Richard Henderson

The Waterford Mail.

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LONDON, Thursday, August 1.

The letters by the Lisbon mail have been delivered this morning, and though the news is not quite of that decisive nature anticipated yesterday, it turns out on the whole, to be highly satisfactory. The following is an extract from one of the commercial letters:—

Lisbon, July 22.—We are hourly expecting to see the blue and white flag on the other side of the Tagus. The constitutionalists entered St. Ubes yesterday morning, and we have accounts of their having reached Azeitao on their way to Almada, whose Juiz de Fora, chief magistrate, has received orders to prepare 6,000 rations for to-morrow, and he is come over in great alarm to the Intendant for instructions how to act. We may therefore fully count on seeing a change of flags on that fort to-morrow, and Napier forcing the bar. His fleet was hovering off St. Ubes the whole of yesterday, and 600 men were landed at Cezimbro in the morning. Lisbon is perfectly tranquil. The Miguelite commanders have been committing great atrocities at Portalegre and Beja. Friars, nuns, and others have been flying hither from the town of Palmella, to which place the constitutional troops were approaching, and are believed to have entered it. All is going on well, and we are in the highest spirits, though it is said that this government intend to hang another political victim to-morrow morning, at the Caes de Sodre. The Duke of Palmella is with the fleet on board the Don Joao. Orders have been issued this evening to remove every boat from the other side, and to prevent any boat from leaving this. The British marines are ready to come on shore at a moment's notice.

Subjoined is a brief diary of the events occurring in Lisbon from the 16th ult. to the departure of the packet:—

"Lisbon, July 16.—This morning the *Confiance* steamer arrived from Oporto, with information that Miguel's government agreed to let in British vessels of war according to the demand made by Admiral Parker.

"17th—The *Sybille*, 26, and *Izabel Maria*, 24 gun corvettes, returned, being the only two vessels that escaped being taken out of Miguel's whole squadron; they are laid up in ordinary, and every thing in them sent on shore, even to the very tampions of the guns, for fear they should be stolen by the ship-keepers in payment of their wages. The crews were all told that such as choose to go to work at the Forts should be paid every month, and be paid part of their arrears, but if they did not do so, they should forfeit all right thereto.

"18th—All the Cassilha boats, above 18 tons, have been seized to make gun boats for the use of the river, they are each to carry a 24 or 32 pounder, and are likely to be of as little use as all the rest of their defences.

"20th—Marshal Bourmont gazetted as Marshal-General of the Portuguese armies, and the names of several of his officers attached to sundry regiments, at present commanded by Portuguese, whose places are to be filled up by the said, as soon as they are promoted or shot off.

"21st—Napier was seen off this morning with fifteen sail, some of which are transports, and having a number of large fishing boats full of men following his ships wherever they go. It is supposed he is going to land somewhere in our neighbourhood.

"Four p.m.—The *Palmella Telegraph* announces that a division of the rebels from Algarve was entering a place called Agoas de Moura, about three leagues from St. Ubes, composed of two or three light troops, the 6th of the Line, a troop of Lancers, a batallion of French, a park of artillery, and a body of Guerillas.

"22d—It is said that the land force entered St. Ubes last night, and that Napier threw 500 men on shore at Cezimbro, to assist the landsmen, and if so, we shall have them here at farthest to-morrow evening. That there is something in the wind, is a fact, as they have sent, in great haste, about 1600 men across the Tagus, to Casilha. Annexed is a letter from that town:—

"'There has been a great deal of commotion here this last week; all the forts, and every inch of road from the bar to this town, and from hence to Moita, has been examined and noted as defensible or not. Among the visitors I observed the Spanish Ambassador who appeared to be the most minute observer, (he is a Colonel in the Spanish service), he was attended by our Juiz de Fora, who also impressed horses for him and his attendants; there was one foreigner with him, who I suppose is the Captain of the Spanish frigate; the ambassador also sent for ——— of this neighbourhood, and had been under examination at his palace in Lisbon for two days, where he got from him the nature of the whole of the country between this and Moita, and took notes of the same.'

"22d July continued—At — o'clock this afternoon the reports were, that Don Miguel's flag was flying on the works of Palmella Hill, which is near St. Ubes, between that town and Lisbon, and which I believe to be true. There never was a period when Lisbon appeared in a more quiet state: the Miguelites are chopfallen; but the Constitutionalists do not openly exult, the foreigners alone appear to be pleased with the prospect of affairs. If the Constitutionalists can hold their ground at St. Ubes and the neighbourhood, there is no doubt but the gallant Napier will force the passage of the Tagus, and the game will be soon up, say on or before the 25th inst. All the Miguelites rest their hopes on is Marshal Bourmont's success in storming Oporto; he has said, he can do it to a certainty, but it will cost 6,000 men, or it has been said for him.

"Eight o'Clock, p.m.—A note has just been received from a friend to-day, that Villa Flor entered St. Ubes this morning at five o'clock, having been opposed by all the troops that Brigadier Freitas (of artillery) could gather at Cezimbro, Azeitas, and St. Ubes, but they were completely routed by the Lancers. Brigadier Freitas arrived at three, p.m., at Almada, and all the troops that went over this morning, and were on their way to St. Ubes, were ordered to halt on the road; Brigadier Freitas's order on being quoted, say, that every one was to find his best way to Almada. Several families from St. Ubes and Azeitao have arrived at Lisbon, including the Colonel of the St. Ubes Militia.

"It does not appear that any formal blockade of Lisbon had been established at the above date, nor was there likely, in the turn affairs were taking, to be any necessity for it; the agent to Lloyd's write that some vessels were off the port, but nothing had occurred to prevent entries and departures from taking place as usual. By a letter written on board one of the ships of Napier's squadron, it would seem that the coming up of the troops under Villa Flor, to the south bank of the Tagus, had decided Napier in making the attack on Lisbon without further delay. It was understood to have been his intention otherwise to detach a portion, of his squadron to Oporto.

"No letters have been received from Oporto, as no communication took place between the Packet and the shore. This has prevented our obtaining any details of the battle of the 25th, which appears, however, from some verbal accounts, to have been attended with so great a loss to the Miguelites as to prevent their making another attack, with any effect, on the city. On that side, one of the sons of Marshal Bourmont, is said to have been among the killed, and Colonel Cotter, who commanded the Irish brigade in Pedro's army, is also stated to have fallen. From the great number of English engaged in this action, the further details are necessarily looked for with great anxiety."

"The Representative of the People!"—When the division on Tennyson's motion for a repeal of the Septennial Act took place, Colonel Evans (the radical member for Westminster) was found *asleep* in the gallery!! Being *in* "the House," the Speaker insisted upon having his vote, to which Evans objected: but Sutton was inflexible; and insidiously and very humorously observed—"Colonel Evans, when anything to please the mob has before been introduced in this House, I have generally found you wide awake!"

HOUSE OF LORDS, Thursday, July 30.

IRISH CHURCH TEMPORALITIES BILL.

The Marquis of HEADFORT was understood to support the bill, on the ground that it was essential to the preservation of the church of Ireland.

The Earl of ELDON felt it to be a duty he owed to his sovereign and his conscience to oppose the present bill. Religion, it was very true, was a question between man and his Maker, but no man had a right to assert his religious opinions if in any manner calculated to injure the national faith and worship. No church could be more tolerant than the church of England—as indeed the flourishing condition of the dissenters proved. The learned lord proceeded to say that he objected to the bill because it went to relieve those born in the state from the just obligation of contributing to the support of the state religion, and because it went to throw on the clergy expenses to which they should be no more liable than any other body in the state. All were interested in the maintenance of the established church of Ireland as the main tie of connexion between that and this country; and all were bound to contribute to its maintenance. They might depend upon it that if they threw on the clergy expenses to which all were now liable, and exempted those of a different persuasion, thousands and thousands of the members of the established church would immediately declare themselves, and soon prove themselves not members of that church. The noble and learned earl then attributed the present bill to the measure introduced in 1829 by the noble duke (Wellington) for the removal of Catholic disabilities. He thought that, instead of diminishing the number of Protestant bishops in Ireland, it ought to be increased. If there were to be an established church, it was the duty of every individual in the state, whatever might be the doctrines which he professed, to contribute to its support. The noble earl concluded by declaring that he would rather sacrifice his existence than consent to a bill which proceeded upon a principle that would entirely destroy the Protestant established episcopal form of ecclesiastical discipline in this country (hear, hear).

The Earl of LONGFORD was of opinion that the bill contained some good originally, and it had been considerably improved in the committee, yet still so much remained bad in principle, that he felt justified in opposing it.

The Duke of WELLINGTON said that he would not be drawn into a discussion on the Catholic question in consequence of what had fallen from the noble and learned earl (Eldon). The noble and learned earl attributed the present measure to the act of 1829; but many more events occurred between 1829 and 1833, and even previous to 1829, which might account for the measure. He would not, however, discuss the question at that moment, and therefore would proceed at once to the bill before the house. When the bill stood for a second reading he stated that he would not object to it going into a committee, although he objected to its principle in many respects. The measure had undoubtedly been materially improved in committee, as his noble friend and relation (the Earl of Longford) had stated, in some material points; but there still remained much objectionable matter in the bill, and much to which he was decidedly opposed in principle. In the first place, he objected decidedly to the repeal of the assessments for church purposes. He doubted very much whether the assessment ought to have been repealed, though the mode of levying it might have been altered. It had been found difficult, if not impossible, to levy the assessment, principally on account of the conspiracy which existed in Ireland against, not only that assessment but every description of church property, and which the noble lords opposite were much deceived if they thought they had got the better of. It was true that overt acts of disturbance were put down by the measure which parliament passed in the spring; but he doubted much whether the conspiracy had been got the better of, and whether the government yet felt themselves strong enough to carry into execution those measures which were necessary to restore to the clergy and the laity that description of property hitherto known under the name of tithes. At present tithes were annihilated in Ireland, owing to the existence of the conspiracy to which he had alluded. He thought that the church cess should be continued and levied on the land instead of the people. It was, however, most unjust to make the ministers of the church themselves pay all the expenses attendant on the performance of divine worship, and he was certain that this object could not be carried into execution as the bill now stood. He objected strongly to the sale in perpetuity of bishops' lands. This was a circumstance which would deteriorate the position of the church. Another objection which he had to the bill was, that it put an end to more bishoprics than were necessary, even for the purpose which was professed by the measure. He freely confessed that it might be desirable to put an end to certain dioceses, but to put an end to them for the purpose of raising money in order to relieve the country from the payment of church cess was a thing of which he could never approve (hear, hear, hear). That part of the arrangement, however, to which he had the greatest objection was that which proposed to levy a tax on the clergy according to a graduated scale. A clergyman having £300 a-year was to pay 2½ per cent., whilst a clergyman who obtained £1500 a-year would have to pay 15 per cent. It would, he thought, be impossible to levy that tax if clergymen were to maintain that rank in society which was generally admitted to be desirable. He would not—nor did he know any man that would—object to a fixed tax upon the richer class of clergymen, to be applied to the purpose of augmenting small livings and building churches (hear, hear). It was a matter of importance that men of education and character should be induced to enter the church by the hope of obtaining some of the large prizes, but if clergymen were to be subjected to a tax of fifteen per cent. and the number of bishoprics should be reduced from twenty-two to twelve, this inducement would no longer exist, particularly as, from the various compositions which had been adopted, no large amount of tithes could now be levied, if indeed tithes should ever be paid again. He could not but feel that the bill was, in a variety of its details, injurious to the clergy, and he had no doubt that sooner or later it would be found necessary to adopt some measure in order to relieve the church from some of the burdens which were imposed upon it by the present bill. Although, however, he disapproved of many of the provisions of the bill, it was impossible for him, with the opinions which he entertained of the necessity that existed for some measure of this description, to concur in a vote against the third reading of the bill. The more he considered the situation of the church of Ireland, the more he was convinced of the necessity of agreeing to the present measure in the absence of a better. For three years past the ministers of the church of Ireland had received no tithes, and they were now depending on the government, and a vote of the other house of parliament, for their subsistence.—Owing to an arragement which was made last year in the other house of parliament, the bishops had not this year received their fines, which formed two-thirds of their income. It might be aked whether the measure was likely to insure security and tranquillity to the church. It was impossible for him to answer that question, but of this he was certain—that sooner or later the measure must be altered in order to afford relief to the church. For the present the bill would give the church breathing time, and enable it to continue its beneficial labours for some time longer. Many persons thought that as the bill was not likely to produce all the benefit which the noble lords opposite predicted, it ought upon principle to be opposed, but his opinion was that they ought to do that which was best for the church, and which would enable it to continue in existence (hear, hear).

