The Waterford Mail.

"This is not the Cause of Faction, or of Party, or of any Individual, but the Common Interest of every Man in Ireland."

VOL. IX. No. 929. WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1832. PRICE SIXPENCE.

AUCTION OF TRINIDAD SUGARS.

WILLIAM WHITE

WILL offer for Sale, BY AUCTION, at the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at ONE o'Clock,

EIGHTY HHDS. TRINIDAD SUGARS,

Just landed from the RELIANCE, Captain SCOTT.

TERMS AT SALE.

WM. SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 9, 1832.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE WATERFORD ASSIZES.

IN consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in the City and County of Waterford, the Judges have directed me to state that the Assizes, which were fixed for the 16th inst. at Waterford, have been POSTPONED, and that DUE NOTICE WILL BE GIVEN of the time for holding them.

J. P. O'SHEE,
High Sheriff.

Waterford, July 10, 1832.

GENUINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, RUM, &c.

WATERFORD WINE STORES.

THE PROPRIETOR is now supplied at his Stores in Henrietta-street, with a large stock of

GENUINE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

in French Flasks, and which he has imported Direct from the house of James Hennessy and Co., Distillers, Cognac; also, some very superior

SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, PRIME OLD JAMAICA RUM, &c. &c.

His cellars are, as usual, stocked with an extensive variety of Old and Superior WINES, which have been selected with great care, and are of the choicest Vintages.

Henrietta-street, July 3, 1832.

WATERFORD ANNUITY COMPANY.

A GENERAL HALF-YEARLY MEETING of this Company will be held at the CHAMBER of COMMERCE, on the FIRST of AUGUST next, at SEVEN o'Clock, p.m., for the admission of Members, and the transaction of other business.

Any Person wishing to become a Member of said Company will please make early application to the Secretary, as no Proposal can be received after 17th July next.

JAMES LAWSON, Secretary.

Waterford, 30th June, 1832.

MR. GEORGE NATZAN,

(From St. Petersburgh, now of Dublin),

ERADICATOR OF CORNS, BUNNIONS, &c.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Nobility, Gentry, and Inhabitants of Waterford and Vicinity, that he may be consulted at his Lodgings, Mr. JOHN KIRBY'S, MALL, from Seven till Nine o'Clock in the morning, and from One to Three in the afternoon, or at their Residences.

Mr. N.'s stay being positively limited from the 9th to the 17th July, he requests an early application.

Mr. N.'s mode of cure is only known to himself. He undertakes to remove, in five days, the most obstinate Corns and Bunnions, without cutting or causing the least pain. He also cuts nails growing in the flesh.

Mr. NATZAN has submitted letters and testimonials which he had the honour of receiving from the first medical men of the Continent, Great Britain, and Ireland, to the inspection of the most eminent of the Faculty in this town, some of whom, having been attended by him, can speak of his abilities from their own personal experience.

YOUGHAL BRIDGE.

ACCOUNT of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE by the YOUGHAL BRIDGE COMMISSIONERS, for the year ending 30th of 6th Month (called June), 1832.

RECEIPTS.

	£	s.	d.
From Commissioners, for the issue of money out of the Consolidated fund -	2000	0	0
For one Debenture - - - -	100	0	0
Interest on money from bank - -	7	11	4
Tolls of Bridge and Ferry, since the bridge was opened - - - -	441	8	4
	£2548	19	8

EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Contractors, on account of contract for the erection of bridge and works -	3400	0	0
Engineers, law expenses, officer's salaries, toll takers, &c. &c. - - -	468	9	11
Depositing stones to secure the Piles -	95	10	2
Corporation, on account of rent charge for Ferry - - - - - -	93	17	1
	£4057	17	2

ABRAM. FISHER, Treasurer.

WATERFORD AND LIVERPOOL STEAM-PACKET GIPSY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that the GIPSY will sail from WATERFORD for LIVERPOOL, on TUESDAY NEXT, the 10th inst., and again on SATURDAY, the 14th inst. She will the following voyage resume her former day of Sailing, FRIDAY, and will accordingly sail for LIVERPOOL on FRIDAY morning, the 20th instant, and continue to sail from WATERFORD EVERY FRIDAY until further notice.

R. POPE AND Co.

Waterford, 3d July, 1832.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD.—July 16, Carrickbeg.

COUNTY TIPPERARY.—12, Graystown; 18, Newbirmingham; 20, Cahir.

COUNTY KILKENNY.—13, Graigstown, Kells; 20, Urlingford.

COUNTY WEXFORD.—14, Clonroche; 16, Taghmon; 20, Courascloe.

COUNTY LIMERICK.—12, Newcastle; 14, Kilfennycommon; 16, Castleconnell, Tullow; 18, Portrenard.

COUNTY CARLOW.—13, Hacketstown; 16, Kiledmond.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

Catherine, London, 200 brls. wheat, 745 cwt flour.

Aid, Penzance, 505 cwt flour.

Betsey, Bristol, 754 brls. wheat, 40 brls. pork.

Sir J. Newport, London, 3058 flitches bacon, 1791 firkins butter, 72 cwt lard, 60 brls. wheat, 1 tierce pork, 6 packs feathers.

City of Waterford, Bristol, 40 fls. bacon, 19 boxes salmon, 254 pigs, 71 head of cattle, 29 sheep.

Gipsy, Liverpool, 608 frks. butter, 160 fls. bacon, 1347 cwt flour, 20 cwt biscuit, 100 sacks bran, 2 casks grease butter, 2 bales leather, 4 casks valves, 4 packs feathers, 271 casks porter, 14 boxes salmon, 36 head of cattle.

William and Sally, Swansea, 2399 cwt flour, 20 fls. bacon, 20 half barrels porter.

Malcolm, London, 1403 fls. bacon, 1305 frks. butter, 53 cwt hams, 500 cwt flour, 2 packs feathers.

Lydia, London, 527 brls wheat.

Mary, Newhaven, 700 brls. oats, 440 fls. bacon, 340 frks. butter.

Liberty, Newhaven, 740 brls. oats.

Ant, Milford, 537 cwt flour.

Æolus, Newport, 225 cwt flour.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received from Mr. Burton Ryland, £1 1s—and from Mr. Charles Bianconi, £1, being their annual subscriptions to the above institution.

For the widow and children of Denis Carthy, officer of the Board of Health, who died in the discharge of his duties from the Mayor per Nugent O'Reilly, 10s.

CHOLERA.

AT a meeting held at the Town-Hall on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., pursuant to a Requisition from the BOARD of HEALTH, HENRY ALCOCK, Esq., Mayor, in the Chair, the following Resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Moved by Joseph Strangman, Esq. and seconded by Thomas Scott, Esq.

That a subscription be forthwith set on foot, and the Fund raised be placed at the disposal of the Board of Health, to be by them applied in such manner as they may deem fit for the purpose of relieving the Poor in general, and more particularly the relatives of those who perish by the Cholera.

Moved by the Rev. J. Sheehan, and seconded by Francis Davis, Esq.

That immediate application be made on behalf of the Board of Health, to the Corporation, for a sum of Five Hundred Pounds, to be applied to the instant improvement of the City, for the preservation of the public health at this awful crisis, by examining and cleansing all the Sewers of the City, the formation of new Sewers and Privies, the removal of stagnant water, and the doing all other things for the purpose of keeping the City free from those nuisances which have proved amongst the poor the fruitful sources of infection—and that our worthy Chairman be requested to communicate this Resolution to the Common Council with as little delay as possible, and that he do report the result of the application to a Meeting to be held in the Town Hall, at One o'Clock on Wednesday next.

Moved by Joshua W. Strangman, Esq., seconded by Rev. Mr. M'Cance.

That a Committee of twelve be appointed to solicit from their Fellow Citizens a liberal subscription for the relief of the sufferers from the afflicting disease that now prevails, and for the relief of the poor generally.

COMMITTEE.

Joshua W. Strangman,	William M. Ardagh,
Ald. Rogers (Mayor elect),	Rev. Mr. Burke,
Rev. Mr. M'Cance,	John Carigan,
George Wyse,	Richard Walsh,
Daniel Dunford,	James Egan,
Thomas F. Carroll,	James Carroll.
Richard Fogarty,	

Moved by Thos. Scott, Esq. and seconded by John Carigan, Esq.

That District Committees be appointed in the Parishes of Trinity Within, Trinity Without, St. Patrick's, and St. John's, and that the several Clergymen of each of these Parishes be Members of said Committees, and that they be requested to co-operate with the Board of Health and Inspecting Physicians, in every way that may be considered beneficial to the Public Health, by their inspection of the several districts of the City and the distribution of Money, Food, &c., to the Widows and Orphans of the victims of the prevailing dreadful Disease, and to the destitute Poor.

The following Persons were accordingly appointed;

TRINITY WITHIN.

Not yet named.

TRINITY WITHOUT.

Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, Rev. Mr. Power, Rev. Mr. Burke, George Wyse, Esq., Richard Walsh, Esq., Mr. Joseph Walsh, Mr. Thomas Kenny, Mr. Patrick Lannan, Mr. J. V. Nugent.

ST. PATRICK'S.

Mr. John Foster, Mr. William Coman, Mr. William Mullowney, Mr. Patrick Kent, Mr. James Redmond, Mr. Patrick Dwyer, Mr. Roger M'Grath, Mr. Matthew Byrne.

ST. JOHNS.

Not yet named.

Moved by Thomas F. Carroll, Esq.—seconded by the Rev. John Sheehan.

That our respected fellow-citizen, Thomas Scott, Esq. be requested to act as Treasurer.

The Mayor having left the Chair and Thomas Scott, Esq., being called thereto, it was—

Moved by the Rev. J. Sheehan, and seconded by John Carigan, Esq.

That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Henry Alcock, Esq., our Mayor, not only for the dignity and urbanity with which he has presided over our proceedings this day, but also for the unwearied zeal and solicitude with which he has exercised the power of his office in securing the Public Health.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, 10TH JULY, 1832.

THE following Resolution passed at a MEETING of the CITIZENS, held at the TOWN HALL, the 7th inst., having been read:

"That immediate application be made on behalf of the Board of Health, to the Corporation, for a sum of £500, to be applied to the instant improvement of the City, for the preservation of the Public Health at this awful crisis, by examining and cleansing all the Sewers of the City, the formation of New Sewers and Privies, the removal of stagnant water, and the doing of all other things, for the purpose of keeping the City free from those Nuisances which have proved amongst the Poor, the fruitful sources of infection. And that our worthy Chairman be requested to communicate this Resolution to the Common Council with as little delay as possible, and that he do report the result of the application to a Meeting, to be held at the Town-Hall, on Wednesday next, at one o'clock:"

Resolved—That a further sum of One Hundred Pounds be handed by the Committee of Seven to Thomas Scott, Esq., Treasurer to the fund now being raised for the Relief of the Poor of this City.

Resolved—That the Committee of Seven be empowered to give directions for making Public Sewers forthwith in those parts of the City where they may be deemed conducive to the Public Health, and that they be requested to enforce the terms of the Contract with Philip Fleming, for the Repairing and cleansing of the several Public Sewers.

Resolved—That the committee of seven be empowered to contract with persons to fill up any holes or pools of water in any part of the public ways, streets, or lanes of the City, and immediate suburbs.

Resolved—That the Corporation, disapproving of the erection of public Privies, which, when formerly in existence, were proved to be nuisances of the worst description, and far more detrimental than beneficial to the public good, cannot authorize the erection of such places.

Resolved—That the Committee of seven be requested to communicate to the Board of Health the readiness of the Corporation to make public sewers in the City, and also that they will cause the Contractor to have all the present sewers that require it instantly cleansed and repaired.

Resolved—That Doctors Poole, Burkitt, Mackesy, and Briscoe, members of this Board, be requested to favour the Committee of seven with their opinion, from time to time, of the advantage to the public health of any work which may be proposed to be carried into effect under those Resolutions.

Resolved—That the Town Clerk be directed to furnish a Copy of these resolutions, to be presented to the meeting of the Citizens, adjourned to the 11th inst., and that they be advertised to-morrow in the Waterford Newspapers.

(Copy) R. COOKE, Town Clerk.

BIRTHS.

On the 4th instant, at Newtownbarry, the lady of Major Irvine, of a son and heir.

MARRIED

At Kingstown, William White, Esq., R.N., son of Laurence E. White, Esq., of Wexford, to Helen, only daughter of the late Stephen Long, Esq. of Limerick.

Friday last, at Rathaspeck church, county Wexford, Richard Nunn, Esq., M.D. to Hannah, eldest daughter of the late Richard Nunn, Esq., of Moorfields.

DIED.

Yesterday week, after a tedious illness, at his residence John's Hill, Robert Watson, Esq., one of the Society of Friends. He bore through a long life a most upright and excellent character, and his demise is a source of the deepest affliction to his family and a numerous circle of friends.

In Bailey's New Street, of apoplexy, Mrs. Heweston, a lady of great respectability.

At Clonmel, of cholera, Mr. Michael White, a respectable woollen draper, a young man very generally regretted by his townsmen.

At Clonmel, of cholera, Mr. Matthew Roe; also his wife and son.

In Clonmel, Mr. Michael Kearney——one of the oldest inhabitants of Clonmel. He formerly belonged to the Irish Volunteers.

At the Three Bridges, near Carrick-on-Suir, Ellen, wife of Pierce O'Donnell, Esq.

On the 7th inst., in Townsend-street, Dublin, at the advanced age of 78 years, John Hutchings, commander of the *Shannon* steamer.

In Dublin, at her house, Gloucester-street, Madame de Rubigny Barre, aged 72. She was authoress of a valuable French grammar, and a woman of considerable talent—possessing a mind of extraordinary firmness. In 1822 she published an account of her life and sufferings during the French revolution; and one of her latest acts was to bequeath her body for dissection to the Professor of Anatomy of Trinity College for the benefit of science.

In London, the Hon. Wm. Henry John Scott, son of the Earl of Eldon.

TRAMORE, 10TH JULY, 1832.

AT a numerous Meeting of the Inhabitants of Tramore and its Vicinity, convened by PUBLIC NOTICE, the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved—That in consequence of the existence of Spasmodic Cholera in the City of Waterford, we deem it expedient to apply for, and to establish a Board of Health in this Town, as a precautionary measure.

Resolved—That the names of the following persons be submitted to his Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, as Commissioners for carrying into effect the provisions of the 58th George Third, relative to the formation of a Board of Health for this District:—

Rev. Mr. COOKE,	Rev. W. CANTWELL,
Rev. Mr. CANTWELL,	Mr. J. MAHER,
PIERSE GEO. BARRON,	Mr. R. BUTLER,
J. N. BARRON,	Mr. W. O'NEILL,
RICHARD DUCKETT,	Mr. TALBOT,
Doctor WATERS,	Mr. THOMAS HAYES.
Mr. H. LANE,	

Resolved—That the foregoing Resolutions be transmitted to the Lord Lieutenant by the chairman.

PIERSE GEORGE BARRON, Chairman.

AT a MEETING of the PUBLICANS and others concerned in the SALE of SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS in Waterford, held at the TOWN-HALL, on SATURDAY, the 7th July, and by Adjournment on TUESDAY, the 10th inst.

JOHN CARIGAN, Esq., in the Chair,
Mr. DANIEL HANLON, Sec.,

it was resolved unanimously—

That we pledge ourselves, collectively and individually, not to give drink of any kind to any person whatsoever, having the slightest appearance of intoxication.

Moved by Mr. Thomas Grant, seconded by Mr. Philip O'Mara—

Resolved—That no house concerned in the business shall open before Five o'clock in the Morning, and that Eleven o'clock at Night be the latest hour to have such houses open.

Moved by Mr. James Cosgrave, seconded by Mr. Thomas Grant—

Resolved—That the Board of Health be called upon by our worthy Chairman, in order to enforce the necessity of having the above Resolutions strictly observed.

Moved by Mr. Edmond Fennely, seconded by Mr. James Purcell—

Resolved—That a certain class of Publicans under the denomination of Grocers, are constantly in the habit of Retailing Spirituous Liquors on Sunday mornings, under the guise of selling Groceries, and we hereby deem it due to ourselves to call the attention of the Authorities of this City, both of the Police and Board of Health, to this practice. This we are particularly led to from the fact of none of that class but Messrs. Egan and Redmond having attended the call of the Mayor for the abatement of the immoderate use of ardent spirits on this most calamitous occasion.

Resolved—That we hereby pledge ourselves, by our Signatures, not to open our houses on Sundays before the hour of Two o'clock, nor retail Liquors of any kind before that hour.

To these Resolutions were attached the names of 46 Publicans, and the List remains for further Signatures at the Mayor's Office.

JOHN CARIGAN, Chairman.
DANIEL HANLON, Secretary.

Mr. Carigan having left the chair—on the motion of Mr. Cosgrave, seconded by Mr. Daniel Hanlon—and Mr. Edmond M'Carthy being called thereto, the unanimous thanks of the Meeting were voted to Mr. Carigan for his very dignified and excellent conduct in the chair.

EDMOND M'CARTHY, Chairman.
DANIEL HANLON, Secretary.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JULY 11.

