The Waterford Mail.

VOL. X. No. 1026. — WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1833. — PRICE SIXPENCE.

WANTS A PLACE, AS SERVANT.

DISENGAGED, and WANTS a SITUATION, a Steady, Active YOUNG MAN, who, being brought up under the inspection of an experienced Butler, is capable of filling the station of Outside or In-door SERVANT. He has lived with some of the most respectable Families in the Town and County of Wexford, and also with a most respectable Family of this City, from whom he can produce the most satisfactory testimonials; he is also capable of driving in the Box or Saddle, if required.

Any commands directed to J. P., Mary-street, or to the Office of this Paper, shall be carefully attended to.

To be heard of for a Fortnight.

Waterford, June 18, 1833.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGAL.

Cowes, June 11.

The Rev. Leveson Lane, accompanied by James Saunderson, Esq., R.Y.C., arrived at Cowes this day from Oporto, in the *Turquoise*, R.Y.C. cutter yacht, having left it on the 7th in the evening. Captain Napier had arrived two days before with three steam boats and a large additional force of men and arms. The *Turquoise*, in beating along the shore towards Cape Finisterre, saw two steam boats running down to Oporto, and exchanged colours with a man of war steam boat on the evening of the 6th, about thirty miles N.E. of Cape Finisterre. Captain Napier had taken the command of the fleet, but not gone on board. Admiral Sartorius was in a very bad state of health, and retires from public life. Captain Eden was at Oporto in the *Conway*, with the *Savage* brig outside the bar; the *Orestes* and *Nautilus*, inside of the harbour, moored head and stern to the shore, on the Villa Nova side. There was a constant fire kept up from both sides, and seven or eight shells passed and repassed each hour. The town of Oporto is very much injured, and no place is safe from the firing.

The inhabitants and troops had suffered much before the fine weather set in from want of provisions; but as the *Turquoise* counted 95 vessels off the bar the night she left, the place is now plentifully supplied to those that can purchase; the provisions are landed every night under a very heavy fire of musketry, round, and grape. The *Conway* had orders to relieve the *Nautilus*, but the Miguelite government had positively refused any other men of war rentering the river, though they would allow the *Nautilus* to come out; a statement of this had been sent to the Admiral. The *Castor* arrived at Oporto on her way to Lisbon the morning the *Turquoise* left, straight from the Downs; the *Turquoise* visited Vigo on her way out, and was visited by the Governor and other authorities, and treated with the greatest kindness. The *Turquoise* made the land the fourth morning from Falmouth, but owing to light winds did not reach Vigo until the following morning. Much was expected from Capt. Napier, and it was reported that a landing would be made on some other part of the coast.

The *Turquoise* called off Corunna, intending to have visited that beautiful harbour, but hearing that the quarantine laws were strictly enforced there, she did not enter the port. She also exchanged colours with two Dutch men of war brigs entering the Channel. Opinion varied as to which party was likely to succeed; and both, it is said, are heartily sick of the war, wishing the English government to say whom they desired to surrender.

Many people, men and women, were killed in the town daily. Colonel Badcock, who is at Oporto on behalf of the English government, has given great satisfaction to both parties by his impartial conduct. The French have 2,000 men under arms, the English about 1,000. Colonel Bacon's corps of Lancers, as far as men go and appointments, would not disgrace an English field-day; their horses have suffered dreadfully. The troops are anxious to move on to Lisbon, but Don Miguel has intrenched himself as well as Don Pedro, and his men also are in good condition; there are a few deserters. There is no chance of the fleet of Miguel leaving the Tagus, as they were not moored. The *Pike* may be expected every hour, and four steam boats.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The following is an extract of a letter from Constantinople, dated May 22, 1833:—"We are very glad to observe that government is sending reinforcements into the Mediterranean. It is high time they take some steps, or they will be too late; Russia has got the start of England and France, and notwithstanding the continued assurances given us that peace is made with Egypt, yet Russia continues pouring troops in here as fast as her means of transport from Odessa will permit; fresh troops are daily arriving. They are not, however, landed on the Bosphorus, but a few miles to the eastward of the entrance. By this means they mask their numbers. One or two of the castles at the entrance have been given up to them, and they are strengthening themselves as fast as they can; they have also a number of engineers and men working at the Dardanelles. What all this may end in we cannot say; appearances are any thing but favourable for a continuation of peace. The Ottoman government, we fear, must fall."

FRANCE.

PARIS, JUNE 12.—It is every where reported, that Leopold has become clamorous for his marriage portion, and it is quite certain, that the domestic quarrels of the King and Queen of the Belgians caused great uneasiness at the chateau of the Tuileries.

The French government yesterday presented the copy of the treaty entered into between it and the government of the United States of America, for settling the claims of the American government upon it. It is thought, that the fate of this treaty is most uncertain, and that it is very possible that it may not be ratified by the members of the Chamber.

Letters from the Hague, of 5th June, inform us, that since the raising of the embargo on Dutch vessels in France and England, a prodigious activity in commercial affairs exists at Dordrecht, Amsterdam, and Rotterdam. They also declare that the King of Holland has not, and never will, acknowledge the independence of either Belgium or her King.

It is reported that new Polish bands have been attacking the Russian troops in the environs of Lublin.

BATTLES BETWEEN THE GREEKS AND THE BAVARIANS.

Private letters entitled to the fullest credit have been received from Napoli di Romania. They contain the most distressing accounts of sanguinary conflicts which have taken place between the Bavarian troops of King Otho and the Roumeliotes who have armed against them. It appears from these letters that the new organization of the Greek army proceeds with great difficulty and meets with numernus obstacles, and that one Roumeliote regiment has retired on the Turkish territory rather than submit to be disarmed. Although twice defeated by the German troops they were preparing for a third attack, and were resolved on not laying down their arms to king Otho. On the whole, the letters contain the most doleful statements as to the present condition of Greece, and sum up with observing that though Otho has been in that country but three months, the Greeks and the Germans are now at open hostilities.

AUSTRIA.

VIENNA, JUNE 3.—Last night an express brought the first account of the events at Hambach on the 27th of last month. The bloodshed there gives fresh reason to lament the infatuation of the revolutionary party, which had already brought so many misfortunes on our common country. Apprehensions are felt of similar scenes in other parts of Germany, but it is known that the government are prepared for them. The Propaganda seems to be labouring incessantly to overthrow all governments, to lay aside all partial interests, and to direct their chief attention to these intrigues. In fact, we see that every disputed point from which the greatest confusion was expected, is by degrees amicably adjusted. It may therefore be hoped that the Oriental Question will soon be completely terminated, and that we shall hear no more of it. At St. Petersburgh, as well as at Paris, the conviction prevails that it would be only doing the work of the revolutionists to dispute about subordinate points, and to lose sight of the main object—self-possession. It is known, too, that it is by no means the intention of the two cabinets to lay much stress on any of the points to be settled between the Sultan and Ibrahim Pacha, and that their only wish is to see the peace of the East speedily restored. All the letters from Paris speak to this effect, and it is asserted that the cabinet of St. Petersburgh continues to give the most positive assurances that it wishes only for the re-establishment of peace in the Turkish empire to withdraw its troops. The Prussian ambassador, Baron Von Malzan, died here this morning, of an inflammation of the liver.

THE WAR IN PORTUGAL.

The time is now come when we may be permitted to speak of what we have reason to believe is in the contemplation of the British and French governments in respect to the occupation of the throne of Portugal. The position of the Queen's army has latterly assumed a new aspect from the reinforcements which the continued retention of Oporto by the Duke of Braganza has given the friends of the constitutional cause the opportunity of congregating; and from a handful of enthusiasts the duke now finds himself at the head of a sufficient number of men to form an army effective in the field. Hitherto the adherents of the Queen must have appeared in an unfavourable light to the people; experience proves how reluctant the population of a country is to side with the weaker party. The conduct of the population of Paris on the first abdication of Napoleon, on his return, and on his second flight, is evidence sufficient of the fickleness of the mass of the people. But up to this time the Queen's army, cooped up within the fortifications of Oporto, has not afforded to the inhabitants of Portugal the opportunity which it is now about to afford to them, of declaring themselves for Donna Maria. The advance of the Duke of Braganza will be visible proof of the increase of the Queen's strength, and of her power of affording suitable protection to the constitutional party in Portugal. A very few months, then, perhaps weeks, may very suddenly change the aspect of affairs. A single battle may determine, at a blow, the question of the crown. But without flattering ourselves with so rapid a termination to the struggle, it may be confidently anticipated that the constitutional army may put the Queen of Portugal in possession of more than one-half of the kingdom of Portugal; of the whole of the northern provinces. In such a case it is calculated that Donna Maria might advantageously appear in Portugal, and solemnly assume the crown, strengthened by the recognition, already declared, of Great Britain and France. It is at this point, we have reason to believe, that the British and French governments will think themselves justified in interfering. Donna Maria would then stand in a position of equal right *de facto* with Don Miguel. She would have possession of one of the two chief cities of the kingdom, and of more than half of the territorial extent of the country. In addition to her *de facto* possession, Donna Maria would have also her *de jure* right; a right distinctly recognised by all the principal cabinets of Europe.—*Courier.*

ABOLITION OF IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The long-promised bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, and for the regulation of the law between debtors and creditors, has at last been brought forward, although, in the present state of the public business in parliament, there is little hope that it can be attended to during the present session. The outline of the measure, so far as we can gather it from the speech of the Solicitor-General, appears to promise nearly all that was required to meet the wishes of the country. It gives the creditor immediate and complete power over all the property of the debtor, no matter of what kind; allows the creditor to issue out instant execution on all bonds and bills the moment they fall due, thus saving all the wasteful intermediate expense, which, in the present state of the law, drains both parties, enabling the fraudulent debtor to gain time, and probably defeat a lawful claim in the long run; it throws open copyhold and freehold property, money in the funds, and securities of every description, to the demands of the creditor, so that no debtor can subsist in prison upon means which he may now with impunity withhold from his creditors, the Lords' Act, as it is called, not taking effect on debts above £300: and it finally abolishes imprisonment for debt until some fraudulent act has been proved, which renders imprisonment advisable as a punishment. In order to give more certain effect to all these regulations, the bill enacts that the concealment of property, or the obtaining of goods for fraudulent purposes, shall constitute a substantial misdemeanour, and be treated accordingly. It is proposed to bring up the debtor before a commissioner, and if he do not give a full account of his property, to send him to prison. If a creditor make affidavit of a debtor's intention to abscond, the debtor shall be arrested.—The bill gives a power to debtors to make a *cessio bonorum*; and the creditors of the honest debtor will have the power to give him a certificate, signed by four-fifths of the whole.

This was what was required—protection to creditors, and relief of debtors from the operations of a law that had the effect of paralyzing their exertions, and of converting honest men into rogues. The enormous and iniquitous expenses of the law were encouraged by a system that gave facilities to every description of chicanery. A debtor who began to struggle with a weight from which the timely distribution of his funds must have ultimately released him, had to encounter still greater difficulties in the machinery of oppression which was brought against him. The majority of all the debtors in the kingdom who have been driven to extremities by the law, would have discharged their debts, if the law had not absorbed their means; so that what was intended as a protection against insolvency, really had the effect of creating insolvency to an incredible amount. Debtors were made insolvent who had no need to be so, and creditors were forced, in their turn, to become so. The proposed bill apparently remedies the evil. It seizes upon the debtor's property for the good of the creditor; it pronounces every fraud a misdemeanour; helps the unfortunate, and punishes the fraudulent. Through the influence of this wholesome correction, we may hope that a healthy system of credit may be established, and, above all things, that a distinction in the intercourse of society may be clearly established between the debtor of circumstances and the debtor of design.—*Atlas.*

THAMES TUNNEL.—Two estimates have been furnished by Mr. Brunel for the completion of the work; one to make it available for foot passengers, amounting to £146,000; and the other, which includes the sum required for the purchase of the ground for making the approaches and descents into the Tunnel on both sides of the river for carriages, amounting to £248,000; and, from the experience gained during the construction of the part now finished, there is just ground for concluding that either object is attainable for the sum specified.

Wednesday morning Mrs. Mary Pritchard, an independent lady, residing in Clifford-street, Wandsworth-road, London, was found suspended by a silk handkerchief in a back kitchen. Medical assistance was procured, but life was extinct.

Mrs. Humby, the interesting actress, fractured her knee, at Ascot races, by a fall from her carriage.

EAST INDIA QUESTION.

Mr. Charles Grant, in a very splendid speech, introduced the propositions of the government for the settlement of the East Indian Question. They were to the effect:—

"That it was expedient that all his Majesty's subjects should be at Liberty to repair to the ports of China, and to trade in tea and all the other products of the said empire, subject to such regulations and provisions for the commercial and political interests of this country as to the government should seem meet and proper. 2. That it was expedient that if the East India Company should be induced to transfer to the crown their estates and effects on behalf of the government of India, the crown should take upon itself all obligations and liabilities, subject to such regulations as might be determined by parliament; and lastly, that it was expedient that the government of India should remain in the East India Company, under such regulations as parliament should prescribe."

The resolutions were put and agreed to, and a bill on the subject will be immediately introduced.

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

The resolutions which have been carried, on which a bill will be founded, are as follow:—

1. "That immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes as may combine their welfare with the interest of the proprietors."

2. "That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of passing any act of Parliament for this purpose, be declared free; subject nevertheless to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance."

3. "That all persons now slaves shall be registered as apprenticed labourers, and acquire thereby all rights and privileges of freemen; subject to the restriction of labouring, under conditions and for a time to be *fixed* by Parliament for their present owners."

4. "That, towards the compensation of the *proprietors*, his Majesty be enabled to grant to them a sum not exceeding £20,000,000 sterling, to be appropriated as Parliament shall direct."

5. "That his Majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing upon liberal and comprehensive principles for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated."

In the third resolution the word "limited" was substituted for the word "fixed;" and the fourth resolution was amended by inserting after the word "proprietors," the words "and owners." The bill is to be brought in by Mr. Stanley, Lord Althorp, Sir James Graham, the Attorney and the Solicitor-General.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BUNHILL-ROW.

On Monday afternoon, about three o'clock, an alarming and destructive fire broke out in the back premises of Mr. Reddell, an extensive builder, No. 57, Bunhill-row, which from the inflammable nature of the materials, burnt with such irresistible fury as to threaten destruction to the whole neighbourhood. In a short space of time the flames communicated to the extensive distillery of Mr. James Hood, situated in the rear of Mr. Reddall's premises. The conflagration now assumed an awful appearance, the entire of these premises becoming one mass of flames, which baffled every attempt to extinguish them, owing to the quantity of spirits and other combustible matter which had become ignited. The fire next spread to the houses situate in Bunhill-row, and Nos. 46 and 58 were soon in a blaze, and a scene of the most indescribable confusion ensued among the terrified inmates, who endeavoured to save their property by throwing it out of the windows, and much valuable furniture was thus broken to fragments. A female narrowly escaped being killed by a bedstead thrown from one of the attics. At this period of the fire several engines arrived, but their attempts to extinguish the flames were rendered abortive from the inadequate supply of water. The raging element now communicated from the distillery to the houses in Featherstone-street, five of which were nearly consumed before the fire could be got under, which was at length accomplished by the exertion of the fire men, aided by the police, a better supply of water having been obtained. No lives have been lost, but the property destroyed is of great value, the whole of Mr. Reddell's premises, as well as the distillery above mentioned being totally consumed. *London Paper.*

CALAMITOUS FIRE—FIFTY-EIGHT HOUSES DESTROYED.—Early on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the little fishing town of Lympston, near Exeter, by which fifty-eight houses have been totally burnt to the ground, and the greater part of the inhabitants rendered houseless, and many deprived of every thing they possessed. Engines arrived from various places in the neighbourhood as soon as possible after the alarm had been given, and the houses being of a very combustible nature, and thatched, all that could be done was of little avail. The fire originated in the dwelling of a fisherman named Lyddon. He left in his boat at three, but previously to going out made himself some breakfast, leaving the fire burning. The chimney took fire and smouldered for some time, and some sparks fell on the thatch of the adjoining house, set fire to it, and the wind blowing a gale from the westward, 14 roofs were soon blazing. Wednesday noon there was a meeting of the principal gentry of the vicinity, for the purpose of taking measures for supplying the unfortunate sufferers with food and lodging, held in the church. The Rev. Mr. Hall, the curate of the parish, was in the chair. Resolutions were passed for the above mentioned purpose, and it was determined that a public subscription should be entered into, not only in the neighbouring towns, but in the county at large. A subscription was commenced on the spot, and £120 was in a few minutes handed to the chairman from those present, amongst whom were Sir G. Burgeman, Col. Wright, Captain Walker, Messrs. Robinson, Searle, Sweetland, and Davy, of Wear. The number of people rendered houseless by this calamity is 248, nearly one hundred of which are totally destitute.

