use, sentenced in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through use, sentenced in the case of Mr. Hope, it put through

onceive it to be right not to express any opinion on the announce to the Jury. tamentable occurrence. A large body of Police from Mr. Costello soon after took up his hat, and, beging the several country divisions, with the Inspector, Cap- to the Court, retired. the village with Cantain Bradie.

proceeded shortly after ten o'clock to the Chardle proceeded shortly after ten o'clock to the Chardle shots were fired before that one; the yeoman was not School Room for that purpose. He was accompanied in lis own ranks, nor in the ranks of the police. by the High Sheriff and other Magistrates. After reading the letter authorising him to make a full shot the yeoman was killed? I believe it was reading the letter authorising him to make a full shot the yeoman was killed? I believe it was longly, and report the arms to his Excellency the Lawrence King, Sergeant of police, sworn-Was Lord Lieutenant, it was found that the inquest was called our with his company by Captain King on to the held in the same toom in consequence of which saturday down to the pound. Saw a great growd.

The firing consisted of a few shots at first, then six second, letting them that the youngaries separate shots. It, was aired inaded with hall cartridge that the youngary, about one bunded and sixty in many; heard Captain Graham, of the New that the youngary, and that Captain Fellis, of the New thou of the New that the flad, waited on Mr. Captain Graham, of the New thou of the New thou of the New that Captain Fellis, of the Coroner that he flad, waited on Mr. Captain that he form that he flad, waited on Mr. Captain that the New thou of the New thou of the New that the flad on the pour through the coroner that he flad, waited on Mr. Captain that he was a private in the pear to have lived, Another discussion here took place, and both genthal he was a private in the remany, said he heard the flad of the Riot Act, but did not not appear to have lived the statement of the first of the literature of the flad was a private in the remany, said he heard the was a private in the remany, said he heard the was a private in the remany, said he heard the statement of the first of the statement of t

bear it read.

It seems not to have been a refusal to pay tithe so much as a dispute between the Rev. Mr. Mr. Costello Does and his parishiopers, as to the legalny of his ite wants; and put whatever questions he deemed continuing the attainment of truth.

Lyona examined by Mr. Costello Does and know with whom the firing commensed by mands; and that a subscription had been recommensed by the commensed by the parishiopers.

James Neal, ball through the right remple. Michael Doyle of Kildalloo, ball, through the lower part of the

The first witness sworn was: Loughlin Dille

Another Jurin Were stones thrown before the shous were fired? They were the thrown before the should be the stone Delany swore. On Saturday was them

Inquest, composed equally of Protestants and Cattorlics.

The Rev. Mr. McClintock, who resides to the immediate aclighbourhood of Newtownbarry has been distended from the following in a family, including his daughter, who was carried from her bod sick in a fever, into the village for safety.

The following account is from our apecial reporter, who found a great difficulty in ahistoring satisfactors information. As far as il-goes, however, one senders may depend upon it as emthentie.

Dear Sir—From the reports here heard image, and on fair in a few less than a finite to be sended in the reports here heard in a senting in the reports of the police were alled out, and heard that aplets be yeomen relief and dressing story and in all cases applied money the order of the Rev. It. Cholmondely, who with in traly smalled ade, pestenday and in all cases applied money the role of the sender of the police. They were sufficiently police where a wounded person lay, and in all cases applied money the idea of the sender of the road, as we enter the village from Wexford pools of blood are studing. The figures than or yet been finished. It commenced at 11 o'clock and the following jary was aworn, six Protestants, and eit of the finished. Catholics:—Captain Nicholas Brawa, Stephee Rankliff, Lewin Motor, John Young, Richard West, William Lewin, Edward whose, Thomas Barker, Michael Dunn, William Commerced, and sender of the police and all the yeomen were what the finished of the march, and whose, and all the yeomen were worked and selected on a first commenced as height first. The inquest was believes that the great and selected on a first commenced as a selected on the sender of the send

Old you see stones thrown before you beard shots stones freed fidida.

half pest nine Tuesdey morning.

SECOND DAY.

Mr. Costelloe, who had been brought down specially from Kilkenny, said—Mr. Coroner, I have been retained on the part of the relatives of the deceased.

Coroner—I admit of no professional man here.

There is no cross-examination in this court. All questions. I conceive, must be put to witnessenthe

questions, I conceive, must be put to witnessetteenth me, or by the jury.

[Here a long desultory conversation occurred hetween the Coroner and Mr. Costello.]

Mr. Costello—Mr. Coroner, I am a man of beginess, and I believe so are you. I there peoply avow myself the solicitor of the friends of the deceased, and I will not give up in right to sak and a question me. I debut necessary to sevelope the truth.