	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.
Butter,	78 0 @	80 0	Bacon pigs, cwt.	36 0 @	36 6
Wheat, ₱ brl.	30 0 @	32 0	Pork, scalded,	00 0 @	00 0
Oats, ditto,	10 0 @	11 0	Heads, ditto,	26 0 @	27 0
Barley, ditto,	15 0 @	16 0	Offal, ditto,	23 0 @	24 0
Oatmeal, ₱ cwt	11 0 @	12 0	Whiskey, ₱ gl.	6 2 @	6 3
Flour, ₱ bag,			Beef, ₱ lb,	0 5 @	0 6
2ds,	36 0 @	38 0	Mutton, do.,	0 5 @	0 7
3ds,	25 0 @	30 0	Veal, do.,	0 5 @	0 6
4ths,	14 0 @	18 0	Potatoes, ₱ 14lb	0 2½ @	0 3½
Indian Corn,	15 0 @	18 0	Coals, Newport,	2 8 @	2 10
Meal,	15 0 @	18 0	Swansea,	2 8 @	2 10

CORK, JULY 10.—Butter—To the merchants, first quality 78s; second 75s; third 70s; fourth 65s; fifth 60s; sixth 46s. To the country, first quality 70s; second 67s; third 61s; fourth 56s; fifth 52s; sixth 36s.

WEXFORD, JULY 6.—Wheat, 31s 6d; oats, 9s to 11s 4d; flour, 36s; barley, 14s to 16s 0d; beans, 17s 0d ₱ brl. Butter, large supply, 60s to 71s ₱ cwt first quality.

CLONMEL JULY 7.—The prices of corn are nominal—There were nearly 200 firkins of butter at yesterday's market—price 74s to 78s ₱ cwt. for good qualities.

The last monthly fair of Clonmel was a good one:—Fat cattle brought from £10 to £12 per head; new milch cows, from £7 to £8; good strippers, from £5 to £5 5s; yearlings, from £2 10s to £3. Few sheep. A few half-bred lambs brought 10s per head. In fact every thing was in demand at fair prices. The horse fair was poorly supplied.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE for the week ending July 6:—

	s.	d.	d.	s.	s.	d
299 wheat, per barrel, 20 stone	30	0	36	6	34	2
00 Bere, 16 stone	00	0	00	0	00	0
00 Barley, 16 stone	0	0	00	0	00	0
1195 Oats, 14 stone	9	6	12	0	10	6
10043 Cwt. Flour, 9 stone	9	0	22	0	00	0
711 Oatmeal, 8 stone	10	0	13	6	11	7
8834 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only	17	0	22	0	19	4

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 48s 4d per sack.

Receipts of Flour 9,737 — 1st from 20s to 22s 0d
Sales 7,991 — 2d from 17s to 20s 0d
3d from 9s to 12s 0d

Price of Bread—Quartern Loaf, 9d | Half ditto, 4½d.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

5th—Hope, Llewellyn, Ayr, coals.

6th—Acorn, Tobin, Newport, coals, for Cork—Heart of Oak, Mathias, Troon, do. do.—St. Michael and Mary, Desmond, Baltimore, potatoes.

7th—Lady Sligo, Young, Cork, ballast—Alicia, Walsh, Newport, coals—Regent, Blaber, Swansea, culm—Elizabeth, Jones, do. do.—Town of Ross, Evans, Quebec, timber, deals, staves, &c., for Ross—Industry, Daly, Liverpool, m. g., for Baltimore.

8th—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol—Atlas, Gates, Swansea, culm—Townsend, Dent, Cork, general cargo—Harriet (pleasure yacht), Morgan, Kingstown, for Wexford—Oakwell, Jones, Newport, coals, for Cork.

9th—Liverpool, Scallan—and Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool, general cargo.

SAILED.

6th—Good Intent, Williams, Swansea, ballast—William and Sally, Saunders, Swansea, flour.

7th—Speedwell, Davies, Swansea, ballast, from Ross—City of Bristol, Hyde, Liverpool, general cargo, from Ross—Betsey, Stephings, Bristol, grain and flour—Lydia, Beynon, London, grain—Resolution, Fisher, Cardiff, ballast.

8th and 9th—None.

10th—Victoria, Hodge, London, provisions—Osprey, Jones, Liverpool, flour—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol, general cargo—Gipsy, Keay, Liverpool, ditto. Wind—W.S.W.

DUNMORE EAST, JULY 10.—Arrived, Pandora, Baldwin, Pugwash, timber.

Arrived from Waterford—At Penryn, 3d, *St. Day*, Lancaster. At Bristol, 1st, *Charles*, Jeffrey; 5th, *Acorn*, Protherce; *Robert Henry*, Davis.

A circumstance has occurred in the village of Rathcoole, which we are sorry to have to relate. Sunday week a meeting was held there, and resolutions against the payment of tithes were passed; since then it appears the tithes have been demanded of some of the wealthy landholders, and several paid the demand; amongst others Mr. Bourne, of Terreneure, who has a very extensive coaching concern there, where about 60 horses are constantly, and who also has a large farm in the neighbourhood. In consequence of this a meeting was held on Monday last, upon Rathcoole-hill, where it was resolved that no hay should be cut for any persons who payed tithes, and the mowers and haymakers immediately left the employment of several persons, including Mr. Bourne; a party proceeded to his stables, where they dismissed every hostler, leaving the agent the only person to attend to the sixty horses. No money he could offer would induce any one to assist him, and when the Limerick mail arrived yesterday morning on its way to Dublin, it was delayed till the coachman and guard harnessed and changed the horses. This has been the case with each coach as it has arrived up to the present time. The poor horses, of course, are suffering from the want of proper attention, having no person but the agent to give them food and water.—*Limerick Chronicle of Saturday.*

DUBLIN, MONDAY, JULY 9.

ARREST OF THE MESSRS. CURRAN.—In consequence of a warrant issued by Alderman Darley, Chief Constable of Police, against Mr. John Ady Curtan, and Mr. W. Curran, of Dundrum, which was entrusted for execution to Messrs. Hartley and Bradshaw, of the Head-office, these officers repaired on Saturday evening to Dundrum, where they arrested the above named gentlemen. They were brought in custody to the Head-office, about nine o'clock, and after some time they were bailed to appear at the ensuing commission, themselves in £500 and two sureties in £250 each. The warrant charges these gentlemen, with having, on the 1st of July instant, at Bohernabreena, in the County Dublin, unlawfully conspired and combined together, and with divers other persons, by threats and menaces, to make or force certain persons (labourers) to quit the employment of Ponsonby Shaw, Esq., and also with having unlawfully conspired and combined with divers other persons, to solicit and unite divers of his Majesty's subjects to frustrate the means and remedies appointed by law for the payment of tithes in Ireland, and for the due collection and recovery thereof. Counsellor Graves was in attendance to receive bail.—*Saunders.*

We also understand that two men, named O'Neill and Sinnott, were arrested at Athgoe, Newcastle, and bound in heavy sureties to abide their trial at the ensuing Kildare Assizes.—*Freeman's Journal.*

Government, we understand, mean to supply the Gentlemen in the County of Dublin, whose hay the conspirators refuse to mow, with soldiers capable of doing the work, who will of course be liberally paid for their labour and trouble. This is a wise resolution and will be productive of the best effect.

We have ascertained that Mr. Reynolds has been taken—warrants are out against Poole, the Chairman of the meeting at Bohernabreena, and Peace-officers have been despatched to arrest Marcus Costello, who is on circuit.—*Mail.*

DISPERSION OF THE CLONDALKIN TITHE MEETING.—In consequence of the increasing evils springing out of the recent anti-tithe meetings, it was determined to take active proceedings against the persons concerned in the Clondalkin meeting, convened to be held at that place on Sunday, should any overt act be committed on the occasion. Accordingly, Mr. Graves, magistrate of the Head Office, accompanied by Mr. Hartley and two troops of the Carbineers, proceeded to the town of Clondalkin, where they were met by Mr. Caldbeck, but no meeting whatever took place. It is understood that the meeting had been prevented from collecting by private intelligence of the intention to place it under surveillance. The magistrates and military remained at Clondalkin until seven o'clock in the evening, and then rode to their respective homes. —*Times.*

CLONMEL, SATURDAY, JULY 7.

The Hon. William Butler, brother of Lord Galmoy, has addressed the freeholders of the county Tipperary, as a candidate for the seat in the House of Commons, occasioned by the accession of the present Earl of Donoughmore to the House of Peers.

The body of John Dooly was found in a field near the village of Oula, on Thursday morning. From the facts which were disclosed at the inquest held on his remains by Captain George Bradshaw, it was ascertained that the ill-fated man had been murdered on the preceding evening, while on his return from a funeral, by two men, who have since absconded.

The military guard was withdrawn on Thursday from Clonmel jail. The duty is now performed by civilians.

TIPPERARY, JULY 5.—The cholera is raging with the greatest fury in every part of this neighbourhood—and many deaths occurred yesterday in the two parishes of Solahed, and also in the parishes which adjoin them. To-day four deaths have taken place in this town. Total cases from commencement, in and out of hospital, at Tipperary, 43; total deaths, 29.

This malignant disease has broken out in Cappaghwhite, Glen of Aherlow, Bansha, Oula, county Tipperary. The peasantry, deceiving themselves with the idea that it was *black fever*, attended the "wakes" of their deceased friends, and thus unfortunately infected the country.

THE LATE EARL OF DONOUGHMORE, G.C.B. AND K.C.

The Colonelcy of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Infantry, and the Governorship of Stirling Castle, are become vacant by the death of the Earl of Donoughmore.

His Lordship obtained a commission as a Cornet in 1774, and a Lieutenancy in 1775, in the 18th Regiment of Dragoons. He was promoted in 1776 to a Company, and in 1781 to a Majority in the 67th (South Hampshire) Regiment of Foot. He obtained, in 1783, a Lieutenant-Colonelcy in the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment of Infantry. He was appointed, on the first of March, 1794, Colonel by brevet; was raised on the 3d of May, 1796, to the rank of Major-General; on the 25th of September, 1803, to that of Lieut.-General; and on the 14th of June, 1813, to that of General. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 18th (Royal Irish) Regiment of Foot, on the 27th of April, 1811, and was subsequently appointed Governor of Stirling Castle. His Lordship served as Aid-de-Camp to the late General Sir Ralph Abercrombie, during the campaigns in Flanders, he served in Ireland during the Rebellion, and was second in command at the battle of Castlebar; he also had a command in the expedition to the Helder.

General Lord Hutchinson was appointed second in command in the memorable expedition to Egypt, and on the death of the lamented General Abercrombie, the chief command of the British army devolved on his Lordship. He had the honour of being created for his services a Peer of the Realm, and Knight of the Military Order of the Bath. His Lordship was subsequently employed on a mission to the Court of St. Petersburgh. He succeeded, on the death of his brother, to the Earldom of Donoughmore.

FIRST OF JULY IN ENNISKILLEN.—The Grand Lodge of the County of Fermanagh met at the Court-house in Enniskillen, to celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. Never on any former occasion was there so numerous or respectable an assembly. The Deputy Grand Master, Colonel Archdall, was in the chair, and the Marquis of Ely, Lord Loftus, and Lord George Loftus, the Hon. Captain Cole, William D'Arcy, Col. and Major Irwan, and in fact all the rank and respectability of this great and influential county were present on the occasion. A letter was read from the Earl of Enniskillen, regretting that indisposition prevented his Lordship from taking part in the proceedings of the day. Several resolutions were passed, and amongst them one in warm terms of approbation of the Conservative Society, containing a pledge of supporting that body in its objects and proceedings. In the evening, upwards of eighty Gentlemen sat down to a magnificent dinner in the Town Hall, Colonel Archdall presiding, and Mr. D'Arcy, of Necairn Castle, officiating as Vice President. Several loyal toasts were proposed, and some most admirable speeches delivered; and the evening passed off with the greatest harmony and hilarity.

The Cashel Quarter Sessions are postponed to 6th August. No process, &c. can be then heard except such as had been served in time for the days in July originally fixed.

SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA.

(From the *Bengal Harkaru*, Nov. 10, 1831.)

NUSSERABAD, OCT. 29.—The cholera has been prevalent at Ajmeer for some weeks past, and of 233 persons affected, 171 took the medicine, and of this number 165 recovered; 62 who did not take the medicine died, besides the 6 who did, making a total of 68 deaths. The mixture is as follows:—

8 ounces Bazar Sal Ammoniac (Nausador).
8 —— unslacked Lime.
1 quart boiling Water.

The two first articles to be finely powdered and put into a large bottle (to allow of effervescence), and the water added as hot as can be given with safety to the bottle. The mixture to be frequently shaken, and in the course of three days, or sooner, it will be fit for use. The liquor to be decanted from the sediment, and well secured from external air.

MANNER OF USING IT.—Three drams weight, or measure, diluted with three times the quantity of water, is a dose for a grown up person; a few drops of essence of peppermint make it more palatable. When the first dose is ejected, a second has stopped the disease; to allay the thirst which succeeds on the stoppage of the vomiting, water in which mint has been steeped is the most effectual and pleasant. To children of 4 and 5 years of age, one half to two drams, with nine of water.

Cured with the above mixture, 165; died for want of it, 62; do. in spite ditto, 6. Total 233.

BOARD OF HEALTH FOR THE CITY OF DUBLIN.
Council Office, Dublin Castle, 7th July, 1832.

GENERAL DAILY REPORT OF CHOLERA.

SATURDAY, JULY 7.

The new cases reported are	135
The deaths	50
Recoveries	64
Patients in the Hospitals	555
Out of Hospitals	57
Total patients this day	612

SUNDAY, JULY 8.

The new cases reported are	132
The deaths	61
Recoveries	78
Patients in the Hospitals	537
Out of Hospitals	68
Total patients this day	605

FRANCIS WHITE, M.R.C.S., Secretary.

CORK, JULY 10.

The changes in the state of epidemic have rather cast to the unfavourable side, for the last two or three days. On Saturday, there were 29 new cases, 16 deaths, recoveries eight. On Sunday there were 34 new cases, 16 deaths, 2 recoveries. Yesterday 31 new cases, 21 deaths, 30 recoveries, and 121 remaining under treatment. Total cases from the commencement, 3476; deaths, 923.

LIMERICK, JULY 9.—Remaining at last report, 156; new cases, 35; died, 11; recovered 38; remaining, 142.

We have to record a sad fatality at Newport, County Tipperary, from cholera.—An elderly man of the name of Meehan who resided there, came into this city to procure the clothes and other effects of his son who had been cooper at the Butter Weigh House, and died of cholera about ten days ago. He returned to Newport with the clothes and was attacked by cholera on Thursday morning shortly after his arrival. He lingered in great pain under the most distressing symptoms of the malady, and died on Thursday evening. The Board of Health at Newport came to the resolution of burning the house in which he died, and the resolution was immediately acted upon. There has been no second case.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

COUNTY OF LOUTH ASSIZES.

DUNDALK, THURSDAY, JULY 5.—Chief Justice Bushe and Baron Smith arrived in town yesterday evening, from Dublin. The former took his seat in the Crown Court this morning, a little after eleven o'clock.

GRAND JURY.—Blaney Townley Balfour, Esq., Foreman; Sir H. Gooderickе, Bart.; Matthew Fortescue, and William P. Ruxton, Esqrs.; Sir A. O'B. Bellingham, Bart.; John M'Clintock (Drumcar,) Thomas Lee Norman, Thomas W. Filgate, George M'Cartney, Robert Thompson, George Taaffe, Henry Chester, Brabazon D. Shields, James N. Frood, Wm. P. Green, John Woolsey, Francis Donagh, George M'Gusty, Robert Murphy, Hugh O'Callaghan, H. H. Richardson, and Norman Garston, Esqrs.

The CHIEF JUSTICE congratulated the Jury on the calendar being particularly light. In general, however (said his lordship), that is not a just criterion of the tranquillity of a county, for in many places, though the calendar may appear light, crime may not, on that account, be on the decrease, in consequence of prosecutions being kept back, to defeat the ends of justice. But from every inquiry he had made, with respect to this country, he was happy to say such was not the case; and this was a true test of the good conduct of the people and the active zeal of the Magistracy.

There are only 19 cases for trial, and these principally petty larcenies. No capital charge, except one of violation. There are no *Nisi Prius* cases for trial, and only a few appeals to be decided in the Record Court. It is, therefore, expected that these Assizes will terminate on to-morrow. Fifty additional police have been appointed to this county.

MR. STANLEY'S TITHE BILLS.

We entertain considerable doubts whether it be the desire or wish of Mr. Stanley that these bills should pass; and we advertise our readers not to be in the least surprised if they should be altogether abandoned. Our opinion is, that Mr. O'Connell, without an abandonment of the Irish Tithe Bills by Mr. Stanley, will oppose the government; and we have seen enough already to convince us that the Secretary can be easily made to strike.—*Dublin Mail.*

THE RUSSIAN HORN BAND.—The applications to the Lord Mayor on behalf of the unfortunate men composing this band have been attended with success, as they have regained possession of their horns detained by the Russian Consul, on payment of part of his claim, and are giving concerts at Weekes's rooms, in the Haymarket.—*London Paper.*

Never on any former occasion were preparations on so extensive a scale made for the celebrating, with becoming splendour and solemnity, the anniversary of the glorious Battle of the Boyne. The Orangemen appear determined to prove to Mr. Stanley that they are not the "bigotted partizans of an expiring faction." They are the strength and sinew, the honour and probity, the wealth and intelligence, the rank and respectability, of Ireland.—*Dublin Mail.*

The Limerick Relief Committee acknowledge the munificent donation of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, fifty pounds, sent by the return of the post that laid before her Royal Highness the state of that city.

Friday the Sheriffs received instructions from the Castle to have quantities of chloride of lime in readiness to fumigate the courts, and not to allow any persons into them during the sessions, assizes, &c. except such as business required.—*Kilkenny Journal.*

The Battle-axe Guards of Dublin are virtually extinct. Their commissions have been bought up at a high premium by government. For law expenses in Ireland there is a grant of £26,000.

The *Dublin Mail* of Wednesday contained an advertisement for "*Twelve Big Drums,*" for the use of the Orange Processions on the 12th!!