An incendiary fire, which caused damage to the amount of £200 occurred at Tiddington, near Stratford, Wednesday, as early as seven in the evening.—*Hereford Journal.*

A letter from Frankfort contains the following picture of the state of Germany. "The plan which is now concocting at Berlin by the cabinets of Vienna and Prussia is of a four-fold kind—1st, to establish moveable columns, in order to march at the will of the Diet to any spot where alarm may arise. 2dly, to give the Diet inquisitorial powers, by which they may exercise the most uncontrolled despotism over all the states. 3dly, to demand that in all movements of liberals, &c., the Diet shall be authorised to occupy and to arrange tribunals in the places where confusion may 'be *created*.' 4thly, to require that all the chambers should give up their legislative powers, excepting merely as to the granting of money to their sovereigns, or, as those potentates are yclept, 'the Prefet Princes.' The occupation of Frankfort by 10,000 Austrian and Prussian troops is publicly talked of. The whole of this country is changed, as to passports, &c., since last year. Almost every individual is watched, and especially those who are suspected of detailing the true state of affairs."

It appears from the latest accounts from Lisbon, that to prevent desertion as much as possible (it having been ascertained that the men had found the means of embarking for Oporto), no shore boats are now permitted to be on the river after dark, and officers of the different regiments are directed to perambulate the streets at night to apprehend deserters. The government, too, alarmed at the feeling of hostility more openly displayed of late by the inhabitants, have prohibited the retail of gunpowder in the city.

THE CHURCH.

His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel will not hold his triennial visitation this year.

His Gace has presented the valuable living of Kilmastulla to the Rev. Charles Mayne, Vicar-General of the diocese, vacant by the death of the Rev. Mr. Galway.

THE ARMY.

On Wednesday last, Major-General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot proceeded to Kinsale, where he inspected the 56th Reserve, under the command of Major Mitchell. The Major-General expressed himself highly pleased with their state of discipline, their cleanliness, and soldier-like appearance. On the same day he inspected the Reserve of the 65th, under the command of Major Senior. In the evening he honoured the mess of the 56th with his company to dinner, and next morning proceeded to Charles-fort, where he inspected the Reserve of the 69th, under the command of Major Mullins.

The 18th regiment and 29th reserve, together with a party of the 7th Dragoon Guards, will continue to remain in Middleton until the tithe processes are served through the remainder of the Union, which will occupy more than a week.

THE NAVY.

Commander Wm. Nugent Glascock, of the *Orestes* sloop, now in the river Douro, is promoted to the rank of Captain, and William Allan Heringham, to the *Forte*. The following to be inspecting commanders in the coast guard service, and to join their respective stations by the 5th proximo:—Digby Marsh, vice Maigny; Algernon Henry Chambagnee Capel, vice Meredith; John Kains, vice Kitchen; Charles Henry Seale, vice Pearson; Charles Smith, vice Weale; and John Hudson, vice Ferris.

It is with gratification we mention that in most of the staple articles of trade and commerce increased activity prevails, and prices are generally improving. The colonial markets are in a buoyant state at improved prices.—*London Paper.*

Lord Glengall has abandoned the prosecution against the *Times*, for connecting his name with Dorah Butlers's affair, his Lordship having received an assurance that the publication of his name was not done with the least intention of giving him pain, but because a great many persons, members of the Peerage and others, applied to know who the Irish Peer was, and it became necessary, in order to satisfy the public, and prevent a slur upon the whole body of the Peerage, that the individual should be known.

Lord King is expected to take his departure immediately from Corfu where he is now in an official situation with Lord Nugent, on the arrival of the news of the death of his father.

STEAMBOAT *Reaper*.—The *Cincinnati Gazette* of the 16th ult. states, that this boat sunk in seventy feet of water (seventy miles above New Orleans), and that Mr. Livingston Harris, engineer, the pilot and mate, and eight slaves, chained together, lost their lives.

EMIGRATION.—Wednesday the *Brixton* sailed from this port for Quebec, having on board 23 passengers. This is the third vessel from the Tweed for America this year, which together have taken out 205 emigrants. Three others are yet to sail.—*Berwick Paper.*

PEDESTRIANISM.—At an early hour on Friday morning, many persons assembled in the Phœnix Park to witness a pedestrian match made by a serjeant in the Royal Barracks, who bet to walk six English miles against time in one hour. A mile having been measured off, he started exactly at five o'clock, and got over the first two miles in eighteen minutes; in the next two he rather slackened, but pulled up again in the fifth and sixth, coming in well in fifty six minutes.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 11.—Our London mail arrived here this day at half-past four in the evening, and the letters were delivered at a quarter-past five, thanks to the excellent arrangements of the Duke of Richmond. It is but a few years since that it would have arrived at three the following morning, and the letters would not have been delivered before nine. Our receipts at the customs for the last six days have amounted to nearly £20,000 per day. There was remitted from it to-day, to the Exchequer, £110,000 net from the receipt of the six days.

The anniversary of the St. Patrick's Charity was on Wednesday celebrated at the Freemason's tavern, London, by a public dinner. Though the assembly was not numerous, the collection amounted to £312.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played on Wednesday last at Norelands between Mr. Rochfort (of Carlow) and party against the Kilkenny club—eleven at each side. The Kilkenny club beat by 97 runs. The number on each side was as follows:—Kilkenny club, 191; Mr. Rochfort's side 94.

James Caulfield a renowned and distinguished orator, late a candidate to become a joint in Daniel's 'Tail,' is in expectation of being appointed A MAGISTRATE of the county Kildare. The Whigs will never have duly HONORED or GRACED the bench, until this leathered lunged orator is advanced to the dignity.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

Mr. Dominick Browne, M. P. for Mayo, is appointed, it is said, Governor of Canada.

Friday, in the New Barrack-square, Limerick, a private of the 83d Regiment, Alexander M'Pherson, received 200 lashes, pursuant to his sentence by the Court Martial for intoxication.

THE SCOTCH REFORM BILL.—The following is the essential clause: "There shall be in each of the several burghs and towns of Paisley, Greenock, Leith, and Kilmarnock, the number of sixteen councillors, whereof one shall be provost, four shall be baillies, and one a treasurer; and in each of the several burgs and towns of Falkirk Muselburgh, and Airdrie, there shall be the number of twelve councillors, whereof one shall be provost and three baillies, and one a treasurer; and in each of the several burghs or towns of Port-Glasgow, Peterhead, and Portobello, there shall be the number of nine councillors, whereof one shall be provost, and two baillies; and in each of the several burghs and towns of Cromarty and Oban, there shall be the number of six councillors, whereof two shall be baillies.

The case of the King *v.* Barrett is postponed until November Term.

WHITEHALL, MAY 27.—The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Ward, of Burslem, in the county of Stafford. gent., to be Master Extraordinary in the High Court of Chancery.

A COUP DE BAL.—Through some mistake, a gentleman in the south of Ireland led off the dance at a country ball, out of his turn. The person appointed to the post of honour challenged the intruder and received the following reply—"Sir, I cannot understand why because I opened a ball at night, a ball should open me in the morning.—Yours," &c.

A man named John Conway was brought over to Cork on Friday, charged with the murder of William Walsh some years since in that county. Conway was arrested in London, where he was fully identified by some of the county Cork police.

In June, 1830, a young woman named Margaret Kennedy was brutally murdered and robbed at Nenagh, in the county Tipperary, by two men named William Willis and James Marshall, who immediately fled from that part of the country. Willis was arrested a few weeks since at Monaghan, and Marshall was taken up on Friday in Dublin, by a police-officer who had been chasing him from place to place for three weeks.

Tuesday, at Enniskillen, Colour-Serjeant Duffy, 59th Regt., attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. The desperate resolution was taken in consequence of a deficiency of £20 in his accounts. The sum is supposed to have been abstracted by a near relative. He was under arrest for the deficiency.

THE COMMISSION.—DUBLIN.

On Saturday the Commission Court was opened by Judges Torrens and Foster.

CITY GRAND JURY.—Richard Robinson, John Astle, Christopher Humphreys, William Brassington, John West, James Grogan, Joseph White, Thomas Warren, William Parsons, Charles Gibbons, Philip Dixon Hardy, Frederick Hodges, Thomas Walker, Thomas Hand, Thomas M'Enery, Joseph Leland, James Wyon, John Goldsmith, George Alker, George Lear, Joseph Franklin, John Tandy, and Robert Hanna, Esqrs.

COUNTY GRAND JURY.—Henry M'Manus, Thos. Dawson, Stephen Parker, William Mathews, Peter Madden, William M'Casky, John Brierly, John Orde, John Strong Armstrong, Wm. Hammond, Joseph Henry Gardiner, William Bell Rogerson, Charles Carolan, Geo. Palmer, James Jagan, Anthony Brown, Joseph Wright, Precious Clarke, William George Eades, Michael Thunder, Philip Jones, Charles Davis, and Robert Smith, Esqrs.

Wednesday morning was fixed by the Court for pronouncing judgment upon Mr. J. A. Curran, and Mr. W. Curran, travetsers in the Bohernabreena case.

Bills were, we understand, found against Mr. Farran, for the embezzlement of money belonging to the late Mr. Clement Codd.

O'CONNELL—GOOD BEHAVIOUR.

The domineering insolence of the Demagogue was again exhibited to the House of Commons. Although interruptions are unseemly and inexcusable, yet the phrase in which O'Connell designated the interruption given him is a manifestation of the vulgar mind and coarse manners of that unfortunate man. It will be seen by the report, that he was reprimanded by the Speaker. How he does elevate the Irish character!—*Dublin Times.*

BOROUGH OF ATHY—THE SOVERREIGN.

In our last number, we adverted to the circumstance of Colonel Fitzgerald being deprived of the Commission of the Peace, upon the authority of a minister of the Crown. Now, if that gentleman were deprived of the commission of the peace, by those who conferred it, he must either be considered by the government legally ineligible to fill the situation of magistrate, or, they must consider him competent to discharge the duties of so important a function. If he be incompetent to discharge the duties of a local magistrate in a county, we cannot for the life of us perceive why he is not equally so as the Sovereign of the corporate town of Athy. A Sovereign is a Magistrate *de facto*, possessing great power and jurisdiction, and it is to us extraordinary, how a gentleman invested of all authority in a county, should possess the same if not greater, in an extensive town within that county. This may appear anomalous, but then we should not forget that Athy is the sole property of the Duke of Leinster, that he can pocket the privileges and immunities of its inhabitants at pleasure—but more it is probable, that the gallant Colonel claims kindred with the ancient clanship of Fitzgerald. The Reforming Duke, who is certainly an amiable and excellent man, but not burdened by a great stock of wisdom, can therefore nominate whom he thinks proper to be the Sovereign of Athy. It is, no doubt, the noble Duke's property, and we think he has a right to dispose of it as he may deem it fit or convenient.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

TIPPERARY MILITIA.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been pleased to appoint William Purefoy, Esq., of Greenfield, county Tipperary, to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the Tipperary regiment, vice Bagwell, deceased.

CASHEL PETIT SESSIONS, JUNE 12.

Wm. Ryan was fined 5s for an assault on a boy, by beating him violently with a whip.

Wm. Ryan (the same man) was fined £10 for having several rounds of musket-ball-cartridge in his possession. It appeared that this man was riding furiously through the streets of Cashel, in a state of inebriety, and was brought before Dr. Fitzgerald at the time.

Ryan Easter was fined £10 for having a gun in his possession without being registered. The Bench remarked that they acted very leniently towards this man in not finding him £10 more, for giving the ammunition in question to a drunken man, as also for detaining it from a soldier, contrary to law.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—LONDON, JUNE 11.

Sir J. Scarlett moved for a writ of *certiorari* to remove an indictment against W. J. Bankes, Esq.—Granted.

THE RAIL ROAD.—A morning paper on Saturday stated that the late storm had injured the Rail Road very considerably, and that some thousands would be required to meet the expense of repairs. We have made inquiry, and find that the damage done is very trifling.—*Dublin Times.*

A LOBBY JOKE.—There are two persons of the name of Fitzsimmon Members of the House of Commons—the one representative for the King's County, the other for the County of Dublin. The former is a stout and burly man, the other afflicted with a defect in the conformation of his nether extremity, usually designated a short leg, which occasions a very perceptible halt in his pedestrian movements. By way of designating these two personages, and of distinguishing them one from the other—he of the portly person is denominated—*Fat*—he of the imperfect gait—*Foot*—SIMON. This *jeu de mot* is attributed to Mister Speaker, who, with all his assumed solemnity, is a wag at heart; but we will not vouch for the correctness of the information upon which this statement is put forward. We are more inclined to suspect *ould* Ruthven, who is, as every body knows, a wit of the first water.—*Evening Mail.*

MARKET.

WATERFORD, JUNE 19.—Our corn markets are still scantily supplied with all descriptions of corn, and no change in prices, with the exception of oats, which has advanced 1s per barrel. Bacon pigs, 24s to 27s per cwt. Butter, 75s to 78s per cwt; weighed on Monday 230, and yesterday 283 firkins.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED.

15th—St. Patrick, Keay, Liverpool—Wellington, Davies, Glasgow, coals—Providence, Providence, Jones, Carnarvon, slates—Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Swansea, culm, for Ross.

16th—Liverpool, Scallan, Cardiff, coals—Betsey, Thomas, Newport, coals, for Ross—Martha, Evans, ditto, ditto, ditto—La Hogue, Hill, ditto, ditto, ditto—Elizabeth, Devonald, Neath, culm, for Ross—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol—Princess Royal, Morgan, Troon, coals, for Cork—Olive, Loyn, Pembray, ditto, for ditto—Friends, Nicholas, Newport, ditto, for ditto—Hibernia, Hoare, Milford, culm, for Bar of Loch—Eliza and Ann, Hammett, Newport, coals, for Ross.

17th—Rapid, Miller, London, m. goods.

SAILED.

14th—Agnes, Beynon, Newport, cattle—Lydia, Beynon, ditto, ditto—Francis and Charlotte, Duck, Portsmouth, provisions—St. Day, Lancaster, Falmouth, flour—Neptune, Evans, Liverpool, grain—Janetta, Ellis, Newfoundland, bread, &c.—Gipsy, Tobin, Liverpool.

15th—Water Witch, Stacey, Bristol.

16th—None.

17th—Lion, Griffiths, Liverpool, flour, from Ross—Surprise, Phillips, Bristol, flags—Princess Royal, Jenkins, Milford, ballast, from Dunmore—Olive Branch, Angel, London, oats—Three Sisters, Pitt, Cadiz, ballast—Resolution, Fisher, New Passage, cattle—Eliza and Mary, Evans, Liverpool, wheat and flour—Hibernia, Hoare, Bar of Loch, culm—Jane Harris, Milford, ballast, from Ross—Jenny, M'Arthur, Liverpool, provisions—Mosquito, Reeves, Newport, ballast.

18th—City of Bristol, Hide, Bristol, gen. cargo—St. Patrick, Keay, Liverpool, ditto—Wind S.W. to N.W.

Arrived from Waterford—At Trinidad, April 30, *Velocity*, Rowlands. At Plymouth, 12th, *Tryphena*, Harding.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Wicklow, June 24; Wexford, 27; Waterford, 29; Carlow, July 1; Cork, 3; Tralee, 8; Limerick, 11; Ennis, 13; Galway, 15; Philipstown, 18; Maryborough, 19; Kilkenny, 22; Carlow, 24; Naas, 26.

Waterford Mail.

LAW REPORT.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—Dublin, June 13.

TRIAL AT BAR.

The King v. Richard Barrett, Proprietor of the Pilot.

The Court being full at near eleven o'clock,

Mr. Woulfe rose to continue the motion argued by Mr. Pigott on Wednesday, and opposed by the Attorney-General, for a postponement of this trial. Mr. Woulfe made a strong and emphatic appeal to the Court on behalf of his client to obtain this postponement, which he chiefly relied should be granted, on the ground, that it had been publicly held out in the *Evening Post*, that this was a trial, in fact, directed against Mr. O'Connell, and that, from the general prejudice which existed in the minds of those who were likely to be on the present jury, against Mr. O'Connell, and the subject of this letter bearing his name, that Mr. Barrett would be likely to be prejudiced thereby, the jury, feeling that the question would be, not whether this publication was a libel or not, but that the public would derive benefit from a conviction; a fair trial could not be expected for Mr. Barrett, when the persons who were to try him have been taught, by a series of publications in the *Evening Post*, that he is, in fact, not on his trial. The question was, whether Mr. O'Connell should give himself up as the author, or suffer the ignominy of allowing another to suffer vicarious punishment for him? He asked was the court perfectly satisfied that the state of the country was such that it was impossible that these paragraphs could have an effect on this trial? Although his client swore that they had, the Court knew the state of the country judicially, and the necessity there that constitutional rights should on that account be suspended; and he did not care whether it was done by Mr. O'Connell or some one else, but on the subject matter of this libel the country was brought to the highest pitch of excitation, so that with these persons who would be likely to try him, the question would be—if Barrett is convicted, peace will be restored to the country—if not, it will be tossed for ever on the waves of sedition. Convicting Barrett is the only way by which O'Connell can be got at, and this publication calls on the jury in this manner: it is against O'Connell's letter, it says, the Attorney-General is proceeding—O'Connell will be disgraced if he permits his agent to suffer. This is the language of these publications. He did not say that the actual effect of them was to prejudice the highly respectable persons who had been summoned to try this case; it was not necessary that he should prove that; it was quite sufficient for him to show that they were calculated to make such prejudicial impressions on their minds. He then went through each of the publications in the *Evening Post* to show how each was quite sufficient to create such a prejudice, and said that in all similar motions they were always granted on the sole affidavit of the prisoner, or the traverser. The Court always acts on their affidavit alone. He instanced a case tried before Baron Pennefather, in Fermanagh, where, from similar publications, the Baron put off the trial. He referred to Thurtell's case in England. He did not mean to accuse the Attorney-General or any one concerned for the crown of having instigated these publications, but it could not be denied that the *Evening Post* was the paper of Government. It was not so much for the traverser this application should be granted; the court should grant it for the sake of its own dignity; it is the prerogative of the law, that trials should be fair and devoid of all suspicion. The Attorney-General has said that the traverser has disentitled himself to this motion; from his own paragraphs it is not possible that anything can disentitle him; the law in spite of his own conduct will get for him a fair trial, and, in spite of himself, he shall have a fair trial by men whose minds shall not be tainted in any way. What harm can the delay of a few months occasion—nothing but that the fever of the public mind will have time to subside.