. Until the Coroner shall announce the verdict, we yesterday, in the case of Mr. Hope, it But three is me,

Thomas Webb, Sub-Constable, sworn-On Satur company of the 21st Fusileers, from Wexford, and day last, was on duty near the pound; saw a man on a party of horse from Kilkenny. The yeomanny force the back of the ditch levelling a piece; witness orted of the neighbourhood are in the house of Captain out to his companion, "Larry King, you're shot," and Graham. Mr. Green, K. C. who came down this mosning saw a yeoman on the ground; caquet say it was, that with orders from Dublin Castle to investigate the case, shortly after ten o'clock to the Chardi short were fired before that one; the yeoman was not

At the investigation it was stated that stones were thrown; but that no same were seen with the populate and the judge, saw, a ground the populate and the judge, saw, is ground the populate and the judge, saw, is ground to ground fall; believes the young fell by lace except a pistel, which it was satisfactorily proved that shot; the stones were thrown belong the fright was not died, and a short gun that on witness said commenced; Captain Graham commanded the young gray that saw sites and commenced; Captain Graham commanded the youngs, but saw sites and alterwards separate shots. It was stated

wants; and that a smooth process remoth proceed from the police; cannot tell weether, it of Counsel as to the point.

The following is a list of the names of the victims shuts were fixed before he saw the man fire inside The following is a list of the names of the victime sands were fired before the saw the man fire range not heretofore mentioned:—

The discussion many persons might have been killed before the saw that shot, fired; the years and back.

Andrew M Donald, an eldedy, was and father of saven that the people, were in the tree; there were salest children, the youngest at the mother's breast, ball in the right the believes there were upwards of one handled the believes there were upwards of one handled. Yeumen, there may be two hundred : Captain Ling was not where the firing commenced; see the dead bodies on that day; the police fired; he fired ack.
Mary fluiony, mother of six children, and far navanced in pregnancy, sall through the addinger and one fage of a superstance, who would not permit it to be recorded to the depositions; all through the subject of the depositions;) the police fired is the six; addes not know whether they fired any where else.

All the todies were in an advanced state of dehimself; (the last question was overroled by the

the crowd with a stick, crying out, " we are the

are killing behind;" in about four or five seconds the firing commenced; he saw a man aunting from the road to the grove, with a small gun in his hand.

Cross examined by Mr. Costello — Did not know Sergeant King until that day; never saw a man armed during the day, except the person whom he saw crossing the field; saw only two dead bodies; saw one man wounded on the left and another on the right; does not know, who shot the yeoman, nor who fired the first shot; cannot tell whether it proceeded from the yeomen or the mob; believes he was twenty yards from where he saw the smoke; there were more than a hundred persons between witness and where he saw the smoke.

Lorenzo N. Nunn, a Lieutenant of yeomanry, being sworn, deposed that he had the command of the Enniscorthy yeomanry; witness, in compliance

his yard, ordered that corps to load with ball tlemen. cartridge; he next ordered them to march out of other corps gave similar instructions to their men his men next formed into line outside, witness then proceeded being followed by the other corps, in the direction of the pound; they next formed opposite the police, who were also there, drawn up in column; he saw numerous crowds of the people assembled crowding on the men, making use of threatening expressions; he cautioned his men to named Toler; witness stated that they were merely called upon by the civil authorities to preserve the peace; heard a man say that there would be bloody work that day; saw Captain Graham cide up, and request the people to disperse; heard a man say, damn them, rush on them and take their arms from them," or words to that effect : Captain Graham talked of reading the Riot Act; heard a man say, " Damn you and your Riot Act-turn out the cattle, and we'll give you mail coach law;" the cattle were driven out shortly after; his men were formed into sections, as were the other corps, and after advancing about sixty yards, he heard a noise in the rear; he turned round and saw about four or five stones thrown, after which he heard a shot fired, which appeared to witness to proceed from the people; the police halted in front, which obliged him to do the same; he besought the yeamanry not to fire until he received the orders of Captain Graham, as a magistrate; the men seemed dissatisfied; after which saw five or six men passing across the field, saw a man named Rogan leave his ranks with his musket, as if going to fire; Rogan was placed parallel to him; he saw a flash in the opposite grove, another, and another succeeding it; heard the sound of a bullet passing close by his face; looked towards Rogan, saw him put his hand to his face, wheel round and fall; cried out " a man has fallen—they are firing from the grove;" thinks that not a man of his had fired previously; could not swear it; at least those near him; his corps then poured in a volley on the mob who were in the field opposite, and who were rushing towards them : does not mean to say that they were rushing to oppose them; his corps were preparing to re-

after; then a general volley; told his men to be steady, that no shots should be fired until they received orders from Captain Graham.

Coroner - I must beg leave to say that I not permit this course of examination.

Mr. Costello - Does not every cross examination arise from the direct.