The Hon. Mr. Bloomfield, son of General Lord Bloomfield, Ambassador to the court of Sweden, is spoken of as candidate to represent Tipperary—also Stephen Moore, of Barna, Esq.

A Committee of the House of Commons is appointed to inquire into the observance of the Lord's day.

The Irish Judges are now making a most beneficial arrangement, which will secure the sitting of their courts at the same hour each day.

HYMN OF THE CITY.

Not in the solitude
Alone, may man commune with Heaven, or see
Only in savage wood
And sunny vale the present Deity;
Or only hear his voice
Where the winds whisper and the waves rejoice.

Even here do I behold
Thy steps, Almighty!—here amidst the crowd
Through the great city rolled,
With everlasting murmur deep and loud—
Choking the ways that wind
Mongst the proud piles, the work of human kind.

Thy golden sunshine comes
From the round heaven, and on their dwellings lies,
And lights their inner homes—
For them thou fill'st with air the unbounded skies,
And givest them the stores
Of ocean, and the harvests of its shores.

Thy spirit is around,
Quickening the restless mass that sweeps along;
And this eternal sound—
Voices and footfalls of the numberless throng—
Like the resounding sea,
Or like the rainy tempest, speaks of Thee.

And when the hours of rest
Come, like a calm upon the mid-sea brine,
Hushing its billowy breast—
The quiet of that moment too is thine;
It breathes of Him who keeps
The vast and helpless City while it sleeps.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

SKILL REQUIRED TO IMPROVE IRISH AGRICULTURE.

(IN CONCLUSION FROM OUR LAST.)

Of all kinds of grain, the oat requires the least preparation of the soil for its reception, one turning over being quite sufficient. There are two kinds of oats that are eminently preferable for cultivation. One kind called the 'Early Angus,' which should be sown early, will thrive in inferior soil, and produce an abundance of superior straw for fodder. The other kind is called the "Potato-cat," a plump grain of fine quality, but rather delicate in its constitution, and requiring to be sown later than the other kind, and upon a superior soil. By adhering to these prescriptions, the following four course rotation of cropping would be established, namely, 1st, Fallow, consisting of potatoes and turnips, and bare fallow, if necessary; 2d, Wheat, barley, and oats, or either of them; 3d, Grass, which can be cut green, made into hay, or pasture, according to the necessity of the occupier, to his live stock; and 4th, Oats. This rotation will suit every kind of soil which produces abundance of straw for manure. The series of the rotation may be extended, by permitting the grass to lie two or three years. This extended rotation is admirably adapted to all light soils, and particularly to those which rest on a previous subsoil, the profitable products of which are turnips, barley, and live stock. On naturally rich clays, beans may be sown after the oats, the stubble of which should be twice turned over. Wheat, or any other of the corn crops, may be sown after the beans, with one turning over, and it terminates the rotation, or precedes the fallowing. Bean straw is an excellent fodder for cattle and horses. The beans, and the white crop following, is another mode of extending the four course rotation; but, when they are taken, the soil being of a clayey nature, the grass lies only one year, and the following is generally a summer one, except a small portion left for a few potatoes and turnips. This sort of extended rotation, too, would be better, if it commanded some manure to apply to the out-stubble, for the succeeding bean and wheat crop. To simplify the view of a rotation, no grain-crop immediately follows another; but always a green one, such as potatoes, turnips, beans, or grass, intervened between them. It is found from long and approved experience, that it is exceedingly exhausting to the soil to raise two white crops in succession upon it; because their roots search for and consume more of the same kind of food from the ground than the putrescent and other manures applied to it can supply. Hence, by such practice, the very texture of the natural fertilizing quality of the soil itself is detriorated. Besides, there is no mode which so quickly renders the soil so foul of weeds, the very bane of all good farming. Whatever rotation is followed, it is an excellent and indispensable rule to adhere strictly to the particular rotation adapted to the particular kind of soil. Without a strict adherence to it all the confusion of the present mode of cultivation will ensue. Let there be no attempt to cultivate an undue quantity of that particular kind which happens to obtain the highest price in the market for a season. Such a practice is like the desperate effort of the gamester, to seize what is not within his grasp; but it is one which unfortunately prevails in Ireland. Its baneful tendency is to subvert all rotations of cropping and glut the markets beyond the demand with a particular kind of grain, and which glut will, of course, lower the price of it to a ruinous depression. Regular rotations of crops supply the markets annually with regular quantities of grain; and they prevent great fluctuations of prices. Under a regular system of cultivation it is difference in the seasons alone that can affect the qualities, and consequently the prices of grain. With all these rules and their importance, the British farmer is well acquainted, and long experience has established them beyond cavil. It is hoped the Irish cultivator will ponder seriously on their importance. There is no single circumstance which can improve the land of Ireland so rapidly and so beneficially as strict adherence to an improved rotation of cropping. Indeed, there is soil, in whatever latitude of the globe it may be situate, but would be greatly improved by it. Let it, then, be adopted in Ireland without delay. Its effects will assuredly present a smiling land, overflowing with the bounties of nature.—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture.*

EXTRAORDINARY TROTTING MATCH.

The great match between the two American horses, Rattler, the property of Mr. Osbaldestone; and Rochester, the property of Mr. Payne, came off Wednesday according to appointment, on the ground between Wittlesford-bridge and Royston. Mr. Osbaldestone backed his horse at one thousand pounds to Mr. Payne's five hundred; and the distance was five miles, and was performed in harness.

Mr. Osbaldestone, whose weight is eleven stone, undertook to drive his own horse; and Macdonald, the jockey, was chosen to drive Rochester—his weight is about nine stone. Each was seated in a match cart of the lightest possible construction—that of Rochester, we understood, being fifteen pounds less in weight than that of Rattler; and the harness of both horses was as slender in character as safety would permit. Mr. Osbaldestone drove in a common snaffle bit, but Macdonald had a bit of a severer description. Mr. Osbaldestone was attired in a short flannel jacket, and wore his ordinary round hat; while Macdonald wore his jockey cap and jacket, with Mr. Payne's colours, broad black and white stripe. There were several persons on horseback to attend on each match cart and clear the way, while a crowd of spectators, mounted on hacks, were prepared to accompany them.

Both horses started at speed, but Rattler took the lead at a tremendous pace, close followed by Rochester. The shouting and cheers were now deafening, and Rattler being some lengths in advance took the crown or centre of the road. Ratler appeared to be gaining ground, and Macdonald, who at starting had placed his whip in a case at the back of his match cart, put his hand round to reach it, thinking it necessary to apply the persuader to his horse; to his mortification, however, he found it had been either thrown or taken out. At the end of two miles Ratler was nearly sixty yards a-head, and at this point he was the favourite at 10 to 1. Macdonald was then supplied with a small stick, which he used, and the stallion mended his pace, and lessened the distance between himself and Rattler, who continued his almost inconceivable pace, Mr. Osbaldestone pulling, apparently, with all his strength at his reins. After this the stallion, in increasing his speed, broke twice, and, as Macdonald says, was pulled up and backed; but this, as will hereafter appear, was disputed. When we first caught sight from the winning point of Mr. Osbaldestone, he was about twelve yards in advance. Here Rattler obviously broke into a gallop for a few yards, but quickly resumed his trot, and came on in the most gallant style—Mr. Osbaldestone holding him in, and looking round with a smile of triumph. Macdonald applied his stick, increased his speed, and closed fast upon his antagonist, till at last his horse's head was close to his wheel. At this moment Mr. Osbaldestone, who was on the centre of the road, either on being called to by Macdonald or of his own accord, drew a little to his own side at the moment Macdonald was trying to pass in the same direction. Both were at this crisis so close at home that it was impossible for Macdonald to change the fate of the race; for in the next moment Rattler had passed the winning post, the nose of Rochester touching the wheel of his match cart as the shouts of his friends proclaimed him the winner. Differences ensued as to the horses having respectively broken from the trot. The bets in consequence are undecided. It appeared that the five miles had been completed by Rattler in precisely *thirteen minutes and fifty-eight seconds!* That is to say, two seconds under the fourteen minutes! A degree of trotting speed, as we have before said, unequalled in the records of trotting in this country.

A second and more labourious match, in which Rattler is engaged, is to come off on Thursday next, beyond Newmarket. He is matched to trot in saddle against Driver, the property of Mr. Lawton, for £500, thirty-four miles; that is to say seventeen miles out and in. Driver is the pony which recently performed seventeen miles within the hour, at Smitham Bottom, is broken knee'd, and altogether "a *screw* to look at;" and yet his admirers are confident of success.

COOK, THE MURDERER.

The magistrates of Leicester still continue sceptical on the subject of the statement made by this wretched criminal, as to his having destroyed by fire the whole of the upper part of the body of his unfortunate victim. With a view of inducing him to be communicative on this subject, which it is obvious, after the admissions he has already made, could not prejudice him on his trial, while it would afford some small satisfaction to the friends of Mr. Pass, he has been allowed by the magistrates indulgences beyond these usually afforded to prisoners. Not only has he been supplied with books, and pens, ink, and paper, and allowed food beyond the prison allowance, but, with a view of still further trying how far kindness might operate in softening his heart, he was last week removed from the cell in which he was originally placed to a room in another part of the prison, more commodious, but equally secure. The object was, however, frustrated by a cause wholly unforeseen. The room either was, or the prisoner fancied it was, similar in form and arrangement to that in which the fatal deed was committed, and he became, in consequence, dreadfully agitated in mind. He declared that he had no rest night nor day, and that he constantly imagined he saw the deed in all its horrors before him. He besought most earnestly to be removed, and was in consequence carried back to his former cell. This contains three iron bedsteads, two of which are for the use of the attendants who are constantly with him. The door of the cell is allowed to be open during the greater part of the day, and the place is therefore sufficiently airy; but is so situated that Cook can neither see nor be seen by any of the other prisoners. A person who had an interview with him in this cell found him sitting at the foot of the bedstead, making extracts from a religious book which was lying before him. He had already filled one half of a page of foolscap paper: the hand-writing was neat, firm, and regular. On Mr. G. Owston, the chief constable, asking him how he did, he in a most composed manner replied, "Pretty well, Sir." Various other unimportant questions were asked, and answered by the prisoner with great readiness and composure; there was even a faint play of the upper lip, approaching to a smile, at each time of his speaking. Altogether his appearance and manner were such as, if it were possible for a moment to forget the horrid circumstances of his crime, were calculated to prepossess a person strongly in his favour.

In a conversation had with him on another occasion, he said he certainly did destroy the whole of the missing parts of the body, but he could not tell the particulars of how he did it, his state of mind at the time was such. On being asked how so horrid a mode of disposing of the body came to occur to him, he replied—"It is impossible to tell the wickedness which the human heart is capable of conceiving." He declares it to be false that he took property from Mr. Pass to the amount of several hundreds; on the contrary, he says, what he really took from him was £30 in notes, and somewhere between £20 and £25 in sovereigns and half-sovereigns; he could not, he said, tell the precise number, but he knew he had £21 in gold after quitting Leicester. He appears fully sensible that his doom is sealed. He has been told by the town clerk, Mr. Birbidge, that his story about the quarrel, and the blow being given in the heat of the moment, cannot avail him; for, that even if he could prevail upon a jury to believe it, still there remained the subsequent robbery, which alone was sufficient to hang him.

DISCOVERY OF A MURDERER ON BOARD SHIP.

The melancholy affliction which occasioned the return of the *Brutus* to Liverpool, has been the providential means of securing a man who has, to all appearance, been engaged in the murder of one of his fellow-creatures.

Amongst the passengers on board the *Brutus* were two individuals who went by the name of Daly, and also a pensioner of the Garrison Battalions, named Jer. Whelan. When the vessel had proceeded some distance from land, Whelan had some conversation with the Dalys, from which he was led to conclude that they had been concerned in a murder, or at least something not far short. He also ascertained that they had come from the neighbourhood of Portarlington, in the Queen's County. His suspicions were so strongly confirmed that, as soon as the opportunity presented itself, by the return of the ship to Liverpool, he despatched a letter to Lieutenant Ray, the chief of police, at Maryborough, Ireland, in which he stated the circumstances we have mentioned, and also that one of the men had declared, after they put back, that he would go by the first vessel to Quebec, as he durst not return home.

The result of this letter was the arrival of an officer from Ireland, with a warrant for the apprehension of Richard Connor, a labourer, aged about 26, William Connor, a blacksmith, aged 24, Richard Connor, jun., and James Conrohy, who were charged with having assaulted a person named Peter Dowling, at Ship House, in Queen's County, and beaten him so severely that he died. The warrant for their aprehension was received at the police-office, in this town, yesterday forenoon, and placed in the hands of Turner, the police-officer, for execution. The passengers and crew of the *Brutus* had been removed to the Newcastle lazarette, and as he would not have been allowed to make a search there, the officer proceeded to the parish-office, where he learned that no person of the name of Connor had applied there; but on looking at the description of the applicants, he found one belonging to Queen's County, under the name of Daly. He was told that he had applied for relief, and would shortly call again; in about five minutes he accordingly made his appearance, when Turner tapped him on the shoulder, and asked him his name. He answered, without hesitation, "Richard Connor;" but had hardly uttered the word before he tried to recall it, and added "Daly." When asked why he had at first said Connor, he replied that he had made a mistake.

From these circumstances, Turner was satisfied he was one of the men included in the warrant, and immediately brought in the pensioner to identify him. He was then taken into custody. Thus, in less than twenty minutes after the arrival of the warrant, the diligence and prudence of the police-officer had enabled him to discover and secure the object of his pursuit.

William Connor fell a victim to the cholera after the *Brutus* put back, and of the other two prisoners nothing has yet been heard, nor is it understood that they were ever on board the vessel.—*Liverpool Courier, July 4.*

FRANCE.

Paris, July 3.

This month of July has begun most vapidly and dull, and Paris is now of all places the least lively and least happy city in Europe. The late insurrection—the late state of siege—the imprisonment of so very many individuals of all political opinions—the approaching trials of hundreds of citizens—the seizures of the journals—the absence from Paris of all that is notable and rich, respectable and respected—and, I may add, some apprehensions entertained by the prudent and timid for the peace of the capital at the close of this month, during the second anniversary of "the glorious days," render Paris very little better than a desert. I met by accident to-day a noble German, who had just arrived from Berlin, and he was full of astonishment at the change which he observed since last, in 1827, he visited France. We walked an hour together in some of the most noted thoroughfares, and observed, that we had scarcely seen one gentleman's carriage during the whole of that time. The shopkeepers and hotel-keepers complain most bitterly, and most of them say, that to prevent another revolution, they would submit to any measures, and to any government. Every day more shops are closed—more establishments shut up—and I was counting yesterday in one street where there are fifty shops, the number of fourteen closed. Paris in fact looks like a deserted city, and there is a profound sentiment of sadness on every face.

M. Dupin, *aîné*, who has persisted in not accepting the appointment of minister, without he was at the same time named President of the Council, has taken leave of the King Louis Philip, and of the royal family, and has proceeded to his estate at Raffiny, in the department of Nicore. The *Debats* thinks that M. Dupin will return again in a few days; but some of M. Dupin's friends do not entertain the same opinion. The origin of the quarrel between the King and M. Dupin is said to be that the latter had promised to the King to accept the post of minister without the Presidency of the Council, on condition that he should not be required to defend the ordinances as to the state of siege before the Court of Cassation; and that when the King reminded M. Dupin of his promise, and required its fulfilment, the latter refused to do so. It is said that the King remarked that a refusal was a breach of his word. M. Dupin then replied, "that he wished every one was as attentive to his word as himself, M. Dupin." The King then said, "such language was insolent—and he would permit no one to insult him in his own palace." M. Dupin retired, and proceeded out of town to a short distance from Paris, but being invited to return by the King, and a royal carriage being sent for him, M. Dupin once more appeared at St. Cloud.

The *Gazette de Neckar* again states that it is rumoured that the son of Napoleon has died at Vienna. This may be premature; but private letters from that capital certainly announce that his life is despaired of, and that he is much disposed to repine at an early fate. "So young, and yet to die," he observed a few days since: "how near my cradle and my grave approach."

I mentioned to you in my last letter that very serious differences had arisen in the west between Generals Solignac and Bonnet. They are both now recalled. This is a sad specimen of the insubordination which exists in the army. The same may be said of the case of M. Charmont, Lieutenant of the 1st regiment of the Line, who has been convicted of distributing pamphlets by night entitled "Henri Duc de Bordeaux."

The conspirators engaged in the conspiracy in the Rue des Prouvaires, to the number of 60 and upwards, are to be brought up for trial before the assizes of the Seine. The charge is long, and the offences are numerous, but all are to be tried together as implicated in the plot. You cannot fail to remember that this conspiracy, a few months since, created no small agitation in Paris.

LONDON POLICE.

A hackney coachman, named Brown, was this morning brought before G.R. Minshull, Esq., charged with creating a disturbance at the residence of his Grace the Duke of Wellington, on the occasion of the ball given by that nobleman last week. Police constable Higgins, of the F. division, said that on the night in question, he was on duty near Apsley House for the purpose of preventing any confusion or disturbance among the mob of persons assembled. About two o'clock in the morning, the defendant came up to the carriages of the Duke of Newcastle and the Duke of Leinster, as their Graces were about to be driven off, and called out, "The boroughmongering vogabonds, pull them out, pull them out, pull them out." The policeman said that the indignation of the mob was so great that it was with difficulty they were prevented from attacking the noblemen in question, through the instigation of defendant. He was unable to take the defendant into custody at that time, but he afterwards discovered that he was a hackney coachman, and had left his coach unattended on the night in question. The defendant said he was not guilty of what he was charged with. It was true he was standing near the carriages when the names of the Dukes of Newcastle and Leinster were called, and the people immediately said, "They are anti-reformers, serve them out," He advised them to be quiet, and was not aware he was doing any thing wrong in leaving his coach. The magistrate fined the defendant twenty-five shillings.