The Solicitor-General rose to reply.—He said that the question was a very simple one, notwithstanding the deal of oratory and ingenuity which Mr. Woulfe had expended on it; he said two prejudices were explained, one a public prejudice, but as to this, Mr. Woulfe had not ventured to predict when this was to subside; he did not even name a day in his notice, or to the Court, to which he wished the trial to be postponed, and he should suppose that the prejudice would rather strengthen than diminish; is, therefore, public justice to be postponed till there is a speculation when this prejudice is likely to end? But there were also super-induced prejudices engrafted on these public prejudices given, as is alleged, in a certain newspaper. He then read each of the paragraphs, and showed that the Court would not make an order for an attachment on one of them. One editor is passing his opinion on another editor; in another of the paragraphs, this editor descends from his vituperative language, and in kindness advises his brother editor to give up the author of the libel. Mr. Barrett is called, in one of those paragraphs, willing instrument of Mr. O'Connell's; that is the only paragraph we can find fault with. It may be hoped that he was an unwilling instrument, but would the court grant an attachment for calling him a willing instrument. The Solicitor-General was proceeding in a strain of forcible argument, when he was interrupted by

The Chief Justice who said he would give no more trouble in this case to the Solicitor-General to prove that the application ought to be refused. As to the articles and imputations not contained in the indictment or affidavits, they need not waste time in considering them, for subsequent recrimination cannot be taken into account. As to the paragraphs stated in the defendant's affidavit, we do not think that facts have been laid before us sufficient to warrant our postponing the trial at bar, now in course of procedure. The paragraphs appear to contain much of the warmth and fermentation consequent on the discussion of political topics, but I do not think their contents are of that nature that they inflict serious evil. It is stated that the articles complained of contain strong political censures, directed to the minds of the public, likely to be visited on the defendant, by the jury who are to try his cause. I do not think such an event at all likely to happen. I cannot imagine a jury to be guilty of such gross and refined injustice. Besides, it is stated, that it is a permanent public prejudice, and, as such, not likely to die away in the ordinary course of time that would be consistent with the attainments of the ends of justice. His Lordship concluded with some further observation of this nature, thus: —I do not know of any application for a similar postponement, that has ever been supported by such unsatisfactory grounds.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE TRIAL.

Preparations were now made for the trial.

The Jury was called over for the first time, and the Attorney-General suggested that they should be called on considerable fines. Mr. Wheeler was then called on to prove the service of the summonses, and the names were called over on fines of £20.

Mr. Wheeler stated that Mr. Cooke Lucas, one of the panel, was dead.

Mr. Sheil called the attention of the Court to this fact, that this one juror was not served.

The officer stated, that Mr. Lucas was dead some time before the reduced list was struck; also (in answer to Mr. Sheil) that he had not served Mr. Finlay, or more than two or three of the jurors personally; he had served Mr. Finlay's house in Fitzwilliam-square; he had also wrote to the country to Mr. Finlay, where he at present resided.

The Clerk of the Court stated, that only eight jurors had answered to their names.

Mr. Fearson (sub-sheriff) said, that if their lordships pleased, the others could be sent for to their houses. He then went out.

Mr. Sheil submitted objections on these facts to the further proceeding of the trial with the present Jury.

The Attorney General said, that several jurors were in Court this morning in attendance, but had not calculated on the sudden interruption of the Solicitor-General.

The Court said, they would wait awhile for the entrance of jurors.

The Attorney-General then moved that the list be called over on a larger fine, which was then done (£50) and a crier was stationed in the hall, who repeated the names.

This second reading produced a further answer of two jurors, Thomas Maxwell and Thomas Willans. It was stated that Mr. Thomas Wilson had been in London these three weeks past.

The Attorney-General was then called on by the court, and said, that it would perhaps be trespassing too much on the court to ask for further time. However, it would be recollected that the jurors had been summoned, and at the usual hour many attended and found the court occupied in argument, which they might naturally think would continue some time.

Mr. Sheil submitted that there must be a postponement under these circumstances. The sub-sheriff has been sent to summon jurors, and he might go to whom he pleased and thus select jurors for the trial, which would not give the defendant the fair opportunity of trial he ought to possess. It was now half-past one.

The Attorney-General denied that he had sent for jurors. The sub-sheriff had stated of himself, that he would go for the jurors if the court pleased, and did so.

Mr. Woulfe said that the court had in its discretion permitted him to go, and now the effects was the same, for he might in effect select the jurors.

The Court said, that when the sheriff came back, that could be inquired into, as it would be satisfactory to know what occurred.

The Chief Justice soon after called on the Attorney-General to know what course he would adopt, as the latest period had now arrived and other business was pressing.

The Attorney-General replied, that he could still only hope for time to allow the other jurors to come in, but he could scarcely ask it—it was quite at the discretion of the court. A *Tales* could not be prayed in the present case, without a writ, as this was a trial at bar.

The Court acquiesced.

Mr. Pigott read an authority, that the *Tales* could not be prayed unless the jurors had six clear days of notice, and then that a jury could not be made up. Now one juror was dead.

Judge Jebb said that the statutes gave the Court a power of finding the Sheriff where he had not given proper notice, but it did not appear in the present case that he had been deficient.

Mr. Sheil submitted that he could not have served the dead man.

At twenty minutes of two Mr. Sheil asked how long the Court would still think proper to wait?

The Chief Justice said, that it was impossible for him to determine. At present they thought it proper to wait, and that was all they could now say (laughter).

The Attorney-General said, that the Cooke Lucas mentioned in the list, was the son of the dead man.

Mr. Sheil remarked that the son also remained unserved.

The Chief Justice said, this made no difference now; they really could wait no longer.

The Attorney-General acknowledged that the circumstances were very peculiar, and that he could not press the Court to wait any longer.

The Chief Justice then ordered the court to be adjourned.

Crier—To-morrow; God save the King.

The Attorney-General then called on the Court to estreat the recognizances of the jurors who had not answered.

The Court ordered it to be done, and then retired for a few minutes. The Counsel for defendant also retired.

The Attorney-General said that another juror, Mr. Ralph Shaw, had appeared.

The Solicitor-General requested the jury to wait, as the Court had only been adjourned for a few minutes.

The Clerk of the Crown told Mr. Shaw that his recognizances had been estreated.

Shortly afterwards the Chief Justice re-appeared on the bench, and Mr. Shaw stated that he was 79 years old, and very unwell; he hoped that his recognizance would not be estreated.

(This gentleman had lately been excused attending on the trial of Mr. John Walsh as a juror.)

The Chief Justice said, that he had no power to remit the fine. The application should be made to the full court wherein the penalty had been incurred. He had no doubt that, if it were made at the proper time, it would be listened to. Such an old gentleman should not be put on a jury at all; and it was a great consolation to his mind now that the trial had not taken place—that it relieved an individual in his delicate health from so distressing a duty. His lordship intimated that the Court would sit in Error next day, and finally adjourned the Court.

It was understood that several of the absent jurors were in attendance at the quarterly meeting of the Bank of Ireland.

COURT OF KING'S BENCH—London, June 12.

THE LATE DUEL AT EXETER.

The King v. Sir John Jeffcott, and others.

Mr. Erle, on the part of two of the defendants, Mr. Holland and Mr. Milford, who, with Sir John Jeffcott and Captain Halsted, had been charged on a coroner's inquisition with the wilful murder of Doctor Hennis, at Exeter, applied to the Court for a rule for a *certiorari* to remove the inquisition into this court. The two defendants, on whose behalf he applied, were at present in the county jail. Considerable excitement prevailed at Exeter on the subject of the late duel, and placards were posted on the walls, "Who murdered Dr. Hennis?—Milford and Holland," and prints representing two persons gibbeted.

The Court granted a rule to show cause.

Mr. Gambier then applied for a *Habeas Corpus* to remove Captain Halstead from the county to the city jail, that he might be tried at the City Quarter Sessions, which would take place six weeks before the assizes.

The Court granted the rule; and with reference to Captain Halstead being admitted to bail, said application might be made to a Judge at Chambers.

Fate of the Polish Refugees who have returned to Poland.—The Prince Governor of Warsaw has issued the following proclamation to the inhabitants:—"People, who two years ago disturbed the tranquility of you, the peaceable inhabitants, and drew you into the disasters and burdens of an insurrection and war, not having been able to find an asylum in foreign countries, have returned hither; they threaten the tranquillity you enjoy, and endeavour to excite new confusion in the country; 80 such persons have already penetrated into the province of Lublin, 20 of them have been taken, and three of them punished with death; the 17 others are still on their trial; in the vicinity of Kalisch 15 armed criminals, and in that of Plock 27, have appeared. When they are pursued by the troops they hide themselves in the forests in the ordinary costume of the country. Adequate measures have been taken to seize them, as you already know, but as in order to escape pursuit they disguise themselves as peasants, in such cases all assistance given by you will contribute to their more speedy arrest. Every inhabitant who arrests an armed criminal, and delivers him to the superior authorities, shall receive a reward of 500 florins, which will be paid him on the spot by the commissioner of the districts, or the officer of the gensd'armes."—*St. Petersburgh Paper.*

The forty first anniversary of the Asylum of the Deaf and Dumb was celebrated at the city of London Tavern on Wednesday, when 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Among other donations, the announcement of that of the late Mr. Smyth, of Mark-lane, of £400, and that of Mr. Pechell, of £100, were received with the highest acclamations of applause. Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Gloucester sent their annual 50 guineas, and the aggregate amount of the subscriptions received at the table was upwards of £115.

At the present time (May 25,) a wild duck has built its nest in an oak tree at Hardwick, and is now sitting on four eggs!—*Derby Paper.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

(From the *Evening Mail*).

The two O's.—O'Connor and O'Connell have been at it full tilt—the Irish Parliament has met—"Repeal," with all its concomitant advantages, has been discussed *pro* and *con.*—the first O—Feargus—being tooth and nail for mooting the question in the "Big House"—the second—the great *O*—for Burking it altogether. A division has taken place, when the numbers stood—

For King Feargus—separation and INDIPINDENCE 10
For King Dan—English dominion, slavery, and the Sassenach 12
Majority against Repail—Two.

The meeting, at which this discussion and division took place, was held on Monday last, at the King's Arms, in Palace-yard, *the* O'Connor Don in the Chair. Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who stood pledged to his constituents and the country upon the subject of repeal—upon which, by the way, he and every individual of the O'Connell "Tail" were expressly returned—resolved like an honest man to redeem his promise, and bring the matter fairly before Parliament. Mr. O'Connell fiercely opposed this natural and straightforward course—he himself, be it remembered, being sworn, chin deep, not to rest day nor night until the subject was fully and fairly discussed; and used every argument that cunning subtlety could invent, and every means that overbearing arrogance could devise, to get rid of the question. Amongst other "shifts and devices" he had recourse to the ministerial manœuvre, and declared that the passing Mr. O'Connor's motion in the affirmative would be considered by him (Daniel) as a vote of censure upon himself.

Now every one knows the excitement created in this country upon the question of Repeal—the way in which the minds of the lower orders were inflamed, and the quantity of stuff that was said and written upon the subject. Were the promises and professions made at the last election sincere or false? Were they ever intended to be kept, or were they not? or were they only put forward with a view of gulling the constituency and deluding the people? If they were sincere, why are they now, without any ostensible reason or sufficing cause, abandoned and thrown over? Why is it that the Popish and liberal press, which urged the expediency and pressed the necessity of speedily discussing this question, are all silent upon the subject—with the single exception of *The Freeman's Journal*, which has had the courage to exhibit slight symptoms of dissatisfaction?

We will answer these interrogatories. Because it is the will and pleasure of Mr. O'Connell that the thing should be so; and the slaves whom he holds in such tyrannous thraldom must submit, and submit in silence.

But what is the actuating motive which operates upon Mr. O'Connell himself in adopting the course he is pursuing. Is it from mere habitual deceit, or love of lying? Is it that he really believes the present time inopportune or inauspicious, or has he any *secret* object to attain—any personal purpose to achieve?

This, too, we are able to answer.

One of the stipulations made by Mr. O'Connell with Mr. Littleton in the recent treaty agreed upon between them was, that he should *abandon the agitation of the repeal question for one year.*

And accordingly the great Leader gave a formal notice on Wednesday evening in the House of Commons that he would bring the matter before parliament *incidentally*——NEXT SESSION!

(From the *Evening Post.*)

The two Great O's.—Another postponement—God help us!—and we regret it exceedingly, for we have much to say on the Row Royal at the King's Arms between the great Irish Chiefs. But one thing we must not pass over, even for a day. It is possible that Daniel O'Connell, who has so long carried a firebrand through the country without burning his own fingers hitherto—is it possible that even *he* should be so flagrantly infamous as to rake up the rebellion of Ninety Eight, and to charge it as a crime against Feargus O'Connor, that his uncle Arthur was implicated in the conspiracy which led to that explosion! Men of Ninety Eight!—Children of the Men of Ninety Eight! we shall on Tuesday have a word or two for your ears. You are Repealers, some of you, but none of you think it necessary to blacken the character of a man, who, at all events, perilled his life, sacrificed a splendid prospect, and lost a noble fortune, in what he considered the cause of his country.

The Repeal of the Union.—The madness of faction never attained a more extraordinary ascendancy than in Ireland, and the dreams that the visionary empirics of the soil have induced the people to credit, have more of the romantic absurdity of lunacy in them, than the perverted sophistry of politics. A motion respecting the repeal of the Union is already on the books of the House of Commons; and we are glad of it. The sooner the fallacies of that delusion are exhibited the better. It may be of service to the Irish to demonstrate to them, firstly, that a repeal af the Union would be injurious to their interests; and secondly, that an English parliament will never consent to such a measure. When the question comes to be argued we shall have some details to lay before our readers, by which we shall be enabled to prove that all the appeal about trade and manufacture, and the ruinous consequences of the annihilation of the Irish legislature, are the mere vapid deceptions of interested declaimers. The fact is, that the imports and exports have both increased since the Union, and, although Dublin has suffered by the withdrawl of local expenditure, the rest of the country has not been in the least affected. Other causes—and not the union—have produced the misery of which the peasantry, with so much truth, complain.—*Atlas.*

Crowner's Quest Law.—Why do not Mr. Roebuck, or Mr. O'Connell, bring the question of the late verdict, and "the illegal and unconstitutional quashing thereof," as the Agitation Press insists it to be, by the Court of King's Bench, before the high tribunal of Parliament? Or is it to be a *dropt order*, like friend Fergus's motion about Repeal? Or has it been found out, at the eleventh hour, that the case assumed by O'Connell is not the real case? His assumption was, that the meeting was illegal, that the police were acting illegally, that the jury found a verdict of Justifiable Homicide on the evidence, that the man who killed Cully killed him in self-defence. But the jury gave their verdict on no such evidence. They did not believe the woman's (Hamilton) account, but they did not say they believed any other account. They found a verdict of Justifiable Homicide because the conduct of the police was brutal, and because Government might have prevented the meeting. Allow Daniel his premises with regard to the meeting, and to manufacture evidence for the jury, and we might have from him a verdict which the Court of King's Bench would not have quashed; but all this is afterthought. His opinion applied to the verdict which the jury actually gave, not to the verdict which the jury might have given.—*Dublin Evening Post.*

What was the Beginning of Slavery?—History informs us, that "the Portuguese settled on the coast of Western Africa. The unfortunate Africans fled, and sought in the interior a retreat from the persecution of their invaders—but the Portuguese pursued them, entered their rivers, sailed up into the heart of their country, surprized the natives in their recesses, and carried them into slavery. The next step which the Europeans found it necessary to take, was that of securing themselves fortified posts, of changing their system of force into that of pretended liberality, and of opening by bribery and corruption a communication with the native authorities. In the year 1481, the Portuguese entered their first fort at D'Elminia, about 40 years after Alonzo Gonzales had pointed out the southern Africans as articles of commerce. The scheme succeeded; a permanent intercourse took place between the Europeans and Africans, and at length treaties of peace and commerce were concluded, in which it was agreed that the kings on their part should, fom this period, sentence prisoners of war and convicts of European servitude, and that the Europeans should supply them in return with their luxuries."—This laid the foundation of that disgraceful commerce in human flesh, which has tarnished the lustre of England.—*Goyder.*

KILKENNY, June 15.

(From the *Moderator*).