Lord ELLENBOROUGH and the Duke of Gloucester admitted that the measure had been considerably improved in committee, yet felt they could not vote for the third reading.

The Duke of BUCKINGHAM said, the measure, in his opinion, ought to be rejected, because its principle was a bad one, and in accordance with this feeling he should move that it be read a third time that day six months.

The Marquis of LANSDOWN said, he hoped the bill might pass into a law, convinced that such a proceeding would facilitate the progress of those other measures which it was indispensable should be taken for the maintenance of the church in Ireland.

Lord WYNFORD should give his vote against the measure.

The Earl of HADDINGTON declined to vote on the question at all.

Lord BEXLEY said that the present bill was a breach of the articles of union. The noble lord contended that the reduction, as proposed by the bill, in the revenues of two Irish bishoprics, because those revenues were great, was on the principle of an agrarian law, and to such a principle he would never assent (question, question).

Their lordships then divided on the question, that the bill be now read a third time, when there appeared—

Contents present	70	
Proxies	65	
		— 135
Not contents present	50	
Proxies	31	
		— 81
Majority for the reading		—54

On our re-admission into the gallery we found Earl GREY moving a clause by way of rider to the bill, which was agreed to, and the bill was then passed.

Adjourned to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Wednesday, July 31.

CHURCH TEMPORALITIES (IRELAND) BILL.

A message from the Lords brought up the Irish Church Bill, with certain amendments, to which their Lordships desired the concurrence of that House.

IRISH POOR LAWS.

Captain DUNDAS presented a petition from the inhabitants of Woolwich, in favour of the introduction of poor laws into Ireland. The hon. member expressed his opinion that the introduction of poor laws into Ireland would be the only effectual means of putting down agitation and starvation.

Mr. O'CONNELL was opposed to the syetem of poor laws being introduced into Ireland, and thought they would not have the effect expressed by the hon. and gallant member.

Daptain DUNDAS had been credibly informed that a majority of the independent landowners and residents of Ireland were in favour of poor laws.—(No, from several Irish Members.)

Sir E. KNATCHBULL thought, if poor laws could not be adopted with advantage, there ought at least to be some provision made for the poor by law (hear).

Mr. RICE thought the effect of introducing poor laws into Ireland would be to promote agitation; a majority of the resident gentry and landowners of Ireland were adverse to the system.

Mr. FINN objected to the introduction of poor laws into Ireland.

Mr. O'REILLY said some provision ought to be speedily and effectually made for the relief of the starving population of Ireland.

Mr. CLAY supported the petition.

After a few words from Mr. Rutven and Mr. Shaw, the petition was laid on the table.

The Thellusson's Estates Bill was read a second time, after considerable discussion respecting the probable danger of the precedent it might establish for Parliamentary interference with private property.

TITHES

Sir R. PEEL, referring to the resolution passed by the House on the 18th of June, in reference to tithes, wished to know if Government intended to propose some specific resolution on the subject? He had in his hand a paper detailing the amount of tithes due in certain dioceses. For instance, in Armagh, the arrears amounted to £29,000, and in Clogher to £20,000; what the total amount of arrears might be he knew not. The effect of the resolution to which he referred was to advance a sum equivalent to the tithes due in 1831 and 1832, and to be made due in 1833. Government had suspended all operations for the collection of tithes, and the consequence was, that the private holders of this species of property were unable to take any steps to obtain what was due to them. What he asked then was, whether there was a resolution to be proposed for the advancement of any specific sum, and next, when a bill providing an equivalent for tithes was to be introduced? He had purposely deferred putting this question till the house of lords had agreed to a certain bill sent up to them, and now that that bill had been returned to them unimpaired, in his opinion, in any one of its main provisions, he felt it his duty to put it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said Government felt it to be a duty, without loss of time, to propose a resolution for a specific sum. He could not name a day, but it would be done as soon as possible.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT BILL.

In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel,

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL said it was assuredly his wish to have carried the bill into a law during the present Session; but he found it utterly impossible so to do until some more perfect machinery could be devised. He should, therefore, though very reluctantly, postpone its further consideration until next Session.

SLAVERY ABOLITION BILL.

The Slavery Abolition Bill was reconsidered in Committee, when the debate on Sir E. Wilmot's amendment on the 25th clause, for reducing the amount of compensation to the West India planters, was renewed. The amendment was opposed by Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Stanley, on the ground that as the amount of compensation had been fixed at £20,000,000 by resolutions agreed to by both houses of parliament, they ought to adhere to it. Mr. Aglionby, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Cobbett, Mr. Handley, and Mr. O'Dwyer, spoke against granting so large an amount of compensation, which they considered an act of injustice to the people of this country, and as not being warranted by the modified plan of emancipation proposed. Sir E. Wilmot having replied, the Committee divided, when the amendment was rejected by a majority of 125; the numbers being for the amendment, 27; against it, 152. Another division took place on the passing of the original clause, when the majority in favour of it was 81.

Mr. BUXTON proposed, as an amendment in clause 40, that ten millions of compensation should be withheld till the the term of apprenticeship expired, and the slaves became free. Mr. Stanley opposed the amendment on the ground that it would not be advisable to hold out inducements to the colonists to shorten the time of apprenticeship. Dr. Lushington, Lord Howick, Mr. O'Connell, and Mr. O'Reilly supported the amendment, as they considered such a restriction necessary to ensure the co-operation of the planters in the measures for the final abolition of slavery. Mr. P. M. Stewart, Lord Althorp, Mr. R. Gordon, Lord Sandon, and Mr. Stanley supported the original clause; and on a division the amendment was lost by a majority of 51.

The other clauses of the bill were agreed to after several other amendments had been proposed, on one of which, moved by Mr. O'Connell, a division took place, but the amendment was negatived by a majority of 103 to 22. The bill was then reported, and the further consideration of the report ordered for Friday.

The Sugar Refining Bill, the Bankrupt Judges Bill, and the Uniformity of Process Bill, were read a second time. The Privy Council Bill went through Committee, and the report on the Law Amendment Bill was agreed to. The reports of the Customs Duties Bill, the British Possessions Bill, and the other bills connected with them, were agreed to, and the bills ordered to be read a third time on Friday. On the motion for going into Committee on the London Scavage and Package Bill, the house was counted out, there being only thirty-six members present.—Adjourned at half-past one.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Several petitions were presented on Thursday night, in the House of Lords, in favour of the Jewish Disabilities Removal Bill.

Lord Ellenborough declared his intention of moving, in the committee on the East India Bill, the second reading of which he did not intend opposing, the omission of all clauses relating to any alteration in the local government of India.

The Scotch Burgh Police Bill went through committee and was reported.

Lord Bexley moved the second reading of the Jewish Emancipation Bill, on which there arose an animated debate. The motion being met by an amendment proposed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, that it be read a second time that day six months, was disposed of by a majority of 50 against the bill.

During the early sitting of the Commons the Highways Bill went through committee, and several of the clauses were disposed of. It is not, however, probable that it will be carried through the present session.

Mr. Ewart moved a resolution declaring the expediency of admitting sugar and coffee from our eastern possessions, the produce of free labour, on equal terms with sugar and coffee the produce of the West India islands.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer having moved the previous question on the ground that it would be premature to alter the law until the country had had some experience of the Slavery Abolition Bill, Mr. Ewart consented to the withdrawal of his motion.

Mr. Kennedy brought forward a motion for leave to bring in a bill to regulate the election of magistrates in corporate towns and cities of England. The plan proposed by Mr. Kennedy is the extension to all £10 householders of the right of voting in corporate elections. On an explanation from Lord Althorp, that government would have a plan to propose when the select committee had reported, the honourable member consented to withdraw his proposition.

Leave was given to Mr. Ruthven and Mr. O'Connell to bring in a bill to regulate the corporation of Dublin, with the view of having the proposed plan (which is similar in many respects to the present mode of electing municipal officers in the corporation of London) brought under consideration before next session, by having the bill embracing the details printed.

Mr. Littleton obtained leave to bring in a bill to consolidate the laws relative to offences against the person in Ireland.

Mr. Halcomb postponed till "early next session" his motion relative to the English Poor Laws.

Lord Althorp, in answer to an hon. member who complained of the length of time (six months) which they had been kept occupied with public business, stated that the government must pass the Bank Charter Bill this session.

The house then went into committee, *pro forma*, on the Factories Bill, and the amendments having been agreed to, the bill is to be printed with them, and taken into further consideration that day se'nnight.

In the House of Lords, on Friday night, the East India Company's Charter Bill was read a second time, and was ordered for committal on Monday. No discussion arose upon the second reading.

The motion of the Marquis of Clanricarde for the second reading of the Dramatic Performances Bill was rejected in a house of only 34 peers. We regret this fact, because we deem the stage by far the most intellectual of the amusements of the people, and one that, with proper control and encouragement, might be materially improved. The reasoning employed on the subject that evening was either altogether vapid or querile, and would equally tell against amusement or anything else which brings the sexes into the company of each other. We regret particularly the denial of protection to dramatic authors, as, if anything will restore the drama to dignity and character, it must be encouragement in that direction. As it is, the large theatres will once more open with everything but that drama it is proposed to sustain, and people will run everywhere else to show that they will not be amused (as *Falstaff* says) "on compulsion."

The bill taking away the penalty of death from persons guilty of house-breaking in the day time, was committed, reported, and ordered to be read a third time on Monday.

The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was brought up from the Commons with a few trifling amendments, the other house of parliament having agreed to those made by their lordships.

The report on the Dwelling-house-Robbery Bill was received, and the bill itself fixed for a third reading on Monday.

In the early sitting of the House of Commons, the Irish Grand Juries Bill was under discussion in committee, and some progress made in its clauses as far as the 29th.

The Lords' amendments in the Irish Church Bill were considered and agreed to. Mr. O'Connell entered his protest against this bill "being considered in any other light than as an instalment of the national debt which was due to Ireland. He would not divide the house: he would only protest against such scanty justice, and hope that the next session would witness the consummation of a much more comprehensive plan of church reform."

The house adopted the ministerial proposition relative to raising the twenty millions for the West India interest.

Towards the close of the sitting the house was engaged with the second reading of the Bank Charter Bill, with regard to which we are gratified—we will add, grateful too—that ministers are firm in adhering to the legal-tender clause. The bill was read a second time, without a division, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday (yesterday.)

The Assessed Taxes Reduction Bill went through committee; the Tithe Commutation Bill was ordered to be reported that day six months; and leave was given to bring in a Bill to check bribery and corruption in elections for Warwick.

MORE OF O'CONNELL.

(FROM THE WARDER.)

"He's at his dirty work again."

On the subject of O'Connell and the London Press, we disapprove of the resolution of the Gentlemen who report for the *Times* newspaper—that "they would deal with Mr. O'Connell as with other Members." The *Pilot* of last night furnishes proof of the *just* and *gentlemanly* sense entertained of their forbearance and generosity by their calumniator. It is under the head of "Private Correspondence," and it is well known that the correspondent is no other than the Agitator himself. We give a portion of this *elegant* and *gentlemanly* communication for the instruction of the general body of the Reporters of London—and they deserve to be *blackguarded* and *vagabonded*, and spit upon, if they ever report a word that O'Connell utters, in or out of the house, unless it be his *last speech*, which we should feel desirous to have all possible justice done to:—

"London, Wednesday.

"O'Connell has carried his point. There is abundant vaporing in the *Times*; but the real triumph is his. The scoundrels agreed not to report him. They first tacitly, by compact, suppressed his speeches, and then published a letter declaring that they would not report him until he withdrew his charge of '*wilful falsehood*.' Well, he has not withdrawn his charge—he repeated his charge—he insisted on his charge; and, behold, the *Times* of this day contains as full a report of his speeches of yesterday as of any other person whatsoever. The vagabonds are at liberty to be as scurrilous as may suit their own bad taste; but he has carried his point.