A REAL OULD IRISH 'SQUIRE.—Of all the beings that ever lived, Mr. Flaherty was the most forgetful. If ever man should have emigrated to Laputa, it was he. It would take a volume to record his oblivis-cences; a few fragments must suffice:—He mortally hated reading and writing; but being like most of his neighbours, a little in law, or as they call it there expressly, "clawber," he had once a letter to write by a certain day, which could not be dispensed with. This grievous evil he put off until he was too late for the post, and sweet Lidthy, who could best manage him on such occasions, had to sit down by him until he performed the feat. As the mail passed his gate he went down to give it to the guard, but could not make them hear him, so he mounted his mare, and set off after the coach. This he caught after about sixteen Irish miles hard riding; and as soon as he saw it he commenced, "Hallo! hoy! stap the mail—stap the mail—here—here—here, guard, my boy, here's half-a-crown for yu— put the litter into the twopinny post in Dublin, or nivur look me in the face again." "My sarvice to your honour," bowed the guard, fobbing the coin: "but the litter, if you plase.' The "Ould Crack" meanwhile had been rummaging his pockets. "The litter! the litter!—eh! eh! eh! Ock, by jingo, I'm the inluckiest *villain* that lives—the litter! burn it, I must have lift it on the chimneypiece!"—*Sporting Magazine.*

ADDRESS

FROM THE GRAND ORANGE LODGE OF IRELAND TO THEIR BRETHREN THROUGHOUT THE KINGDOM.

BROTHER ORANGEMEN!—At a crisis of such deep and vital interest as the present—one in which the privileges, the properties, and the very existence of Irish Protestants are at issue, we the *Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland* deem it a duty briefly to address you—and we implore of you that you diligently weigh, and dispassionately consider, the few observations we feel called upon to offer.

We have been given to understand that the Anniversary of the *Battle of the Boyne* is likely to be celebrated in many parts of the country by public processions of *Orangemen*. This mode of celebration has been for very many years a customary practice, and was not until a comparatively recent period considered offensive to the prejudices, or hurtful to the feelings of any class of his Majesty's subjects.

It is not the intention of the *Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland* to interfere either by recommendation or discouragement, with the celebration of the approaching Festival; trusting that their Brethren, whether they act in bodies or as individuals, whether their demonstrations be in public, or their rejoicings be in private will be governed by prudence, good sense, and discretion; but they deem it necessary in an especial manner to direct their attention at such a moment as this to one of the fundamental rules of the Institution:—they would remind them, that although their's

"*Is exclusively a Protestant Association, yet, detesting an intolerant spirit, it admits no persons into its brotherhood who are not well known to be incapable of persecuting, injuring, or upraiding any one on account of his religious opinions:—that its principle is, to aid and assist loyal subjects of every religious persuasion, by protecting them from violence and oppression:—And that its members hold themselves obliged, when called upon, to be at all times ready to assist the civil and military powers in the just and lawful discharge of their duty.*"

These commemorations are not intended to offend persons of any class or creed, but to recall to our recollections, and to record in our hearts, the memory of a *triumph*—not of Protestant over Roman Catholic, but of liberty over despotism, of the oppressed over the oppressor, of a people determined to be free, over the persecutions of a grinding and bigotted *tyrant*. It is true indeed, that by this victory, the Protestant was secure in the full and free exercise of his religion; but it is equally true, that by the same glorious achievement, the rights and liberties of *all* subjects of the empire were placed on a secure and permanent basis.

BRETHREN!—We are filled with the most intense anxiety, that in the commemoration of the approaching anniversary, *Orangemen* should not give any just ground of offence, or furnish any reasonable subject of complaint, to any of the numerous enemies now arrayed against us; and, but that we feel assured of the orderly and peaceable dispositon of all, and place the utmost reliance in the prudence and discretion of the older members of the body, we should feel bound emphatically to call upon ye to be most cautious and circumspect in your conduct and deportment; not by your bearing or in your proceedings to afford to any man or class of men, a just cause of complaint; or to the government a feasible pretext for straining a law with a view to prevent infliction of measures of severity against yourselves, or future enactments injurious to the institution.

We are determined to countenance, uphold, and protect all members of our body, who shall not forfeit their claim to the support of their brethren, by want of proper caution and circumspection:—At the same time we acquaint you, *Brother Orangemen*, that a neglect in the exercise of prudence and discretion upon the part of any member of our body, would be calculated deeply to perplex our friends, and do irretrievable mischief to our institution, and ultimately lead us all into difficulties of a most distressing and embarrasing description.

While therefore, Brethren, your friends are anxious to support and protect you against any who may oppress you for the exercise of your lawful privileges, and the gratification of your lawful wishes; we, on the other hand, declare that you owe it as a debt to those friends to secure them against the cause of anxiety and difficulty to which they will be subjected, by reason of any untoward consequence that may result from the celebration of the approaching anniversary. This you will secure by a strict observance of peace and good order; the senior members of our own body by their discreet and prudent conduct, setting an example to their more youthful and more ardent Brethren.

We have all been deeply insulted, as well as deeply wronged. We have, however, achieved a great and a glorious triumph in the defeat of an iniquitous and tyrannical bill, directed exclusively against *our* liberties and rights.

Two main duties it behoves us to discharge—

First—That of PRUDENCE.

With the fulfilment of this duty, we solemnly, and in particular charge the older members of the *Orange Institution.*

Next—Of UNION, ENERGY, RESOLUTION.

For the exertion of all these we may be quickly called, for the preservation *of liberty and life*—and where is the Orangeman who will not obey the summons? You now have *Leaders* whom you can trust. Watch, obey, and co-operate with them; and by your own exertions, under the help of the MOST HIGH, you will overturn your oppressors, secure your own rights, render the country prosperous, and the people happy.

Given at the Grand Lodge Rooms, Westmorland-st., in the city of Dublin, on Thursday, the 5th day of July, 1832.

(Signed)
NATHANIEL SNEYD, D.G.M.
W. R. WARD, D.G.S.
(Seal.)

BALLICKMYLER PETTY SESSIONS—JUNE 27.

BARONY OF SLIEUMARIGA.

Mister Larry Delany, a noted character, was indicted for having a gun unregistered, which was found hid in the thatch of his out house. The following curious dialogue occurred between him and one of the magistrates:—

Magistrate.—Larry, how do you account for the gun found in your house?

Larry.—My house, your Honor, I know nothing at all about it. Gentlemen, you know I have a great deal of enemies in the country, and suppose you sent some one to put the gun there, would you think it fair that I should be punished?

Magistrate.—The gun was found on your premises.

Larry.—That may be, gentlemen; but I have Counsellor Paddy Murphy's opinion, and he says you cannot do anything to me.

Magistrate.—When we hear the case, we shall have our own opinion.

Larry.—Gentlemen, I am told the Lord Lieutenant has granted pardon to any one who shall give up their arms.

Magistrate.—In certain cases those giving up their arms will be pardoned.

Larry.—Then, gentlemen, give me the gun, and I will give it up.

Magistrate.—No; your case is quite different, however: for the present we will adjourn this case for another fortnight; as we have but one witness present, you will have to attend here, Larry.

Larry.—Long life to your Honors, Mr. Cooper and Mr. Fishborne, you were never bad; suppose you would give me two months, as I am going to the county of Dublin to mow. However, its well to get a fortnight.

Larry—(aside.)—Well, I bothered the Magistrates by threatening *Paddy Murphy* on them; sure I knew they could do nothing; you'll never hear a *haporth* of it again: well for me Singleton was not here.

Michael Moore, of Farnans, was next indicted for taking a forcible possession, under the Whitefeet law, and fined in the sum of £5, or two months' imprisonment.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

ARREST OF ANTI-TITHE CONSPIRATORS.

For some days past several meetings have been held in different parts of the county Dublin, amounting in number to from 1000 to 3000, for the purpose of adopting measures to prevent the saving the hay-crop of such gentlemen and landholders as have paid tithe. Wednesday last upwards of 2000 assembled at Athgoe, barony of Newcastle, beyond Rathcoole, when proclamation was made for the following gentlemen to appear, and answer certain charges preferred against them, namely—Lord Cloncurry, Mr. Bourne, of Terenure, Mr. Armstrong, Brow of the Hill, Mr. Graydon, Newcastle, Mr. Bagot, of Castle Bagot, &c. Mr. Graydon was the only gentleman that appeared. He, it appears, had been served a few days previously with a notice, that if he paid tithe no man should be allowed to cut his harvest, or work for him in any other manner. This he disregarded, and in consequence every man employed at saving his hay left his work, and 100 cows in his dairy were left unmilked. At the meeting above referred to, Mr. Graydon expressed his deep regret at having opposed the wishes of the people, and promised that in future he would not pay tithe. The men on this returned to their work, and the meeting gave notice to such of the tenants of the other gentlemen as were present, that they would expect to see their landlords at an adjourned meeting, to be held on the following day (Thursday), between 4 and 5 o'clock on the evening of that day; a meeting of about 800 persons assembled in a field on Oughterardhill, near Lyons (seat of Lord Cloncurry), when the above-named gentlemen, with the exception of Mr. Graydon, were called on to appear. We understand Mr. Armstrong, of the Brow of the Hill, entered the "awful ring," expressed his regret at having incurred the displeasure of the people, and promised henceforward not to pay tithes. This announcement was loudly cheered. On quitting the place he was asked would he not pay the men, who had struck, for the days they were idle? He replied he would, and the men were ordered to return to his employment. Mr. Beed, of Newcastle, and Mr. Ebbs, Rathmore, were next called on to appear, and having also made similar expressions of regret at having paid tithes, and promised to pay the men for the days they had been idle, the men were, in like manner, ordered to go to work for them. Mr. Bourne, coach proprietor, was next called on. His agent, Mr. Kearney, of Rathcoole, answered for him: he stated that Mr. B. was obliged to go meet his father, returning from England, otherwise he should be happy to meet the people, but he had no doubt he (Mr. Beed) would see him at their next adjournment. Mr. Bourne's men, both mowers and hostlers, had discontinued working for him. The only individual who remained in his employment stated that he was drunk when he did so, and said, "I would rather be strung by the neck than work for him again." Mr. Kearney's apology for Mr. Bourne was not considered satisfactory, and it was decided that the men should not return to their work, until Mr. Bourne came forward to speak for himself. Lord Cloncurry was next called on to appear three times, upon which about thirty of his lordship's labourers entered the ring; they said they had been working for his lordship that day, and had entered into conversation with his lordship on the subject of tithes. His lordship had said that he was always opposed to tithes; that he had never paid any for thirty years, but that Dean Langrishe, who held some land from him, never asked him for tithe and he never asked the Dean for rent. The people exclaimed that was all one and the same thing. The labourers asked how were they to be paid, or who would support their families? "We will," said one of the leaders. The labourers were not satisfied unless they had some responsible person to look to, and refused to accede to terms. One of the crowd said, "You're b—y particular: but I'll tell you what—if you don't leave off this work, you shall not get a meal of potatoes, nor a sod of turf from any one in the neighbourhood." Lord Cloncurry's men retired, and after a short consultation they re-entered the ring, and their spokesman declared they thought it better to comply with the wishes of the people. On this they were loudly cheered. As the meeting was about to disperse, Alderman Darley, Chief Magistrate of the Dublin Police, and Inspector-General of the County Dublin Constabulary, accompanied by Messrs. Harpur and Martin, Chief Constables, with a strong detachment of military and police, arrived on the ground. From the information which the Alderman received, he caused two men to be arrested, named Henry Neill and James Sinnott, who, it was sworn, had taken an active part as leaders in that day's proceedings. They were brought in custody to the Head Police-office, Dublin, and were ordered to find bail, themselves in £100, and two sureties in £50 each, to abide their trial at the next Assizes for the county of Kildare.

We think it right to add, that the law authorities have declared all meetings for the purpose of intimidating labourers from working for those who pay tithes, are grossly illegal, and the most vigorous measures will be taken to disperse them, and prosecute those who may be engaged therein.—*Saunders's News-Letter.*

For the accuracy of this detail we can vouch, and add, that the conspiracy has extended over the whole of the county of Kildare. A respectable farmer named Berty, near Naas, was obliged to lodge in the hands of a treasurer appointed by the Whitefeet, half the amount of his tithe in order to procure mowers. The fund, it is said, is for the purpose of defending him or any other person who may be seized on for tithe by the government. On Monday last a large meeting of these new conspirators took place within a mile of Naas. Captain Flinter, C.C., repaired to the place of meeting, and succeeded in arresting seventeen of the conspirators, whom he marched into town. It being market-day a rescue was apprehended, and they were therefore lodged in the police barracks, from whence they were after transmitted to Naas jail, by order of the Earl of Mayo and John Connor, Esq., an active Magistrate, under an escort of the 28th Regt., commanded by Colonel Hales. The populace cheered the military but groaned the police. This state of society is, says our correspondent, owing to the conduct of the Parish Priest, the Rev. G. Doyle, who at a late meeting at Jigginstown, distinctly said to his hearers—"If I was a poor man, obliged to earn my bread, I would not put a scythe into the grass, nor a hook into the corn, nor lay out a farthing in the shop of any man that paid tithe! Now, boys, I do not desire you to do this; but I tell you, if I was a poor man it is that I would do—and now let me see how many will act as I would act!"—Comment is useless.—*Packet.*

ANTI-TITAE MEETING AT MOATE, COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.

One of the field-day meetings now so general throughout the country was held at Moate on Friday last, at which several thousand persons were assembled.—*Sir Richard Nagle, Bart., was in the chair.* Sir Richard is a gentleman of high rank and respectability in this county, a *Magistrate*, and one of the *Deputy Lieutenants*. It will now be brought to the test, whether the government do, or do not, encourage those "drilling" assemblies. Here they have a tangible person to deal with—a man of rank and property—one not only holding the commission of the peace, but also a situation in which the possessor is supposed to be in the confidence of the government. We know how matters will terminate on this point; but we are anxious the Protestants of Ireland should *fix their attention upon the Government* on this occasion. On Sir Richard Nagle being moved out of the chair, and returning thanks to the meeting, he used the following emphatic words:—"His ancestors had fought and bled with the people in their common cause; and, though he might not be called on to go so far, yet he would never forsake the principles upon which they had acted" (loud cheering).—*Westmeath Journal.*

The merchants and land-owners of Mayo have petitioned Parliament to appoint flax inspectors in Ireland, and not to reduce the duty on hemp, as it must ruin the coarse linen manufacture.

THE REVENUE.

(From the *Globe* of Friday.)

The Quarterly accounts of the Revenue bears out the brief anticipation which we supplied yesterday. The total decrease on the quarter, as compared with the correspondent quarter of last year, amounts to £344,565; and on the year ending the 5th inst., to £2,661,848. The principal decrease in the comparative amounts of the corresponding quarters is in the Customs—extending to no less a sum than £239,290 of the whole amount. The decrease in the Assessed Taxes is £82,471, in the Post-office £54,006, and in the Stamps £14,866. The only increase is in the Excise, which amounts to £56,228.

As respects the year, the items of decrease are, Customs £1,462,384, Excise £985,843, Post-office £51,017, Taxes £29,768, to be placed against an increase on Stamps of 46,616*l*.

The most remarkable deficiencies as respects the last quarter are those of Customs, Post-office, and Stamps; all which, we are of opinion, arise from the same cause—a comparative stagnation of business. The cholera, and the non-importation of corn, are thought to have materially operated upon the Customs; while it must not be concealed that the recent agitation has materially affected general business, with the activity of which the Post-office and Stamp revenues are obviously closely connected. Let us hope that the rapidly approaching consummation of the great measure, without the attainment of which a much more dangerous species of agitation would have been daily engendering, will speedily renew the springs of activity and business, which, requiring concentrated attention, are necessarily relaxed during periods of high political excitement.—Whatever may be the heat of opposing partisans at such times, we can conceive nothing more contemptible, after the contest has been decided, than that petty species of cavil and annoyance, the sole effect of which is to harass and impede. Poor and unpatriotic indeed must be the spirit of any man or set of men, who, having anticipated evil from an important measure, do their very best to fulfil their own prophecies.

Whoever may have to administer the affairs of this country will obviously, for some time to come, have a critical and very important task to perform. The policy and circumstances of the last half century have disturbed both its social and commercial system very materially, and nothing less than an union of energy, wisdom, patience, and calm consideration can recover it from the violent shocks to which natural results of a long career of corruption, profligacy, and national waste have necessarily subjected it.