The Coroner opposed this, but subsequently concurred in Mr. Costello's opinion, and proceeded with the examination.

Every shot, it appeared that was fired was contrary to his orders, and, as far as he could judge, without the knowledge or consent of a Magistrate or Captain Graham. Mr. Costello - Do you imagine that men who

could so act without the orders of their officer, or a magistrate, are fit persons to be entrusted with his Majesty's arms ?

Witness-I can only say that it is very unplea sant to command them.

Re-examined - When his men fired, the rush did not come from the grove where the shots were fired from ; the rush was not directly against his men, but in a parallel direction; saw no persen in the grove; believes that it was the shot which was fired from the grove that killed Rogan; there were three shots fixed from the greve.

To the Court—The shots could not proceed

either from the police or the yeomanry; is & yeoman since the 9th of January; the men had been given their arms within a month.

To a Juror - Witness did not see any man from behind the ditch fire at Rogan; the police were within a few yards of witness; saw no person presoit a gun at Rogan, at the time he was going to fire, owing to the position in which witness was

placed Adam B. Feitus, Esq. examined-Recollects Saturday, th Adam B. Feitus, Esq., examined—Recollects Saturday, the 18th instant; came to Newtonubarry in compliance with the request of three Megistrates; he was accompanied by sixteen of his yeomanry, and three of the county Carlow constabulary; witness went to the house of Captain Graham, one of the Magistrates, who signed the requisition; he was requested to join Captain King; he went on horseback and passed through a barea crowd of people to join Captain King; he had not his ed Captain King; Graham requested some Alagist ate to follow on horseback, according to which direction he (witness) mountained ed and proceeded to the

present; witness replied that he could be of little use, not being a Magistrate of the county of Wexford, as he supposed they were then in the county of Wexford; he perceized three men, rather promisent in the business, and asked, them was there any misconcention on account of the around of title due

To a Juror — Did not see him fire a shot; was under the command of Captain Graham; saw a man there any misconception on account of the amount of tithe due he understood that they had been called upon to pay three man who appeared to be a leader leap through a stick, and heard him tell Captain Graham that they were well prepared for him; strortly after he saw stones thrown at the yeomen.

Cross examined by Mr. Costello — Did not know Sergeant King until that day; never saw a man is recommended. The business, and asked them was there any misconception on account of the amount of tithe due—he understood that they had been called upon to pay three hear would it not have been better to leave it to all bitration, they replied that they were perfectly satisfied—they were perfectly satisfied—they been appointed two arbitrators, Mr. S. Raddiffs and Mr. Robert Carey; witress then stated, "I will go to Mr. McChinock, he met Captain Graham and bits recomanty, and as he met the people he entreated them to

the Enuiscorthy yeomanry; witness, in compliance leave it to the decision of two lawyers; witness said—"My with the order of Captain Graham, before leaving M.Clintock, were Linyour situation, Labould prefer country gen Capt. Graham; be witness stated that he had, and that he was a bis opinion slee; Mr. M. Cliutock stated that as witness recom the yard; the other yeomanry officers commanding mended it, he was satisfied; then Mr. M Clintock requested mended it, he was satisfied; then Mr. M'Clintock requested of witness to return and tell the people so; witness replied, it would have a better effect coming from yourself; stating at the same time to the book Mr. M Clintock a arm, and walked off quietly fowards the pound; they proceeded to the dest house on the left sland side, near the pound, when they heard a shot; on bearing which, Mr. M Clintock exclaimed, "Oh! my God, what is that?" Witness smerged it to be a possed in the second to the state of the s that?" Witness imagined it to be a piece discharged by acci-dent; after which the firing became more quick and general, Mr. M. Clintock, then ran across the road into a house, and be steady, and on no account to leave their ranks; seemed greatly confused and alarmed; be remained on the mad one man in particular, was disputing with another several persons came running away from the fring towards him and others came towards Newtownbarry in an opposite direction; a man rather tall ran to the side of the road and took u stones, and said if the people of the lown were any good, the to rush open-mouthed on men with arms in their hands; in thi and became quiet; he still remained on the road; a man, called a butcher, accosted him, and begged that witness should leave the place he was in, it being a rather dangerous situation; witness still remained until the police and yeomenry arrived at the spot; he stated that it was an unfortunate affair, and if he had had ten minutes, witness would have settled it all; he then went on with Captain Graham and the police.