This victory is the more decisive because it is the first that ever was gained over the reporters. They succeeded against Brougham, and against Tierney, and against Windham. The last was, it is said, actually obliged to give them a dinner before he was reinstated on the books of the reporters. O'Connell has given them nothing but well-merited abuse, and yet they have reported him. If they had not, he was, I know, determined to have kept the gallery closed until the end of the session. He therefore may boast that he has taken the first step to get rid of a despicable despotism."

TWO FLATTERING LIKENESSES OF TWO GREAT MEN.

MR. COBBETT AND MR. O'CONNELL.

O'Connell's Character of Cobbett in December, 1828.

"I deeply regret that the ears of the meeting have been shocked and insulted by the name of that savage Cobbett. After all the outrages that that miscreant has been guilty of—upon public and private feelings—upon public and private reputation—the fell monster has again returned to strike at and lacerate the feelings of all those persons who were interested in the fate of the late John Bric. This monster has been threatened as an infliction upon the Catholic Association. The man whose name was without a blot has been made a subject for the ferocious and ribald jests of one of the greatest monsters that ever disgraced any age or nation. When this assembly is told that it should regard the censures of such a practised liar—of such a living libel on the human species—I lose my patience. Let not the name of this beast—for man I will not call him—be ever again mentioned in this assembly."

Cobbett's Character of O'Connell in March, 1829.

"I have had three years to fathom the depths of O'Connell's hypocrisy, falsehood, impudence, and political perfidy. It is impossible for me to describe how very base the man is. I will make him despicable in the eyes of the people of Ireland. He is a fool as well as a knave—a profound hypocrite—a trembling paltroon—a stupid, profligate, impudent brawler.—The fellow has no bottom.— [illegible] for truth. To deceive and delude people, and to gain by the deception, are the trades of his life. When the toad spits his venom at us, we do not answer in words. No; with stick or stone we knock the reptile on the head. If O'Connell were placed conveniently within my reach, I might thus answer him. He has committed an enormous offence against me. I never will forgive him, until he make atonement."

DAN'S CONFESSION TO FATHER ROGER.

Oh, little they know of the game I am playing!
Reporters indeed! faith I'm not a whit jealous!
'Tis true their reports are not *my* proper braying;
But that is because there is sense in the fellows.

You know, Father Roger, my darling, in one sense
The thing's to their credit, and stands but to reason;
But you're also aware that I shine best in nonsense,
And that I'm not paid for my sense but my treason.

But here is the rub—that there is a curs'd falling
Away of my bribery must be confess'd;
'Tis occasion'd by this—that in their proper calling,
My nonsense is publish'd, my treason suppress'd.

Besides, there are reasons both clearer and stronger—
You know I've decidedly cushion'd *Repeal*;—
And Reporters won't suffer my speech to be longer
Than what my friend Feargus has left me of *Tail*.

It is an old trick to be sure, and the fact is,
It's one which *my* conscience could never condemn;
When I shuffle or lie, holy Roger, my practice
Is always to father the falsehood on them.

You know, I suppose, what is meant by "to father"—
To bear the result of another's transgression;—
But if *you'd* have a case that is clearer, I'd rather
Refer you for facts to the chair of confession.

Independent of this—I believe it is thought
That I sneak after place—so the papers describe me;
And you know if the people should think I am bought,
They somehow or other might scruple to bribe me.

While fishing for something that's snug and genteel,
To spout rank sedition is wrong, you'll confess;
But as I am paid for't, dear Roger, I feel
That 'tis better to throw the whole blame on the press.

In one thing I'm peerless—whenever I shuffle,
No man can impose on the mobbery better;
If I cannot back out, why, I kick up a scuffle,
Or else I get jealous and write *them* a letter.

But, curse them, I find it is hard after all,
To earn my good tribute without their assistance;
No wonder that tithe and the Parson should fall,
When *I* cannot stand before *passive resistance!*

Now, Roger, raise up your most sanctified fist;
Forgive my transgressions—rub out each old stain;
For a harder fac'd knave you have never dismiss'd,
Nor will not until you unsin me again.

THE DUMB ORATOR.

"No more shall the sound of his voice meet my ears."

It is with infinite concern we have to announce the melanchely intelligence, that the great Daniel O'Connell, phœnix of the Irish bar, and champion of liberty—*the liberty of Dublin*—has been struck with a sudden paralysis of the tongue; mulcted of speech, and interred while living; eclipsed in the very plenitude of his glory, and condemned to crawl, for the residue of his life, like a poor dumb creature, without one trope or figure. You will see him move his lip, "but echo will answer not." You will see him gesticulate, but "no word will suit the action." You will look for him in a crowd of Senators, and know him only by the huge expanse of face—once the index of a blushless soul. You will cry, "Where is the Liberator?" and the walls of Stephen's "will answer—'where?'" Whilliloo! Whilliloo! O'Connell has passed away; and, in the words of Talleyrand (applied, in times of yore, to the football, Lafayette,) "*C'est la chandelle du savetier éteinte, et que put.*"

By the pow'rs he was struck all at once of a hape,
And de tongue of his head was fast cradl'd to slape;
And iv ever he opens agin you big mouth,
He must pack off for dat, to the dear hill of Howth.
He's a man now of evil report—faith and trowth!

—*Age.*

CLONMEL, August 3.

About two o'clock on Wednesday a fire broke out in a house nearly opposite the jail, which burned fiercely for two hours. The house in which the fire commenced and those immediately adjoining it were thatched, and from the extraordinary heat of the weather it required considerable exertions even to arrest its progress after two others had been completely burned down. The engine was well worked by the people and the Barrack engine which was worked by the soldiers and people, jointly, arrived in time to be of considerable service. There was a great deal of injury sustained by the persons who inhabited the houses. We have heard that the fire was the result of accident—there having been a forge in one of the houses the sparks from which communicating with the dried thatch immediately ignited it.

A most disgraceful attack was made on a young lady last Sunday evening, by a scoundrel who lives near Glen Abbey, in the County of Waterford. The lady was about visiting the Abbey with some friends, and having loitered on the way, was about forty yards distant from them, when a drunken fellow came up with her and assaulted her most violently. Her shrieks were heard by her friends, who immediately ran to her assistance, when one of them received a stunning blow from the infuriated madman. They however succeeded in their efforts to rescue her from him without much injury being effected. It is appaling to see the number of drunken and reckless vagabonds, who riot about our roads and streets on Sabbath evenings in particular.

Destruction of Salmon.—Upwards of *twelve hundred salmon* have been taken in the mill dams, cribs, and traps attached to the mills of Clonmel, within the last month—an illegal system which deprives the markets of this town and county of so desirable an article, should be prevented, and the penalty attached to the offence enforced impartially.

The House of Lords did not sit on Wednesday.

Friday evening, the concerns of Messrs. Boileau and George, the extensive druggists in Bride-street, Dublin, with two houses in the rear, were burned by a dreadful fire, that originated in the overflowing of a pan of drying oil.

TIMBER, DEALS, STAVES, NEW POT ASHES, &c.

THE WATERFORD COAL COMPANY offer for Sale, at their YARD, near William-street, the CARGOES of the Cornwallis and Don, lately arrived, consisting of
500 Tons of Quebec and Lower Port Yellow and Red PINE.
120 Tons of OAK, ELM, ASH, and Black BIRCH TIMBER, of large dimensions.
3,000 Bright DEALS, of superior quality.
A quantity of Quebec Pipe, West India Hogshead, with some ASH STAVES and BILLETS.
13 Fathoms of LATHWOOD, SPARS, Boat POLES, Hiccory HAND-SPIKES, and ASH OARS, with
50 Casks of NEW POT ASHES.
The whole will be sold at moderate prices.
Waterford, 25th July, 1833.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS IN THE DUNGARVAN SAVINGS BANK.

THE TRUSTEES of said BANK, have determined to withdraw from the Management thereof, have come to the resolution of not receiving any more Money, and hereby require the Depositors to withdraw the sums respectively due to them, giving the usual Notice. The Bank will be kept open for ONE MONTH, on the usual Days, from the date hereof—June 27, 1833.
By order,
WILLIAM LONERGAN, C.

FEE SIMPLE ESTATE TO BE SOLD.

TO BE SOLD,
A FEE SIMPLE ESTATE in the County of Waterford, producing £306 5s per annum, late Irish Currency, being a Chief rent payable out of an extensive tract of Country, let for Lives renewable for ever, and which produces several Thousands a Year. Besides the above Chief rent, there is also a renewal Fine of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS on the fall of each life. All Royalties, with the right of Sporting over this extensive Estate, on which there are excellent Grouse Mountains, go with this Chiefry.
Also the right to Mines, of which there are strong indications on different parts of the Property.
A clear and most satisfactory Title will be given.
For further particulars as to Terms and Title, application (if by letter post paid) to THOMAS F. CARROLL, Esq., Solicitor, Lady-lane, Waterford, or No. 7, Cuffe street, Dublin.

FEMALE EDUCATION, KILKENNY.

MRS. ANDERSON
BEGS leave to announce that Business will be resumed at her SCHOOL, on the 7th of AUGUST. Her House is admirably calculated for the reception of Boarders, the School Room and Dormitory being spacious and lofty—the situation is healthful and airy—and having an extensive Garden and Pleasure Ground to the rere, looking towards the country.
Mrs. ANDERSON will not boast of her merits as a Teacher, but will rest her claim on the testimony of the many highly respectable persons whose Children she has Educated, and to whom she can with confidence refer; among those she begs to name the Rev. Peter Roe, and the Rev. Robert Shaw. The Evening Studies of the Young Ladies are punctually attended to by herself, when by Lecture and familiar explanation they are made conversant with those acquirements which adorn the Female mind.
Half-yearly Examinations are held in History, Geography, French, &c., &c, which, beside being an encouragement to the Pupils, afford an opportunity to Parents and Guardians to witness their progress, and the system adopted for their Education.
Mrs. Anderson trusts that her unceasing efforts for the improvement of her Pupils will insure her a continuance of that support which it has been her pride and study to deserve.
☞ Music, Dancing and Drawing by approved Masters. Terms moderate.
Kilkenny, July 26, 1833.

APOTHECARY PROFESSION.

WANTED as an APPRENTICE to the above Profession, a young Lad of Respectable Connections—as he will be treated in every respect as one of the Family, a suitable Fee will be required. Application to be made to
SAMUEL B. ARDAGH,
MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT,
MALL, WATERFORD.
S. B. ARDAGH takes this opportunity of stating, that he is constantly supplied with genuine Drugs and Chemicals, from the first London Houses, on terms as moderate as their quality will admit of, and trusts by his assiduity and personal attention, to merit a continuation of that liberal support which he has hitherto received from his Friends and the Public in general, and for which he offers his grateful acknowledgments.
The following are a few select preparations more particularly adapted for the present season:—
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDERS. This preparation, when used according to the directions, forms an effervescing draught as agreeable as Soda Water, yet possessing all the medicinal qualities of the much esteemed Seidlitz Spring in Germany. In Boxes, at 2s 6d and 3s each.
FLUID EXTRACT, or CORTICAL ESSENCE, OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, (simple and compound,) for making the Decoction, as it may be required, in a manner superior to that generally used
ACIDULATED LOZENGES OF CAYENNE, for habitual Sore Throats, Hoarseness, &c.; recommended also to Sportsmen and Travellers, as a refreshing stimulus during fatigue, and a protection against Damp, Fogs, &c. In Boxes, at 2s each.
ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for Gouty and Dyspeptic Patients. A teaspoonful of this Medicine is extremely useful in removing the symptoms of Indigestion, as Flatulence, &c.
AERATED SODA POWDERS, for making Soda Water in its highest perfection. In Boxes, 2s each.
IPECACUANHA or HIPPO LOZENGES, much used as an expectorant and demulcent in recent Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, &c.—also for Hooping Cough. In Boxes, 1s each.
PECTORAL ELIXIR of HIPPO and SQUILLS, for Habitual Coughs, Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, &c., for which it is a most valuable medicine. In Bottles, 1s 6d each.
FAMILY ANTIBILIOUS and APERIENT PILLS.—A gentle purgative for keeping the Bowels open, and useful in Bilious and Hepatic affections. In Boxes, 1s each. They require no confinement or alteration in diet, and may be taken by both sexes, under any circumstances, when an aperient is necessary.
CONCENTRATED AROMA OF JAMAICA GINGER. This Aroma, in which the whole virtue of the Plant resides, is obtained from the choicest Jamaica Ginger, separated from the fibrous and woody parts of the Root, and possess more of the medicinal properties in One Ounce than is contained in Four of the Powder usually sold. In Bottles—3s each.
TONIC TINCTURE of CHIRAYITA and QUININE. This preparation is applicable to General Debility, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite and Nervous Weakness; and may be advantageously used by Invalids recovering from low Fever and such diseases as have reduced the strength of the constitution. In Bottles at 3s 6d each.
DR. GREGORY'S STOMACHIC POWDER, composed of Turkey Rhubarb, Calcined Magnesia, and Aroma of Jamaica Ginger, in Bottles of 2s 6d and 3s each.
GENUINE INDIAN ARROW ROOT (as imported) in Packages, at 10d, 1s 8d, and 3s 4d each.
☞ SAMUEL B. ARDAGH begs to state, that he is the SOLE AGENT in Waterford for the Sale of Messrs. HOLY, and Co.'s most improved TRUSSES, STOMACH PUMPS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, and the LAVEMENT SYRINGES, now in such general use, and sanctioned by the approbation of the most eminent Medical Practitioners of the day.
GENUINE GERMAN EAU DE COLOGNE as imported from the house of JEAN MARIE FARINA.
IMPERIAL PERFORATED CORN PLASTER on an improved principle, for the removal of Corns without either pain or pressure. In Boxes, 1s, each.