The following is the speech of the Earl of Wicklow on Lord Roden's motion, in the House of Lords, on Monday week:—

The Earl of WICKLOW could not but call to mind the observations of the noble and learned lord on the Woolsack, who, on a former occasion, expressed his wish that the debate upon this subject should be postponed in consequence of the absence of the noble and learned lord, the Lord Chancellor of Ireland, whose conduct must necessarily be considered with it. If the Secretary for the Home Department lacked sufficient energy to perform the duties of his office, he ought candidly to inform their lordships of it; and as for the plea of the noble and learned lord on the Woolsack, that it would be torture to him to sit in the house another night and hear the learned lord (Plunket) abused in his absence, he never heard of any thing so strange. In the first place, he did not recollect an occasion on which the learned lord had been abused; and admitting that the learned lord had been abused, was it not very extraordinary that the noble and learned lord on the Woolsack should not have uttered one word in his defence? (hear, hear). If present, however, he (Lord W.) would not have opposed the postponement; he was glad that he had an opportunity of hearing that able advocate, whom the ministry found it necessary to bring over from Ireland to fight their battle. They had now heard his arguments, advanced with all due subtlety and forensic skill—aided by all the knowledge he had brought with him from Ireland, and certainly—with great respect for the character of the noble and learned lord—a more feeble effort he had never witnessed (cheers from both sides). He was glad to learn from the cheers of the noble lords opposite that they could be satisfied so easily (laughter)—since they were content to leave the vindication of their conduct to the success of an effort than which he had never heard any so feeble from any member of any administration (hear, hear). At that late hour he did not propose to follow the learned lord through all his observations; he would merely advert to a few. And first, he could not see how he (Lord Plunket) justified himself against the charge of partiality in keeping in office magistrates who had been clearly guilty of an illegal act, by stating that he had not dismissed others who were not guilty of an illegal act; for to march in procession with Orangemen was not an illegal act. The production of Mr. Stanley's bill proved this. And next, in reply to his question of what the Lord Lieutenant ought to have done, he (Lord W.) would tell him in the words of another part of his (Lord Plunket's) speech, that he ought to have allied himself with the wealthy, the loyal, and the respectable, to put down the disturbers of the public peace, who consisted of the lowest rabble, led on by Priests and demagogues. He attributed the present wretched state of Ireland to the supineness and ill-judged measures of the ministry. In reply to the noble lords comparison of the state of Ireland now with its state on the accession to office of the present government, he contended that Ireland was comparatively tranquil and happy under the administration of the Duke of Wellington, but now society was nearly reduced to its first principles—every man felt that his protection depended not upon the law, but upon the possession of physical force. In his own neighbourhood, he would state the fact, that all the Protestants were arming. They had come into the county town in such numbers to register arms that it was found necessary to adjourn the quarter sessions because the business could not go on. The county, moreover, was left without magistrates; all men in the neighbouring districts had the fate of Capt. Graham before their eyes, and refused to act. He now spoke of Carlow: and in Wicklow the resistance to the payment of tithes existed to the most alarming extent.—Such a condition of things it was impossible could go on; the most dreadful consequences might be expected to ensue, unless some remedial measures were instantly applied. He concluded by saying he would support the motion, and by calling on the House to read the government a lesson on the smbject.

A grand cricket match was partly played on Wednesday last, at Mr. Bayly's, of Norelands, between the county Kilkenny and Ballinasloe cricket clubs. The day's play terminated at half-past eight in the evening, the match remaining undecided; but so superior was the play of the Kilkenny club, that their opponents have not the remotest chance of victory. We understand the county Kilkenny club are to proceed to Ballinasloe to decide the game. Lord Dunlo was one of the Ballinasloe players, and we regret to hear that Mr. Brown, one of his lordship's party, had his ancle severely sprained while playing. It must be in the recollection of our readers, that in another match between the same parties, some time since, the Kilkenny club was completely triumphant, and perhaps it may be looked upon as the best in Ireland.—*Kilkenny Paper.*

The Hon, Charles Grey, son of the Premier, and late Major 60th Rifles, is elected M.P. for Weycombe.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, THURSDAY, JULY 5.

TITHES IN IRELAND.

Mr. STANLEY said that at this late period of the session, on the eve of a dissolution of parliament, and after so long and laborious an attendance on the part its members, he would willingly have refrained from bringing forward a subject so complicated in its details, and the discussion of which, however he might wish to avoid it, must almost necessarily lead to warmth, if not to asperity. But looking at the state of Ireland—at the condition of the clergy of the church of England residing there—at the entire disorganization of society—and at the absence of power in the law to ensure its own execution—he should be wanting in his duty, and the other members of the government wanting in theirs, if the present parliament were suffered to separate without having the existing state of the sister kingdom, and the mode in which it was proposed to treat the evils of the present system, laid before it. One of those evils was unquestionably the mode in which tithes were collected; and he might here take occasion to advert to an expression he had used on a former occasion, and which had afterwards been made the subject of remark, that the present government looked to the extinction of tithes. Honourable members would do him the justice to recollect that he had on the same occasion coupled that remark with the statement, that although government might look to the extinction of tithes, no man could contemplate the absence of some payment arising out of the land for the maintenance of the Protestant clergy. No man who dispassionately and fairly weighed the words he had used would be of opinion that they conveyed more. He did say then, and he repeated now, that the present government was anxious for the total and entire extinction of tithes in the manner in which they now pressed upon the industry and resources of Ireland. He begged the house to consider what in this country as well as in Ireland, but especially in the latter, rendered tithes a mode of payment peculiarly obnoxious and objectionable to the labouring and agricultural portion of the community. First, it was clear that the tithe system was no fixed and definite payment, but a progressively increasing claim pressing most heavily upon the person who applied the largest amount of capital and industry upon his land. This was the point of view in which tithes were to be considered a most grievous burden in both countries, inasmuch as it had a tendency to check improvement, and to paralyze exertion. There was another view in which tithes were objectionable, especially in Ireland; he referred to the exceedingly minute sums in which tithes were paid, and the small article of produce on which they were charged. This evil was felt more severely in Ireland, because there the farmer and the labourer were often combined in the same individual, and the holdings were so much subdivided. A third, and a very important objection to tithes was applicable to Ireland alone. Even in England the situation of a clergyman was often painfully invidious, but in Ireland the payment of tithes was not made by persons of the same religious creed, but generally by Catholic parishioners to Protestant clergy. In England the augmented value of land, and the increase of population enhanced both the labour and the responsibility of the clergyman; but in Ireland his duties were unconnected with the population, and he was necessarily looked upon as a mere tax upon the industry of the Roman Catholics; while, to use their own expressive phrase, they received no return for the money they paid. If the burden were removed from the shoulders of the tenant of the soil, even though he were to pay an equivalent sum to his landlord, an important benefit would be conferred upon him in the relief to his own mind; but he would also derive a pecuniary advantage from the change; it would be a substantial remedy for a real grievance. As he wished as much as possible to avoid all topics calculated to excite asperity of language, he would pass over the multifarious abuses which, by the consent of all men, had prevailed under the system of valuation and tithe proctors; that system had not only led to the grossest frauds, but it had been a fruitful source of bloodshed and animosity. More injury had been done to the Protestant cause and religion in Ireland by tithe proctors than by any other cause that could be named. Some years ago the then ministers of the crown had removed part of the practical evil by the adoption of the tithe composition bill; the evil was thus terminated, at least for a time, in parishes where the composition was carried into effect; but as the arrangement was only to continue for 21 years, at the end of that time the increased income of the clergyman was revised, and revised under circumstances not tending to lessen the annoyance and suppress the heart burnings. It was, unquestionably, a great benefit in the tithe composition bill, that it equalized the burden upon arable and pasture lands—a permanent as well as a moderate assessment was fixed upon both. It had often been suggested that it would be better to commute tithes for land tax, inasmuch as it would spread equally and justly over various descriptions of soil; and where the tithe composition bill was in operation, it amounted in fact to an equitable land tax. The measure, however, failed to produce all the good effects expected to flow from it, from defects in its construction; he did not mean to impute the slightest blame to the framers of the bill, but one part of his plan would be to remedy those defects. He well knew the difficulties with which ministers had in former times to contend on this subject, and he was well aware also of the increased difficulties under which he himself must inevitably labour. The measures met at that time, the approbation of all sides of the house; especially of those gentlemen who supported the Catholic interest. But the bill was rendered, in a great degree nugatory by the enactment that the adoption of the composition should be entirely optional with both parties. There was in many counties a large proportion of grazing land, which, according to the tithe laws of Ireland, is exempted from the payment of tithes, and in those counties it was consequently the interest of a large number of the landed proprietors and occupiers to resist the composition (hear, hear). He did not mean to deny, nor could it be denied, that there were a great many instances in which the clergy refused to compound (hear). In many cases the fault lay with the clergy themselves (hear); but in the greater number of cases, he thought it might be found that—a thing which, considering the peculiar circumstances of Ireland was not at all surprising—the occupier endeavoured to take advantage of the composition, so as to defraud the clergyman of his just income (hear). It would be found, he repeated, that in many instances this was the real cause of the clergyman's refusal of the composition offered by his parishioners. On this ground, therefore, he regretted that the act had not been, in the first instance, made compulsory. But there was another reason also, for which he thought it desirable that in every parish the composition should be enforced, unless it was intended to continue the old system in all. For when the tithes had been compounded for in one parish, whilst the old mode of collection was continued in the parish adjoining, it followed, as a necessary consequence, that the comparison rendered the burthen of the old tithe system more intolerable to that parish in which the composition had not been accepted (hear); and the discontent was not diminished by the certainty that they had no means of removing under the act the inconvenience which they felt from its non-adoption. His second objection to the act was, that the composition was entirely temporary, and that, at the same time that it made no provision for an additional charge proportioned to the increasing value of the land, yet, if at the end of 21 years the occupier should refuse to pay an increased tithe rate proportioned to the improved value of his lands, the clergyman might renew the old tithe system with all its errors, and with all the odium in which that system was held in Ireland (hear), and it was not to be supposed that the odium would not be increased by a comparison with the relief which had previously been experienced. At the same time, it was to be borne in mind that the shifting of a part of the burthen from tillage land, which hithero had borne the whole, to pasture, which had been wholly exempt, tended to increase the average productiveness of the whole parish, and, with the increased productiveness, the claim of the clergyman would of necessity increase, (hear, hear). Having now stated his objections to the existing law, he would proceed to explain the nature of the alterations which it was his intention to propose, and to what extent he hoped to remove existing grievances. In the first place, he would recommend that the composition should be compulsory—in other words, that the amended composition act should be made compulsory in its operation, and permanent in its effect (hear). He would not deprive the clergy of that increase of income which they might justly derive from the improved value of the land; but, at the same time, he would provide that the occupier should not have his burthens increased by the decrease of the price of agricultural produce (hear). He would have the income of the clergyman increased in proportion to advance of price, not to the increase of produce, the composition being varied according to a valuation taken every seven years. He would propose that, in all cases in which a difference should arise between the incumbent and the parishioners as to the new composition, the Lord Lieutenant should send down a commission to inquire as to the relative increase or decrease of the value of the land, such commission to be guided by the average price of agricultural produce for the last seven years. Here he would observe, that in regulating the composition from 1832 to 1839, the commissioner should be guided by the average value of tithes for the last seven years preceding 1830 (hear); because, as every gentleman must be aware, occurrences had taken place which would justly exclude the last two years from the calculation (hear). He should therefore propose that the valuation for the next seven years be regulated by the average yearly income of the incumbent from 1822 to 1830; but that the valuation for the seven years next ensuing, that is from 1839 to 1846, should be made according to the average value of the tithes, or to the average price of agricultural produce for the seven years immediately preceding—that is, from 1832 to 1839. There could be no doubt that it was the intention of the right hon. gentleman who framed the tithe composition bill, to make the landowner practically responsible for the tithe, as he was, according to the intention of the law, ultimately the payer of it. In order to leave no doubt that the landlord was the real payer of the tithe, that act declared that in all cases in which the landlord should have let land tithe free, the occupier should pay the proportion applotted to his holding, and should charge it upon the rent; and the act gave the incumbent his remedy against the occupier, by every means which the law previously allowed to the landlord for the recovery of his rent, even to distress and ejectment. In practice this enactment was not found to answer the end, and the reason was obvious; for there was this grievance and peculiar hardship attached to it, there being two sums to be paid, one to the landlord, and the other to the clergyman, say of £1, the entire rent, 19s 6d to the landlord and 6d to the church, if the landlord's share should have been paid, still the tenant would be liable to be put to as much expense for the recovery of the 6d due to the clergyman, as he would have been subjected to, had he neglected to pay the whole sum of £1 tithe and rent (hear, hear). In many instances where land was subdivided into numerous holdings, the poor cottiers had been put to an expense of several shillings, in default of payment of one penny tithe (hear). Now the object which he (Mr. Stanley) had in view, was to impose the burden really, and in the first instance, not upon the poor and insolvent cottier who happened to occupy the soil, but upon the solvent and legally responsible landlord. In legislating for that object, it was necessary to take into consideration not only what was desirable, but what might be found really practicable. If he had to deal with England, or with any other country in which the relation between landlord and tenant was really understood and acted upon (hear), he should be disposed to recommend, in the first instance, that the incumbent should go at once to demand his tithe of the owner of the fee, from whom it is really due, and who is always supposed to be ultimately the payer (hear, hear). But in Ireland, difficulties were to be encountered which did not exist in this country. In most case the occupying tenant was many degrees removed from the actual landlord, and in many cases the owner of the fee had parted with every advantage of proprietorship, except the claim of a fee farm rent, which can never be increased. Thus a great part of the land was let to the immediate tenants unpon leases for lives, renewable for ever, and by those tenants again underlet to others, perhaps also upon leases of the same kind, and by these again to others; so that there intervened several middlemen between the owner of the fee and the actual occupier. He (Mr. S.) therefore proposed that the last lessor, having an interest—whether by lease or in fee—beyond that of a tenant at will, should be responsible for the payment of the tithe composition; and when the lease of the person so held responsible for the tithe should have expired, the whole charge should fall upon the holder immediately above him; so that the person having to make a new arrangement with those who should in future hold land under him, would become responsible. By that arrangement it was obvious that, at the expiration of existing leases, the actual landlord—that is, the person ultimately receiving the profit rent—would be the actual payer of the tithe (hear). The next consideration was, how the amount of the composition was to be received, after it had been determined upon whom the burthen was to fall (hear). It would be a serious evil, if, after all, the incumbent should be compelled to resort to the old mode of distress—to come down upon the land, and rack the tenant—for dues really owing by the landlord. He would therefore propose to abolish distress for tithe—(hear, and a laugh). He would recommend, instead of that mode of recovery, that the person owing the tithe should be liable to an action for damages, or to a civil bill in the county courts; and that, upon judgment given against him, a receiver should be summarily appointed by the court to receive the rent, and to pay over the balance, having deducted the tithe due (hear). He was aware that there were many gentlemen in the house connected with Ireland who might have objections to such a proceeding; but he requested them to remember that his object was to relieve the tenant from the hardship of suffering by his landlord's fault (hear, hear)—and, as every landowner took his estate subject to that claim as much as to a mortgage debt or to an annuity, there could be no objection to its being satisfied by a similar process (hear, hear). He meant further to propose, that if the occupying tenant should choose to anticipate the demand of the incumbent by tendering 85 per cent. of the tithe composition next becoming due, he should be allowed to make the full charge of 100 per cent. against the landlord, as so much rent paid; and, on the other hand, if, in cases in which the tenant was bound to pay the composition, the landlord chose to anticipate the demand by paying 85 per cent., he should be allowed to charge the full amount of 100 per cent. against the tenant, as rent due (hear). He had now gone over the principal provisions of the first bill which he proposed to introduce; but, in doing so, he had omitted to state, that, although it was his intention to make the present compositions compulsory, yet as they had been originally entered into voluntarily, it should be provided, that wherever either party, the incumbent or the parish, should make out reasonable grounds for supposing that the composition had not been fairly made, a commission should be sent by the Lord Lieutenant to adjust the future composition; and as, in the last year, it might have happened from the unsettled state of the tithe question, and from the expectation that some alterations were about to be introduced, many parties had omitted to appeal in the last year, who would therefore, by the existing laws, lose the right of appeal, he should provide that all compositions terminating previous to Nov., 1831, should be still open for renewal or re-adjustment to November, 1832. From what he had said, it would be seen that the objects of the first bill were, first, to render the tithe composition compulsory and permanent, and vary only according to the variations in the price of agricultural produce;—and, secondly, to prevent the burthen from falling upon the occupying tenant, instead of upon the landlord. The second bill which he should propose was one which would undoubtedly make a considerable innovation (hear, hear), and which would be objected to—on the one hand as confining the unalienable property of the church (in tithes); and on the other hand as tending to weaken the hold which, by the present law, the clergy had upon the land for the security of their income. He was most desirous to avoid every thing which could give rise to acrimony of discussion, and he should therefore only state, that, whatever difference of opinion he might have with those with whom he acted upon other questions, it was not his intention to do away with the controul which the legislature might assume over the property of the church (hear, hear, hear). Whatever opinions he might have expressed at any time upon that subject, to such opinions he alone was pledged. But there was nothing in the arrangement which he was about to propose that could in any way affect the power which the house could have over the property of the church. His proposition would only go to substitute one kind of property for another. But that would be no less under the controul of the legislature than the property which the church held at present, and it would be less subject to the influence of any outbreak of popular violence (hear). Be tithes objectionable or not, no man could wish to see them, or any other kind of property, got rid of by popular combination (hear). It would be dangerous to the peace of the country, and to the security of all its institutions, if the property of the church were allowed to be done away with by a combination, which might easily be rendered applicable to the county rates, or to the rent of land, or to any impost sanctioned by the legislature (hear). Whether or not the property of the church was to be wholly at the disposal of the legislature it was at least under the protection of the legislature (hear); and it was not to be left to the undisputed controul of popular violence and combination. Much had been said, sneeringly, of the sufferings of the "pampered clergy;" but it was to be remembered, that by the combination of the people in this case, it was not merely the wealthy clergy that suffered, but the hard-working and ill-paid (hear), together with the lay impropriator and the lessee of tithes,—the latter being bound by his engagement with the incumbent to pay the full amount, whether he was paid himself or not (hear). His object, therefore, was not to determine in any way the question as to the extent to which church property was at the disposal of the legislature, but to prevent that property from being under any other controul than that of the legislature, and of the church itself. Thus he would have the whole body collecting for the whole body, and dividing the proceeds amongst them in due and equitable proportions; of course treating the whole, not as private or personal property but as church property—to be applied for the service of the church and of religion. For that purpose he should propose to erect, in every diocese, a corporation composed of the bishop and beneficed clergy, who, as a joint body, would collect and distribute the funds of the joint body, and in that way remove the parochial clergy from all collision with their parishioners in their individual capacity, by the corporate body collecting the whole income, from that deducting the gross receipts and dividing the surplus in such manner as the rights of individuals might require; the risk in all these cases being mutual, and the profit mutual likewise. It was also his intention to propose such provisions as would enable the corporation so formed in each diocese to make purchases of lands out of such sums as might be paid for the redemption of tithes, facilities being created for such redemption in the manner in which the redemption of the land tax goes forward in England. It would, of course, be obvious, that for particular parishes it might not always be practicable to find portions of land precisely of the value which those parishes might require to meet the amount of their tithes; but with a view to an arrangement of that nature, the proceeds of the redeemed tithes of several parishes might be united; and for the use of the clergy of those parishes, an estate might be purchased, which would supply the place of the redeemed tithes; accordingly the bill will afford increased facilities to landlords to relieve themselves from a burden which they now really bear, and which it is the intention of the bill to be brought forward to impose on them, nominally as well as really. The bill, as he had already said, would go upon the same principle as the redemption of land tax proceeded in England, and as the redemption of the quit and crown rents proceeded in Ireland. In order to afford increased facilities to landlords for effecting these redemptions, he proposed that, where there were settled or incumbered properties, the sums raised for the purpose of redemption should take priority of all existing circumstances. From the evidence before the committee nothing could be clearer, that the creditors upon any given estate could have no reason whatever to complain of an arrangement of that nature, because, though apparently it did really give priority to any new incumbrance, the estates were already liable for the tithe; and even if they were not, it would be a vast advantage to all parties concerned that they should be placed on a permanent and satisfactory footing, for thus would increased security be given to their debts. He proposed also to introduce a provision to enable landlords to sell or exchange a portion of their entailed estates for that purpose, as well as to create new incumbrances, for the purpose of freeing the whole from the burden of tithes now affecting them. In making an arrangement of that nature, it was thought expedient that the incomes of the clergy should be calculated at 15 per cent. below their actual value; and it was also intended that the landlords should be enabled to purchase up the tithes of their respective estates at the price of 16 years' purchase, which would, in effect, operate as a deduction of 15 per cent. upon the income of the clergy. He would take the annual income of the clergy of the established church at about £600,000 per annum, for the purposes of his argument—it was not important that he was minutely correct; whether accurately stated or otherwise, the numbers he used would equally well explain his argument. This £600,000 a-year, taken at sixteen years' purchase, gave a total of £9,600,000: taking 15 per cent. from that would reduce it to £9,300,000. With that sum land could be purchased at 18 years' purchase for the use of the clergy, and then they have a safe and complete rental of £510,000; and in lieu of the 15 per cent. they would have increased security and diminished trouble. He now came to a point which he deemed well worthy of attention. In a matter of that importance, and where so great an object was to be attained, it might be expedient to advance money to landlords, for the purposes of redemption, at a less rate of interest than 5 per cent. It might be that some landlords would abstain from availing themselves of those advantages which the bill offered—it might be that some landlords, blind to the pecuniary advantage to themselves, insensible to the benefits accruing from the removal of a fertile source of discord, indifferent to the sources of increased income which the agricultural improvements consequent upon a restoration of tranquillity must produce, might still be slow to assume, not a pecuniary burden, but a pecuniary advantage. To such landlords he proposed to hold out additional inducement to rid themselves of the burden of tithes, by supplying them with funds for that purpose at a lower rate of interest than 5 per cent. Not only was it intended, then, to leave it open to landlords to purchase up the tithes affecting their property, and to give every practicable facility and convenience for doing so, but it was likewise intended to put in the power of the state to purchase any amount of tithes in any part of the country where it might be found expedient, of course leaving the ecclesiastical corporation formed in the diocese to dispose of the sums so invested, as in every other case, for the benefit of the parochial clergy. Having now stated the several propositions which he intended to submit to the house, he had only to add, that he was sure the house would agree with him in thinking that the several conveyances to be made under these bills ought to be freed from stamp duties, auction duties, and fees for searches in the Registry office. Such immunity was, no doubt, a great indulgence, but the object was so important, that he was sure hon. members would agree with him that such a sacrifice was well worth while making. These were the whole of the measures which he intended to submit to parliament for the purpose of making a final adjustment of the Irish tithe system; and the house would perceive that the whole three bills, when introduced, would bear upon each other at the same time; that the house could not fail to see that the first and second might be adopted and carried into beneficial effect without any aid whatever from the third bill. Though three bills were all but parts of the same measure, yet, they were not so far necessarily connected as that one might not produce beneficial effects without the others. As to any further measures with regard to the church—as to any other appropriation of its funds, he certainly did entertain opinions individually which he should be very slow to abandon. There was no man more anxious to be instrumental in bringing about reforms of the acknowledged abuses existing in the church. He should be most anxious to see a greater equality established than at present was to be found amongst the members of that body; he desired to see a closer approximation between the incomes of the laborious and the dignified clergy. He wished for an arrangement which would confer a reasonable competence upon the humble curate, which would increase the number of benefices, and diminish the number of unions, which would spread throughout Ireland a resident Protestant gentry, useful not only as clergy, but as gentry spending their incomes—engaged in works in which they were never backward, of kindness and of christian charity. They would be, he observed, in such circumstances, not only a body of clergy, but a set of individuals supplying the place of the absentee proprietors. He was aware, that in effecting the changes which under these bills it was intended to bring about, the promoters of such measures should proceed with boldness, though at the same time not without caution; but respecting this there could not be a second opinion, namely—that whatever changes might be required in church government, must be brought about by the church itself; but he should, nevertheless, be the foremost to affirm that it was the right and duty of the legislature, and in the highest degree incumbent upon it, to take the lead, if the church itself did not, in rectifying abuses—in correcting the distribution of property—in confining it to ecclesiastical purposes—in removing a well known cause of discontent, arising out of the payment of church cess and rates by Catholics (hear, hear). He was sure that the clergy of the established church would rejoice in being relieved from that responsibility to their successors which arose from their possessing their present powers, and hence he had no doubt they would gratefully hail a measure which would strip them of those powers. The charges to which he alluded were certainly of trifling amount, but they were a source of continual irritation—of endless opposition—of petty jobbing, disgraceful alike to all the parties concerned, and he was sure universally offensive to the clergy themselves. As a means of removing this grievance, he looked to a fund arising from the first fruits. It was necessary he should observe, that the first-fruit fund in Ireland was upon a footing altogether different from what it was in England; here it was used for the purposes of augmenting small livings—there for the purpose of repairing and rebuilding religious edifices in places where the church cess was inadequate to such purpose. Steps he thought might be adopted for rendering the first-fruits fund more productive than heretofore, and better fitted to supply the place of the church cess, so fertile a source of heartburning and discontent. He hoped that, in laying these plans before the house, he had succeeded in abstaining from any violent or angry expression, in thus treading upon ground most delicate, and, he might add, most dangerous. Viewing it in that light, he entreated the house, in the discussion that might ensue, to proceed with all calmness and temperance, for the measure with which they were engaged was one which deeply affected the peace and tranquillity of Ireland, a measure by which it was hoped that a good understanding might be established between the Protestant clergyman and the Roman Catholic clergyman, from whom it would be reflected to all classes of Protestants and Catholics, and thus might they at length look forward to the time when religious dissentions might be brought to a close (hear, hear). He concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the provisions of the tithe composition act—to extend those provisions, and to render them permanent and compulsory. Also a bill to establish ecclesiastical corporations in the several dioceses in Ireland.