Cross examined.—When he first appeared among the people they were nearable that were the state of the people they were nearable.

ple they were peaceable; there was nothing in their conduct which was calculated to excite fear; there was only one little boy who had a stick; he addressed them, seeing them rational orders, but to bear with everything. It was by way of additional precaution he gave command of his men to a serjeant of police (Kilfryle), knowing him to be a disciplined man; from the manner in which his proposal was received by the people, is thought they were anxious amicably to abide by it; after hearing the first shot, a short pause ensued, and immediately the meral fiting took place, and towards the conclusion there we scattered shots; bighly excited as was the man whom he ad dressed on advising him be became peaceable; from the directions be gave his men, he would consider them totally onjustifiable in firing a shot unless in absolute defence of their lives. It is man did so unless under such circumstances, he would consider him unfit to bear his Majesty's arma; saw a boy that day with a placard on which was written "selling for title;" never yet saw an auction without a bill or placard for the sale; Captain Graham was reluctant in having the yeomen and the peo-

ple come in contact.

To a Juror.—Did not believe that it was from the statement made; to Captain King, and not from any appearance of excitement of the crowd about himself, which induced him to

all upon additional force. The Court adjourned at a quarter to six o'clock.

Mr. Walkam White, examined-Was present at this unfortu nate business of Saturday last—was at the rere of the Newtown-barry corps, the nearest corps to the town—did not see any fire-arms with the people, who crowded round the Newtownbarry corps witness remained with the corps for about the sum before the corps had arrived at the dispensary two stones were before the corps had arrived at the dispensary two stones were thrown from among the crowd—in twenty minutes after saw one man unbutton a drab great coat, take out a short gun, kneel down, rest his gun on the dirch, and fire towards the year manry—did not see that shot take effect—this was the first shot has been direct. he heard fired—after a few seconds, heard three other shots fired in quick succession, and immediately heard an exclamation fired in quick succession, and immediately heard an exclamation from some of the yeomen, "there is one of our mendown;" the crowd pressed so closely on the yeomany and showed such decremented violence, by throwing of stones and flourishing of sticks, that it was evident their intention was to force themselves in amongst the yeomanry, who hore every thing with the greatest patience, till this took place—some of the yeomen turned towards the crowd, and fired amongst them—the entire firing continued the crowd, and fired amongst them—the entire firing continued the crowd, and fired amongst them—the entire firing continued the crowd, and fired amongst them—the entire firing continued the crowd, and fired amongst them—the entire firing continued the crowd, and fired amongst them—the entire firing continued the crowd of for 1) minute—before sing commenced Captain Graham endea-voured to dissuade the people from any act of violence—and said every musket they saw was loaded with ball cartridge.

(From the Dublin Evening Meil of Wednesday.) As was to have been expected, the liberal press, which has been so long and so successfully exciting the people to a resistance against the laws, is loud in abuse of the promenry and police for defending themselves from the premeditated strack of the Popish rabble that assembled at Newtownbarry, in open defiance of the authorities. It is about to argue the question as it at present stands, as one of tithe or of distress. It is a question which involves this important consideration - are the rents and tithes to be paid or not ?-is the law to be obeyed, or are those deputed to enforce its observance to be insulted and put in peril of their lives, and to endure indignities, and submit to danger, and make no show of resistance? These are the simple questions at issue-and it shall appear, as there is not the slightest doubt, that the rescue of the cattle distrained had been previously resolved upon, not by way of redressing an abstract or indi-Captain King; he went on horseback and passed through a hrigh crowd of people to join Captain King; he had not his here every the horse of people to join Captain King; he had not his men with him; the crowd were shouting, but made use of no offensive expressions to him; his men were left under the command of Captain Graham as a superior officer, along with the other different corps which were stationed libre; while witness were speaking to Captain King; they were told that the shade here forced away; Captain Graham, attached blame to King not having his men there to protect them, and the cattle had been forced away; Captain Graham, attached blame to King not having his men there to protect them, and stated that he should follow and bring them back; Captain King replied, that a Magistrate should accompany him; Capta Graham next went to his own hours, got his torse, and followed Captain King; Graham tequested some Magistrate to follow and bring them back; Captain King replied, that a Magistrate should accompany him; Capta Graham next went to his own hours, got his torse, and followed Captain King; Graham tequested some Magistrate to follow and bring them back; Captain King; Graham tequested some Magistrate to followed Captain King; Graham tequested as substant to the sound of protect them, and the extraordinary performance of the defalcation of the extraordinary performance of the captain King; Graham tequested has varied the will now all every passes that bill or not is at present a very selected against his wishes. The Dake of D Graham was not only justified in his conduct, but e pound. He met Captain Graham with that further forbearance would have been reprehen-

Graig boys;" the cattle were subsequently turned out; the police accompanied the cattle; heard the cattle cattle cattle; heard the cattle ca fortunate populace are but the mere tools and

That the rescue and subsequent attack was prearranged and premeditated, appears from several sources -oral and documentary and control box years

Captain Graham, who commanded the yeoman ry on the occasion, and who has been so cruelly be the corner-stone of any effectual means to slandered and so wentonly maligned, and that for no other reason than because he is connected with Lord Parnham, is a gentleman of the coolest coul- so great an extent of this country. Public works rage and most distinguished honour. He is not unused to command, having served his King and country throughout the whole of the Penjasular campaign, nor one likely to abuse any power with which he might be entrusted. The truth is, he acted throughout with the greatest forbearance : and did not order his men to fire until it would have been highly culpable longer to have preferred must be partial in their effects. At present such a course. (From the Dublin Evening Packet.)