VACATION will terminate at MISS GREHAM'S SCHOOL, MONDAY, August the 12th, 1833.
Lady-Lane, Waterford.

CREYWELL BREWERY, NEW ROSS.

THOMAS R. CHERRY
RESPECTFULLY informs the public of New Ross and surrounding country, that he has now ready for delivery at the above concern, PALE BUTT and BEER of such quality as he trusts, on trial, will give satisfaction
New Ross, July 11, 1833.

To the Gentry and Inhabitants of Waterford and its neighbouring Counties.

THE TEETH.

MR. C FARLEY, DENTIST,
TRULY grateful for the very marked patronage which has attended his professional exertions for the last five years, in Waterford, begs leave to announce to his friends that he has arrived at his residence, Bailie's New-street, and may be consulted as usual in all the various branches of his Profession.
Mr. F. has great pleasure in stating to his friends, that he has, at a very great expense, purchased a Second Stock of MINERAL TEETH, from the French Agent, now in Dublin, which for durability and beauty of colour, far surpass any thing of the kind ever offered to the public, and when attached, according to his infallible method singly, or in whole Sets, cannot possibly be distinguished from the original ones—lasting for many years and giving a youthful and beautiful appearance.
Mr. F. feels great pride, notwithstanding the unprincipled and puffing advertisements, which have from time to time been set forth from persons purposing to fill decayed Teeth, to find his method of Filling with Gold (the only proper material for this important operation) gain the sanction and support of some of the most distinguished Families and Professional Gentlemen in the County and City of Waterford, to whom references can be given, and which will at once prove the success of an operation to which he has given years of laborious study.

TO SURGEONS.
Mr. F. has made arrangements to receive a PUPIL, to whom Practical Lectures would be given, including Stopping, Pivoting, Excising, and the Method and Manufacture of supplying Oral deficiencies.
AT HOME FROM TEN TILL FIVE.
ASTRINGENT TINCTURE for Preserving the Teeth and Gums—Agent in Wexford, Rossiter, Fancy Warehouse; T. Farley, Watchmaker, Carlow; and Edward and Joseph M'Dermott and Co., 38, Kevins-street, Dublin.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

OUTSIDE JAUNTING CAR, Shower and Slipper BATH, PIANOFORTE (by Broadwood), Double Barrelled GUN, with Mahogany Case, House Gun, Repeating Time Piece, Two Shop Bow Windows, with Shutters, a Counter Copying Machine, Metal Stove, with several feet of Tube, Large Beam and Scales, Feather Beds, Four Post and Camp Bedstead, Basin Stands, Commodes, Office Desks, 5 Dozen of Oak Poles, an Iron Manger, Sideboard, Sofa, and Sofa Table, Drab Moreen Window Curtains, with gilt pole, Plated Candlesticks, Coasters, Fender, and Fire Irons, one Hogshead of Sour CIDER, and 4 Tierces superior Dublin Vinegar, sent in by the owners for convenience of Sale to
THE CITY AUCTION MART,
and will be SOLD BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, AUG. 12, at ONE o'Clock.
W. SHARPE, Auctioneer.
Cash advanced on property sent in for Sale. Extensive Rooms for Storage. Libraries and Books purchased.
A very fine toned old VIOLIN for sale.
Also an excellent Inside covered CAR, and handsome London-built GIG, with Patent Axle, and Harness nearly new, price £30.
A quantity of IRISH OAK on private Sale.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WATERFORD AND THE ADJOINING COUNTIES.

THE SUMMER SHEW of FLOWERS, FRUITS, and VEGETABLES will be held at the LECTURE-ROOM, TOWN HALL, on Saturday next, the 10th instant.
The doors to be open at ONE and close at FIVE o'Clock precisely.
None but members will be admitted free. Tickets of admission to be had at the MIRROR OFFICE, and at Mr. S. ARDAGH'S, Mall.
The Censors are requested to meet at TWELVE o'Clock precisely, on the day of the Shew, at the Shew Room.
All Articles for Exhibition to be sent to the Shew Room before TEN o'Clock on the Morning of the Shew.
By Order,
EDWARD JONES, A.M., M.D,
Honorary Secretary.
Waterford, August 5, 1833.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

2d—George, Munden, Portsmouth, hoops—Tryphena, Harding, Cardiff, iron—Gosforth, Hodge, Memel, timber.

3d—Fame, Lowther, Cardiff, coals—Lord Ebrington, Day, Swansea, culm—Hippocampi, Fowler, Cardiff, coals—St. Patrick, Keay, Liverpool.

4th—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol—Townsend, Daunt, Cork, gen. cargo—Martha, Dyer, London, ditto—Pandora, Power, Wexford, ballast, for orders—Menapia, Moyse, Petersburgh, hemp, &c.—Brunswick, Yeo, Newport, coals—Brighton, Giles, Shoreham, ballast.

5th—Caroline, Stephens—Resolution, Fisher—and Wellington, Evans, Cardiff, coals—Union, Salsbury, St. John's, Newfoundland, fish, oil, &c.—Liverpool, Scallan, Liverpool, coals and salt—Eliza Williams, Barnes, Petersburgh, hemp, &c.—Cabinet, Phelan, Miramichi, deals—William, Beer, Swansea, coals.

6th—Freeman, Stephens, Swansea, culm, for Ross—Kitty, Mahony, Cork, ballast.

SAILED,

2d—Mary Ann, Pettigrew, Cardiff, flour—Ocean, Hearn, Quebec, ballast—Sir John Newport, Nicholls, London, provisions—Mary Elliott, Florence, Portsmouth, ditto—St. Day, Lancaster, Falmouth, flour.

3d—Water Witch, Stacey, Bristol—St. Michael, Murphy, Cork, coals—Bolivar, Bellord, Quebec, ballast—George, Williams, Swansea, ballast—Lord Wellington, Black, Quebec, ballast and passengers.

4th—Rapid, Miller, Cardiff, ballast.

5th—Regent, Blaber, Portsmouth, provisions—Mary, Fisher, Cardiff, ballast—Landshipping, Thomas, Newport, cattle—Clonmel, Davis, London, bacon and butter—Malcolm, Pond, Newport, ballast.

6th—St. Patrick, Keay, Liverpool, gen. cargo—City of Waterford, Bailey, Bristol, ditto.—Wind. N. to N.N.E.

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.

Captain Yorke is about to lead to the hymeneal altar one, and Captain Trotter another, of the beautiful and accomplished daughters of Lord Ravensworth. It is also said that the Duke of Somerset is to be united to the eldest unmarried sister of Lord Ellenborough.

DIED,

On the 30th ult. at her mother's house at Aylesham, Norfolk, after giving birth to a still-born child, Elizabeth, the wife of John Flavell, Esq., of Trinity College, Dublin, and eldest daughter of the late Rev. Horace Suckling, Rector of Barsham, Suffolk.

WATERFORD MARKETS—AUGUST 7.

The receipts of corn from farmers still continue trifling, which may be expected, as we are on the point of having the new harvest reaping.

WHEAT.—22s to 28s per barrel.
BARLEY.—10s to 12s per barrel.
OATS.—8s 6d to 9s 6d ₱ barrel; for horses, 10s 0d to 11s.
OATMEAL.—10s to 12s per cwt., wholesale and retail.
FLOUR.—2ds, 32s to 35s; 3ds, 22s to 28s; 4ths, 13s to 16s per bag.
BUTTER.—From 70s to 73s; weighed at the crane on Monday 164, and yesterday 195 firkins.

LIVERPOOL CORN MARKET.

SATURDAY, ONE O'CLOCK.—The business of to-day's market is little, and prices are rather declining. Two or three samples of new were shown, but not offered, not having been threshed.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—FRIDAY.

We have experienced a steady demand for dry butter this week from the town and country dealers, and we quote Belfast 75s to 76s; Carlow 70s to 75s; Waterford 68s to 74s; Sligo 71s to 72s; Banbridge 70s to 73s; Cork dry, thirds 58s to 60s; 2nd Cork pickled butters have been sold at 69s to 70s; beef 95s to 110s per tierce; pork 60s to 64s per barrel; bacon 34s to 37s; dry hams 50s to 54s; firkin lard 44s to 46s; bladdered 48s to 52s per cwt.

LIVERPOOL ELECTION—BRIBERY.—The report presented by the Committee of the House of Commons on the practice of bribery at elections in Liverpool, states, that there are 1880 freemen on the register who were bribed *en masse* in 1830.

MR. SOLOMONS,

Patentee of the Newly-Invented Amber Spectacles, trusts, that the CAUTION he gave the public a short time ago in the Dublin and Provincial journals, has prevented their being imposed upon by persons hawking about the country, representing themselves as having an improvement in Glass—which Mr. S. assures them is of the most inferior description and calculated to injure the sight to a frightful extent. He also begs leave to observe, that he does not employ any Agents or Travellers for the sale of his Patent Amber Spectacles, &c., and hopes the public will be on their GAURD against an individual of the above description who is at present in this city.

MOST IMPORTANT INVENTION!