Mr. J. GRATTAN said that at that late period of the session the motion of the right honourable gentleman could not be agreed to, if the interests of Ireland were to be duly considered. No doubt meetings had taken place against tithes, but he was quite sure that the collection of tithes never could be enforced. It was said that tithes should be considered as a species of land tax, and to be redeemed as such, but now it would be impossible. His own father many years ago had tried the experiment; it failed; and by shifting the burden now it would fail beyond all question. The shifting of tithe would not answer; it displeased all parties. All were dissatisfied with the plan now proposed, and it was clear to him that nothing but a total change of the system of tithes would satisfy the people of Ireland. The Composition Act was unjust, except in the case of humane parsons, and did not produce any general good effect. Let a useful tax be generally applied to Ireland; let equity prevail; let justice be done; but the owner of the soil should not be subjected to the payment of the tithes. The Composition Act was well meant; he had no doubt of it; but it had failed in its effect. That was all he would say upon that part of the subject; and he would rather make a pecuniary sacrifice than burthen his tenantry with what he thought to be an injustice. With regard to the church cess, he had hoped that it would be considered as extinct. He concluded by moving a resolution to the effect that all persons having vested interests in Ireland should be protected, and that the church of Ireland had every honest claim upon the best attention of a reformed parliament.

Mr. BEAUMONT said that he seconded the resolution. He was not hostile to the Protestant church; quite the reverse: but he was and would be the declared enemy of any thing like Catholic ascendancy (hear, hear, hear.) At this late period of the session he would oppose the motion of his right hon. friend (Mr. Stanley.)

Mr. SHEIL said he considered that no sufficient case had been made out to justify the proposal of his Majesty's Government. Even if the proposed acts were to be passed into law, they could not have operation for a year. The clergy asked for bread and support; by this act they could get none; and what was to be done for their relief? The extension of the Composition Act could effect no good; meetings would assemble, excitement would take place, and insubordination would be the probable result. The present proposition was not sustained by the witnesses, or the judges examined by the committee, and yet the right hon. secretary never referred to it. The Irish parliament in 1735 voted against the tithe of agistment and was that act, ratified by the Union, to be now annulled? Would it be justice to tax such a holder of land under the faith of an act of parliament? (hear, hear). The hon. member here referred to the evidence of the Archbishop of Dublin, with a view to show that the Composition Act was as objectionable to the Irish people as the system of tithes (hear). Other witnesses deposed to the same effect, because it was generally admitted that the period was now too late. If the bills proposed were carried into a law, it would do no good to any party, and would place the landlord in the situation of the clergyman. He objected to the imposition of a burthen upon Irish landlords, which was altogether contrary to existing laws, and which by and bye would be extended to this country. The right hon. gent. (Mr. Stanley) had said that he had professional advisers upon this subject; but who were they, and what were their statements? Who were his professional advisers? He wished for an answer to this question, for he was sure that no Irish barrister of any eminence could give an opinion in favour of

he bills of the right hon. gent. (Mr. Stanley). Was there a man who had looked at Ireland with a friendly eye that would not condemn those diocesan institutions as injurious to the interests of the people? Was it wise in a reforming ministry to vest £9,500,000 in land for the purpose of swelling the property and influence which the church then possessed? He entered his solemn protest against that scheme. They had been told to look for a measure of relief, but was this a measure of relief? Why were they to have a Tithe Composition Act, and still keep the great evil hanging over the heads of the people? All who knew any thing of the state of Ireland knew that the tithe system must be changed. The hon. member cited the evidence given before the tithe committee, and contended that the general bearing of that evidence was upon the necessity of a modification in the church property. The testimony of Protestants, Catholics, and Presbyterians was adverse to the collection of tithes. In the teeth of that evidence the right hon. gent. proposed an extensive addition to church property. He cautioned the right honourable gentleman not to persevere in a mock reform of the church. The propositions of that night would not answer the expectation of the government.

[For the remainder of the parliamentary debate and other interesting matter see Supplement.]

The Mail.

WATERFORD, Wednesday, July 11.

The Irish Secretary was at work for a couple of hours in the Commons on Thursday, explaining to the House the details of his three bills for the settlement of tithes in this country; and he made, what all agree to call, a very choice speech, but most people are just as much agreed to consider, as so much fine talking thrown away. He will make the composition of tithes compulsory—he will make the rent under it a charge upon the landlords—he will erect ecclesiastical corporations to collect and distribute it—he will enable the landlords to redeem the charge by purchase, and so on—and all his measures seem very plausible and wise; but in the mean time, where the deuce is this Tithe that forms the substratum of the whole? The old Joe Millar of Mrs. Glass and the 'jugged hare,' was never so completely exemplified. First catch your hare, says the receipt; and Mr. Stanley's nostrums may all be followed with equal facility—when he has first collected the Tithes. But in the present state of things, all his wise schemes appear to be nothing better than a very ably perfectionated piece of humbug. It is in accordance, we suppose, with some latent consciousness of the ridiculous discrepancy that exists between his fancies and his facts, that now, in the eleventh hour, a circular has been issued from the Castle, directing Magistrates to *disperse* the anti-tithe meetings!—meetings at which a score of magistrates and deputy lieutenants, have now been presiding for some time in different places with perfect impunity! Good Lord deliver us from a Whig Administration, if Stanley be a type of the order; for he is, surely, a perfect Don Quixote of a Minister.

THE CHOLERA.

This calamitous infliction, if not spreading with great rapidity in this city, has been so far as it has gone, extremely fatal in its course. Most of those who have been attacked by it have died, and in a very short space of time indeed from their first consciousness of the attack. It has always been remarked, however, that the disease is more virulent and fatal in every place, on its first appearance, than it becomes in a short time afterwards. We may therefore hope that it will soon take a more favourable turn here, and that we shall be enabled to publish accounts of a less alarming tendency than those which we are compelled to give at present. At present we conceive that the great object is to avoid the spreading of the infection, and this object we conceive will be best attained by the instant removal of the sick to hospital, by great attention to cleanliness in the houses of the poor, and above all, by giving a free current to pure air, by the constant use of lime, and the dis-infectant preparations. We are disposed to think that the disease is not contagious. Indeed if the word be understood in its strict sense, namely, as something produced by coming in *contact*, we have no doubt of it. Nurse tenders, and physicians who do not scruple to touch the persons of the infected, do not, or very rarely, take the disease; whilst those who shun such contact as almost certain death, constantly do. The infection then comes from the breath, or the miasma of cholera, and the state of the air is therefore the most essential and important object to be attended to, in order to prevent the spreading of the disorder. We have not been favoured with any minute description of the mode of treatment pursued by the medical men of our hospital, and though we have no doubt that their practise is not different from that most approved in other places, and followed out with the utmost regard to individual cases, yet we think it would be well, in order to satisfy the public mind, if some general statement on this head were conveyed to the inhabitants through the medium of the press. We have given elsewhere a full report of the meetings held on Saturday, and it will be seen that a very liberal subscription has been commenced for the use of the poor.

Since the foregoing was written, we were favoured with the following interesting communication, which was obligingly supplied to us by a medical gentleman of whom we had requested such information:—

"In the first stage of the disease, when pulse is evident in the wrist, bleeding profusely should be had recourse to immediately; the limbs, even previous to any spasm appearing, should be well rubbed by several persons with the following liniment:—Spirits of turpentine, 1 pint; laudanum, 2 oz.; this may be rubbed in to any quantity; the patient should then be plunged into a warm bath at a temperature not less than 100, in which friction with the hands should be continued. He may remain therein from half an hour to an hour, according to his strength; he should then be dry rubbed and put between hot blankets in bed; the turpentine and laudanum frictions to be persisted in should the spasms continue. Administer to him immediately the following pill:—calomel 6 grs., powder of opium 1 gr., followed at once by this draught:—tincture of rhubarb half an ounce, epsom salts half an ounce, carbonate of soda half a drachm, aromatic confection 1 drachm. Should this medicine be not immediately at hand it will be well to administer at once from 50 to 60 drops of laudanum, even before getting into the bath. By this time medical assistance will most probably have arrived. Should the case occur in the country it will be well to send immediately for one of the country bleeders.

"The first symptoms of the disease vary according to constitution and other causes. In people of very weakly constitutions there is a sudden sinking of the powers of life, such as loss of pulse, coldness of the extremities, vomiting, purging and cold perspirations. In the more healthy and vigorous the disease sets in variously—sometimes with intense headache and sickness of the stomach. In some with giddiness of the head, noise in the ears, swimming of the eyes, with derangement of the stomach and bowels. In others violent spasms and cramps of the limbs or stomach, are the first premonitory symptoms with or without bowel or stomach affection. Where the pulse is not discernible to the wrist, and the powers of life have sunk rapidly, bleeding is useless and impossible; the administration of stimulants, such as brandy and water, heartshorn and water, with frictions, are the only remedies that can be had recourse to till medical aid can be obtained."

From our conversation with this gentleman we learn that a very great number of individuals are affected with bowel and stomach complaints, which do not bear the malignant character of spasmodic cholera, which may be termed diarrhœa, or cholerine, and which are remedied by early and cautious attention. Several cases of this description have occurred, particularly among the poorer classes in the narrow lanes of the city, who are now perfectly recovered.

As soon as the disease has fairly laid hold of the individual the countenance becomes pale, shrunk, and shrivelled to a great degree, with a dark areola beneath the lower lid, expressive of being horror struck.

We would strongly recommend to every class of our fellow-citizens, on any derangement of the health, not to delay calling in medical aid at this awful crisis. We would also recommend the public not to indulge in unnecessary fear as it is a predisposing cause to the complaint; particularly as temperate persons who have good air are in very little danger of being attacked.

CHOLERA—BOARD OF HEALTH.

On Saturday last a numerous and highly respectable meeting, convened by the Board of Health, was held at the Town Hall, to lay before them some measures connected with the public health of the city. At one o'clock,

HENRY ALCOCK, Esq., Mayor, took the chair.

The following statement adopted by the Board of Health was read for the approval of the meeting:—

"That this Board are of opinion it is most important, as a measure of prevention to the spread of the dreadful disease—Asiatic Cholera—that they should have means to distribute straw for beds, food, or money to purchase it, and in some instances clothing, with a liberal hand, to the forlorn and destitute relatives of those who perish in the hospital, and also to others in their wretchedly poor and dirty districts, where it has, and is likely in all human probability, to be most fatal.