We have given a report of the proceedings at the coroner's inquest up to Tuesday evening, a perusal of which will satisfy the most fastidious, that the peasantry were the aggressors. The evidence of Lieutenant Nun and Captain Feltus place the affair beyond all doubt—the latter gentlemao is a person of superior intellectual powers, and evidently a man of unbounded humanity. That some of the pea santry had arms, caunot be denied; and it is certain that before the yeomanry fired, they saw one of their members fall by their sides from the fire of the

man who, with means of self defence in his hands, would not have used them under such circumstances? A yeoman and a son of a yeoman are shot dead—and are the others of the corps to those who ought really to be held responsible for and Waterloop tehminating with a sheathed sword, shot dead—and are the others of the corps to the lives which have been lost in that conflict. Is surrounded by laufel and palm. one by one they are all disposed of in the like it surprising that the peasantry combine to resist. There was a very splendid display of plate and Lieutenant Nun, were anxiously and praiseworthily engaged in mediating between the clergyman and oracles, and others of a much higher grade, comthe partisans of the individual who resisted the bine to inflame their minds against such payment __ place. law, with a view to preserve the peace; but the marder of their men commenced while they were thus using their best efforts to avoid the effusion of with the hope of being discharged of it altogether blood, and the yeomen consequently drew upon by a 'spirited' resistance? The publications which himself much pleased with the success of Mr. their own judgments as to the time for engaging issue from this press are the primary inciting cause Burnet's efforts. This celebrated print, which has ance on the part of the yeomanry, and they would have had a different story to tell instead of the ment of such claims, and it will be vain to expect loss of two lives, they would have had to mourn the loss of at least as many as those that fell among the ranks of the enemy. The affair is unquestionably a deplorable one; but when the causes for assembling both parties are considered, our stronger sympathies must become engaged on the part of those who, in the maintenance of the law, were leprived of their existence.

The rebels who shot the yeoman and the yeoman's son need not have exposed themselves to danger, while it was impossible that the deceased in the West, was numerously attended. The sun loyal man could have protected himself against the of £37 4s 11d was collected. hend of the rathless miscreant assassin who volun-teered to slaughter his fellow man without any provocation to lead him to such a wicked determination. We would but deceive the peasantry by an expression of sympathies, which must not be indulged in -the law must be obeyed, and they who will run the risk of engaging in schemes for its violation must abide the consequences.

to oppose them; his corps were preparing to reload, when he struck them right and left, and
entreated them to cease firing; there were scattered
shots fired afterwards; Captain Graham then rode
along the line, and called upon them to cease
firing; Captain Graham expressed great anxiety
and regret for the circumstance which had taken
place; he denied having given orders to fire;
Captain Graham stated that his men had received
such treatment as no man could possibly bear; they
then marched back to Newtownbarry, and placed
the men in Captain Graham's yard.

Cross-examined—Heard the first shot fired;
does not know who fired it; he heard other shots

were great on this day:

We understand that Mr. Green, the King's

Counsel, who had been despatched by the Lord

Lieutenant, has arrived, after having completely

wounderstand that Mr. Green, the King's

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Lieutenant, has arrived, after having completely

and regret for the circumstance which had taken

captain John Browne, lying on his bed, wounded, examined

Con Saturday lest went to the pound after the military, and

when this gentleman left Newtownbarry. We

understand that Mr. Green, the King's

Counsel, who had been despatched by the Lord

Lieutenant, has arrived, after having completely

the winderstand that Mr. Green, the King's

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captain John Browne, lying on his bed, wounded, examined

Captain John Browne, lying on his bed, wounded, examined

Captain Graham stated that his men had received

sale pleases the first and not terminated

when the counter has a continue of the captain that Mr. Green expressing to the please the police; be (witness), endeavoured to put them

sale pleases the first shot his despatched by the Lord

Captain John Browne, lying on his bed (From the Dublin Evening Post of Thursday.)
We understand that Mr. Green, the King's see any man stoop for one—his horse took fright, and plunged with him—some person shouted out that witness was bleeding.
—he looked down at his legs, and saw that there was blood on his boot—believes that he was struck by the first or second shot on the right leg—yeomanry and police were 40 or 50 yards from the pound before any shots were fired—witness then walked his horse into Newtonbarry.

what the impression may have been on the dispassionate and impartial mind of the learned centleman, but we understand that there is strong evidence which goes to prove that a veoman was killed before the fire was opened upon the multitude. With walked his horse into Newtonbarry. regard to the placard, of which so much has been spoken, there is a strong suspicion that it was printed in Dublin. The affair on the whole, though most lamentable and shocking, is said not to paragraph alluded to him, and was intended to apply to him, be so bad in its commencement as that at Castlepollard. But as the matter is now before the legal authorities, we shall not offer any comment.