FOR THE
IMPROVEMENT AND PRESERVATION OF SIGHT.
A NEW AND EFFECTIVE DISCOVERY FOR THE EYES.
*** HOURS OF ATTENDANCE EACH DAY FROM TEN TILL SIX O'CLOCK.
MR. E. SOLOMONS, Optician to their Royal Highnesses, the Duchess of Cumberland and Duke of Sussex—to the London Royal Infirmary for "CATARACT and other diseases of the Eye"—Patentee of the Newly Invented AMBER SPECTACLES, and sole Manufacturer of the Transparent Lenses, No 105, New Bond-street, and No. 9 Bedford-square, East, London, has the honour to announce to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public of Waterford and its Vicinage, that he has (after devoting considerable time, labour and study) recently effected a great improvement in Optics by the application of Amber in the construction of Spectacles, &c. which for weak or imperfect vision are recommended by the Physicians, Surgeons, and Oculists throughout Europe, as being decidedly superior to those in general use which have been found so injurious to the sight, being ground upon philosophical principles by new machinery peculiarly constructed for that purpose:
Mr. SOLOMONS being now at BARNES and Co., Confectioners, Custom House Quay, Waterford, in expressing his grateful acknowledgments for the high patronage conferred upon him in this and the sister Kingdom, takes leave to observe that the attention he has paid to the nature and physiology of the Eye under the most eminent Oculists joined to the extensive practice he has had in this department of Science, renders him capable upon inspection and examination of the figure of the Eye to give the greatest relief that art can accomplish in assisting the Sight, by his PATENT AMBER SPECTACLES and TRANSPARENT LENSES, whether the vision may be defective from any peculiar organic structure, or if impaired by neglect, disease, previous or improper treatment.
He feels proud of the superlative excellence his Spectacles and various other Lenses possess over all others, which they surpass by their superior refractive property—their freedom from the production of prismatic colours—possessing the further advantage of modifying bright and strong light, and are particularly desirable to persons having a determination of blood to the head or eyes on account of their comparative LIGHTNESS, qualities which admirably adapt them to afford ease and comfort by protecting and strengthening the eyes when exerted in reading, writing, drawing, or looking at minute and dazzling objects—under exposure at the same time, to the strong and vivid luminous rays of the sun by day, or from lamps and candles by night.
By the adaption of these Spectacles to the sight, the most incalculable benefits will be derived from them, and which Mr. S. in submitting them to all persons having dim, weak, or inflamed Eyes, or requiring the aid of Glasses, feels confident they will be found to realize their highest expectations, having been most carefully examined and honoured with the sanction and unqualified approbation of the following and many other eminent British and Foreign Physicians, Surgeons, and Oculists, viz:—
Matthew Poole, M.D., Waterford; Thomas L. Mackesy, M.D., Waterford; W. Connolly, A.B., and M.D., Mall, Waterford; Edward Jones, A.M., and M.D, Waterford; William Carroll, Esq., M.R.C.S, Waterford; John Woodroffe, M.D., and Surgeon, South Mall, Cork; John Stevenson, Esq., Oculist to his Majesty, and to Leopold I., King of the Belgians, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, London; Frederick Tyrrell, Esq., Surgeon to the London Ophthalmic Institution, Moorfield, London; Martin Ware, Esq., Oculist, Bloomsbury-square, London; J. Hodgson, Esq., and J. J. Ledsam, Esq., Oculists to the Eye Infirmary, Birmingham; Professor Hufeland, Physician to the King of Prussia, Berlin; Professor Kreysig, Physician to the King of Saxony, Dresden.

THE FUNDS.

London, Saturday—The Consol Market continues without any fluctuations at 88⅞ to 89 for the Account, and 88⅞ for Money.
Four o'Clock—Consols for Account 89⅛.

IRISH STOCKS—AUG. 3.

Bank Stock	213 11/12
3 per cent. Consols	89
3½ per cent. Stock	95 7/8
Ditto, new, 1830	96 5/8
Grand Canal Debs. 6 per cent	88½

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 7.

At length we have important continental intelligence.

CAPTURE OF LISBON.

The land forces of Don Pedro, under Villa Flor, the Duke of Terceira, have achieved a victory worthy of comparison with the naval triumph of Admiral Napier. Villa Flor advanced from St. Ubes on the 23d ult, and marched forward until he encountered General Telles Jordao, on the left bank of the Tagus. The Pedroites were 1,500 in number, and the Miguelites 6,000; according, however, to the computation of the conquering party. A desperate action ensued, and, notwithstanding the disparity of numbers, the Miguelites were totally defeated, many driven into the Tagus, and Telles Jordao, their General, was killed.
On that night the Duke of Cadaval, with the Miguelite garrison, evacuated Lisbon, and the party of the Queen immediately opened the prisons, marshalled a force of 5000 national guards, took possession of the strongest points of the city, and on the following morning communicated to Villa Flor that he might enter the town, and would be received as a triumpher. The duke entered, and took command of the city and forts, without bloodshed. The Queen's flag was hoisted on the citadel, and afterwards that of England, which was saluted with twenty-one guns, a salute which was returned to the royal standard of Portugal by Admiral Parker and the British men-of-war.
On the 25th, the fleet, under the command of Napier, entered the harbour, and the forts that were to have destroyed saluted him. The Marquis Palmella was on board the admiral's flag-ship, and before the evening of the 25th, the city of Lisbon was in the peaceful possession of the Pedroites. The retreat of the Miguelite army, under the Duke de Cadaval, was towards the Douro; and the fragment that remained of the division of Telles Jordao moved so as to form a conjunction with that body, probably all acting under orders to join the standard of Miguel, and to serve under Bourmont before Oporto.
On the 27th the steamer left Oporto. She had taken thither news of the capture of Lisbon, and on the evening of the 26th, Don Pedro embarked for the capital, leaving Saldanha with supreme command, civil and military, in Oporto.
The official announcement to the Emperor Duke, as made by Palmella, is thus given in a supplement to the *Chronica Constitucional* of Oporto. It is dated on board the Admiral's ship in the mouth of the Tagus, July 24, and addressed to Senhor Candido Jozé Xavier. It is as follows:—
Most Illustrious and Excellent Senhor,
It has fallen to my good fortune to have to announce to your excellency the glorious news of the entrance of the Queen's troops into Lisbon, which took place this morning, after an action, in which the Duke of Terceira completely defeated the enemy's troops, commanded by Telles Jordao, on the left bank of the Tagus.
Not to withhold for an instant intelligence of so much importance, the admiral is now despatching a steam-boat, and I have only time to write these few lines, adding that the squadron is at this very moment passing the bar, under the salutes of Fort St. Julian, and that the glorious standard of the Queen now waves on the Castle of St. George.

The remains of the rebel troops that have been able to form a junction have marched by the Campo Grande, direct, ing their route, I suppose, on Cabeca.
I beg to assure your excellency that I am devoting all my faculties to endeavour to justify the high confidence which his Majesty has placed in me, reserving to myself merely to pray for the speedy arrival of that august senhor to relieve me from the burden of a charge which so much surpasses my strength.

The Duke of PALMELLA.

It is reported that the deserters from the fugitive army pour in to strengthen the force of the Pedroites, and those classes who continue in favour of Miguel are hastening to emigrate, or at least to retire from Lisbon.
Of the many letters which have reached London, the writers confine themselves to a bare recital of the facts; but we find in one of them that the English prisoners confined in the city, having burst their bonds and procured arms, speedily liberated all the persons confined, and afforded the Pedroites great assistance. The Police, 5000, retreated outside the wall, without firing a shot, and nearly all the inhabitants immediately declared in favour of the young Queen. The officers of the *Confiance* steamer heard the proclamation of the Queen.
The struggle may now be considered as being finally settled. It is not likely that any maniac convulsion of Spain on the frontiers can interrupt the progress of the constitutional power, nor is it to be expected that the virtuous Ferdinand will permit M. Zea to distract his councils by utopian theories for the restoration of legitimate principles in the Peninsula. M. Zea, and his 25,000 men, who were to have propped the tottering throne of Miguel, may retire to the interior to amuse the Hidalgos with unutterable narratives of the great feats they intepded to have enacted: and when Spanish despotism shall have hidden its head in shame, and the people of the oppressed provinces shall have caught the sweet breath of liberty from the rescued land of their ancient fellowship, the world will wonder, after many days, at the legend of that arbitrary craft, which, for such a length of years, desolated the hallowed scenes of by-gone chivalry! It only remains for the young Queen to exhibit her gratitude to her gallant and generous supporters, by the adoption of those principles of government, for the assertion of which they have so nobly fought and bled. In the moment of triumph and congratulation, we are unwilling to damp the ardour of the event by any anticipations of a painful nature; but a short time will discover whether the Queen is worthy of the blood that has been expended in her cause, and, above all, whether the Portuguese people, now that they have, for the first time, the opportunity of acting on their own behalf, are resolved to have a government that shall protect instead of subjugating them. Their freedom is in their own hands, and if they do not establish it upon a firm basis, the fault is in themselves.

Heaven be praised—the Irish Church Bill has passed without a "*collision*;" that which is called the moderate Tory party, having the Duke of Wellington for its head, has given a reluctant consent to it. With every proper and due feeling of respect for that renowned leader, we must be permitted to express our regret that he ever meddled with ecclesiastical affairs at all. The field of controversy is not his place; all his efforts to obtain distinction there have ended unfortunately for himself and for his fame. His last display has not been more happy than those which preceded it; but has left him, nothing higher in the regards of his friends, and certainly not a whit advanced in public estimation. No man ever obtained renown by the support of any cause, in which he has not himself felt a certain degree of enthusiasm. His heart must be engaged, or he cannot hope to go beyond mediocrity. Had fortune thrown the Duke of Wellington (holding his present sentiments) into the ranks of a republican army, he would not have been the first man-in-arms of the age. But his zeal for the institutions of monarchy concurred with the love of military distinction, to develop those extraordinary powers which made him the chief agent in fixing the destinies of Europe. Had his mind been less warmly engaged, in the cause of which he is the champion, he never could have toiled through the vexations and disappointments of the Peninsular struggle, nor achieved that immortal victory at Waterloo.
To be the champion of a church, a still higher degree of enthusiasm is indispensable. But let any one look at the speeches of the Duke of Wellington on the subject, and conceive, if he can, any thing more cold or repulsive than his expressions. He seems even to exert himself, in order to convince the world that a zeal for religion has no share in determining his policy on this question. *Philoprogenitiveness* is prominent throughout, as his sole motive and inspiring thought. It is necessary that the *great prizes* should be kept for the *great people*, otherwise they will not *condescend* to labour in the *vineyard!* Such is the sum of his arguments and the *principle* of his opposition to ecclesiastical reform.
The broad and unqualified assertion of those sentiments made by the Duke of Wellington in the debate on the third reading of the Bill, is calculated to fill serious Christians with disgust. "It was a matter of importance that men of education and *character* (high birth he evidently means) should be induced to enter the church by the hope of obtaining some of the large prizes: but if Clergymen were to be subjected to a tax of 15 per cent., and the *number* of Bishoprics reduced from 22 to 12, *the inducement* would no longer exist. We venture to say there is not a conscientious Protestant in Ireland—no matter what his opinions may be of this measure—who will not regard such observations as a downright insult to his religion and a most unkind and unjust reflection upon its ministers. We are sure they were not meant as such: but this comes of men putting themselves forward to defend establishments, of the true nature of which they are utterly ignorant, and for the real honour and prosperity of which they feel no genuine interest or sympathy.

THE "BISHOP OF MARONIA."

When Earl Grey foretold that the Bishop of Exeter would soon be assailed by the Roman Catholic Prelates, whose writings he criticised in the House of Lords, he was too true a prophet. "He of Maronia" has taken up the tomahawk already, and attacked his lordship in a letter of formidable length and most disgusting acrimony. We have selected a few passages from it, which reflect no honour upon the writer, either as a Citizen, a Gentleman, or a Christian. How truly did Swift remark, that some men know just enough of religion to hate each other!
We did not admire the spirit in which Bishop Philpotts lugged in the productions of Doctors Doyle and Machale to the discussion on the Church Reform Bill. It appeared to us to be in bad taste, and not very appropriate to the matter. What he did allege against them, however, he supported by solid argument and proofs drawn from their own writings. He did not assail them with rude declamation and gross personal abuse; nor did he say anything to provoke or justify the rage and—we must add—the insolence of this Bishop of Maronia.
If Doctor Machale has been misrepresented, it was competent for him to expose the injustice of his adversary, and that in language of stern reproof. For by a strange contradiction, the laws, or at least the practice of controversy, appear to sanction the exchange of harder terms, between men who differ on points of theology, than the usages of society would permit in any other species of wordy warfare. Let the Bishop of Maronia, then, bethump the Bishop of Exeter with the fist Ecclesiastic, as unmercifully as Orthodoxy itself can desire; but let him not impose upon himself, nor think to hoodwink a discerning public, by sending forth a torrent of froth and bilgewater, when he should either hold his peace or answer what has been advanced on the other side. He makes no attempt at an answer. He carefully avoids any approach towards an answer; but, like a French prize-fighter, glances from side to side, chattering and making hideous grimaces, in the hope of exciting the applause of the rabble, who are easily caught by such contortions.
Now we tell Dr. Machale that vulgarity is not wit, nor does the force of argument consist in fierce, malignant, and rancorous expressions. His letter proves nothing, but that he is "a good hater"—no very honourable distinction in a Christian teacher—and that he is most anxious to be a Grand Inquisitor, if he could. His allusion to Cranmer—equally devoid of shame and feeling—coupled with his longings after the destruction of the last vestige of the church, and the significant wish that his enemy may live to "witness," and of course to *feel*, "that happy consummation" too plainly indicate whither the thoughts and aspirations of this meek divine are tending.
There is another worthy, who has nearly expressed the same sentiments in Parliament. We mean Mr. O'Connell, who on the passing of the bill, devoted the church to further expurgation after the manner of Dr. Machale. *The African*, however, to do him justice, never expressed his *perfect satisfaction* at what he now condemns, as Mr. O'Connell did. He did not hail it, on its first introduction, as a measure which would give complete and final content to the Irish people. He is too honest or too indiscreet a hater for that.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE CURATES.