"That we deem it essentially necessary that district visitors should be appointed (if such can be found) for the purpose of relieving the medical gentlemen of all but professional duties, which they have so indefatigably exerted, and for which our warmest thanks are due, by superintending the arrangements of the hospital visiting the abodes of the infected, and seeing the due application of the public money to be entrusted to our disposal, or the donations of benevolent individuals, duly applied.

"That the present appears to us the proper time to call on our fellow-citizens to afford their assistance, by personal exertion, and funds to relieve the wretched in these cases, where the letter of the law might prevent this Board from expending money to be levied on the public; and while we should be extremely sorry to create unnecessary alarm, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact of the existence and malignity of cholera in this city, while we hope, by timely exertion, under Providence, to arrest; and we hope and trust our fellow-citizens will come liberally forward with subscriptions, both from motives of charity and self-preservation, more particularly those who are fearful of coming into close contact with the apprehended contagion—and that strong letters be written to the absentee proprietors of the city and neighbourhood, claiming their co-operation."

The Rev. Mr. SHEEHAN, on the part of the Board of Health, informed the meeting that the gentlemen composing the Board thought it their duty at the present awful crisis, to call the citizens together, for which he hoped they would not be accused of impropriety, as the Board found themselves greatly restricted by the Act of Parliament, under which they acted; and also in consequence of the funds of the Board being so limited *(hear)*; the duties of the Board were so very numerous that they came forward to request the assistance and co-operation of their fellow-citizens, without which it would be utterly impossible for them to fulfil the important trust imposed on them. He hoped, therefore, that the citizens would under these circumstances adopt such measures as would to them seem most fit and proper. The cause of the dreadful malady that has reached our city are threefold *(hear)*; first, the immoderate use of ardent spirits—secondly, the want of proper food for the indigent—and thirdly, the want of wholesome ventilation and clean bedding among the poorer classes *(hear)*. To the first cause the Mayor has endeavoured to apply a remedy by calling a meeting of the publicans who would assemble that day in the mayor's office for the purpose of devising such measures as would be calculated to check that dangerous and horrible evil. The second cause, which related to the food and clothing of the poor, was one which the Board, under the Act of Parliament, had not power to remedy, as the funds supplied to them by government were solely for the prevention and cure of contagion; he, therefore, for the purpose, suggested the necessity of voluntary contributions *(hear, hear.)* Within the last week, it was a melancholy fact, there were no less than forty children deprived of their parents by the fatal disease of cholera; and among the families of those children there was not a single shilling for their support. What a melancholy and heart-rending picture those wretched creatures presented to the visitors from the Board, who are convinced if funds be not contributed immediately for the relief of such destitute creatures, the disease will extend its ravages—mortality will increase in the lanes and alleys,—and the better order of society will ultimately not escape *(hear, hear.)* The lanes and alleys should be kept in a constant state of cleanliness, which could only be done by having proper channels and sewers for the purpose, which he regretted to say were, unfortunately for the health of the city, in a most imperfect state at present; to the body whose fault this was attributable he would not then allude *(hear)*; he would again inform them that for the removal of such nuisances the Board had not money, nor, if they had, would they be justified under the act in applying any portion of it. It was also necessary that a plentiful supply of water should be conveyed through the town; and for the performance of these works he would point out two ways; one was to apply to the corporation, who, if they had no available funds for the work, he was instructed to say, could be immediately furnished with 500*l.* or 1000*l.* for one year, at 5 per cent., by a gentleman present *(cheers.)* This was not the time to quarrel with the corporation, and he would avoid any allusion to their former conduct, as the citizens should all join heart and hand in endeavouring to stay the progress of disease among them. If the Common Council would not give the money, there was another resource, which was to apply to the Board of Works in Dublin, who had a large sum of money to lend at interest for the furtherance and improvement of all necessary and public works *(hear)*. He would not recommend an application by letter to the government, as the delay generally given in that quarter is reprehensible and improper *(hear)*. He would suggest that their very respectable and honest Mayor, with two or three other gentlemen, should proceed to the Castle of Dublin, to inform them of the present alarming state of Waterford, from the various nuisances with which it abounds. These were the points the Board of Health wished to submit to the consideration of the citizens; the Board had done their duty; they are labouring from morning to night and from night to morning, and unless the citizens co-operated with them, and appointed district committees, it would be absolutely impossible for the Board to discharge their duties efficiently and for the benefit of the city much longer *(hear)*. Whether they get the money from the Corporation or the Board of Works, the citizens should not let the widows and orphans of the victims of cholera perish for want of the common necessaries of life. In the house of one of the victims he and Mr. Davis visited, they saw a widow and five orphans, lying on not more than two ounces of straw, the children crying with hunger, and the wretched mother bewailing the loss of her protector. [Mr. Davis bore testimony to the accuracy of this lamentable statement.] He (Mr. Sheehan) entreated the citizens to come forward with a feeling of sympathy for their wretched fellow-citizens, to give what they can afford in the present untoward emergency, which seasonable relief might under the mercy of the Almighty, be a means of mitigating, if not wholly eradicating the disease from among the afflicted and destitute. He should also request on the part of the Board the co-operation of the humbler orders, for the puspose of inducing their friends and neighbours to avail themselves on the first appearance of the disease of medical assistance by going to the Hospital. At present there were ten or twelve in hospital convalescent, who if they remained outside, would now be mingling with their kindred dust. There was one melancholy proof of the truth of this statement, namely, the case of Purcell, the smith, who was not half so severely attacked as his son; the son went to hospital and is recovering; the father refused to go and died *(hear, hear)*. He (Mr. S.) prayed and entreated the very numerous assemblage of the working classes he saw present to avoid the destructive and unfortunate practice of drinking ardent spirits, to which was to be attributed in a great degree the spread of cholera in many parts of Ireland; and it is a fact that such persons as indulged in this habit never recovered from its attack *(hear, hear)*. If such persons had not hitherto refrained from it through a spirit of religion, he trusted that a feeling of self-preservation will induce them to live soberly and temperately in future.

[At this period, from the crowded state of the meeting, the heat became most oppressive, and the Mayor was obliged to direct the constables to keep lines of passages open among the people to allow a free circulation of air.]

Mr. STRANGMAN moved that a committee be appointed to collect subscriptions for the destitute poor, the orphans of the victims of cholera, and that the money so collected be left at the disposal of the Board of Health.

Mr. THOMAS SCOTT seconded the motion, which passed amid the repeated cheers of the meeting.

A committee of highly respectable citizens was then appointed to carry the resolution into effect.

The first subscription handed in to Mr. Scott, who was appointed treasurer, was five shillings from Catherine O'Neill, better known to our fellow-citizens as Kit Neal. This subscription was received with loud cheers for the donor.

Several gentlemen, including a great many respectable members of the Society of Friends, munificently subscribed. In a few minutes nearly 200*l.* were subscribed.

Mr. J. V. NUGENT made a few observations on the proposal of appointing local committees to assist the Board of Health. He said, from the zeal, ability, intelligence, and humanity exhibited by the Board of Health, it was quite proper that the funds collected should be placed at their disposal and controul. The Board had the confidence of every citizen, and the people would not act wisely if they threw too much business on their shoulders *(hear)*. They were principally clergymen and medical men, and if disease thickened around, every man ought to give the Board, instead of overloading them with labour, all the assistance in his power. He offered himself as an humble member of the committee, and was satisfied to give his services in any way the Board might think useful; he was satisfied there were many others of the citizens who would volunteer their services on such a necessary occasion as the present.

Mr. WILLIAM M. ARDAGH said there was a feeling abroad that the Board of Health had a power to demand any sum of money from the Government they thought necessary; he was aware they had no such power, and he would suggest that it would be right to let the public know that the Board could not appropriate the money received by them from Government to any other purposes than those specified by the Act of Parliament, as such an opinion might prevent many from contributing so generously as they otherwise would, to the wants and necessities of their indigent and less fortunate fellow-citizens.

Mr. DAVIS concurred with Mr. Ardagh in the necessity of making the public acquainted with the circumstances under which the Board were placed.

Mr. NUGENT O'REILLY, the Secretary of the Board, said there were two modes of providing for the necessities of the poor; one was by the power invested in the Board of Health, and the other by that of Officers of Health. Now the fact was that the Board of Health had not so much power as the Officers of Health *(hear)*—the power of the latter was given by the 2d of William IV., which empowered them to give food, nourishment, and medicine; whereas, the former were appointed under the 58th of Geo. III., for the sole purposes of the prevention and cure of disease *(hear)*; they had no power to relieve the widows and orphans of those persons who might become victims of disease. It was almost unnecessary to excite the sympathy and charity of the inhabitants for these creatures, many of whom were at that moment in a state of absolute starvation, and must ultimately perish if immediate relief be not applied.

Mr. DAVIS, after some judicious observations on the necessity of cleanliness, ventilation, and a proper receptacle for the filth of the city, said, the corporation who were the guardians of the city ought to be called upon to do their duty which they so long neglected *(hear)*; he therefore moved that the Mayor be requested to make application to the corporation for £500, to be applied to the improvement and cleansing of the city at this awful crisis. His motion would include the removal of stagnant pools, the erection of proper sewers and public privies, a plentiful supply of water through the city, and the removal of all nuisances. The resolution was unanimously agreed to, and the Mayor was requested to communicate same to the Common Council.

Doctor JONES said the application should be made with as little delay as possible, and he suggested the necessity of establishing public baths and laundries for washing clothes for the use of the poorer classes.

After some further conversation on these subjects, four district committees were appointed to co-operate with, and lend their assistance to the Board of Health.

Mr. NUGENT said an application ought to be made to the Board of Works for a sum of money to remove the houses, commonly called the Island, at the upper end of Barronstrand-street, which were a complete nuisance in themselves, and completely obstructed the free circulation of the air to the adjoining streets.

Mr. O'REILLY would not advise applications for money to government, as, although all accounts of the Board are verified on oath, three weeks generally elapsed before Sir William Gossett condescended to answer the applications of the Board of Health for money. At the first application one penny would not be transmitted till the Board answered a string of the most ridiculous and foolish questions, such as—how many noblemen were in Waterford?—how many resident landlords?—how many houses?—how many inhabitants?—and how many noble women? &c. &c. *(laughter)*.

After some desultory conversation the Mayor vacated the chair and Thomas Scott, Esq., was called thereto, and the marked thanks of the meeting were returned to the Mayor for his proper and dignified conduct therein.

MEETING OF PUBLICANS.

Immediately after the meeting of citizens terminated the Mayor proceeded to his office where a large number of the most respectable retail spirit dealers of the city were assembled, pursuant to advertisement.

The Rev. Mr. SHEEHAN impressed on the publicans the necessity at this time particularly, to agree on some mode to prevent the immoderate use of ardent spirits among the poorer and working classes. He had no doubt but the respectable persons he saw present would have no hesitation in doing so, but there were others, indeed he was happy to say they were only a few, who entertained characters of the worst description and contributed as much to spread contagion in the city as any other cause. Any person who refused to comply would be pointed at with a finger of scorn, and every man would be justified in holding him up to public reprobation. There was a house in the Square, not licensed, of the worst description, where the most vile characters were supplied with whiskey at all hours of the night; there were a few others which he would not name at present, that violated all law and decorum in vending whiskey during the whole night; the police were determined, under the instructions of the Mayor, to keep a watchful eye on those houses and make a public example of the owners. It was a fact that every woman, with one or two exceptions, who died of cholera was of intemperate habits. Every person attacked with the disease in Sir Charles's arch was addicted to ardent spirits, except one whose case was brought on by poverty and destitution. He suggested to the publicans that they should enter into a resolution not to open their shops till a certain hour in the morning, and to shut them at a certain hour in the evening; he also hoped that they would keep them shut entirely on Sunday, a day dedicated and set apart to religious exercises and rational recreation. The most beneficial results would follow this resolution, for it is a fact that in every place where cholera prevailed, the number of cases were doubled every Monday morning.

The MAYOR said, it was suggested to him by the Rev. Mr. Fitzgerald, who was present, to state that some persons erroneously conceived that if they drink ardent spirits it prevents the disease. It was the opinion of the most eminent physicians that nothing predisposes people to cholera or any other contagious disease, more than the use of ardent spirits; he hoped therefore every person would take the opportunity of impressing this truth on the minds of the working classes, and disabusing them of the erroneous notion alluded to.

The Mayor and Clergymen having retired, Mr. John Carigan was called to the chair, and a series of resolutions entered into in pursuance of the recommendations of the Mayor and Clergymen.

Another very numerous meeting of the vintners and publicans, was held yesterday at the Town Hall. Mr. Carigan in the chair, and a series of resolutions, which appear in our advertising columns, unanimously adopted.

VESTRY APPEALS.

It will be seen that the several appeals from the applotment vestry of St. Patrick's parish came on to be heard at the City Quarter Sessions, on Monday, and were all confirmed in favour of the appellants.

Sir John Newport, Bart., M.P. arrived here on Sunday from England by the *City of Waterford*, Bristol steamer.

It will be seen by an advertisement in another column, from the Sheriff of the county, that the assizes of Waterford are postponed in consequence of the prevalence of Cholera in the city.

Several tar barrels, we understand, were burned yesterday, in Patrick-street, by the poorer classes adjoining that street, for the purpose of clearing the air from any noxious vapours that may be in it.

WATERFORD CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

MONDAY, JULY 9.

Henry Alcock, Esq., Mayor; W. H. Hassard, Esq., Recorder; Doctor Poole, and Alderman James H. Reynett, sat on the bench.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the

GRAND JURY:

Alexander Richard Pope, Foreman; William Smith Doyle, William Dennis, Charles Boyer, Patrick M'Dougall, Jeremiah O'Brien, Pierse Clarke, John Freeman, John Heuston, John Weekes, Walter Farrell, Ignatius Fleming, Benjamin M'Lean, John Barden, Evan Thomas, Joseph Nash, James Sims, Thomas Fogarty, and John Power, Esqrs.

MARKET JURY.

Alexander Richard Pope, William Denis, Samuel King, Charles Boyer, John Heuston, P. M'Dougall, John Freeman, John Barden, Evan Thomas, John Carroll, William Smith Doyle, James Sims, and Edward Ryall.

The Recorder impressed on the market jury the absolute necessity there was at this time, particularly when disease prevailed within the city, to discharge their duty if possible more strenuous than ever. The inspector of markets had received authority to keep a list of such jurors as would neglect the duty they were sworn diligently and conscientiously to perform, and he, the Recorder, was determined to inflict a penalty on every person for non-attendance. He did not hold this out as a threat, as he was aware that there were many who generally perform the duty of market jurors conscientiously and faithfully, but he regretted to say there were others, who threw the whole business on the shoulders of a few. Every facility should be given to the jurors, as the inspector and constables shall be always at their service. He, therefore, implored them for God's sake to do their duty, as it was never more imperative for them to do it than at the present alarming season.

After a petty jury was sworn the following persons were put to the bar:—

Johanna Walsh pleaded guilty to the charge of stealing a coat from William Morrissey. To be imprisoned three months.

Maria Drew pleaded guilty to stealing three shirts, the property of Richard King. To be imprisoned three months.

Mary Mucklevany, a little girl from Murphy's-lane, was indicted for stealing silk handkerchiefs from the shop of Miss Murphy, on the Quay. She pleaded guilty, and, being an old offender, though young in years, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, the last month to be solitary confinement.

Catherine M'Carthy, Alice M'Carthy, Wm. M'Carthy (the mother, daughter, and son) and *Catherine Barry*, were indicted for a violent assault on Ellenor English, on the 7th of May.

From the evidence of Ellenor English, a grey headed, decent looking old woman, it appeared that she was left in care of a house belonging to Mr. Backas; and on the day of the assault the three M'Carthys went into the yard of the house and were taking away the manure; when the prosecutrix remonstrated with them the daughter stuck a large flesh fork into her head and then struck her with the handle a blow which knocked her down; the mother and son then struck her with shovels, and when she was crawling into the house on her hands and feet the prisoner Barry gave her a push in the head and asked the M'Carthys why they did not kill the old ——. The unfortunate woman then lay in an insensible state and had no recollection of any thing afterwards till she found herself, several days after, lying in the Leper Hospital under the care of physicians. The prisoners, who had not a word to say in their defence, were found guilty.

The RECORDER in passing sentence told Alice M'Carthy, the daughter, that it was the mercy of God that she was not to be tried for murder, instead of a common assault. He sentenced her to one month's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 6s. The others were sentenced to pay 6s each. [Rather a light punishment for such a grievous assault].

James Dillon (smith) and *John Carroll* (farmer) were tried and convicted of a most violent assault on Patrick Furlong, a cattle jobber. Dillon was sentenced to one month's imprisonment, and to pay a fine of £1 to Furlong for his damages and expenses, and Carroll £4 and a month's confinement.

VESTRY APPEALS.

The first case entered on was the appeal of James Millar.