The Mail.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25.

We have received the London Journals of Wednes day. His Majesty's speech baving had the effect of pleasing all parties, the House of Lords, as was anticipated, did not move an amendment, and the enstomary Addresses were carried in both Houses without a dissenting voice. On Wednesday, the Lords, as usual, presented the Address to his Majesty at othe starvation. In one district there are 1400 families Palace. Mr. Stanley has given notice for Monday of a bill to promote and extend public works in Ireland. By the Hamburgh Reporter of the 18th institue Count Diebitsch has been received. He died on the 10th inst, from cholera.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

Parliament was opened on Tuesday by his Ma jesty in person, on which occasion he read a speech somewhat longer though less obscure than fore speeches usually are. The Reform is the first topic introduced, and well it might, as this may be mphatically termed the Reform Patliament, It is at all events a parliament expressly summoned the revenue, arising from the late reduction of A gentleman travelling by the York mail w few days since, got into conversation with the guard, who appeared to be a great politician; and talked a great leaf about Reform. The gentleman asked him what the fly claims attention, is that is which the distress the thought of the measure? It which he replied. some of the police, tetur ing with cattle in their possession; sible; and although we may deplore the loss of the police, tetur ing with cattle in their possession; sible; and although we may deplore the loss of the police, tetur ing with cattle in their possession; sible; and although we may deplore the loss of the possible to bring them into town as the crowd was collecting in great numbers in the town, and considered that to those infatuated and misled dapes to show then by a prompt and vigorous resistance to their insance any measures which by assisting the improvement of the possibility of introducing the infatuated and an equalization of population. But it is a mercy to those infatuated and misled dapes to show then by a prompt and vigorous resistance to their insance.

ecommended as a subject deserving the "most grave and exutious deliberation." A Dublin pape, seerts that a system of poor laws is certainly one of the measures here alluded to. Those who advocate such a system would be disposed to say so from the conviction they entertain that it must prevent the recuirence of such evils as now affect set forward by Government, or money lent by them for such a purpose, may be highly useful, but such measures alone will afford no lasting security against the recurrence of distress, nor afford any provision for it when it occurs. Such remedies also entertainment to his Majesty, and the most distinhowever, we are ignorant if government be at all the Earl of Munster, a most splendid sword, made

THE NEWTOWNBARRY AFFAIR.

impossible through the medium of the press to get Dake of Wellington on the one side, and on the at the truth of any one occurrence, however hat before the yeonaury fired, they saw one of the shade of party feeling. We are not surprised, was netroduced the fluorer of the shade of party feeling. We are not surprised, was netroduced the fluorer of the lotus. The blade the shade of party feeling, which has been shown by and crown; the arms, orders, and between and crown; the arms, orders, and between and crown; the arms, orders, and between the same orders. fre was not given—but where, we will ask, is the a portion of the press to fix the edium of the late.

Duke of Wellington; Hercules taming the tiger, rencountre at Newtownbarry on the yeomanry and the thunderbolt, the British colours bound up with the police, or any where but on the shoulders of the caduceus and fasces, surrounded by laurel, and the payment of tithes, when all their newspaper to treat it as an unjust exaction - and to fill them of the dissatisfaction felt by the people at the payany thing like peace in the country, while such mischievous publications are passed over in silence. For the second day's investigation on the inquest, and some other observations on the case extracted of the Duke of Wellington was the Duke of from other papers, we refer our readers to another place.

> The charity sermon preached in the parish church of Clonnel, on Sunday last, by the Rev. Dr. Bell, for the relief of the distressed peasantry

Messrs. Scott and Co., acknowledge the receip of £10 from George Roche, of Tramore, Esq., for the relief of the poor of Galway and Mayo.

The Society of Friends at Waterford have gene-rously remitted £104 to the Famine Fund in Connaught.

We feel confident that though the notice is shor for the charity ball in aid of the funds for the relied of the famishing poor in the West of Ireland, yet that the benevolent of all classes of our fellow citizens will not hesitate to follow the example of our truly Counsel, who had been despatched by the Lord charitable and benevolent monarch, who has conde scended to lend his powerful aid for the relief of his distressed subjects, by combining charity with amuse

ment .- See Advertisement. At the Petit Sessions on Thursday, several person were summoned before the bench of magistrates for having in their possession dogs not muzzled or sufficiently logged according to law. On promising to comply with the rules of the act of parliament they were only fined in the costs.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH -JUNE 21. CRIMINAL INFORMATION.