The *Dublin Evening Packet* states that the Archbishop of Cashel, who is now Bishop also of Waterford and Lismore, has promoted twenty-one clergymen, whom he found in his diocese at the time of entering upon its superintendence, totally unconnected with his Grace, and previously unknown to him. We are sure the working clergy of Waterford and Lismore will rejoice at being placed under the sway of such a paternal sceptre.

THE TYRANT.

Mr. O'Connell has triumphed over the *Times* and the reporters. At least, so he says himself, in a letter written about himself, to his own paper, the *Pilot*: and certain it is, that the "scoundrels and vagabonds" have begun to take notes of his speeches once more. In this he exults:—well he may, for he has subdued them without giving them a dinner, and his, therefore, as he brags, is "the real triumph." But he writes not one word of the *triumph* he met in the body of the house, where a hundred and fifty-three members of Parliament marked their detestation and contempt of his mean, vindictive, and "brutal attempt" to destroy the great bulwark of British liberty. The majority against him is a sorry sort of trophy for him to carry home, and may sadly tarnish the laurels he thinks, or affects to think, he has reaped from a half score dependent individuals in the gallery. If this be one of his triumphs, we wish him an unlimited succession of them.

WATERFORD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We have great pleasure in referring our readers to the advertisement of this Society, in our columns of this day. When we bring to our remembrance, the intense interest excited last Spring in Waterford, by the novelty of seeing for the first time collected together in this city, fruits, flowers, and vegetables, productions of our own gardens—the emulation awakened among the gardeners and contributors, and the numerous and fashionable assemblage from the adjoining counties, which graced our city on that occasion; we hail with satisfaction, the approach of the second or Summer show.
The almost unprecedented continuance of fine weather, with which we have been so long favoured, leads us confidently to anticipate that the tables of the Society on Saturday next, will groan beneath the weight of a profusion of the richest and rarest of the productions of Flora and Pomona.
It should be remembered that the great object of this society is the encouragement of every branch of horticulture, by exciting open and fair competition among all classes of producers. The society is only in its infancy; this being its first year; its claims for public support are too prominent to require our eulogiums; we know of no society combining within its sphere more of the *utile* and *dulce*.
The managing committee and several members met at the Chamber of Commerce, on Saturday last, for the purpose of making regulations for the arrangements of the show. Thomas Wyse, Esq., vice-President, in the chair.
The following gentlemen were appointed stewards:—

Capt. Lanphier,	Joseph Hayden,
Capt. English,	J. D. Lapham, and
Charles Gadsden,	Josiah Williams, Esqrs.

The Secretary and Treasurer announced that they had, during the week, visited several gardens in the vicinity of this city, and the adjoining counties; and that, from the emulation they every where witnessed among the gardeners, and the richness and variety of the flowers, fruits, and vegetables, which they had seen, there was every prospect of a very brilliant show.

A fatal accident occurred at Duffhill, within two miles of Carrick-on-Suir, on Saturday last. As a man named Burke was leading a horse and car heavily loaded with culm, from Fiddown to his residence near Linville, the animal got restive, and, the man (generally supposed under the influence of liquor) thought to manage the beast; but, being either tripped by the horse, or the shaft of the car having met him in some part, threw him on his back, and the wheel of the car with its load, passed over his body. He lived about 15 minutes; he was buried on Sunday.—*A Correspondent.*
Passengers on Saturday by the *Water Witch*, Captain Stacey, for Bristol:—Colonel Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Going, Mrs. Lattin, Mrs. Didot, Mrs. Thomas, Messrs. Joyce, Moore, Ormsby, Ridgway, Nash, Graham, and Grady, and Master Uniacke, &c. &c.
Passengers on Sunday by the *City of Waterford*, Capt. Bailey, from Bristol:—Mr. Kent and family; Mr. and Mrs. Harris; Mr. Wybault, family and suite; Mr. and Mesdames Cooper; Mr. Downberg and suite; Major Stephenson; Messrs. Jones, Knott, Butler, &c., &c.
The Protestant Archbishop of Cashel, Doctor Lawrence, arrived in this city on Monday, from the See House, Cashel.
Friday night a boy thirteen years of age was missed from the smack *Liberty*, Captain Blanchard, lying at our Quay, under circumstances that unhuppily leave little doubt of his having fallen over board and been drowned, although no splash in the water was heard, nor other clue obtained.—He was son of the master of the vessel.
On Monday evening a woman named Ryan was killed on the Tramore road by a car driving over her. The driver whose name is Matthews has absconded.
A SOLDIER OF THE 70TH DROWNED.—On Friday last a soldier belonging to the detachment of the 70th regiment quartered at Ross, while bathing in the river happened to go beyond his depth, and not being able to swim, was unfortunately drowned. An inquest was held on Saturday and a verdict accordingly.

Waterford Mail.

WATERFORD CITY ADJOURNED SESSIONS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5.

At 10 o'clock, the Mayor, Recorder, and Alderman Matthew Poole took their seats on the bench, when the following trials were proceeded on :—

John Flood for an assault on Thomas Wyse, Esq., on the 30th July.

Mr. T. Wyse stated, as he was returning from the Manor, accompanied by his brother and children, he was accosted by a person he did not at first recognise, and who asked him had he received a letter from him a few days before. The person said, "you have used me ill; you never exerted your influence with Mr. Lalor, of Craig, in my favour, which you might have done; you should have brought my case before Parliament." He then struck him (Mr. W.) on the right shoulder with a stick he held in his hand, and addressed a crowd of people (who never attempted to interfere) in these words—" Is this your popularity Member? he might as well have robbed me."—Mr. Wyse stated he was not aware of Flood having rendered him any service that he conceived had placed him under any particular obligation to him; he said he never had a difference with him before his arrival in this city, and certainly never gave him any provocation. The assault was committed at the end of Beresford-street, near John-street.

In answer to the Recorder, he (Mr. Wyse) said, he was taking his usual walk, and returning, shortly after 8 o'clock.

By the Prisoner—Was it near my residence I met you, when I asked you (Mr. Wyse) had you received a letter from me? Did you not say from whom? Did you not walk quickly when you met me?

Mr. Wyse did not recollect seeing Flood in town before the occurrence. In consequence of the crowd and cars usually there, he generally walks quickly through that part of the road.

By the prisoner—Did I not interest myself in your favour in the election of 1830?

Mr. Wyse—Not more than hundreds of others.

Prisoner—Did you ever refer me to O'Gorman Mahon?

Mr. Wyse—I might have done so.

Prisoner—Have you the letter I wrote to you last week?

Mr. Wyse—I have.

Prisoner—Produce it.

Mr. Wyse then read the following letter :—

"SIR,—The contest for the County of Tipperary in 1830, by which you were returned its member, in the most triumphant and flattering circumstances, was not achieved without some sacrifices, almost equivalent to the benefits derived from such a consummation. In ancient Rome the chasm which menaced the state, could only be appeased and glutted by the sacrifice of something most valuable to the nation, and the *Aristocratic* chasm of the County Tipperary was glutted by the death of Martin Lanigan, and the *still* unmitigated persecution of your humble servant; for although John Hutchinson (now Donoughmore) condescended to solicit my support in 1831—still when I afterwards applied to him for protection and *redress*, knowing that he should not probably again stand in need of my assistance, and still bearing in mind, the *eternal* injury I had done him, in particular, and the Aristocracy of Tipperary in 1829 and 1830, he *indirectly* refused to give me any assistance. If I had assisted him to your prejudice in 1830, I should have secured eternally his friendship and the protection and support of the Aristocracy of Tipperary; I should not have incurred their *eternal* hatred and injustice; but I flung myself precipitately—I plunged into the chasm—I preferred to serve the people and you who were *adopted* by the people—Sir, you have *now* a most favourable opportunity of showing your gratitude to the Freeholders of Tipperary—an opportunity of ingratiating yourself into their estimation and of re-occupying the support of the *popular* constituency, with which you are aware I have some influence; even taking you all in all, I should prefer *you* as a man of talent and extensive mental acquirements to the off-spring of Lady Eleanor Butler, or the *mercenary* and cringing Richard Sheil.

"I should wish for an interview with you, and am anxious to be, "Your obedient Servant,

"JOHN FLOOD.

"Manor-street, July 25, 1833."

The assault was committed on the 30th. The prisoner wished to impress on the court that he might have struck him inadvertently when endeavouring to call his attention, by what might be considered a mere "oratorical flourish" in the heat of argument; and required to know was Mr. Wyse accustomed to be nervous? and would he be exasperated if a freeholder upbraided him with his conduct?—He (Mr. W.) replied certainly not.

Mr. George Wyse examined—He corroborated fully the statement of his brother (Mr. T. Wyse), and said that when accosted by the prisoner, his brother answered gently, and certainly saw nothing to induce an assault, or warrant the epithet of "common robber," and other abusive terms, which Flood made use of.

In answer to a question from Flood, was he not a Doctor, and did he examine his brother, he (Mr. G. Wyse) said he had been a medical man—that night he perceived no serious injury, and stated his brother was not nervous.

William Maher, who was passing by at the time, corroborated the account of the assault, as already detailed;—and, in addition, stated that when Mr. T. Wyse was struck by Flood, several people in the crowd cried out "success to you!" "he well deserves that!"

Mr. Barry, of Caher, one of Mr. Wyse's election agents in 1830, was here called on to prove, that Flood had not voted for Mr. Wyse, and that he was under no particular obligation to Flood for services rendered; but was overruled by the Court, as no evidence was offered by Flood to prove it, and that every one must be impressed, from what had taken place, with the contrary belief.

The prisoner, at great length, addressed the Court and Jury. His whole statement not only went largely into proceedings at the Tipperary election, and was one tissue of abuse against Mr. Wyse, Mr. Prittie, Mr. Hutchinson, Mr. Lalor, and other most respectable characters in that county, but was quite irrelevant to the proceeding on trial. He admitted that he did all he could to oppose Mr. W. in the election of 1831; and attributed to it this prosecution, which he called malicious. He also endeavoured to persuade the jury that no bodily injury was intended, as they must be aware, from Maher's testimony, the crowd whom he addressed were ready to render every assistance, if necessary, to repeat the blow. He produced no witness.

The Jury, after a few minutes' consultation, returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and recommended the prisoner to the Bench, as they were of opinion that the assault was not premeditated.

The Recorder, addressing the prisoner, said it was well for him the jury interfered in his behalf, as in consequence of his line of defence, he did anything but mitigate his offence; and remarked that, with himself, he did not believe that a single individual was in court who did not fully estimate Mr. Wyse's character, whether opposed to him in politics or not. He then sentenced him to one month's imprisonment.

The prisoner applied to have it commuted for a fine; but the court was not inclined to allow the application.

Agent for Mr. Wyse, Mr. Robert Cherry. The prisoner conducted his own defence.

John and *Patrick Lyons*, brothers, were indicted for stealing two bottles of whiskey from the shop of Mrs. Carigan—pleaded *Guilty*.

They stated they left Limerick some time since to seek employment, but could procure none in any of the towns they passed through, and arrived here on Saturday, without the means of getting a lodging or a meal, and committed the robbery for the purpose of being transported. They were sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Amelia Walsh, stealing feathers from Charles Witham, her employer—*Not Guilty*.

A few other cases of minor importance were disposed of, and the Court adjourned to 16th September.

EYE SIGHT.—It will afford our readers (and more especially, that portion of them whose impaired and defective vision renders the use of Spectacles necessary,) much pleasure that the celebrated Solomons—the Scientific Optician, whose celebrity for the invention of the Patent Amber Spectacles, is unrivalled, for the benefits conferred upon those suffering under the various diseases of the eye, to hear that he has made this city a visit, for a few days, previous to his departure for London and the Continent.—*(See Advertisement.)*

PROVISION CONTRACT.

The official notice for this year's Provision Contract is announced. The quantity required is, 10,000 tierces beef, 9,000 tierces pork. It exceeds that of last season, which consisted of 8,000 tierces, and 5,500 tierces pork.