Counsellor ALCOCK said he appeared on the part of 30 parishioners of the united parishes of St. Patrick's, who appealed from an act of vestry which they conceived illegal; the same question was involved in all the appeals, which came before the court under the 16th section of the 17th Geo. 4, c. 72. That section authorises any person who felt himself aggrieved under any applotment, under virtue of this act, to appeal before the Recorder or Assistant Barrister, at the ensuing assizes after such vestry. The vestries were held as usual in Easter week (23d and 24th of April) and the assessments made; there were two assessments, one on the 23d, which amounted to £205 1s 11½d; and the other on the 24th of April, which amounted to £30. Those assessments were not appealed against, and they therefore became a charge, and an irrevocable charge on the parishioners. By the 13th section of the act they were imperatively obliged duly and fairly to applot the sums so assessed; the parishioners had no authority to vary that applotment which was to be made on such parishioners as were the owners and occupiers of lands or houses in the parish; the applotment was to be made by a certain standard, namely—according to the value of the lands and tenements. His appeal was against the proceeding of the vestry held under the 15th section, to confirm the applotment. At that vestry the parishioners thought proper to make certain alterations in the applotment sheet; they thought proper to reduce the charge on a certain number of individuals, whom he was bound to call a class; and in which alteration there was more than an accidental coincidence, as every person on whom the tax was increased is a Protestant or Dissenter, and every person on whom the charge was reduced, is a Roman Catholic. The vestry substituted a standard of their own, not according to the act of the legislature, but according to the religion of the individuals. He (Mr. A.) came within the meaning of the 16th section, which gave his worship the power to relieve any person who felt himself aggrieved. The party who appears in the present appeal is a dissenter, and has as much right to complain of the tax as a Roman Catholic; however the statute makes and directs that the charge shall be equally apportioned on every parishioner without any distinction; the appellant was satisfied to bear his proportion of the burthen, but he was also determined not to bear more, and he therefore now sought his remedy.

William Hassard, Mr. Ivie's clerk, proved the service of the notice of appeal on Archdeacon Kennedy, and three parishioners; he also served the copy of appeal on Captain Doyle, one of the churchwardens, and swore to the recognizance being entered into to prosecute the appeal.

Counsel on the other side contended that the recognizance was null and void, as the condition of it did not bind the appellants in case of dismissal to pay the costs to the churchwarden, but to the King; the parishioners therefore had no recognizance to protect themselves from the costs that might accrue on the appeal.

Mr. Alcock said there was no provision in the act of parliament to form the recognizance according to the view of the Counsel at the other side. In the 53d section there was provision made that no notice, recognizance, &c. under the act shall be weakened or set aside, not being of substance in point of form.

The Recorder ruled in favour of Mr. Alcock.

William Acteson, parish clerk of St. Patrick's, was sworn. He deposed to the holding of the Vestries on Easter Monday and Tuesday, and to the correctness of the applotments and assessments made on those days. At the vestry held for the confirmation of the applotment, the alterations were made in the applotment book. Millar had two houses in the parish, one valued at £8 and the other at £7, for which he was charged, in consequence of the alteration at the vestry, 15s 4½d, whereas Robert Curtis, a Roman Catholic, whose house was valued at £17, was charged only 2s 10d. The original charge on Millar for his two houses, was 8s 5½d, and on Curtis for his house, 9s 6¾d; the original applotment was 6¾d per pound on the valuation.

The Recorder at once decreed for the appellant. This case decided twenty-nine other appeals, which were to be tried on the same subject.

CHOLERA.

Notwithstanding every precaution of the Board of Health and district committees to prevent the spread of this disease, we regret to state that every day adds an increase to the number of its victims. Some of those, within the last few days, were persons in rather comfortable circumstances and not at all apprehensive of being attacked with it. Among the victims on Monday was an infant of three years of age. A man named Foran, a mason, a stout man in the full possession of health and strength, was seized by this merciless assailant, on Monday, and in a few hours he was no more. A respectable woman, Mrs. Power, confectioner, of Broad-street, died in Tramore on Monday night of cholera. Subjoined we give the official reports of the physicians from Friday morning, up to half-past 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

SATURDAY.

From 10 o'clock, a.m. on Friday, to the same hour on Saturday morning:

Remaining at last report 12; new cases 9; died 6; recovered 2; remaining in hospital 13.

SUNDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

Remaining at last report 13; new cases 10; died 3; remaining 20, six of whom were convalescent.

MONDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

Remaining at last report 20; new cases 14; died 3; recovered 5; remaining 26, two of whom were convalescent.

TUESDAY, 10 O'CLOCK, A.M.

Remaining at last report 26; new cases 14; died 13; recovered 5; remaining 22, six of whom are convalescent. Total cases from the commencement 74; total deaths 40, besides five deaths out of hospital.

LATEST ACCOUNT.

Mail Office, Tuesday night, 12 o'clock.

Up to 11 o'clock to-night there were 9 new cases, and 2 deaths.

At Bishop's Court within three miles and a half of this city, a young woman named Power, died of cholera. On Sunday morning another case occurred at Kil St. Lawrence, about a mile in the South suburbs, symptoms very unfavourable.

The Board of Health intend to apply to the Corporation for the use of the entire Leper Hospital, in consequence of the increase of cholera; they are also looking out for a house for a Cholera Dispensary.

Printed for the Proprietor, by RICHARD HENDERSON, and published at the Waterford Mail Printing Office, Old Exchange Place, Quay, where all orders for Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c. are to be addressed.

Robt A Henry [illegible]

Supplement to Waterford Mail of July 11, 1832.

(Continued from Last Page of the MAIL.)

Mr. G. KNIGHT said the hon. and learned gentleman had not urged one argument to induce the house to reject the propositions of the right hon. gent. The first bill would, in his opinion, be of peculiar advantage to Ireland. It was said that tithes ought to be given up, but surely the government of a country could not join in an act of spoliation. Out of the church property in Ireland he thought the national clergy should be supported as well as the Protestant clergy. A more equitable arrangement of church property in Ireland was desirable. He knew there were 6,000,000 of Catholics in Ireland, and until strict justice was administered to all there could be no hope of an end to animosities. He should support the first bill, without pledging himself to the others.

Mr. GOULBURN would support the proposition of the right hon. Secretary without pledging himself to the details of the measure. His principal objection to the amendment was, that notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. and learned member for Louth, the extinction of tithes was proposed by it not only unequivocally, but without any equivalent to the clergy, and to such a proposition he would never assent. It was true that the resolution proposed by the hon. member for Wicklow acknowledged the claims of religion and charity in general terms but when they came to the question of tithes there was not even the suggestion of an equivalent. It was not only necessary that the present incumbents should be protected, but justice and the maintenance of religion required that a provision should be secured for their successors. The hon. and learned member for Louth complained that the proposed measure would throw an unjust burthen upon landlords, over whom an unjust preference would be given to the clergy. Now the fact was that the land at present was liable to the payment of tithes, and he could not see the hardship of preserving rights which already existed. Perhaps the time would arrive when the same obloquy which now existed against tithes would be directed against rents, but when such an event occurred it would be the business of parliament to apply the necessary remedy.

Mr. D. BROWNE said the state of the church in Ireland was most anomalous. In some parishes there were churches with large incomes and no congregations, whilst the adjoining chapels were unable to contain the Catholics who went to worship there. He contended that the tithes and church lands were public property, and had been treated as such at the Reformation; and he complained that such property had been much reduced by mismanagement, or rather that it had been improperly applied. He must, however, vote for the motion of the right hon. secretary.

Sir W. HORT supported the amendment.

Mr. O'CONNELL moved the adjournment of the debate.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER did not see any necessity or reason for such an adjournment. There did not appear any eagerness on the part of hon. members to speak, and on the part of the hon. and learned gent. who moved the adjournment there was no ground of complaint, as he had not been present during the debate.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that notwithstanding the sneer of the noble lord (The Chancellor of the Exchequer—" I did not sneer") he (Mr. O'Connell) would persist in his motion.

Mr. WYSE said there were several Irish members who wished to speak, and he should therefore vote for the adjournment.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER was not aware of that circumstance; but, as that was the case, he did not see why they should not still proceed with the debate (cries of Go on, go on, and a few calls of Adjourn).

Mr. O'CONNELL persisted in his motion, adding to it, "That the debate be adjourned to Monday."

The question having been put by the SPEAKER, all the strangers had as usual to leave the gallery.

The house divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	25
Against it	143
Majority	118

The main question having been again put,

Mr. O'CONNELL moved the adjournment of the house.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that if the hon. member persisted in his motion for adjourning the debate, he must of course give way. But the motion for the adjournment of the house must be resisted, as there was other business before the house.

Sir C. WETHERELL said that if the hon. member for Kerry persisted in his amendment, another amendment might be moved, " That the honourable member for Kerry be now heard" (a laugh).

The amendment was put and negatived, and the original question having been again put,

Mr. O'CONNELL moved the adjournment of the debate to Monday next.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had a very good recollection of the occasion to which the hon. and learned gent. opposite had referred, and he had no desire to repeat such a contest. He was therefore obliged to give way to the motion.

The adjournment of the debate was then agreed to.

The remaining orders having been disposed of, the house adjourned at a quarter past two o'clock.

Lord Ingestre is appointed Colonel of the Staffordshire Militia, vice Lord Waterpark resigned.

The precepts for the Waterford Assizes arrived on Saturday.

Sir John Newport has quitted the House of Commons, it may be considered, for the remainder of this Parliament: leave of absence for " six weeks" was given to the right honorable baronet.—*London Paper*.

We have received a letter signed " A Citizen," addressed to Major St. John, the commanding officer of the 52d regt., now in our garrison, requesting him to allow his band to play every evening on the Parade, whilst cholera prevails in this city, as it would have a tendency to amuse the people, and divert their minds from dwelling on the subject of the disease that is proving fatal to so many of the citizens. The writer says that such amusements have been granted to ths public in Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and other placee, where they have had the most beneficial effects.

The Russian navy consists of 54 sail of the line, 35 frigates, 10 bomb vessels, 25 fire-ships, 50 galleys, 45 smaller vessels, and 500 gun-boats. To these must be added 500 row-boats, making altogether, 1,139 vessels, carrying 9,617 guns.

ANTI-TITHE MEETINGS.

We copy the following account of two of these meetings held in our neighbourhood on *Sunday* last, from that curt and cautious print the *Waterford Mirror* of Monday last.

" A numerous Anti-Tithe Meeting took place yesterday at Tramore—Hugh Massy, Esq., in the chair. Among the resolutions agreed to was one requesting Mr. O'Connell to name a day for *a Simultaneous Tithe Meeting* to be held in every Parish in the country. The assembly also expressed their determination to hold no communication with any person purchasing a tithe-distraint.

" *Beyond all idea of comparison,* the most numerous Reform and Anti-Tithe Meeting that has yet occurred in Ireland, was held yesterday at Ballyhale, county Kilkenny, *about thirteen miles north of Waterford, on the Dublin road, and about three miles south of the celebrated Carrickshock.* The Hon. Col. Butler, of Ballyconra, *Deputy Lieutenant, presided.* A large *representation* of at least three or four counties may be said to have been *embodied* at Ballyhale. We have not heard the number calculated *so low as one hundred thousand.* About five thousand or more attended on horseback from the county Tipperary, *each cavalier wearing a green ribbon round his hat.* This party *seemed to emulate military regularity,* and the *attempt was an excellent imitation. Strong resolutions* were adopted, and some *capital speeches* were delivered. The utmost order prevailed and exemplary sobriety."

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CHOLERA FUND.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
The Mayor,	10	0	0	John Coombe,	2	0	0
Strangman and Son,	30	0	0	Edmond Burke,	2	0	0
Thomas Scott,	10	0	0	Joseph Nash,	2	0	0
Daniel Dunford,	5	0	0	Peter Gibbons,	2	0	0
Richard Fogarty,	5	0	0	William Milward,	10	0	0
Davis, Strangman, & Co.,	30	0	0	Robert Kehoe,	1	0	0
Joshua & Thos. Strang-				John Walsh,	1	0	0
man,	30	0	0	R. W. Cherry,	2	0	0
Alderman Rogers, Mayor				Thomas Parsons,	1	0	0
Elect,	5	0	0	Rev. M. Coleman,	2	0	0
George Wyse,	5	0	0	Captain Snow,	1	0	0
Wm. M. Ardagh,	5	0	0	G. Morris Wall,	5	0	0
Nugent O'Reilly,	2	0	0	——— Delagan,	1	0	0
John Carigan,	5	0	0	Michael Mortimer,	5	0	0
Thos. F. Carroll,	5	0	0	Robert Leckey,	1	0	0
Rev. John Sheehan,	5	0	0	George Kent,		15	0
Counsellor Walsh,	5	0	0	John Hurley,		12	6
Patrick Dwyer,	1	0	0	Miss Kent,		10	0
Roger M'Grath,	1	0	0	Henry Dart,		10	0
The Recorder of Water-				John V. Nugent,		10	0
ford,	3	0	0	Thomas Forristall,		7	6
James Egan,	2	0	0	James Kelly,		5	0
Carroll and Greaves,	1	0	0	John Waters,		5	0
Rev. Michael Fitzgerald,	5	0	0	John Murphy,		5	0
Gatchell, Walpole, & Co.,	10	0	0	George Weekes,		5	0
Jonathan Wright,	1	0	0	Peter Brophy,		5	0
John Wright,	1	0	0	Robert Walsh,		5	0
J. J. M. Scott,	2	0	0	Thomas Walsh,		5	0
Matthew Farrell,	1	0	0	Henry Sharpe,		5	0
Edward M'Cann,	1	0	0	James B. Bradley,		5	0
James Cosgreve,	1	0	0	R. Campion,		5	9
Benjamin Moore,	1	0	0	John Brownrigg,		5	0
Rt. Rev. Dr. Abram,	20	0	0	E. Walsh,		4	0
A Friend,	15	0	0	Catherine Neil,		5	0
H. W. Barron,	20	0	0	Thos. Meagher & Sons,	10	0	0
Captain Doyle,	10	0	0	Joshua Jacob and Son,	5	0	0
Richard Sargent,	1	0	0	Isaac T. Jacob,	5	0	0
Miss Sarah Rogers,	1	0	0	Ald. Samuel Newport,	1	0	0
Robert Backas,	3	0	0	Terence O'Reilly,	1	0	0
William Sharpe,	1	0	0	Sir Joshua Paul,	10	0	0
James Walpole,	2	0	0	Capt. Simon Newport,	5	0	0
Terence Clarke,	1	0	0	Sir Edmond Skottowe,	5	0	0
David Condon,	3	0	0	Joseph Fanning,	2	0	0
John Kearney,	1	0	0	Richard Fennesy & Son,	2	0	0
Edward Commins,	1	0	0	Miss Murphy,	1	0	0
Maurice Hayes,	3	0	0	Capt Wm. Moyse,	1	0	0
Walter Knox,	1	0	0	Samuel White,	3	0	0
Denis Harrington,	2	0	0	William Edwards,	2	0	0
William Poke,	1	0	0	Counsellor Alcock,	1	0	0
J. Delahunty,	1	0	0	R. Nugent,	1	1	0
Jeremiah Hardum,	1	0	0	Joshua Mason and Son,	2	0	0
G. P. Ridgway,	10	0	0	Pim Nevins,	2	0	0
Mrs. Crotty,	1	0	0	Simon Max,	2	0	0
Anthony Jackson,	1	0	0	Jos. J. Strangman & Co.,	5	0	0
James Hill,	4	0	0	John Malcomson,	10	0	0
Richard Pope,	10	0	0	Wm. Murphy,	1	0	0
Alex. R. Pope,	2	0	0	M'Cheane & Hutchinson,	4	0	0
Joshua Williams,	5	0	0	John Chambers,	1	0	0
Michael Ardagh,	1	0	0	Mrs. Dr. Poole,	3	0	0
Michael Power,	3	0	0	Benjamin Budd,	1	0	0
Edward Lynch,	1	0	0	Henry Hayes,	2	0	0
James Larrissy,	1	0	0	Jacob Scroder,	1	10	0
Charles Boyer,	1	0	0	Wm. Lamsden,		10	0
Thomas Prossor,	1	0	0	Patrick Tobin,		10	0
Francis Moore,	1	0	0	Robert Tobin,	1	10	0
Thomas White,	6	0	0	Matthew Jones,		5	0
William Hobbs,	1	0	0	Mrs. O'Meara,		5	6
Provincial Bank,	30	0	0	Catherine Jones,		10	6
James W. Gilbert, Ma-				Wm. Aylward,	10	0	0
nager of ditto,	2	0	0	Meade Hobson,	3	0	0
Thomas R. Cherry,	30	0	0	Joseph Dunford, sen.,	1	0	0
George Robinson,	1	0	0	Rev, R. Ryland,	5	0	0
Wm. White & Co.,	20	0	0	Burton Ryland,	1	0	0
Henry Denny,	5	0	0	Sheriff Hassard,	2	0	0
Thomas Fogarty,	3	0	0	Sundry small sums,	2	3	0

GENERAL ELECTION.

Sir Henry Parnell intends to offer himself for Holborn district, being apprehensive that the good folk in the Queen's county will not require his services on a future occasion.

A letter from Cambridge states that Mr, Spring Rice has no chance of success in that town.—*Morning Register*.

On Friday all the clauses in the Reform Bill, with the exception of the 54th and 55th, which were to be discussed on Monday, were disposed of in the Committe. The clause affecting the eligibility of the Recorder of Dublin, has, we rejoiced to say, been abandoned. The two clauses undisposed of, relate to the University, which is to have a second member. The constituency to be composed of Fellows, Scholars, and Masters of Arts—the latter to be placed on a similar footing with those of the University of Cambridge.

Of the five persons who were ill of cholera at Clonmel on Saturday, three are convalescent, and two have died: four have been since seized, but confident expectations are entertained of the recovery of three of these; the fourth, a debilitated old woman, rapidly sunk under the disease. One of the persons was a female in comfortable circumstances; she attended the *wake* of her brother, who had died of cholera, and was attacked shortly after her return home. She died on Saturday.

EXECUTION IN FRANCE.—Pierre Prosper Balliere, a youth aged 19, condemned to death by the Court of Assizes at Rouen, for an act of parricide committed upon his grandmother, Mademoiselle Balliere, at Yvetot, was executed on the 25th inst. in the Vieux Marché at Rouen. He was conducted to the place of execution in his shirt, barefoot, and with a black veil over his head.—*Paris Paper*.