Our Assistant-Barrister, Richard Farrell, Esq. has thought proper to adjourn the *Kilkenny, Castlecomer,* and *Thomastown* Quarter Sessions, "in consequence of the re-appearance of Cholera in the City of Kilkenny." We greatly regret that Mr. Farrell did not feel it necessary to make proper inquiries as to the actual state of the disease in this city before he determined on a measure which cannot but be productive of great public inconvenience.—No necessity whatever exists for the adjournment *here* at the present moment. But why adjourn the Sessions at Castlecomer and Thomastown also? [The term of adjournment is not stated.]

Attack on the Police.—On the evening of Wednesday last two Policemen were attacked at a short distance from their station at Bawnyarrow, near Castlecomer, by a number of men who were on their return from a funeral. From the savage disposition manifested by these ruffians there can be little doubt but that the lives of the Policemen would have fallen a sacrifice to their fury but for the timely assistance of some of the Constabulary from Bawnyarrow. The Police then succeeded in arresting twelve of the "dearly beloved," five of whom have been committed to prison charged with the assault.

The late Murder.—Joseph Greene, Esq., R. M. Samuel Mathews, Esq., J. P., and the Rev. R. Graves, were occupied the entire of Thursday in investigating into the circumstances connected with the murder of Patrick Murray—an account of which appeared in our last paper. Twelve or thirteen witnesses were examined, but from the determination evinced by them to withhold the truth, we greatly fear the ends of justice will, in this instance, be frustrated.

Another man named Fennelly who lived at Ballynamarra, within about four miles of this city, died on Thursday morning from the effects of a beating which he received in Kilkenny on the last fair day (the 6th instant.) In Fennelly's case his friends likewise exhibited the greatest reluctance to afford any information to the Magistrates. One man however, is at present in custody under strong suspicious circumstances.

On Tuesday a party of ruffians from Boulea, after firing twenty-four shots contiguous to the fair green, paraded the streets of Ballinagarry, marching to the tune of the Caravat Jig—and headed by a man of notorious bad character. A man named Quinlan was way-laid on Thursday night last in the Glen of Aherlow, while returning home from Tipperary, and dreadfully beaten.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

Sudden Death.—On Tuesday week the remains of Mr. Patrick Scallan, of Shelmane, Barony of Forth, were discovered on his own land. He was quite well the previous evening, and proceeded with some cattle to grass; but not making his appearance during the night, the family instituted a search the following morning, when he was found quite dead in one of his own fields. This respected individual is generally and sincerely regretted.—*Wexford Paper.*

An affair of honour—*very nearly*—happened on the borders of our county last week, between J——T. ——, Esq., and Captain H——. The quarrel originated in one gentleman writing love-letters by wholesale to the daughter of the other, and afterwards transferring his devoirs to a larger dowry and a fairer maid. Killoughter church-yard had been selected as the field of battle, the seconds had posted from Waterford and Dublin to tender their services, the pistols which shot White had been borrowed—Mr. T—— very conveniently found himself placed under arrest by his *aunt*, and the affair terminated in the disappointment of the hundreds who gathered to behold the fun.—*Fermanagh Reporter.*

We expressed a hope last Tuesday, that some provision would be made for the widow and children of the unfortunate gunner, who was killed at the field day; and it now gives us pleasure to state, that Colonel Webber Smith, and the artillery under his command, have not only made a handsome contribution for her, but that the officers and men of the 14th Dragoons have presented her with £48.—*Dublin Paper.*

Death of the Ante-Deluvian Frog.—This extraordinary creature, which was discovered, or readers will remember, some moths ago, embedded in a solid block of millstone gut, on Stainmoor, died a few days since at Brough. Mr. Rumney, in whose possession it has been since its discovery, has had it preserved, as a great natural curiosity.—*Carlisle Patriot.*

"To the Engish Bar.—Gentlemen; entertaining the most profound contempt for your charcters, collectively, and politically, I propose to practice among you, for the purpose of giving you a *brief* idea of my peculiar powers. I intend to be called to the English Bar, and shall have *all* the business.—Your servant, Daniel O'Connell."—*Age.*

Most Distressing Accident.—We had this day three weeks the pleasure of announcing the marriage of Northend Nichol Hamerton, Esq., of Castle House, Rastrick; but it is our painful duty on this occasion to record a most distressing accident which has caused his death. On Thursday Mr. Hamerton, accompanied by the gamekeeper of Fixby Park, went in pursuit of rabbits. They started at half-past two, and proceeded towards the Bath House, where they separated. They each had a percussion gun. When he had got about half way into the park, the gamekeeper heard the report of a gun, but could not see by whom discharged. He proceeded to the New Inn, and heard some one groaning, and there found Mr. Hamerton on his hands and knees, bleeding profusely. He was wounded on the left side. He gave an alarm, and called to a person passing, who immediately took a horse and went to Elland for a surgeon. When he first got up his gun was at his side, with the ramrod at the distance of about four or five yards from him. He was lying on a bank side. Witness inquired what had happened, and the deceased replied, "his gun had gone off." He lived about three hours after he was taken to Fixby Hall. Mr. Hamerton said, just before he expired, "I was charging my gun, when it went off." Verdict—"Accidental death."—*Leeds Intelligencer.*

A young lady residing in Newtown, in the vicinity of Castlebar, who had been to a finishing school and returned home for the holydays, was requested by her mother to make her friends at the tea table acquainted with the proficiency she had made in the French language. And when her tea was handed to her, she exclaimed, "*Lord! mother, the flavorality of the tea has taken the superfluity of the sugar, which renders it obnoxious to the human palate.*" At which her mother exclaimed with a look of delight, "*By —— tha'ts French.*" So much for the state of improved knowledge in the present age.

Royalty.—I was in the robe Chamber adjoining the House of Lords, when the King put on his robes. His brow was much furrowed with age, and quite clouded with care. And is this all the world can give even to a king? All the grandeur it can afford? A blanket of ermine round his shoulders so heavy and cumbersome, he could scarcely move under it! A huge heap of borrowed hair, with a few plates of gold and glittering stones upon his head! Alas, what a bauble is human greatness! And even this will not endure! Cover the head with ever so much hair and gold, yet

"Scit te Prosperina canum;
Personam capiti detrahet illa tuo."

—*John Wesley's Journal, 23d Dec.*, 1755.

Advice Gratis.—A certain Judge, after hearing a florid discourse from a young lawyer, advised him to pluck out some of the feathers from the wings of his imagination, and put them into the tail of his judgment.

Duty of a Clerk.—A clerk wanted, to keep a set of books, *dun*, and otherwise make himself useful. *Jamaica Courant.* [Dunning, we see, is classed among the *useful* arts: query, is it also a liberal one?—*National Standard.*]

"There are three sorts of things in the world," says the Abbe Brotier, "that know no kind of restraint, and are governed by passion and brutality—family quarrels, religious disputes and civil wars."

A woman named Huett, a resident of Cashel, had three sons at a birth last week; the children are doing well, and likely to live.

KEAN AND HIS SON—AFFECTING INCIDENT.

Kean died at his house in Richmond on Wednesday, May 15, in the forty-sixth year of his age. His dramatic career closed prematurely and unexpectedly, but a few weeks before, in the performance of his favourite *Othello*, at Covent-garden theatre, under circumstances as unprecedented in the history of the drama as they were deeply interesting in themselves, and painfully affecting to all who witnessed the extraordinary scene. And here we must recur to the fact, that Kean's experience of the vicissitudes of fortune, and the caprice of public favour, to which even the actor most successful in the attainment of celebrity is exposed, had determined him to discountenance any desire on the part of his son, Charles Kean, to embrace that profession in which he himself had risen to such eminence. At an early age, therefore, the lad was placed at Eton, where he remained for three or four years; and then his anxiety to enter upon the world, and work out for himself a way to independence, induced his father to procure, through the interest of his friend, Lord Essex, an appointment for Charles as a cadet in the service of the East India Company. But when Kean imagined that every arrangement was completed, he found his son's anxiety for the welfare of his mother was so great, and his apprehension so strong, lest by any reverse of his father's prospects she might be exposed to misfortune or suffering during his absence from Europe, that he had resolved, firmly and immovably, to remain in England, and seek for reputation and wealth on the stage. To this measure Kean was rendered still more repugnant by the ungracious necessity thus forced upon him of returning to the Earl of Essex the appointment his Lordship had exerted considerable interest to secure; and it was not for some years, nor indeed until, in consequence of some misunderstanding with the lessee of Drury-lane theatre, he withdrew from that establishment, and hastily concluded an engagement with M. Laporte, that he ever became so far reconciled to his son's adoption of the theatrical profession as to consent to appear in the same play, or even on the same boards with him. But Laporte, rightly estimating the attraction that the appearance of both father and son, as the representatives of two such characters as *Othello* and *Iago* would prove, rendered that condition the *sine quâ non* of the arrangement. They were accordingly announced; and a house crowded in every part justified the most sanguine anticipations of their success. The scene in which the Moor appeared, followed by "mine ancient," can never be forgotten by those who beheld it. The applause was tumultuous—the spirit of enthusiasm pervaded all—and never, perhaps, were the generous sympathies of an audience more vividly displayed than at that moment. It may be considered as an era in the annals of the stage; for we should vainly trace through those annals for a parallel to that scene. It was not merely the fact of father and son having attained to such excellence in the histrionic art as to be thus qualified to assume in the same play, and on the same occasion, the two most difficult characters in the whole range of the tragic drama, unprecedented as that fact really is—it was not the mere novelty of a new *Iago;* but there stood Edmund Kean, the only *Othello* of the modern stage, no longer opposing the bent of his son's genius, but sacrificing all his repugnance to that son's adoption of a profession in which he saw so much even to embitter the very enjoyment of supremacy and success—and entering with him upon a trial of skill in that play in which so many an *Iago* had proved but a "foil;" making

——"his skill like a star in the darkest night,
Stick fiery off indeed."

It was a spectacle never to be forgotten, to see the great tragedian leading forward that son—attesting, with a father's pride, their perfect reconciliation—enjoying the paternal triumph which his success at so early an age could not fail to excite in such a heart as Kean's—presenting him to those from whose hands he had himself won the meed of high renown, as a worthy competitor for the garland of dramatic fame which they had conferred upon him, whenever the hand of Time should snatch it from his own brow. But if all hearts beat high with joy and exultation in that scene, what were the sensations with which, after the delivery of that passage in which Kean breathed, in tones of soul-subduing pathos, the anguish—the all but mortal agony of an "o'ercharged heart," giving its last sigh of desolation and despair to the wreck of all its hopes, of all its happiness—the last "farewell" to the hero's ambition, to the soldier's glory, to the husband's cherished bliss, to the human weakness, the sympathies, and the affections of the man—the mournful melody of his voice coming over the spirit like the desolate moaning of the blast that precedes the thunder-storm—he faltered forth the words "Othello's occupation's gone!" and sunk almost exhausted on the arm of his son! A sudden and a saddening conviction smote every heart that the last effort of the tragedian was then made, and that the stage had lost its brightest ornament. Thus did we behold him, sinking powerless at the very goal of his ambition, and, like the Spartan, resigning to his son the torch he could no longer wave aloft in its splendour.

In every circumstance attending the close of his career, there is matter of serious and of solemn reflection. The hand of "a special Providence"—that Providence which

"doth shape our ends,
Rough hew them how we may"—

was surely visible in the "last act of all," that devolved upon the son, the melancholy but filial duty of bearing the exhausted father from the scene of his former triumphs, and from the eyes of those whom he had so often moved to enthusiasm, to admiration, to wonder, to pity and to tears—but who then looked their last upon their favourite tragedian. But an awful admonition was thus conveyed to the hearts of all, by the "small still voice" heard in that death-like silence to remind them that

"Life's little stage is a small eminence,
Inch-high the grave above."

Scott's Poetry.—I say there is not a man among us who could not tell you stories of his first reading of Scott. I have many a tale of my own; but I prefer telling one of Sir Adam Ferguson's. It may be known from history and regimental colours, that we were warring once on a time—"In our hot youth, when George the Third was King"—in the Peninsula, and that something like fighting went forward on the occasion—and among the fights, not the least glorious was that of Albuera, won by Lord Beresford, contrary to all the arguments of Colonel Napier, who proves that his lordship was defeated. The French, to be sure, were of a different opinion; for they ran away, lleaving the field and a great many good fellows of their own stiff and stark upon it; which shows satisfactorily that they had not studied the excellent work of Colonel Napier with due attention. Well, in that battle was Adam Ferguson, then a Captain in—I forgot what regiment; and he on the morning of the fight, had received a copy of the *Lady of the Lake*, sent him by the author, his old, and to the last, his attached friend. Sir Adam had begun to read the book, when the attack of the Polish lancers commenced, and he was obliged to attend to a combat more personally pressing than the adventures of "the stag who at morn had drunk his fill." After a short time the regiment halted under some cover—perhaps a wall; perhaps a hedge; perhaps a mound—and there, under a canopy of bullets, while the firing and charging of the French were going forward fast and furious, Sir Adam read, to a large circle of congregated soldiers (officers, my dear fellow, were soldiers in those days, whatever they may be now) the *Lady of the Lake*. There is a situation for you! The poetry of Scott recited to the hoarse music of the musket and the cannon, and the clinking treble of the sabre and bayonet. No—not bayonet; for the French never gave us an opportunity of hearing our bayonets ring against theirs. I have often wished that David Wilkie would paint a picture, on this subject. The reading of the Gazette of the battle Waterloo by the Chelsea pensioners has been made immortal under his hands. What does he think of the reading of the *Lady of the Lake* to the Fiftieth—the old dirty half hundred—under the fire of Albuera?—*Frazer's Magazine.*

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 12.

Earl O'NEILL took the oaths and his seat.

The Lord Chancellor took his seat on the woolsack to-day soon after four o'clock, when the consolidated fund bill was read a third time and passed.

Some private bills were advanced a stage, and the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 12.

ENFORCEMENT OF TITHES.

Colonel BUTLER presented a petition from Patrick Tracey, complaining of an illegal arrest by the police for tithes. The petitioner stated that he was taken out of his bed at night by a party of police, who threatened to shoot him if he attempted to run away—that he was conveyed to the station at Gowran, where the sum claimed (16s, due to the Rev. Doctor Butler) was paid by his brother-in-law to the police sergeant, who gave him a receipt signed by the superintendent; that the police who arrested the petitioner were not accompanied by any magistrate or superintendent, though the coercion bill required that they should be accompanied by either, in making domiciliary visits—and that they had no writ or warrant for his arrest, which was made in direct violation of the pledge given to the House of Commons, by his Majesty's ministers, that the coercion bill should not be made an instrument for the collection of tithes. The petitioner prayed that the house would restore a parliament to Ireland, that, if the worst came to the worst, she should be able to do justice to herself.

Mr. FERGUS O'CONNOR regretted that no one of his Majesty's ministers was present to hear the complaint of this petitioner.

Mr. FINN said, the house was so taken up with the affairs of Great Britain and the colonies that he strongly recommended them to relieve themselves of the burthen of Irish legislation, and allow the Irish members to go home and manage their own little affairs by themselves (hear).

Mr. MACLEOD called on the house to suspend its judgment on the subject on the allegations of the petition until his Majesty's ministers were present to give an explanation.

Colonel BUTLER had given notice to Lord Althorp that he should bring up the petition this day (hear).

Mr. MACLEOD begged the hon. and gallant member's pardon. He, however, regretted that from the unexpected occurrence of the delay in returning the writ, the right hon. secretary for Ireland (Mr. Littleton) had not yet taken his seat, because it was important that he should have been present. As respected the repeal of the union, he should ever oppose such a measure.

Mr. RUTHVEN said, that taunts were held out by some persons that those members, favourable to the repeal of the union, dared not bring it forward; but he could tell those persons, and would tell his constituents, that it would be brought forward, and that, too, at as early a period as possible. They (the repealers) only desired a fair, a calm, and dispassionate hearing; that they had a right to demand, and if they could not obtain it, Ireland would be justified in demanding a separation and a domestic legislature. If they could not obtain justice from the British parliament, it could not be believed that they would live under a rod of tyranny when they could take the means of relieving themselves.

Mr. LAMBERT thought that the course that had been adopted in Ireland in the collection of tithes was a most gross violation of good faith on the part of his Majesty's government.

Mr. H. GRATTAN said that the house had become a complete government one. Could it be said that that house had done its duty by voting twenty millions for the relief of a species of nondesceipts, while they left eight millions of people starving? What was now the situation of Ireland? Why to relieve the peasantry of Ireland from the effects of a detestable law, they were obliged to appeal to the humanity of the military.

Mr. SHAW felt for the conduct that had been pursued by some of the Irish members in that house. When English members came down with the intention of doing business, they had counted the house out, and when petitions on the subject of Ireland were brought forward, they took that opportunity ot occupying the time of the house by a humbug sort of discussion about any thing (hear, hear). As to the accusation that had been made against ministers of breach public faith, he did not stand forward as their apologist, but he could not see how the observations that had been made use of could apply to them. He had always said, and he would now repeat, that the Irish coercive bill had been render d necessary by the not putting into effectual execution the laws as they existed in Ireland. Hon. members seemed to him to wish order and peace in Ireland, except as it regarded the Irish church. All he claimed for the clergy of Ireland was the benefit of the law; if they violated the law he would say, let them be punished for it (hear, hear). He knew nothing of the case before the house (hear)—but he would venture to say that when the facts of the case were inquired into, it would be found, as was generally the case, that the circumstances were greatly exaggerated, if not wholly untrue.