CONSTABULARY POLICE.—EXPENSE FOR 1822.—Munster, £1,388 12s 11d; Leinster, £1,296 11s 6d; Ulster, £1,079 0s 6d; Connaught, £1,494 4s 4d.

The Ennis Grand Jury have come to the determination of reducing fifty men of the Peace Preservation Police now doing duty within the county.

THE CHURCH.

We have just been informed that a complete silver tea service (superb, chaste and beautiful), was this day purchased from Mr. Larkin, jeweller, of Loughrea, and presented by the [illegible] gentlemen appointed for that purpose, Messrs. Armstrong and Corless, to the Rev. Samuel Middlicott, Rector, for his unwearied and Christian-like attention to the unfortunate victims of cholera, last year, in that district. This just reward of merit, uninfluenced by religious distinctions, meets our warmest approbation and reflects the highest credit on its promoters and supporters.—*Galway Free Press.*

UNION OF MIDDLETON.—We understand that the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, in imitation of the exemplary conduct of the Lord Bishop of Cork, is making extensive promotions among the old and long-neglected curates of his lordship's diocese; and, with the laudable view of extending the promotion and abolishing pluralities, has presented the several valuable parishes forming the Union of Midleton to incumbents having two or more benefices to give up. It is said that the Rev. Francis Jones, of Macroom, is appointed to Midleton—the Rev. William Welland, one of the London Clerical Deputation, to Mogeesy—the Rev. Mr. Halloran, one of the Vicars Choral of Cloyne, to Macroom; and that the Vicar Choralship is to be restored to the purpose it was originally endowed for.

UNIVERSITY INTELLIGENCE.

DURHAM, JULY 20.—The Dean and Chapter have confirmed their intention of opening the University in Michaelmas Term. The Foundation students will appear for examination on the 28th of October.

TRINITY COLLEGE, DUBLIN.

(FROM THE LIMERICK HERALD.)

In compliance with the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, ten livings, of those attached to the condemned sees, are to be transferred to the patronage of the Dublin University. They are to be given to the *Junior Fellows*. But we perceive with regret that Earl Grey has been induced to forego the purpose he had expressed with regard to the *Scholars*.

The admitted backwardness of our university in classical knowledge is the principal cause of the disgraceful *nickname* it has acquired among the Learned Societies of Europe. That deficiency cannot be attributed to a want of taste or defect of imagination in our countrymen; who—on the contrary—are naturally mercurial and eloquent, to a degree almost beyond any other people in the world. But the study of Polite Literature has never been sufficiently encouraged in the University. The reason of this it were, perhaps, not difficult to explain. But at present we shall confine ourselves to a statement of the fact, which is perfectly notorious.

A Scholarship is the only prize, worthy of being called so, which is awarded to those who attain a proficiency in Classical Literature; and we need not tell persons acquainted with the history of our university, that it has in times past been the practice to deteriorate and undervalue its honours and advantages as much as possible. Up to a very recent period its possessors were even defrauded of their just pecuniary rights; and still it is with seeming reluctance that their independence—as a constituent portion of the body corporate—is recognised.

When the present ministry brought in their reform bill, they had an opportunity of raising this most influential and elegant branch of knowledge to its proper place in the commonwealth of letters; and they seemed at first disposed to embrace it, by proposing to restore the franchise of the college as it stood upon its original foundation. But the principle of *Universal Suffrage*, which they admitted into the constituency, completely overwhelmed the scholars, reducing them to a level with every graduate who could muster *Ten Pounds*. The only advantage which a scholar could claim, after his five years' *privilege of eating* had expired, was thus neutralised, and—thanks to the Whig Member for Mallow—*Ten Pounds Sterling*, are, in our University, equivalent, in honour and influence, to *Eight best marks*.

We had hoped, when Earl Grey interceded on a late occasion for the scholars, that some reparation was about to be made to them for that grievous and insulting wrong. But he has succumbed now to the dictation of the Duke of Wellington, as he did on a former occasion, to that of Mr. Jephson, and classical learning, must yet look forward to better days and more sincere patrons.

(FROM THE EVENING PACKET.)

The Church Bill passed the Lords on Tuesday night, by a majority of 131 to 81, and was on the following night presented in its amended form to the House of Commons, where its consideration was fixed to take place on Friday. The Duke of Wellington, as in 1829, deserted the Church when it was in its utmost need. The Earl of Eldon very truly said that the Duke's measure of Catholic relief led to the present measure; and we have no hesitation in pronouncing that the gallant Duke's error of 1829 will lead to the final overthrow of the Protestant religious establishments of England and Ireland.

MEETING IN DUBLIN FOR THE RELIEF AND EDUCATION OF THE POLES.

A meeting was held on Saturday, at Morrisson's Great Rooms, for the formation of a national association, to aid in supporting and educating upwards of 300 polish youths now exiles from their native country. The Lord Mayor took the chair. The Polish Count Neinschwecki, R. Sheil, Esq., M.P., the Rev. Mr. Massy, Dr. Orpen, Mr. C. Otway, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting. A provisional committee for organizing the association having been appointed, Mr. Sheil was called to the chair, and the meeting separated.

The Hon. Thomas Ffrench was convicted at the Galway Assizes, for using language calculated to provoke Mr. Handcock, late High Sheriff of that county to commit a breach of the peace. Sentence will not be pronounced until November term. Mr. Sergeant Pennefather conducted the case for the prosecution.

Nicholas Fitssimon, Esq., M.P., is the only member of the King's County Grand Jury that refused to sign an address to Baron Smith, on that circuit.

Michael Gleeson was executed on Saturday in front of the new jail, Ennis, pursuant to his sentence, for the murder of Patrick Molony.

The Lord Chancellor's nephews, the Messrs. M'Causland have been admitted to their freedom of the Corporation of Dublin.

The Primate of Ireland and suite have arrived in Dublin.

Captain Vyvyan and his newly-married lady arrived at the Royal Hospital, Dublin, on Friday morning from London; and the former commenced his duties on Saturday in the office of Military Secretary to the General commanding the Forces in Ireland, Lord Templemore having resigned.

Mr. John Semple, jun., late High Sheriff, and subsequently a bankrupt, is appointed engineer to the Corporation of Dublin, at a salary of £250 a year.

FIRST NEWS FROM THE FISHERIES.—"Peterhead, July 24, 1833.—Mr. William Coltish,—Dear Sir,—Although you are not now interested in the Greenland Fishery from Hull, I think it likely you would wish to know the result of this year's fishery there. It appears that early in the season the ice had a very discouraging appearance, so much so that the *Commerce* and *Union*, along with the *Hercules*, of Aberdeen, went for Davis's Straits early in May. The only British vessels left were the *Eclipse* and *Mary*, and they, after a succession of northerly and north-east gales, were enabled to get in amongst the ice in lat. 79 to 80, and from the 17th May to 25th June were amongst the fish; at the latter date they were obliged to get out of the ice, and not being able to get to the fishing ground again, they finally left the ice on the 7th July, and both arrived here last night, the *Eclipse* with 18 fish, 130 to 140 tons of oil; and the *Mary*, 13 fish, 90 to 100 tons. Several foreign ships were in Greenland, but not venturing so much into the ice, they had only three or four fish each; one of them, however, has 5,000 seals."—*Hull Rockingham.*

AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—The *New York Morning Courier and Enquirer*, of the 14th of May last, contains seven hundred and seventy two advertisements!—another instance of the blessings of true and substantial liberty.

THE ARMY.

Lieutenant-General Sir John Keane proceeds immediately to Bombay as Commander-in-Chief. Major Macdonald accompanies him as military secretary, and an officer of the 68th Regiment is mentioned as one of his aides-de-camp. Sir John is colonel of the 68th.

One hundred and eleven invalids, from regiments and depots in Ireland, passed the board at Kilmainham last week as claimants to pensions.

The expense of the militia, according to the estimates for the current year, is £243,500, which is £6,000 less than for the preceding year. There is strong reason for placing this force on a better footing. Here we have 89 adjutants drawing 8s a-day; 89 sergeant-majors drawing 1s 10d a-day; 1,243 sergeants drawing 1s 6d; about 500 drummers and drum-majors drawing 1s and 1s 6d, with another corps of functionaries equally numerous in Ireland, all for a force which is nearly a nonentity. From a table before us, we find that the militia of Pennsylvania, which is probably as numerous as that of the United Kingdom, cost the State, in 1832, only 20,027 dollars, or about £4,500.

It is said that a most extensive promotion will very shortly take place, viz.: by allowing all officers of a certain standing to retire upon the half-pay of the rank above them, the vacant commission being in every instance filled up by purchase; the money is to be taken by government, and they calculate that not only will an extra or increased burden on the country be provided for, but also that the public purse will be benefited to the extent of thirty thousand pounds. Thus, for instance, if a Captain should retire upon the superior grade of Major, the country would have to allow him 9s 6d in lieu of 7s per diem, but then it would profit £1,800 as the price of the different commissions.

On Sunday night two orderly dragoons arrived express from Cork, with an order to the barrack-master at Fermoy to prepare quarters in that garrison for the 91st regiment, which will arrive there about the 12th of this month, and also for the 70th, which will soon follow. It is reported in the military circles at Fermoy, that the object of concentrating such a number of troops there is, to form an expedition which is intended for some part of the Continent.—To what part has not been conjectured.

Since the above was written, we have been informed, on unquestionable authority, that the *Revenge*, the *Bombay*, the *Dee* steamer, and two transports are under orders for Cork, where their arrival may be daily expected. They are to bring troops from Portsmouth, immediately on the debarkation of which they will take on board others from this garrison. Their destination we cannot name, but, as with those in Fermoy, Lisbon is the port to which surmise has assigned them.—*Cork Constitution.*

Orders have been issued for all unmarried Chelsea pensioners, under forty-five years of age, to hold themselves in readiness to serve in the Coast Guard Revenue Establishment.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS.

War Office, August 2.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Cornet E. T. H. Chambers to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice R. S. Wardell, who retires; G. Colquitt, gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, vice Chambers.

11th Regiment of Foot—Staff Assistant-Surgeon D. Leonard to be surgeon, vice Moore, deceased.

32d Foot—Ensign R. Campbell to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice A. R. G. Thomas, who retires; J. E. W. Inglis, gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Campbell.

34th ditto—Ensign R. W. Byron to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice J. Arnold, deceased; Gentleman Cadet W. E. James, from the Royal Military College, to be ensign, vice Byron.

48th ditto—Lieut. W. Codd to be Captain, without purchase, vice J. W. Duke, deceased; Lieut. R. Woodhouse to be Captain, without purchase, vice Codd, whose promotion has not taken place; Ensign W. A. Daly to be Lieutenant, vice Woodhouse; Ensign C. Hicks, from the half pay of the 98th Regiment, to be Ensign, vice Daly.

50th ditto—H. Stapleton, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice G. Foskett, who retires.

55th ditto—Capt. T. Harrison, from the half pay of the 3d West India Regiment, to be Captain, vice R. N. Boyes, who exchanges.

58th ditto—Staff Ass.-Surg. J. R. Taylor to be Assistant Surgeon, vice J. Higgins, who retires upon half pay.

69th ditto—Gent. Cadet W. Walker, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, without purchase, vice Mundell, appointed Adjutant; Ensign St. J. Mundell to be Adjutant, with the rank of Lieutenant, vice Newell, deceased.

76th ditto—Ensign F. S. Prittie to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Cockcraft, appointed Adjutant; Gent. Cadet R. W. Hopkins, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, vice Prittie; Lieut. W. W. J. Cockcraft to be Adjutant, vice Ross, promoted.

82d ditto—Lieut. W. S. Rawson to be Captain, by purchase, vice Stokes, who retires; Ensign J. G. Holmes to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Rawson; E. B. Hale, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Holmes.

83d ditto—Ensign E. D'Alton to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice J. J. E. Hamilton, who retires; T. R. Derinzy, gent. to be Ensign, by purchase, vice D'Alton.

86th ditto—Capt. H. W. Wigmore, from the 2d West India regiment, to be Captain, vice W. Lyon, who retires upon the half-pay of the 6th West India regt.

2d West India Regiment—Capt. T. Tait, from the half-pay 6th West India regiment, to be Captain, vice Wigmore, appointed to the 86th regt.