The King v. Lavelle.

Mr. Scott. K. C., said he had to apply to the Court on the

part of William Peter Lunelle, Esq., Governor of the bank of Ireland, for a coaditional order for a criminal information against Patrick Lavelle, Esq., sworn proprietor of the Freeman' and that he was ignorant of such a fund, or that such a fund we wested in him, till the 15th of June, when he was waited upon by some honorary members of the trustees' committee, and be by seme honorary members of the trustees' committee, and he was told that he was a trustee of this fund, and was called upon by them to sign a transfer for £5,000 out of this fund. He said he should first look to see in what terms the fund was vested. He did so, and he found he had only oper-over the fund as to the disposal of its interest. He informed the gentlemen who waited upon him of this, and expressed his regret that he could not do, what was required of him; that he felt, in the discharge of his public duty as a trustee of the fund he could not do so. of the fund he could not do so.

The Earl of Leitrim is created a peer of the ealm under the title of Baron Clements.

The distress still continues in a most alarming degree in Mayo and Galway. It is stated that four persons have recently died in Galway of absolutely without food

The Bank of Ireland has given £100 for the relie of the distressed in the West. The Mayor of Liverpool has declined calling a public meeting to relieve the distress in Ireland, for this

reason, that the Irish landlerds are bound to support the poor on their estates.

Sir Murray Maxwell, recently appointed to the Government of New Brunswick, died on Sunday after a short illness.

The American census for 1830 has been completed and the result published. The population of the United States, which was 9,637,000, in 1820, was last year 12,976,000. or in round numbers thirteen millions. John Brennen, who was born and reared at Williamstown near Dublin, died in India very recently worth £30,000. There is no account of his family. He named William Bryan his executor, but no such person is known.

Paris is described as perfectly tranquil. The ceremony of the Waterleo celebration, which was to have taken place on Saturday, and from which the friends of order, apprehended the most dangerous consequences, it appears has been very wisely abandoned, and the day was suffered to pass over unmarked by any expressions of popular feeling. The veteran Lafayette has addressed a long detter to his former constituents) again, soliciting their votes at the pext Lafayette has addressed a long setter to his former constituents, again, soliciting their votes at the next election. In this letter, he openly taxes the King with baying departed from the solumn pledge which he is supposed to have given when the crown was offered to him after the revolution, at the Hotel departed to him after the revolution, at the Hotel departed to him after the revolution. Ville. The particulars in which the contract was wickled are set out in detail. This address has produced a great sensation in Paris. THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON'S BANQUET.

Saturday, being the anniversary of the battle of M aterioo, the Duke of Wellington gave a grand guished officers who commanded in that battle. Gustien Duke, by Has Majesty, in the morning sent to the Duke, by favourably disposed towards the Poor Law system. by Prosser. On the hilt, and executed in high nelief, are branches of oak serrounding the crown, The bark of the branches is opening, which display the words India; Copenhagen, Peninsula, and Waterloo. The top part of the scabbard exhibits Such is the factious colouring thrown over every in Majesty's arms, initials, and crown; the middle event which happens in this country, that it is of the schobard exhibits the arms and orders of the reverse his batons. The lower end has the thunderholt and wings; the whole aurrounded with

> china; among the latter were a number of superior vases, on which were enamelled portraits of all the sovereigns of Europe at the time the battle took

Among other things in the drawing room was a proof engraving, in a very advanced state, from Wilkie's Chelsea Pensioners. The Duke expressed cost the publishers, Messrs. Moon, Boys, and Graves, near £4,000, is nearly completed. About eight o'clock dinner was announced. The King sat to the right of the Duke; at the table near the King sat Earl Bathurst, as Secretary for the War Department, at the time of the battle. On the left Brunswick, the son of the duke who fell on that

The party did not break up till near twelve o'clock.

THE ARMY.

THE ARMY.

Lieut, General the Right Hon. Sir John Byng will, on the 28th inst. resign the command of the Forces in Ireland, his staff will also retire, viz.:—Military Secretary, Colonel Sir F. Stoven, Assistant. Secretary Lieutenant. Siborn, 47th; Aid-de-Camps, Captain Ramsden and Lord Geo. Hill. Sir John will be succeeded by Lieut,-General Sir Richard Hussey Vivian, who has appointed Col. Chichester his Secretary, Lieut, Gossett, 76th, son of Sir Wm. Gossett, Assistant Secretary; Captain Vivian, 7th Hussars, and Easign Peshall, 9th Regt., Aide-de-Camps, The non arrival of Sir Hussey Vivian, the new Commander of the Forces, is owing to the death of his lady, which melancholy event took place at Chifton on the 15th inst.