Mr. LAMBERT disclaimed the idea of devoting the clergy to bloodshed. His wish was that they should be protected, but that they should not go beyond the law or the intention of the legislature.

Mr. BARRON protested against the tone adopted by the hon. member for the university of Dublin. He treated such dictatorial manners with a great deal of contempt (cries of "order").

The SPEAKER said the honorable member was without question, out of order, if he meant to apply his observations personally to the honorable member who preceded him.

Mr. BARRON disclaimed any intention of giving personal offence to the honorable member. He hoped to God, as an honest man, that the people of Ireland would always retain their hatred of tithes (hear, hear). The hon. member for the university of Dublin said that the clergy never transgressed the law (hear, hear). In his country a wretch of an attorney was employed by the clergy to collect the tithes; and instead of enforcing payment by a process at Quarter Sessions, which would cost seven or eight shillings, he employed a process by which the poor people who were living on one or two acres of land, in a miserable Irish hovel, were charged three or four pounds (hear). And in Ardmore, in the county of Waterford, a bill had been filed against the poor tithe payers, in the Court of Exchequer, by which the costs which might have been restricted to £30, were run up to £500 (hear). This, then, was the way in which the clergy of Ireland kept within the law (cheers).

Mr. SHAW, in explanation, said that he had not stated that the clergy had not transgressed the law, as quoted by the hon. member; what he said was, that if they had transgressed the law, they ought to be punished. Before he sat down, he would declare that he considered his tone and manner to be quite as courteous as that of the hon. gentleman; and that, at least, he did not transgress upon the courtesy of the house (hear).

Mr. FITZSIMON admitted that he for one was very anxious to infuse a little more of Irish spirit into the house (hear, and a laugh.) He regretted that any gentleman should think proper to speak with contempt of the hon. and learned member for the university of Dublin, towards whom he (Mr. Fitzsimon) entertained feelings far different from contempt (hear, hear.) He wished, indeed, that there were more of his political opponents like the learned recorder (hear.)

The petition was laid on the table.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said that, as he just now saw one of the ministers look into the house, and immediately retire when he perceived what a thin attendance there was, he (Mr. O'Connor) in compliment to the noble lord and the house, would move that the house be counted (oh, oh, and laughter).

Strangers were ordered to withdraw, but on counting the house (several members having just come in) it was found that there were forty members present, and the gallery was again opened. A great number of petitions were then presented for the repeal of the malt tax, for the better observance of the sabbath, for the abolition of tithes, for the emancipation of negro slaves, and for poor laws in Ireland.

Lord DUNCANNON presented a petition from Nottingham for poor laws in Ireland. He did not quite concur with the petitioners that the whole act of the 43d of Elizabeth should be extended to Ireland; but he believed that it was necessary that a system of poor laws, adapted to the circumstances of the country, must very soon be introduced into Ireland.

THE LEGISLATIVE UNION.

Mr. O'CONNELL gave notice, that on the very earliest day possible in the next session, he should move a resolution declaratory of the means by which the *destitution* of the Irish Parliament was effected—of the miseries which the measure called the legislative union has produced in Ireland—of the evils which it has inflicted on the agricultural labourers and operatives in manufactures in England—of the accumulating pressure of the poor laws which it has created in England, and of the inevitable separation of both countries, which must result from continuing the union as at present arranged and acted upon. And also for leave to bring in a bill to render safe, secure, and permanent, the connexion between Great Britain and Ireland by the means of the re-establishment of a domestic legislature in Ireland.

TITHES—IRELAND.

Lord ALTHORP said he did not intend to interfere with the other orders of the day; but if he had had an opportunity, he meant to have brought forward the subject of tithes in Ireland for 1831, 1832, and 1833, but he would not press for precedence.

Mr. O'CONNELL trusted that for the sake of the country the house would permit the noble lord to bring in his proposition on this subject.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES' BILL.

In answer to a question from Lord Chandos, Lord ALTHORP said it was not his intention to let any government business interfere with the church temporalities' bill beyond that of his right hon. friend on the West India question.

PRISONER'S COUNSEL BILL.

Several members deferred their bills which stood first on the order book to allow Lord Althorp to bring forward his proposed resolutions relative to tithes in Ireland; but Mr. Ewart having objected to postpone the second reading of the prisoner's counsel bill, a division took place on the question whether the bill should be read a second time or deferred, when the postponement was carried by a majority of 37; the members for proceeding with the second reading being 61, and for the postponement of it 88. The second reading of the bill was then deferred to Wednesday next.

LAW AMENDMENT BILL.

Mr. LENNARD having moved that the report of the law amendment bill be received, a discussion arose relative to the expediency of abolishing capital punishment.

Mr. LAMB expressed himself decidedly opposed to the present bill, and attributed the increase of crime, more especially in cases of forgery, to the exemption from capital punishment.

The report was ultimately deferred till Wednesday.

IRISH TITHES.

On the motion for the house resolving itself into a committee on the Irish tithes act,

Mr. LAMBERT moved an amendment, to the effect that the pledges given by ministers, that the bill for the suppression of disturbances in Ireland should not be applied to the collection of tithes, had not been fulfilled, and that the employment of the military and police forces, in the collection of tithes, is highly unconstitutional, and ought to be discontinued. The hon. member referred to several cases in which the inhabitants of houses in Kilkenny had been arrested under tithe pocesses in the night by the police, who had called them out to answer to their names in accordance with the provisions of the coercion act.

Lord ALTHORP admitted that in some cases the coercion act had been illegally converted into an engine for the collection of tithes; but observed, that as soon as the circumstances had been communicated to government, orders had been sent, not only to prevent the recurrence of such proceedings, but to suspend the collection of arrears of tithes altogether.

The amendment was supported by Mr. O'Ferrall, Mr. H. Grattan, Mr. F. O'Connor, Mr. M. L. Chapman, Mr. Fitzsimon, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Ronayne, O'Connor Don, and Mr. Fitzgerald, on the ground that the pledges of ministers had been broken, and that if they were sincere in their opinions as to the illegality of the proceedings of the police, the persons who authorized those acts ought to be punished.

Sir H. VIVIAN was of opinion that the peace and prosperity of Ireland depended upon the extinction of tithes. The number of the cases of imprisonment for small sums under the act of last session had been very great. Fourteen or fifteen thousand persons had been imprisoned for sums under sixpence, and a great number had been subjected to the penalties of the act of last session for sums of 2d. and 2½d. For his own part, he wished to see the tithes entirely abolished. There was one point more on which he had a few remarks to make. He meant the question of the repeal of the Union. He would not suppose that those who agitated that question were really in earnest (cheers). It had been well remarked that in former times Belgium was the prize-fighting ground for Europe. If the Union were repealed, Ireland would take the place of Belgium. When Russia, France, America, or any other country, had a mind to aim a dagger at the heart of the British empire, Ireland would be the point at which the dagger would be aimed. There were two words which described the conduct that must be pursued towards Ireland—concession and coercion. He was no advocate for the use of bayonets; although at the same time he was aware that government must do their duty. The coercive bill had unquestionably done great good in the county from which he came. Looking at the state of Ireland generally, they ought to correct what ought to be corrected—to concede what ought to be conceded, and only then, they could expect to have peace in that country.

Mr. STANLEY defended the conduct of the Irish Government, and contended that, with the exception of one instance, the coercion act had not been applied to enforce the payment of tithes, and that in the case alluded to the Irish government had taken prompt measures to punish the offenders, and to prevent such practices in future. He felt himself justified in calling upon the hon. and learned gentleman, the member for Dublin, if he would neither have a commutation of tithes, nor a land tax in lieu of them, to give to the house his views as to what he meant by the extinction of tithes (loud cries of hear), and how he meant to get rid of the present system (hear, hear).

Mr. O'CONNELL—The right hon. gentleman had asked what they, on that side of the house, had meant by the extinction of tithe? He would tell the right hon. gentleman what they meant. They did not mean anything like the course pursued by the government of which that right hon. gentleman formed a part (hear). He would ask what had he done—what had his country been guilty of, that it should be treated in the ruffianly manner in which it had been treated?

Mr. STANEEY rose to order. He believed that such language was perfectly unparliamentary, and he was surprised that any member of that house should dare to make use of it (loud cheers).

Mr. O'CONNELL—The ruffianly shout that accompanied the preceding sentence, justified what he had said; he would repeat, that that ruffianly shout (great uproar)—

Lord SANDON asked whether it could be considered an assembly of gentlemen in which such language was used? No such language could be tolerated, if that house wished to retain its character. If it wished to be considered as representing the feelings of Great Britain, it ought not to suffer itself to be addressed in such language.

The SPEAKER considered that disorderly language had been made use of on both sides, and that the house would be thankful to the noble lord who interposed. He was quite sure that if the house thought it necessary to pass its censure, that censure would be applicable to both parties. He trusted that the observations that fell from the noble lord who had just spoken would awaken the parties to a feeling of what was due to that house, and would be a guide to them as to their expressions.

Mr. O'CONNELL wished he knew how adequately to receive what had fallen from the right hon. gentleman in the chair, and adequately to express his apology for anything he might have said. He would wish to express himself in the same terms that had been employed by the right hon. gentleman; but knowing that he would fail to do so, he begged to proceed with his subject. He had been saying that he would tell what he did not mean by an extinction of tithes—he did not mean that there should be regiments of horse, foot, and artillery to collect them—that there should be military and police employed in their collection—and least of all, he never meant that there should be breaking into houses with respect to them (hear, hear). Several charges had been brought forward by the honourable member for Wexford; all of them related to the coercive bill, and to the abuse of the police laws under it. Had any of those charges been denied? There were 57 cases of a similar description brought forward, and not one of the guilty had been punished. He had never given it to be understood that he wished the ministers of the established church to lose one farthing of their incomes during their life-time; but he certainly did say that tithes ought to be extinguished; but the portion that fell upon the landlord was not, unless a land tax was to be substituted in its room. What he wanted was, to save the established church as little trouble as possible—that it should have nothing more to do than to go to the treasury and receive its salary half-yearly. He had no confidence in ministers; they had deceived the Irish, and the Catholics, above all, were deceived with respect to the vestry cess. They no longer attended the vestries, because they thought it would not be levied, and thus they allowed it to be voted, and it in consequence continued to be collected.

Mr. FITZGERALD stated that, in the parish of Dunleer, the daily occupation of the police was serving latitats from the Court of King's Bench for tithes due to Archdeacon Trench on the 1st of May.

Mr. STANLEY had never said that there were not some cases of hardship; he merely stated that the conduct of the clergy with respect to tithes was generally forbearing; and he had admitted that the police went out with the process-servers.

Mr. SHAW had received letters from Archdeacon Trench, dated Dunleer. There might have been three years' arrears of tithes due in the parish up to the 1st of May.

Lord DUNCANNON opposed the amendment, and on a division the numbers were—

For the amendment	45
Against it	197
Majority for Ministers	152

The house then went into committee on the Irish tithe act, when Lord ALTHORP proposed a resolution to the effect that an advance should be made to the clergy of Ireland, in lieu of all arrears of tithes in 1831, 1832, and 1833, and that the money should be repaid by a land tax on those lands for which the tithes were in arrear.

Colonel PERCEVAL asked, whether it was intended to include the tithes of lay impropriators in the plan?

Lord ALTHORP replied that he merely intended an advance to the clergy.

Sir R. PEEL asked, whether all anterior demands on the part of the clergy for arrears of tithes would be extinguished by the resolution? It was possible that there might be arrears of an older date than 1831. He thought it desirable that the resolution, if agreed to, should be carried at as early a period as possible, and that it was of the utmost importance to have the true intent and meaning of the measure clearly and distinctly understood in Ireland.

Lord ALTHORP said, that considering the situation in which the clergy of the established church in Ireland were placed, it was proposed by the resolution that an advance should be made to them by government in lieu of the arrears for tithes due for 1831 and 1832, and for the whole of the tithes of 1833, and he was sure that on that advance being made the clergy would give a receipt in full for three years in question. With regard to the other portion of the right hon. gentleman's question, he (Lord Althorp) had only to say that this was a temporary measure, and that it would not interfere with any existing law upon the subject.

Mr. SHAW said that no doubt the clergy of Ireland would accede to the proposition of the noble lord, as, upon the whole, one of fairness and liberality.

After a few words from Mr. O'Connell and Sir R. Peel, the resolution was agreed to, and the house having resumed, the chairman reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again next day.

COLONIAL SLAVERY.

Mr. BERNAL brought up the report of the committee upon colonial slavery. The resolutions were read and agreed to, and a bill was ordered to be brought in in pursuance of the said resolutions.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to three o'clock.

THE CIRCUITS.

The following Circuits have been struck:—

HOME.

Carlow, at Carlow, Tuesday, July 9.
Kildare, at Athy, Thursday, July 11.
Queen's County, at Maryborough, Monday, July 15.
King's County, at Philipstown, Friday, July 19.
Westmeath, at Mullingar, Tuesday, July 23.
Meath, at Trim, Friday, July 26.

NORTH-WEST.

Longford, at Longford, Tuesday, July 9.
Cavan, at Cavan, Friday, July 12.
Fermanagh, at Enniskillen, Wednesday, July 17.
Tyrone, at Omagh, Saturday, July 20.
Donegal, at Lifford, Friday, July 26.
Derry, at Derry, Wednesday, July 31.

ROYAL CORK YACHT CLUB.

Tuesday there was a good assemblage of yachts: the day proved extremely favourable, there being a stiff breeze from the North West. At the usual hour the fleet stood out to sea, and did not tack for return to port until 20 miles distant from the land, when it required good seamanship to bear up against the gale. In the evening the splendid suit of Rooms in the Club-house were opened for the first Promenade of this season.—*Cork Constitution of Saturday.*

REGATTAS.

Royal Irish Yacht Club, 1st July, Dublin Bay.
Royal Nothern Yacht Club, 9th July, Belfast.
Royal Northern Yacht Club, 29th July, Clyde.
Royal Cork Yacht Club, 7th August, Cork.
Royal Yacht Club, 21st August, Cowes.
Western Yacht Club, 27th August, Shannon.

A return has been printed, by order of the House of Commons, of the assessment of 103 of the highest rated houses in London and in the country. It appears from this return that the highest rated house in London is that of the Duke of Sutherland, in the Stable-yard, Westminster, rated at the annual rent of £3,900, and that the amount of assessment is £552 10s.—Among the other houses in London in this return are the East India House rated at £2,500; the Duke of Devonshire's, £2,500; Apsley House, £1850; the Bank of England, £2,595; Northumberland House (Charing-cross), £1,500; United Service Club, £1,350; Athenæum Club, £1,300; British Museum, £950; and the Mansion House, £1,500. Among the lowest rated buildings in the list is the Stock Exchange, which is set down at the annual value of £700—In the country, among the highest rated houses are those of Mr. Cooper, of Brighton, valued at £1,150 per annum; Mr. Stuckey's, Brighton, £1090; the York House Hotel, Bath, £994; and the Duke of Bedford's, Woburn, £600. The lowest rated houses in the country, in this list, are valued at £260; and there are only 11 estimated at above £400 per annum.

Thursday a deputation of the country banking gentlemen had an interview with Lord Althorp, upon the subject of the influence which the new terms of the bank charter is expected to have upon their interests, when Lord Althorp distinctly avowed that his object was to give the circulation of the notes of the Bank of England a decided preference.

It has been from time to time reported that the health of the Princess Victoria is delicate, and that she suffers much from weakness in her feet. We have great pleasure in being able to give the fullest contradiction to these reports, and to state, on very high authority, that the Princess not only takes a great deal of exercise every day without fatigue, but is in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits, notwithstanding the laborious and various studies to which it is considered necessary that the presumptive heiress to the British crown should attend.—*Globe.*

We are requested to contradict, in the most positive manner, the paragraph relating to the approaching marriage of the Marquis of Ailesbury with Miss Tollemache. Neither is there any truth as to the ages of the parties alluded to, the author of the paragraph having made a *considerable* difference in the years of the young lady and the noble Marquis.—*Globe.*

The income of the Cork harbour commissioners last year, was £6,836, of which £1,906 comprised tonnage duty; £2,101, lime-stone and ballast sold.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

John Blake, collector, acknowledges to have received the following sums for that Institution:—

Mr. Michael Mortimer, £1 10s; Provincial Bank, £1 5s. Mr. Robert Kent, Mr. Thomas Hutchinson, Mr. Thomas M'Cheane, Mr. Jacob Scroders, Mrs. Carigan, Michael-street, £1 1s each. Rev. Wm. Hughes, Mr. Richard Allen, Mrs. Shea, Broad-street, Mr. Richard Fennessy, Mr. Benjamin Budd, Mr. James Morris, Mr. Wm. Barron, John's-town, Mr. A. R. Pope, Mrs. Blake, Mall, £1 each. Mr. Wm. Clarke, Miss S. Waring, Miss A. Waring, Rev. James Lawson, Mrs. Wakefield, Newtown, Miss Chandlee, Newtown, Rev. Mr. O'Shee, Mr. James Delahunty, Rev. Mr. Hardcastle, Mrs. Copeland, Mrs. Commins, Broad-street, Mr. T. S. Harvey, Mr. James Gleeson, Mr. Silvester Phelan, Mr. John Brownrigg, Mr. J. Ringwood, Miss Comerford, Mall, Dr. Burkitt, Mr. Andrew Goodman, Mr. John Magrath, Mr. Joseph Dunford, Messrs. J. and J. Walsh, Mr. John Waters, 10s each. Captain Hodge, 8s; Mr. Robert Cooke, 7s 6d. Miss M. Fry, Mrs. Molloy, Quay, Mr. Matthew Donnelly, Mr. Calvin Dreaper, Mrs. A. Fitzgerald, Mr. J. B. Beadley, Mrs. F. Ryan, Mr. Paul Ffrench, Mr. Patrick Baker, Mr. John Slattery, Mr. Wm. O'Brein, Manor, Mr. Henry Pope, Mr. John Dalton, Mr. Edward Kavanagh, Mr. Edward M'Cormick, Mr. Smith, Mr. Michael Ennet, Mr. David Kirby, Mrs. Sanders, Queen-street, 5s each. Mr. William Knox, 4s 4d; Mr. Thomas Murphy on a Court of Inquiry, 12s.

The steward acknowledges to have received from the Right Worshipful Adam Rogers, Esq., Mayor, the sum of 10s, being mitigated fines on two persons for allowing timber to remain on the Quay; likewise 2s 1d, part of fines levied on carmen for not leading their horses through the streets; also, 3s worth of bread and 15lbs. Newfoundland fish; and 98lbs of beef.

LONDON—Thursday, June 13.

His Majesty's ship *Pike*, arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon, sailed the 2d instant, and from Oporto 5th, brings advices of the arrival at the latter place of the *Birmingham, Britannia*, and *City of Waterford* steamers, which left Falmouth on the 28th ult. with troops, ammunition, stores, &c., for Don Pedro's army. Matters are described as in great forwardness for offensive movements, which are only delayed for reinforcements that are hourly arriving. Admiral Sartorius is said to have succeeded in restoring a good understanding on board the fleet, and, what is exceedingly satisfactory, the battery of Gaya, the bombardment from which was so destructive to the town, has been nearly silenced by an opposing battery which can in a great part command it. Every sort of supply was abundant. The Marquis Palmella had reached Oporto.

M. Dedel, the Dutch ambassador, has left town for Holland, to visit his family, and to have a personal interview with the King of the Netherlands, who reluctantly granted him permission of absence for 15 days.

There are New York papers to the 21st of May, Quebec to the 11th, Montreal to the 15th, Port-au-Prince to the 5th, and Madras to the 24th of February. The port of Quebec is said to be now assuming its appropriate appearance, indicating by the scene of bustle it presents the revival of industry and commerce. The New York paper of the 21st contains the following from Havannah under date of the 8th of May:—"Produce is in great demand, and the planters ask quite unreasonable prices. It is useless to give quotations, because prices are fluctuating every day. Coffee has been sold as high as 11 dollars per quintal, and brown sugars 6¼ rials per arroba; whites 10½ rials ditto, and no discrimination made between prices and quality."

His Majesty's steamer *Confiance*, Lieut. Waugh, arrived on Wednesday at Falmouth from Lisbon and Oporto; she left the latter place on the 5th inst. The reinforcements which recently left this country for the service of Don Pedro had landed at Oporto. The Miguelites were continually firing shots from their batteries into Oporto, but they effected trifling mischief, as the guns were directed with very little skill. Provisions are very plentiful at Oporto, but there being a great lack of labour, the working people are in a deplorable state from not having the means to procure the necessaries of life. A brigadier-major and several officers and men deserted from the service of Don Miguel and went over to Don Pedro. There are four steamers and about 106 vessels of various descriptions off the bar. Lisbon is in a truly wretched state from the great havoc the cholera has made amongst the inhabitants, and the critical and distracted state of Portugal. Desertions from the militia regiments are frequently taking place, and that too in large numbers.

We understand that the Factory Commissioners have agreed on recommending that the hours of labour for children in factories, under 13 years of age, should be restricted to eight hours *per diem.—Morning Chronicle.*

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War-office, June 14, 1833.

6th Regiment of Foot—Ensign J. Gordon to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Ottey, deceased; Ensign A. Barry, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Ensign, vice Gordon.

7th Ditto—Second Lieut. S. Brelsford, from the 60th Foot, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Wright, appointed Adjutant to the 60th Foot.

16th Ditto—Lieut. R. Douglas to be Quartermaster, vice Rowan, deceased; Lieut. J. Lomax, from the half-pay of the 77th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Douglas, appointed Quartermaster.

31st Ditto—Captain S. Bolton to be Major, without purchase, vice Eagar, deceased; Lieut. G. Baldwin to be Captain, vice Bolton; Ensign H. Pigott to be Lieutenant, vice Baldwin; Ensign E. S. Cassan, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Ensign, vice Pigott.

42d Ditto—Captain W. M. Sloane, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice E. Macpherson, who exchanges, receiving the difference; G. D. Robertson, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murray, who retires.

49th Ditto—Lieut. A. Shiel, from the 89th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Rochfort, who exchanges.

57th Ditto—Ensign C. Dunbar to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Aubin, deceased; Ensign T. A. Souter, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Ensign, vice Dunbar.

60th Ditto—Lieut. T. Wright, from the 7th Regiment, to be Adjutant and Lieutenant, vice Bulman, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

88th Ditto—Captain A. V. Fincastle, from the half-pay Unattached, to be Captain, vice E. B. Fraser, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Ensign W. Mackie, to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Newcome, promoted; E. Honeywood, gent. to be Ensign by purchase, vice Mackie.

89th Ditto—Lieut. W. C. Rochfort, from the 49th Regiment of Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Shiel, who exchanges.

Unattached.—Lieut. G. Newcome, from the 88th Regiment of Foot, to be Captain, by purchase, vice Charles M'Donald, who retires.

Memorandum.—Captain C. M'Donald, upon half-pay of the 8th West India Regiment, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unattached commission.

The stream of emigration still continues to flow towards our Australian colonies. Although land there cannot now be had, except by purchase at an advance upon the minimum price of 5s. per acre, and also the bounty or assistance formerly given by government to mechanics, &c., is for the present suspended, there is upwards of 4000 tons of shipping at present loading in this port (London) alone, for these colonies; and to-day the Van Dieman's Land Company's chartered ship Forth, of Alloa, of 600 tons burden, Captain James Robertson, sailed from the London docks with a general cargo, eight cabin and upwards of forty steerage passengers, for the establishment formed by that company at Circular Head, from whence she proceeds onwards to Launceston, which port within these few years has risen rapidly into commercial importance. The imports of wheat from thence by the above ship brought a relative high price in Mark lane; but as an experienced engineer and assistants, as well as a steam engine of considerable power, with the requisite thrashing, grinding, and dressing machines got out by the *Forth*, wheat and flour, the produce of that country, will thereby be so much improved, that we may look forward at no distant period to see it occupy a prominent place in the estimation of the millers attending Mark lane; but the great length of the voyage, and constant fluctuation in the prices of grain here, must render large importations from thence a matter of speculation.—*London Paper of Friday.*

Captain Keats, R. N. and his wife with two of her sisters, Misses Pitman, were drowned a few days since while sailing in an open boat at Balticombe Bay, near Exeter, a sudden squall having come on. Captain Keats was nephew of Sir R. Keats, the Governor of Greenwich Hospital. A boatman was also lost upon the melancholy occasion.

Death from an Air-Gun.—On Friday an inquest was held at the Archers' Inn, at Chelford, on the body of a fine young man named Daniel Henshaw. He was employed to charge the balls with air for the air-guns used by a party of gentlemen from Manchester in shooting rooks. The balls, when overcharged, not only prevent a correct discharge, but frequently burst. The deceased, ignorant of this, overcharged one of the guns, and on being discharged, it burst into half a dozen pieces, one of which struck the deceased, and shattered one arm. The loss of blood was so great that he died in a short time. Verdict, Accidental Death.—*Stockport Advertiser.*

Exportation of Soap to Ireland.—Great quantities of soap have been exported from the Broomielaw for Ireland. These shipments are made by dealers, who, having a large stock on hand, were exposed to a reduction on the duty which had taken place. We understand that all stock of dealers and makers, unless placed in a bonded warehouse by a notice to the excise before the soap was cast, was charged the duty without an allowance made for the stock on hand at that date; and, therefore, those who had a quantity on hand availed themselves of the drawback allowed on exportation to Ireland.—*Glasgow Argus.*

MARKETS.

CARLOW, June 14.—Butter, 80s; seconds, 70s; thirds, 60s per cwt. Flour, seconds, 32s per bag. Wheat, 25s to 26s per brl.; oats, 7s to 8s 6d per brl.; barley, 9s to 10s 6d per brl. Oatmeal, 11s per cwt.

WEXFORD, June 14.—Butter, 70s to 72s; seconds, 64s; thirds, —s to —s per cwt. Flour, fine, per bag of 224 lbs., 32s to 25s; seconds, per ditto, 14s to 15s; wheat, per barrel of 20 stone, 24s 6d to 26s 6d; barley, per barrel of 16 stone, 10s 0d to 12s 6d; oats, per barrel of 14 stone, 6s 6d to 8s 0d; beans, 16s 0d to 16s 6d; oatmeal, 13s per cwt.

CLONMEL, June 14.—Scarcely any grain at market since last day, the prices may be noted the same. Oats 7¼d; shipping wheat 12d to 14d; milling do. from 15d to 15½d per stone. Butter, 74s; ditto (new), 75s per cwt.; oatmeal, 11s 6d per cwt.; flour, (seconds) 31s; household, 29s; thirds, 20s to 25s; fourths, 11s to 12s per bag; bere, 11s 6d to 12s; barley, 12s to 12s 6d per barrel; wheat, 1s to 1s 3½d; oats, 7½d per stone.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, June 14.—The supply of wheat continuing quite scanty, the little offering sold freely at the prices of Tuesday. Oats were also in fair demand at former currency, and inferior qualities more sought after than of late. Wheat (millers' red), 28s to 29s; shipping, 25s 6d to 26s; barley, 13s 6d to 15s 6d; oats (canal), 8s 3d to 8s 9d; feeding, 9s to 10s 3d; oatmeal, 9s to 11s; second flour, 14s to 16s per cwt.

Dublin Market Note, for the week ending June 14:

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
862 Wheat, ℔ barrel, 20 stone	23	0	31	0	27	7
0 Bere .... 16 stone	0	0	0	0	0	0
53 Barley .... 16 stone	12	6	0	0	0	0
3040 Oats .... 14 stone	8	0	10	9	9	1
11779 Cwt. Flour ...... 9 stone	6	0	19	0	0	0
273 Oatmeal .... 8 stone	8	0	11	0	9	5
9893 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only	14	0	19	0	15	10

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 40s 0d per sack.

Receipts of Flour 12,539 / Sales .... 11,770 — 1st from 14s 0d to 16s; 2d from 14s 0d to 17s; 3d from 6s 0d to 10s.

Price of Bread—Quartern Loaf, 7½d | Half ditto, 4d

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, June 14.—The rain that has fallen during the last two days has for the present put a stop to the speculative demand which existed previous, though the little we have had has not done any good. This morning's market was thinly attended by buyers, and the business done in every article was only to a very limited extent at Monday's prices.

Arrivals—English wheat, 5,650; barley, 3,070; oats, 14,910; flour, 3,580; Irish oats, 9,980.

The following are the averages of grain made up to Saturday last:—Imperial weekly average—Wheat, 52s 10d; barley, 24s 6d; oats, 18s 1d; rye, 30s 1d; beans, 31s 11d; peas, 32s 5d. Aggregate average of the six weeks, which regulates duty—Wheat, 53s 6d; barley, 25s 0d; oats, 17s 5d; rye, 31s 1d; beans, 31s 2d; peas, 30s 10d. Duty on Foreign corn—Wheat, 33s 8d; barley, 24s 4d; oats, 21s 3d; rye, 22s 9d; beans, 22s 9d; peas, 24s 3d.

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

County Waterford.—21, Windygap; 22, Dungarvan; 24, Waterford, Mountaincastle.

County Kilkenny.—21, Castlecomer; 22, Ballyragget; 24, Stroan.

County Wexford.—20, Taghmon; 22, Banoge; 24, Birchgrove, Harrow, Nash.

County Tipperary.—21, Rosc ea; 22, Kilnockin; 24, Killenaule, Newbirmingham, Tipperary.

County Limerick.—21, Ballinvreeny; 24, Croome.

County Carlow.—22, Carlow; 24, Hacketstown, Rathvilly.

FAIRS.

Kerry.—The fair of Drouninourke, held on Monday last, was thronged with purchasers, but the show of stock was very limited. The few milch cows that were offered for sale, were bought up at an early hour at extremely high prices; the greater number brought from eight to ten guineas each. The business of the day terminated as usual in riot and bloodshed. The contending parties were, Barrys, Cronins, Learys, Horgans, Connors (Bolk), and Sullivans (Cark). We understand the baron of the fair, Mr. Edward Roche, intends prosecuting the ringleaders of these different factions, at the sessions to be held at Killarney, on the 21st inst.

Castlebridge.—This fair, which took place on Thursday week, was decidedly the best witnessed in Castlebridge for the last seven years. The number of purchasers, as well as the quantity of cattle, were unusually great. Bullocks four years old, averaged from £7 to £8—two-years old heifers, £3 to £5—four years old, £6 to £7—milch cows, £8 to £10—sheep (wedders) 36s to 40s. The supply of sheep was scanty, and of a very indifferent description. Pigs got some rise, and were chiefly purchased by the Ross and Waterford jobbers, at from 24s to 26s per cwt. altogether both purchasers and sellers seemed content with the prices. There were not any horses in the fair.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

St. Patrick (steamer), Liverpool, 1348 frks butter, 2 casks grease butter, 3557 cwt flour, 3 packs feathers, 36 head of cattle.

City of Bristol (steamer), Bristol, 305 cwt flour, 10 brls pork, 2 brls tongues, 6 cwt biscuit, 567 pigs, 52 head of cattle.

Mary, Shoreham, 900 brls oats, 60 fls bacon, 190 frks butter.

Elizabeth, Swansea, 50 cows, 50 sheep.

Clonmel, London, 3715 fls bacon, 54 cwt lard, 29 cwt hams, 4 trs pork, 161 frks butter, 3 bales calico.

Francis and Charlotte, Portsmouth, &c., 1880 fls bacon, 146 cwt lard, 11 half brls tongues, 490 frks butter.

Wharfinger, London, 2936 fls bacon, 60 cwt lard, 48 cwt hams, 505 frks butter, 5 packs feathers.

Olive Branch, London, 802 brls oats.

Elizabeth, London, 1160 brls oats.

Eliza and Mary, Liverpool, 400 brls wheat, 172 cwt flour.

Jenny, Liverpool, 200 brls wheat, 1450 cwt flour.

Neptune, Liverpool, 269 brls wheat, 410 cwt flour.

Betsey, Bristol, 767 brls of wheat, 250 cwt flour.

St. Day, Falmouth, 750 cwt flour, 203 brls oats.

Gipsy (steamer), Liverpool, 422 frks butter, 1669 cwt flour, 168 cwt bran, 300 brls wheat, 80 fls bacon, 140 casks porter, 6 casks cider, 5 boxes salmon, 50 sheep, 4 bullocks.

Water Witch (steamer), Bristol, 100 cwt oatmeal, 132 cwt flour, 80 fls bacon, 65 casks greaves, 2 half brls tongues, 5 cwt biscuit, 50 frks butter, 317 pigs, 63 head of cattle.

BIRTHS,

Wednesday morning, at Waterloo place, Wexford, the lady of Nicholas Gray, Esq., of a son and heir.

On the 8th instant, at Ipswich, the lady of Lieutenant-Colonel Stisted, King's Own Light Dragoons, of twin daughters.

Friday, at Dublin Castle, the lady of Francis Nisbett, Esq., of Derricairne, of a son and heir.

MARRIED,

At Peter's Church, Dublin, on the 11th instant, Richard Adamson, of River Park, county Westmeath, Esq., to Eliza, only daughter of the late Surgeon Graham, of the late Medical Staff.

On Tuesday, the 11th instant, at Monkstown Church, Wm. Tredennick, Esq., Fort-William, county of Donegal, to Maria, daughter of the late Archbishop of Dublin.

On the 14th instant, at Mary's Church, Dublin, James Trueman Ball, jun., of Armagh, Esq., to Mary, second daughter of Alexander Montgomery, of Rutland-square, Esq.

June 12, at Donnybrook Church, Edward Knott, Esq., M.D., of Sligo, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Middleton O'Malley, Esq., of Lecanvy, county of Mayo, and niece to Major O'Malley, of Spencer Park, in said county.

At Blackburn, Mr. Thomas Bagley, fruiterer, to Mary Grimshaw, both of that place. The bridegroom is aged 75, and the blooming bride 68. On the completion of the ceremony, the happy pair were greeted with three hearty cheers by the people assembled.

At Dublin, on the 11th, James Griffin, Esq., 5th Dragoon Guards, to Miss Ann Hayes, of New Ross.