Lord Dunlo is appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Galway

Lord Dunlo is appointed Lieutenant Colonel of the Galway Militia, vice Eyre, deceased.

The 1st (King's Dragoons) under Col. Teesdale, arrived at Portobello Barracks, Dublin, from Cahir yesterday week.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

War Office, June 21.

4th Regiment of Light Dragoons.—Cornet B. H. Blake to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Gibson, promoted. J. Vernon, Gent., to be Cornet by purchase, vice Pearson, who retires.

9th Ditto.—Captain A. Lord Harley from the half-pay, to be Captain, vice W. E. Fitzmaurice, who exchanges, receiving the difference.
4th Regiment of Foot.—Lieut. C. Rumler, from the half-

pay of the 22d Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Ponsouby, apointed to the 7th Regiment.

7th Ditto.—Lieut. W. B. Ponsonby, from the 4th Regiment, to be Lieutenant, vice Pitcairn, appointed to the 92d

Regiment. 46th Dicto.—Captain T. Thompson to be Major, by purchase, ice Nairn, who retires; Lieut. J. Taylor to be Ci purchase, vice Thompson; Ensign W. T. Bremner to be Lieue laylor; F. Lucas, Gent., to be En

sign by purchase, vice Bremner. 47th Ditto.—Brevet Lieut. Col. J. Jenkins, from the half-pay, to be Major, vice F. Heatley, who exchanges.

53d Ditto.—Lieut. R. Dyott, from the half-pay, to be Lieutenant, sice E. Browne, who exchanges, receiving the

69th Ditto. Capt. R. W. Hooper, from the balf-pay of the 3d Dragoon Guards, to be Captain, vice J. O'Mears, who exchanges; Gent. Cadet C. J. Coote, from the Royal Military College, to be Eneign by purchase, vice Hankey, pro-

72d Ditto.-Lieut. W. II. Robinson to be Captain, by purchare, vice Watts, who retires; Eusigu G. W. M. Payne to be Lieutevant, by purchase, vice Robinson; A. Harris, Gent., to

be Ensign, by purchase, vice Payne.

85th Ditto — Lieut. the Hon. A. A. Cooper, to be Captain by purchase, vice Wilmot, promoted; Ensign A. Croyton to be Lieutenant by purchase; vice Cooper; A. R. Ross, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Croyton.

98th Ditto.—C. H. Kennedy, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Croyton.

chase, vice Stretton, whose appointment has not taken place. Rifte Brigade.—Major General Sir G. R. Bingham, K. C. B., to be Colonel Commandant of a Battalion, vice Lieutenant-General Sir. F. S. Beckwith, deceased; Lieut. W. Sullivan, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Kincald, who retires; Second Lieut, E. II. Glegg to be Frst Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Sullivan; A. W. B. Greville, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant,

by pu chase, vice Glege.

Jastuched, To be Major without purchase—Brevet Major H. Smith, from the Coylon Rifle Regiment. To be Major, by purchase—Capt. E. Wilmot, from the 85th Regt.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY COMIC PRINTS, WHICH cost 600 Guneas, for threepence.—Just published, fries threepence, The Gallery of Engraven Confeatines, consisting of 120 Comic Wood Engraving which have appeared from time to time in Bell's Life in London, and are now to be had. printed separately on the same size paper as Bell's Life in London, forming 20 folio columns. The series consist of 9 of Monkeyana; Studies from Lava-ter, 20: Dramatic Illustrations, 16 Old Nick's Diversions, 11; and 64 fancy sketches. These 120 humor-ous cuts, which are now republished altogether, cost, designing and engraving, £630 (five guineas each). The whole 120 may be had for three pence, at the office of Bell's LIFE IN LOND ON, 169, Strand, or if ordered at any Booksellers, Stationers, or Newspaper Agents, in Town and Country. Price to the Trade, two shillings the dozen of 12. Unsold copies taken back, and the mony repaid for any quantity, if re-turned before the end of this year, 1831. Placards for

Waterford, Wexford, Tipperary, Kilkenny, and Carlow j it is taken at all the public News-rooms. It is filed at the Commercial Buildings, at Johnston and Co.s., newspaper agents. Dublin—at the Chapter, and Psele's Coffee house, and at Newton, and Barker's, agents, London; at the Exchapte, and Lyceum News-rooms, Liberpool; at the Exchapte, and Lyceum News-rooms, Liberpool; at the Commercial Rooms, Bristell, and at various other places of public reacrit in both hisgidons.

Published for the Proprieton, at the Waterford Mill Printings office. Old Exchange Places Quay, where all orders for subscriptions, attentions, attentions, attentions, attentions, attentions, attentions, attentions.

ments, &c. are to be addressed. firem spreading.