DIED,

On Thursday morning after a lingering illness, in Kilkenny, Thomas Cronyn, Esq., Mayor of that City. By the death of Mr. Cronyn a vacancy occurs in the Aldermanic Board.

On Thursday evening, at the house of Louis Anderson, Esq., Kilkenny, at an advanced age, Mrs. Prim, relict of the late Henry Prim, of that city, Esq.

On the 9th inst., at the house of Mr. John Oughton, Gorey, Mrs. Hart, late of the city of Kilkenny, at the advanced age of 110 years. She retained her faculties to the last.

On Tuesday last, the 11th instant, in Clonmel, aged nineteen, Eliza, daughter of the late Thomas Duckett, jun. Esq.

At the Glebe, near Macroom, the Lady of the Rev. Mr. Ruthe, Rector of Kilmichael, and daughter of the late Right Rev. Dr. Laurence, Lord Bishop of Cork.

The Very Rev. James Duffy, aged 68 years, R. C. Vicar-General of the Diocese of Kilmadough, and P. P. of Craughwell, county Galway.

Six deaths occurred in the parish of Brough, Westmoreland, from the 24th of March to the 7th of May inclusive, without any other death intervening, of persons whose united ages amount to 497 years. The following are the parties:—Esther Alderson, 85; Thomas Kindmoor, 83; Elizabeth Robinson, 83; Margaret Smith, 71; Elizabeth Swale, 80.—*Preston Pilot.*

LAW KALENDAR.

Waterford City Sessions.—June 24.

County Waterford Sessions.—Waterford, June 21; Lismore, 24.

County Wexford Sessions.—Gorey, June 18; Wexford, 22.

County Tipperary Sessions.—Nenagh, June 24; Cashel, July 1.

County Kilkenny Sessions.—Adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 13.

The Marquis of WESTMEATH complained of the attack made upon him in the *Dublin Evening Mail*, relative to his vote upon the Portuguese question, as a breach of privilege. His lordship made no motion on the subject.

The Duke of RICHMOND moved the second reading of the agricultural labour rate bill. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 13.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock.

Mr. LITTLETON took the oaths and his seat for South Staffordshire.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

Mr. ROEBUCK presented a petition from the jury, on the inquest which sat on the body of Culley the policeman, complaining of the verdict having been set aside by the Court of King's Bench. The hon. member said he had to charge his Majesty's government with a gross dereliction of duty on the occasion of the Cold Bath Fields meeting.

Mr. GEORGE LAMB defended the conduct of the government, and said that ministers were perfectly justified in interfering with a meeting assembled for the purpose of establishing a national convention, and to upset the constitutional legislature of the country.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL deprecated discussion on this subject, when in a short time one individual who took a part in the proceedings would be tried for his life, and others for misdemeanours.

Mr. ROTCH here moved that the house be counted (Cries of "no, no.")

The SPEAKER said, that a similar motion had before been made, but not persevered in.

Mr. ROTCH withdrew the motion.

Mr. O'CONNELL then proceeded, at considerable length to condemn the conduct of the police.

Mr. GODSON spoke at some length in support of the verdict.

Mr. HUME was sorry to say the more he heard this matter explained by the Under Secretary of State and the Solicitor-General, the more he thought the government at fault. The proceedings, in his opinion, were unjust and illegal, and ought to receive the open censure of that house.

Admiral ADAMS presented two petitions, one from Alloa and Kincardine, complaining of the reciprocity system.

Mr. HUME defended the system.

Upon the motion of Lord Duncannon, for the consideration of the grand jury (Ireland) bill, it was postponed till Wednesday next.

Mr. EWART obtained leave to bring in a bill to alter the laws relating to house-breaking and burglary, and to abolish the punishment of death for those offences, and to substitute transportation in the stead thereof.

Mr. LITTLETON, in answer to a question from Mr. Finn, (we believe), said, that he was not aware that the military had been employed for the collection of tithes in Ireland; but that measures would shortly be laid before the house which would render the recurrence of any such proceeding extremely improbable.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

On the motion of Mr. C. Grant, the order of the day for a committee of the whole house on the East India Company's charter was read.

On the question that the Speaker do leave the chair,

Sir G. STAUNTON rose to move a resolution by way of amendment.

The resolution was put upon the paper, to be discussed in the committee, and the Speaker then left the chair.

Mr. C. GRANT said the resolutions he would have to propose related to what had passed between the East India Company and the government. With respect to the political administration of India, it might be asked why change it—what is the necessity of changing it? To such a question there was one general answer, that the period fixed by parliament had expired when the charter was to cease according to circumstances and the progress of events. He knew as well as any one that there were evils in the practice and working of the present system of government. The East India government was a government which gave to the natives what they wanted—repose, security, and tranquillity. It protected them from encroachments and danger; and the very circumstance of the jealousy which arose from the system of the monopoly gave security, to the natives from the encroachments of others. The East India Company operating slowly through their government on the people of India, not violently, but by the ameliorating exercise of kindness and virtuous example, by the process of beneficence and correction, had greatly tended to the improvement of that people, and it was by the interposition of that company between this country and the people of India, that India had been protected from these continual vicissitudes of political party and ambition which had been felt in this country, and which would have opposed the most formidable impediment to the progress of that people. He had now stated shortly some of the reasons which had induced government to believe that on the whole it was the wisest plan to continue the company in the possession of the political administration of the country? What were the circumstances that marred the efficiency of the East India Company's administration. One circumstance was, the union of its trade with its government. Another circumstance which tended considerably to mar its efficiency, was a want of proper checks on the expenditure of the subordinate presidencies. Another circumstance which had interfered with the efficiency of the government in India was, the interference which too often took place from home. It was essential to the well-being of India, that confidence should be placed in its administration; and that, as far as possible, the interposition of the home authorities be confined to cases of a strong and extraordinary nature, or rather to cases of a general nature. He thought, for the reasons he had mentioned, as well as for other reasons, the nature of which was well known to the house, that it was on the whole most expedient to maintain the political administration of the East Indies in the hands of the East India Company. He would now say a few words regarding the trade of that company. (The right hon. gentleman here, in a speech of extraordinary ability, entered into a minute exposition of the past and present state of the company's trade with China, and the disadvantages resulting to this country from the monopoly of the tea trade. We regret the crowded state of our columns precludes our inserting the right hon. gentleman's speech, and of which it would be unfair to give a garbled outline. The spirit of his arguments is, however, contained in the following resolution, with which he concluded his very satisfactory statement.) 1. That it was expedient that all his Majesty's subjects should be at liberty to repair to the ports of China, and to trade in tea and all the other products of the said empire, subject to such regulations and provisions for the commercial and political interests of this country as to the government should seem meet and proper. 2. That it was expedient that if the East India Company should be induced to transfer to the crown their estates and effects on behalf of the government of India, the crown should take upon itself all obligations and liabilities whatsoever to which the said company might be liable, subject to such regulations as might be determined by parliament. And, lastly, that it was expedient that the government of India should remain in the East India Company, under such regulations as parliament should prescribe.

The first resolution having been put by the chairman,

Mr. WYNN thought it was impossible during the present session to enter upon the full consideration of the great variety of topics which were involved in the subject which had just been brought forward by the right hon. gentleman. He wished much to know from the right hon. gentleman opposite whether it was proposed that any reduction should take place in the number of the directors, or any alteration should be made as to the qualification for the office.

Mr. C. GRANT was not able to say more than that it was proposed generally to reduce the number of directors.

Mr. WYNN observed that, whether the number of directors was great or small, it was perfectly clear that it was the important duty of parliament to secure and enforce a proper qualification for the discharge of the high duties with which they might be intrusted, and which it could not be expected that any man unacquainted with the state of affairs in India could properly discharge. He well remembered that while he had the honour to be connected with the Board, four out of six of the chairmen and others had never themselves been in India (hear). He concurred with the right hon. gentleman opposite (Mr. C. Grant) in thinking that the resources of India were quite sufficient to meet any claims upon them. He, however, could not but ask the house to guard against what might be the effects of an insurrection. That time might come, and he therefore should object to any reduction of the military corps employed in that country. To the plan generally he agreed; but he doubted the expediency of continuing to the Court of Directors, as at present constituted, the share which they now possessed in the government of India.

Mr. MARJORIBANKS expressed his approbation of the manner in which the patronage of the company was managed. He had visited every presidency, and seen the system in actual operation, and he could conscientiously declare, that no class of men bore, or deserved to bear, a higher character than the civil servants of the company who were appointed by the court of directors under the existing system (hear, hear). The honourable member then adverted to our commercial intercourse with China, and contended that it might be greatly extended if the British government would assume a bolder tone when the Chinese government occasionally interfered with British subjects. It was solely to the firmness displayed by Lord W. Bentinck, two years since, that he owed the preservation of the China trade.

Mr. C. FERGUSON said that as it seemed to be the sense of the house that the discussion should be postponed till the measure to be founded on the resolutions was under their consideration, he would defer his observations.

Mr. C. GRANT, in answer to a question of Mr. Clay, was understood to say that the passing of his resolutions did not bind the house to the details of the measure he should found on them.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM deprecated the serious ills which the government of the East India Company had occasioned to India. The whole government of India under the company had hitherto been, from the highest to the lowest, one great system of jobbing, sordid monopoly, and partisan patronage, and the present arrangements would only have the effect of doubling the patronage, without at all increasing the responsibility of its administrants. The hon. gentleman then went into a history of the newspaper conducted by him in India, and of the very extraordinary nature of the liberty of the press enjoyed there. In conclusion, he dwelt upon the immense and inexhaustible revenues which might be derived in India, and described the country as abounding in the means of production far beyond any space of equal extent on the globe.

Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSON rose, as a director, to negative some assertions of the hon. member who had just spoken respecting the abuse of power, the misrule, and the improper exercise of the company's right of patronage, all which charges he asserted were incorrect. As to the great discrepancies and anomalies in the law, he agreed that change was most desirable, but this was a subject which must be touched with a tender hand, and upon the whole, the resolutions now proposed were so unobjectionable that they should have his full support.

After a words from Sir G. STAUNTON,

Mr. HUME asked when the next stage would be taken.

Mr. GRANT said the bill was ready, and would be brought in immediately after the resolutions were passed.

The resolutions were then put and agreed to.

The Speaker resumed the chair.—Report to-morrow (this day).

INHABITED HOUSE DUTY.

Lord ALTHORP said that, as it was the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to bring forward the miscellaneous estimates to-morrow (this) night, he hoped Mr. HUME would not take that opportunity to bring forward his motion for the repeal of the house tax.

Mr. HUME said he was willing to postpone his motion to Monday next.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he could not fix any day, but he should wish it to be some day the week after next. The Irish tithes bill would be brought forward to-morrow; and, if possible, also the supplies.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL rose to move for leave to bring in a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. His plan was, that in the case of bills and promissory notes immediate execution should follow the non-payment. He proposed to give to the creditor the right of "discovery," in order to counterbalance the attempts of fraudulent debtors. If the debtor made an honest disclosure, and consented to the assignment in liquidation of the claim upon him, he should have his liberty; but if he should attempt to conceal it, or refrain to make a full disclosure, he should be committed to prison until he showed a disposition to act honestly. The next object of the bill was to give a remedy against every species of property belonging to a debtor, whether copyhold, freehold, funded, bonds, mortgages, bills of exchange, or such like securities, or, in short, any property, real or personal. He should provide that a debtor who should come honestly forward, and, after making a full disclosure of his property, agree to abide by the decision of a judge as to the portion to be assigned, should receive from his creditors a certificate freeing all subsequent acquisitions of property from any claims for past debts. Now, as to fraudulent debtors, it was to be deemed a substantive misdemeanour for any person who, having obtained goods under the pretence of trading with them, should dispose of them, and abscond with the profits (hear, hear). One clause would permit a creditor, having great reason to suppose his debtor meant to abscond from him, to obtain a warrant of *ne exeat regno* by going before any magistrate (hear, hear). Imprisonment for debt would be abolished altogether, except only in cases of fraud. The bill was brought in and read a first time; second reading on Wednesday next.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of, and the house adjourned at a quarter to two o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 14.

LIMITATION OF ACTIONS BILL.

On the question that the house should resolve itself into a committee on the bill,

Lord LYNDHURST stated the nature of the bill. After a conversation, in which Lords Eldon and the Lord Chancellor took part, the bill was committed for Thursday next.

The house then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 14.

The Speaker took the chair at twelve o'clock, at which time the body of the house was pretty full of members.

CALTHORP-STREET MEETING.

The SPEAKER said the question before the house was, whether the petition of the jury on the inquest of Robert Culley should be received.

Mr. M'LEOD addressed the house at some length, but in so low a tone that he was not distinctly understood in the gallery. The honourable member was opposed to receiving the petition. There was no evidence to warrant the finding of a verdict of justifiable homicide, for there was not a single witness to prove that Culley was using unnecessary violence in the discharge of his duty.

Sir SAMUL WHALLEY hoped that a deliberate verdict of a jury, after a patient investigation of several days, would not be permitted to be reversed without the most solemn inquiry. He did feel bound to impugn the conduct of government, and reprobate the course they adopted on the occasion.

Mr. HARDY hoped the public business would not be obstructed by such a protracted and useless discussion. If the government were wrong in what they had done, let a specific motion be brought forward on the subject.

Mr. FINN was of opinion that the Court of King's Bench, in reversing this verdict, by implication said the jury were perjured (cries of "no, no.") On their oaths they said it was justifiable homicide; the Court of King's Bench said it was not; consequently the jury were perjured (no, no). It was no slight thing to upset the verdict of a jury, and when such verdict was in favour of government it never was done.

Mr. Hardy and Mr. M'Leod explained. They never for a moment contemplated imputing the crime of perjury to the jury.

Colonel EVANS was unwilling to discuss the subject whilst legal proceedings were pending; but he thought the conduct of the government was open to discussion, for in his opinion it was most blameable.

Mr. ROCH vindicated the conduct of the coroner, and said it was contrary to the custom of parliament to attack a man without giving him an opportunity to defend himself.

The petition was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS

A message from the Lords announced that their Lordships had agreed to several private bills.

POOR LAWS FOR IRELAND.

Mr. O'CONNELL begged to ask the noble lord (Althorp) whether, when the commission was appointed to examine into the subject of poor laws for Ireland, he would consent to have on that commission some persons connected with Ireland—in fact to make it a mixed commission of Englishmen and Irishmen.

Lord ALTHORP said the commission had not yet been appointed, but it certainly was his intention that the principal persons on it should be connected with the country (hear, hear).

CARRICKFERGUS BOROUGH.

Colonel CONOLLY gave notice that in case the borough of Carrickfergus should be disfranchised, he should move to bring in a bill to transfer the representation to Strabane and Lifford, in the county of Tyrone.

Lord ALTHORP stated, in answer to a question put to him by Mr. Gisborne, that sufficient time would be allowed between the introduction of the bill relative to joint-stock and county banks, and the second reading, as would enable the parties interested to form their opinions as to its provisions, and communicating them to the house. The right hon. gentleman then moved the order of the day for the whole house to resolve itself into a committee for further supply to be granted to his Majesty.

Mr. COBBETT said that of the 658 members in that house, he was one who had given as little trouble, and wasted the time of the public as little as any man in it—(laughter). If the house was not orderly, said the hon. member, its time shall be delayed. I must be heard, and the time of the house must be delayed (confusion). It is a mistake to suppose that I shall not be heard, but if I am not (turning round towards the gallery, and with emphasis), the house shall have no indulgence again at my hands, I do assure you (cries of "order, order").

The SPEAKER said he was quite sure, if the hon. member wished to conciliate the House of Commons, such language was not the language he ought to use there. If the hon. member kept himself within order, and wanted any assistance, he (Mr. Speaker) would be happy to afford him all that was in his power.

Mr. COBBETT trusted his power would be sufficient. The hon. member, who spoke slow, and still amidst some confusion, was understood to say that his motion related not to the stamp act, but the probate duty, and when it was objected that matters would interfere with the public business, he thought what he wished to bring forward was as much entitled to be called public business as anything else.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had taken pains to disseminate through Ireland the resolutions of the House, and the clergy doubtless would now fore go these prosecutions; but if not, government could not interfere with the legal rights of individuals.

Mr. H. GRATTAN said that tithe was the cause of the most grievous oppression in Monaghan. Houses were entered at night, the females insulted, the cow with calf taken driven away, so as to endanger her life, and then when the money was offered they refused unless the costs were paid too. Now, had these outrages been resisted, and the officers slain, the law of the land could not have considered that murder (hear). Had they then any government? Certainly a Tory government would not have suffered these opppressions.

Mr. LITTLETON believed these allegations were difficult of proof. Military protection was granted to the tithe collector only on oath that his life would be endangered if he went alone (cheers). The offending parties, Captain Flinter and Sergeant Shaw, had been—one dismissed, the other ordered for trial.

Mr. RONANYE said that the police had been only the more active since the declaration of the Chancellor of the Exchequer that they should not act.

Mr. SHAW defended the clergy; their means of life had been withheld three years. It was not the poverty or inability of the people that prevented the payment of tithe, but their determination to resist the law.

Mr. RUTHVEN repeated that the people of Ireland were determined that there should be no peace till tithes were abolished.

The House went into a committee of supply, and a vote of £100,000 for the civil contingencies was agreed to without comment.

IRISH TITHES.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in reply to Sir R. Peel, said, the whole sum now proposed to be raised instead of the arrear of tithe, would be raised by a general land tax, paid into the treasury and thence to the clergy. In reply to Mr. Hume, his lordship acknowledged that the police and military process-servers had only raised £12,000.

Mr. BARRON said that the costs on latitats would cost more than £12,000 in Waterford only, where 13s per acre was now demanded for tithes, instead of 6s as formerly. If government did not put a stop to these proceedings, Waterford would quickly be in rebellion.

After this skirmish the house went into committee, and the following resolution was read:—"That it is the opinion of the committee that an advance of money be made to the clergy of the established church to relieve the occupying tenants from tithes in arrear, and composition for tithes due in 1832, and composition for tithes in 1833; that such advances be paid by a land-tax for a limited time, chargeable on land liable to payment of tithe, but not having paid tithe thereon during the years 1831 and 1832.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that civil war was ready to break out, but this resolution would show a desire to avoid it. It was a certain prelude to the real extinction of tithes (hear). What law was there to oblige a government to accommodate a pastor with an army of horse and foot? Let him take the usual protection in all similar cases. The measure ought to extend also to lay impropriators.

Lord ALTHORP said, he would consider of the suggestion.

Colonel PERCEVAL would answer for the clergy, that they would immediately abstain from further proceedings.

Lord EBRINGTON was delighted to find that government had conciliated Mr. O'Connell, and he hoped that honourable and learned gentleman would aid them with his powerful talents and immense influence in making their plan work.

Mr. HARVEY said, if this measure had preceded the coercion bill, the latter would have been unnecessary; it was the very highest compliment to the influence of agitation and riot; let the people be mild and patient, as in the case of the assessed taxes, and government was resolute, but let them threaten civil war, and their wishes were conceded (hear.) The only good effect of the present measure would be, that it would demonstrate to the English farmer the absurdity of his continuing to pay tithe. If the ministers meant this, and would take their stand upon it, they would save themselves with the people.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said the measure would not prevent agitation, if the lay impropriators were not included.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said the machinery he contemplated would give every parish the power of levying its own applotment, and that that would be a receipt in full for all arrears of tithes. Those who had paid tithes would be relieved on shewing a certificate to that effect. After November next the tenant would never more be required to pay tithes. He denied that the measure would have that influence in England which the hon member for Colchester expected.

Sir R. INGLIS said that tithe once impropriated was never used for the purposes of the Protestant church, and, therefore, in a measure affecting church property, the lay tithe owner had no claim to protection. These impropriators had dealt on the people with much greater severity than had the clergy.

Mr. O'FERRAL said, if the hon. gentlemen opposite desired to have a sinecure church in Ireland, they must pay for it.

Mr. FINCH thought that if hon. members meant to destroy the church, a specific motion to that effect would be the more manly course.

Mr. WARD would support the resolutions.

Mr. E. RUTHVEN said he would resist the enforcement of tithe as long as he remained a catholic.

Colonel CONOLLY said the hon. member did not represent his constituents. He was elected merely because of his hostility to the church; he had no property in Kildare. For his part, he (Col. Conolly) would support the resolutions.

Mr. E. RUTHVEN said this was an unfair attack. He was returned by one thousand catholics, and if he had no property, he had a house, where people were hospitably received, which was more than could be said of every one.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said, the proposition was received with pleasure until he had stated that the land tax was to be levied on the landlords, when there was an immediate change of temper. Would not the landlords of Ireland bear this little burden to secure the peace of the country? The ministers were anxious to effect these reforms, but they were determined not to endanger any of the institutions of the country; and while they had the confidence of the house and the country, they would go on in boldness and with caution.

Mr. FINN said, the tithe in Ireland was double what it was in England. He wished to know if the in-coming tenant was to pay the land tax, and whether the tithe was to be taken on the first of May, as heretofore.

Mr. GISBORNE said, it was allowed every where that the church of Ireland ought not to be maintained. Government seemed always to ask, what will the tories say? They could not avoid, by such concessions, a collision with the other house. He would support their measure as an instalment of 6s 8d in the pound.

Mr. SHAW hoped the government would remember that the ground on which this motion was supported, was that it contained one-third of the desired destruction of the Irish church, which the act of Union declared must be preserved. Neither common sense nor common honesty would be allowed a minister who recommended such a course to his sovereign.

Mr. LITTLETON said the gross arrears of the tithe of 1831 was £105,693; £83,000 was recovered by law proceeding, and £21,000 by proclamation. What could the clergy do in this general and successful experiment against tithe? They had behaved with singular forbearance (hear).

Major BEAUCLERC and Mr. MURRAY supported the resolutions; the latter hon. member said that the church's worst enemies were those who talked of indefeasible right, and rested on the coronation oath.

Sir H. VIVIAN said the mass of Irish property was in the hands of Protestant families, and the property paid the tithes, so that the catholics did not support the church.

Major MACNAMARA expressed a willingness to pay his share of the proposed tax.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the numbers appeared—For the resolution, 270; against it, 40; majority, 230.

The house then resumed, the report being ordered to be brought up on Monday. Adjourned.

THE FUNDS—London, Saturday.

The uneasiness of the public mind at present entertained upon domestic affairs, continues to depress the Money Market, Consols having opened this morning at 90 for the Account. The decline was experienced until the quotation was 89⅜, since which a slight rally has occurred, and they are now at 89½.

Four o'Clock.—Consols for Account 89⅝.

IRISH STOCKS, June 15.

Bank Stock	209½
3 per cent. Consols	88⅝
3½ per Cent. Stock	95¼
Debs. 3½ per cent.	88⅜
G. Canal Loan 6 cent.	87

The Mail.

Waterford, WEDNESDAY, June 19.

With a feeling approaching to dismay, we contemplate the resolution, which a majority of the Peers seems to have formed, of declaring war against the other House of Parliament, fearless of the consequences which may result from such hostility, to the country or to themselves. The tithe abolition question has *practically* made such a progress, that it seems next to insanity to think of replacing that species of property on the basis where it stood before; and the church would suffer more than any other interest by being longer chained to such a lifeless and unproductive companion. It is wonderful that the clergy have not seen this themselves, and acquiesced in the arrangements for their security, which the restless spirit of the time, acted upon by the vices and defects of the tithe system, has forced upon the Government and the House of Commons. To be sure, the higher order of the clergy—those who have seats in the House of Lords—have no selfish motives to warp their march in "stern path of duty." They do not *feel* the practical inconvenience of an income derived from tithes, but enjoy noble estates. Long may they continue to enjoy them! But should they now exasperate a much excited people, goaded by imaginary oppressions and ripe for revolution, we pray that they may not precipitate the overthrow of the Establishment, which it is their wish and duty to defend; and together with its downfall not only annihilate their own possessions but place every other species of property in jeopardy.

THE REPEALERS.

Honest folk now have some prospect of fair play; for the false knaves have fallen out. Daniel O'Connell, when he started the project of Repeal as a pillar of glory for himself, little dreamt whose statue would be raised upon its summit. He had no idea that he was only building a wall, as wiser men often did before, to knock his own head against. He set up the ladder; and lo —— while his brain reels to think of the perilous ascent, an aspirant younger and less heedful of danger, strides nimbly over his shoulders and skips, like a lamp-lighter, to its topmost round. *Sic vos non vobis.* Ah—dark was the hour and luckless the day, when *Dangan-wood* first moved to *Darrynane.*

The meeting of the *pledged repealers*, at the King's Arms last week, is highly important—not in itself, for nothing can be more insignificant than deliberations or resolves upon a question which, whether it be proposed immediately or in six months hence, must come to nothing—but this meeting is of the utmost moment, if it have the effect, which it is so admirably calculated to produce, of opening the eyes of the Irish people to the true characters of some of their representatives. What an evasive, skulking, faithless pack they are, to whom the fierce democracy, in its uncontrollable might and madness, thought fit to confide its own interests, and those of the whole community. Only four-and-twenty, out of their "rash-levied numbers," would even pronounce an *opinion* upon a course they were all sworn to take, and thirteen of those prove recreant. Well might Brutus exclaim, that "Virtue was an empty name."

The country has now an admirable opportunity of appreciating the value of "pledges," and weighing promises and professions against experienced service. The man at whose earnest and solemn solicitations the constituency—to its lasting shame—was in many places induced to discard tried friends for obscure and reckless adventurers, is the first to tread under foot the test he had himself invented, and lead other traitors in his wake. We do not abhor him or them the less, because the solemn pledge they have abjured is "more honour'd in the breach than the observance." We rejoice that they have now shown themselves—are almost thankful to them for having done so—but for all this, only despise and loathe them more and more.

The majority of voters in this city were imposed on, by the juggling tricks of Mr. O'Connell, to reject a gentleman of acknowledged probity and honour, the representative of an high and ancient house, one born and educated among themselves, an orator, a scholar, an accomplished writer, an experienced and approved politician, very Irish in his feelings and principles, exceedingly popular in his manners. They rejected him for *Mr. Barron*, whose only merit, linked with a hundred disqualifying circumstances, and one notorious delinquency, consisted in his *calling himself a Repealer*. How has *he* redeemed his *pledge* upon this occasion? Marry, by turning his back upon the meeting! Neither hot nor cold, he has preserved a dignified neutrality; and that is all that the city of Waterford can boast of its most creditable choice.

"This honourable member," says the *Freeman's Journal* (no unfriendly voice),—"we need not say how *thorough-going and hot a Repealer*—was actually in London on Monday; and yet we find no mention whatsoever of his name, among those of the gentlemen present. *Was he afraid* to express an opinion *on a question to which* not merely the city of Waterford, but all Ireland, is convinced *he was indebted for his election?* Or if he had no conviction of his own to rest upon—if his mind was a *tabula rasa* on the subject—why did he not attend the meeting and listen to the arguments of others? He might then have voted just as he pleased, and the country would have given him credit for manliness at least, if not for consistency; or if he were not sufficiently *pledged* to be entitled to vote, he might treasure up the arguments for postponement until some future occasion. Perhaps, however, he has given the measure a negative support, and for ought we yet know to the contrary, done equal service to the cause, by *pairing off with Sir Richard Keane, or it may be, with Mr. William O'Reilly!!!* We cannot help thinking that on so important an occasion, the conduct of Mr. Wyse would have been more unreserved and decisive. But this is a point for the Waterford constituency. For our own part, we were certainly unprepared for the absence of *so distinguished an anti-unionist.*"

It would be cruel, after this, to say one word in aggravation of punishment. Our enemy's dog, though he had bit us, would be an object of pity in such a plight. To the tender mercies, therefore, of the *Freeman's Journal*, and such like friendly smiters, we leave the hon. member, wishing him such deliverance as the justice of his case shall warrant.

Accident on board the Gipsy.—In our last, we stated that the man named Thomas Power was so severely injured by the falling of a firkin of butter on him, that his life was despaired of. On inquiry at the Leper Hospital since then, we learn that on Power's arrival there, he remained in such a state of utter stupor for two hours and a half, that the Physician to the hospital thought his case hopeless. In the course of the evening, he began to recover; and when medical attendance was offered him, he refused to receive it, and we are glad to learn he was able to walk from the hospital the same night.

CHARACTER OF THE REPEALERS.

Drawn by a master hand.

"One great reason why I would not bring on the Repeal this Session is, that it would give a *fictitious patriotism* to men, who have been voting badly through three-fourths of the Session; and indeed it is just such men who, in general, are forcing it on at present."

Who says this?—Lord deliver us from our friends, particularly our great friends,—who should it be but Dan O'Connell? In a letter published in the *Morning Register* of Monday, these words, with many other curious things, well deserving of note and comment, appear. Such are the worthies whom he smuggled into parliament—"Fictitious Patriots!"—"Bad voters!" Most righteous judge! Truly the tail is sadly docked: it is a false tail after all—and before the end of the Session will dwindle down to a pig-tail. There's two of "the family" among the fictitious patriots—Lord have mercy upon us!

THE TRIBUTE.

Of course the annual collection of this costly humbug will be postponed, until the meritorious object of it shall have done something to earn the present years' pay. He has done nothing as yet for his guerdon, except to characterise the Members of the House of Commons "Scoundrels" behind their backs, and "Ruffians" to their faces; but what of that? Any Penny-boy in Smithfield could invent as searching terms and apply them in the same courtly manner.

CARRICK-ON-SUIR, June 18.

(From our Correspondent.)

The *Tipperary Free Press* asserted that there was a meeting held here, for the purpose of petitioning Parliament for a representative for the town of Carrick-on-Suir; I beg through the columns of your journal, to contradict that assertion, and say that there was no meeting held here for that purpose; the petition was got up solely by a few individuals, who are anxious to attract the eye of the principal agitator, and greatest beggarman in the country, also having families that would gain something by a contested election. I think that if the town of Carrick got a member, it would soon have to be disfranchised as well as Carrickfergus. The inhabitants in general seem to take no interest in the matter, as a proof of this, the petition remained at the Chapel door on Corpus Christi Thursday and on the Sunday following, and did not receive at most one hundred signatures, until a boatman named S—— took it to the different schools in town, and had the number filled up to over 1,000—the words used by old Mr. P—— C——, when refusing to sign the petition are worth mentioning, when I was a young man (said he) I enrolled myself in the Volunteers of Ireland for the purpose of defending my King and Country, and afterwards I joined the Yeomanry corps with the same intention, and I will not now in my old days, commit an act that would be in direct opposition to the interests of the King and Country. No man (said he) would be returned for this town, but a pledged enemy to his Majesty and his government, no matter how liberal the principles of that government might be, therefore I never would wish to see the day that there would be a member for the town of Carrick-on-Suir in the Imperial Parliament.

The Right Rev. Dr. Abraham, Roman Catholic Bishop of Waterford and Lismore, held a Visitation in the parish of Carrickbeg this day, and confirmed 367 children.

We are altogether rid of the influenza, which prevailed here.

We learn from our Dungarvan correspondent that, at the Petit Sessions held there last Saturday, William Pond and William Scott, seamen (the former an American, and the latter an Englishman), were convicted of an assault on Captain Henley, of the brig *Molly Moore*, after her arrival there from America, and sentenced by the magistrates to two months' imprisonment and hard labour. It appeared those men were paid off their wages by the Captain, and then discharged, when in a short time they returned, and actually committed personal violence on the Captain. On his (Captain Henley's) reporting the circumstance, Sergeant Glen, of the police, with his usual promptness, had the prisoners arrested; and while conveying them to Bridewell, his party were attacked by two brothers of the name of Denns, also seamen of that town, and who attempted a rescue. They are committed to abide their trial at the Quarter Sessions.

Tithes.—As a person of the name of George Francis, of this city, was serving tithe subpœnas about Harristown, in the county Kilkenny, last Saturday, he was most brutally beaten by some lawless ruffians, who, we are glad to learn are known by the injured man. He was removed to the Leper Hospital by the police, and is now recovering from the blows inflicted on him.

Distressing Accident—Loss of Life.—On Friday morning last, between the hours of 12 and one o'clock, as the wife of Capt. Jenkins, of the *Avon*, lying at the Quay, was about going to bed, her clothes was set on fire by coming in contact with the candle. An immediate alarm was given, when one of the river watch rushed into the cabin, and, together with the assistance of Captain Jenkins, who had been in bed asleep, succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Mrs. Jenkins was so severely burned, that she expired on Saturday morning, and was buried in the Abbey Church-yard on Sunday evening. Captain Jenkins's arms were slightly burned; three of his children were on board at the time, but received no injury.

Inquest.—Saturday last, an inquest was held on the body of a man named James Richards, by Alderman Evelyn, coroner. On the night of the 8th instant it is supposed he fell into the river from the gangway, as he was proceeding to board his vessel, the *Three Sisters*, Captain Pavey. The body was found on Friday last. Verdict—"Accidental Death."

Dunmore Works—Late Accident.—The Lord Lieutenant has sanctioned the Commissioners of Public Works to pay to each family of the three men who were lately killed at the works carrying on at Dunmore, by an unexpected explosion, as stated in a former number of the *Mail*, the sum of £ 10 each.

An officer's servant, who deserted from the 66th regt., and robbed his master of twelve pounds and his clothes, was arrested in this city on Saturday, by his own Captain, and lodged in the Tower. He was escorted by a party of the 70th regiment, to take his trial at the next assizes of Wexford.

Dr. Crotty, many years President of the Maynooth College, was on Tuesday se'nnight consecrated Roman Catholic Bishop of Cloyne, at that establishment.

It is stated that the brother of the celebrated Sir Humphrey Davy is about to visit Clonmel, and give lectures on chemistry.

Sir Edward Ryan, at present one of the Puisne Judges at Calcutta, is appointed to succed to the station of Chief Justice, in room of the late Sir W. O. Russell.

The *Waterloo* was launched at Chatham yesterday.

The following personages dined with Lord Beresford on Monday se'nnight—The Prince Lieven, Lord and Lady Mexborough, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Archbishop of Armagh, and Lady Charlotte Beresford, Lord G. Beresford, Lady Georgiana Fane and Mr. Fane, Lady Sarah Saville, Sir Jonn Conroy, Sir John Beckett, the Hon. Miss Beresford, Mr. Hope, and Captain Hope.

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