Hospital Staff—C. Pine, gent. to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice J. R. Taylor, appointed to the 58th regiment; K. M'Caskill, gent., to be Staff Assistant-Surgeon, vice D. Leonard, promoted in the 11th Foot.

Memorandum—The name of the Ensign who has retired from the 40th regiment is W. B. Bowen, and not H. T. Bowen, at stated in the *Gazette* of the 26th July.

COURT MARTIAL AT THE ROYAL BARRACKS, DUBLIN.

The trial of Major Crabbe, of the 74th Regiment, at the prosecution of Lieutenant-Colonel Mein commenced on Monday. Major-General Macdonnell, C.B., President.

Five charges were exhibited against the prisoner, the substance of which are as follow :—First, saying that the general opinion of the officers of the 74th regiment was, that it was commanded by Quarter-Master Connor, and that if Lieutenant-Colonel Mein had been influenced by his advice upon a late occasion, he should have been brought to a court-martial. Second, repeating these allegations in a statement to Major-General Sir E. Blakeney. Third, stating to Sir E. Blakeney, that a Captain and his subaltern were refused a request, by Lieutenant-Colonel Mein, for the subaltern to to go on detachment with the Captain, which request was afterwards immediately granted to Quarter-Master Connor's application. Fourth, after having been informed by Lieutenant-Colonel Mein on the 29th June, as the regiment was going to the Park, in reply to a question "that he might walk or ride as he pleased," inquiring from the officers of the regiment if they had observed how a second in command had been replied to? Fifth, ordering the establishment of a defaulter's room in the barrack, without Lieutenant-Colonel Mein's order or knowledge, and when reprimanded for so doing, muttering to the effect that it was a hardship to be reprimanded.

The sentence from the Horse Guards will not be known, perhaps, for a fortnight.

DERRY ASSIZES—CROWN COURT, JULY 31.

Our Assizes commenced this day at three o'clock, when Judge Barton entered the Crown Court, and the following Grand Jury was empannelled :—

Sir James R. Bruce, Bart., Foreman; Sir R. A. Ferguson, Bart., M.P.; H. H. Beresford, Marcus M'Causland, Conolly Gage, Henry Richardson, Thomas Scott, John Cromie, Stewart C. Bruce, William H. Ashe, Leslie Alexander, Conolly Skipton, Conolly Lecky, Hugh Lyle, John Stevenson, John Acheson Smith, H. B. Hunter, Robert L. Ogilby, Andrew Spottiswood, Rowley Miller, William H. Holmes, Charles Warner, and John Knox, Esqrs.

A private, of the 37th Regiment, whilst bathing at Clare on Thursday, was drowned.

IRISH MEMBERS.—Why are the Irish members going away and staying away from their duties? We complain that Ireland has not its fair proportion of representatives in the house, but the Irish representatives are determined to make the number less.—They are going away very fast, although some very important business remains. Surely when they become candidates for the legislative trust, they ought to make up their minds to consider the discharge of their important duties paramount to personal convenience.—*Freeman's Journal.*

VALUABLE DISCOVERY.—POTATOES.—A gentleman of Annaburgh, in Saxony, has discovered that the dust of charcoal prevents the vegetation of potatoes, and preserves them for a long time.—*Le Constitutionnel.*

PARIS—THE THREE DAYS OF JULY.

The anniversary of the Revolution of July, 1830, was celebrated on Saturday, Sunday, and Monday last. Reviews, fetes, fire-works and concerts drew together vast multitudes of persons. The gaities were sombered on the opening day, by public mourning for those who fell in the struggle—their tombs were decorated—several public places, and private houses were hung with funeral draperies, and Divine Service was performed in all the churches.

The following day commenced with a review, at which the King was present, wearing the uniform of the National Guards. After the review the Royal Family, and all the Court and public Officers were present at the ceremony of uncovering, and displaying to the public the statue of Napoleon—which was performed amidst the most enthusiastic cries of *Vive le Roi*. The troops then defiled past the Royal party, the National Guards alone were so numerous, as to occupy three hours in passing. The day finished with fireworks and a concert. The last day was enlivened by various public sports. The foundation stone of a new bonding warehouse was laid with great ceremony by the King—and in the evening a ball was given by the Prefect of the Seine, to the newly married couples—it was attended by the Royal Family, Cabinet Ministers, and upwards of 3,000 of the most distinguished persons in the capital.

AMERICA.

New York papers to the 8th ult., are chiefly occupied with accounts of the celebration of the 4th of July, the anniversary of American Independence, and which appears to have called forth the same enthusiasm as on former occasions. At New Orleans and in the southern states the cholera was abating, but at New Orleans its ravages had depopulated the city to such an extent that the *Courier*, a daily paper there, had found it necessary to restrict its publication to three times a week. By accounts from Tampico of the 9th of June the disorder had reached that place, and was making dreadful havoc. Out of a population of about 5,000, 600 are stated to have died; and in one day, the 7th, no less than 150 deaths occurred.

American Papers have been received to the 9th ult. The cholera was supposed to be extinct in New Orleans. The President had been obliged to return without finishing his tour, in consequence of indisposition. Accounts had been received by the Hudson's Bay Company of the safe and prosperous progress of Capt. Back and his heroic companions, who reached Sault St. Mary's on the 11th May. Mr. Washington Irving had met with a severe accident by being thrown out of a waggon, with a nephew, with whom he was driving down a steep hill at Winchester.

A duel was fought on the 17th June, opposite New Orleans, by two individual from that city, with muskets, at a distance of 40 paces. After four fires, one of the combatants (on the fifth) received a ball in the abdomen, which came out at the spine, and he expired next morning. The other received a ball which passed through one of his legs near the ancle, and shattered the other ancle so that amputation was necessary.

The cholera was still making progress in various parts of the United States, and famine raging in the Cape de Verd islands.

Quebec papers have reached us to the 28th June. The season continued uncommonly healthy, and less sickness and fewer deaths had occurred than was ever remembered at that season of the year. A few days of fine weather had had a most beneficial effect on the crops, and the oats were growing rapidly. The cholera continued to spread in the western parts of the United States as well as in the southern, and had made its appearance on the coast of Florida and in Georgia.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS.

MORNING DRESS.—A mazarine blue coat, intended to button up to the neck. The back is broad across the shoulders to admit of an appearance of a full chest. Sleeves with three buttons, and without a cuff; broad and short skirts. Blue glass buttons. Cossack trowsers, plaited into a band buttoned up the front. Leg seem straight, and no vents.

WALKING DRESS.—An olive morning lappelled coat, collar and breast turned to the bottom. Bright metal buttons. Sleeves one button only; skirts broad across the hips, and no flaps. Waistcoats of silk Marcella, made single breasted, with a neat narrow rolling collar, edges bound. Trowsers to fit the waist, and across the hips tightly; and in other respects the same as morning dress.

RIDING DRESS.—A blue morning frock; the fronts of this but just meet at the waist, where it fastens with two strong hooks and eyes. A rolling collar not too heavy, covered with velvet or not, according to taste, but velvet is the most fashionable. The collar should roll quite down to the waist, and from the waist the skirts should have a tendency to turn outward to show the silk linings, which ought to be of a lighter colour. Trowsers cut full from the top to the bottom, and straight round.

SPREAD OF CHRISTIANITY.—Two hundred millions of Christians inhabit the globe, among which ninety millions are Roman Catholics, seventy-five millions Protestants, and thirty-five millions of other sects.

IMPOSITION.—An individual named P. Rainey has been going from house to house in the neighbourhood of Enniscorthy, wherever there is any Irish Tobacco, representing himself to be a revenue officer appointed to value it, preparatory to the arrival of the English Commissioners, and taking samples from each person; he is in appearance about 20 years, dressed in an old frieze coat, but possessing a most plausible address. The following is a copy of a document he left with a number of people about Enniscorthy.

No. Mr. —— 1st Quality, 1s 6d per pound.

PATRICK HENRY RAINEY, Officer.

—*Wexford Conservative.*

THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.—A gentleman recently arrived from London, and on whose authority we can rely, has assured us that there is not in England an individual who is becoming more popular than his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland.—*Warder.*

The Emperor of Russia was to have met the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, but some difficulty has arisen, in consequence, it is said, of the dislike of the Autocrat to enter an open town without the attendance of a large body of Russian soldiers.

GINGER BEER.—Put two ounces of pounded ginger into a linen bag, boil it in three gallons of water, pour it into a crock, and two ounces cream of tartar, the rind and juice of two lemons, and one and a half pound of good Jamaica sugar; stir it, and when luke warm, throw in a table spoonful of barm; stir it again, and in three days bottle it off as close as you can. In twenty-four hours after bottling, you may drink it.

The Hon. Randal Plunket, High Sheriff of the County of Meath, son of Lord Dunsany, met the judges of the Home Circuit, in a style of peculiar equipage, no less than a coach drawn by six iron greys, and four out-riders!!!

Earl Grey, though in general good health, has found it necessary to leave London for a few days, in consequence of the great fatigue he has had to endure. He is gone to East Sheen with his family.

Paganini began a course of performances at the Birmingham Theatre on Tuesday, and will continue them to-night and to-morrow. We are sorry to learn from a medical friend that the health of this extraordinary musician is much dilapidated; so much so, in fact, that in the words of our informant, he is "nearly worn out."—*Wolverhampton Chronicle.*

AFFAIR OF HONOUR.—Wednesday evening information was brought to the Head Police-office that Messrs. M'Kane and Macdonagh the barristers, who were professionally engaged before a valuation jury, then sitting in the Royal Exchange, had a dispute, and that very strong language had been used by them towards each other. Mr. Graves (the Magistrate) instantly repaired to the Exchange, attended by two peace-officers, and placed the learned Gentlemen under arrest. Bail was immediately taken for them. The principals were bound in £500 each. Messrs. Godfrey Fletcher and Richard Wilson became sureties for Mr. M'Kane, in £100 each, and Messrs. Robert Harrison and Robert Sutter were bound in the same sum for Mr. Macdonagh.—*E. Packet.*

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF EXETER.

"Is wisdom no more in Teman? Counsel is perished from her children."

My Lord—Your lordship has been doubtless surprised that I have so long remained your debtor.—The notice which I refused to Dr. Philpots I willingly bestow on the bishop of Exeter. By the grace of the Duke of Wellington, Dr. Philpotts is invested with the name and temporal titles of a bishop.

Do not imagine that I question the disinterestedness of your views, or the sincerity of your professions.—No, from the history of your church, to the present day, its members were distinguished by the most admirable flexibility to the persuasions of power. With every new administration, fresh light broke in upon their views, and like obedient planets, they quietly revolved round the political centre, to which they owed their existence, reflecting the orthodox colour of every creed, to which caprice or fashion gave a temporary ascendancy. Far from shrinking from any avowal of hostility to a system fraught with such injustice, I must frankly own that the establishment has been, and shall continue to be, the object of every legal and constitutional opposition in my power. However irreconcileable you deem such a declaration with the obligations of our oath, I must protest against your competency to expound its meaning, nor shall any prelate of the school of the unprincipled Cranmer be the guide for my theology.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that whilst I proclaim an unappeaseable hostility to the church establishment, I entertain none whatever towards any individual for his honest religious opinions.

What little sympathy you have excited when, in agony of real or affected grief, your lordship has pathetically deplored the reduction of the hierarchy. Why, you add, not make a similar reduction in the ranks of the Catholic bishops? My answer to your lordship's interrogatory will be brief and simple. The reason is, the Catholic bishops are at your defiance. The experiment has been already tried. The time was, and within the memory of many still living, when not a part, but the entire, was devoted to destruction, under one fell sweep of annihilation; and yet they again walk abroad, clothed in renovated splendour, to show the impotency of law against justice, and to prove that it is not in the power of man to annihilate what God has decreed to be immortal. *We* are not weeds, that may be planted or plucked up at pleasure; we are not those corporate functionaries whose titles depend upon a royal patent, whom "a breath can make, as a breath has made," and who may be conveniently laid aside, like any other municipal officers, by the same power by which they were created.

This is called a measure of church reform. It may be reform for the parsons, but it is no reform for the people, who are no longer to be amused by promises which confer no substantial benefit. If the property of the church has been hitherto detained in injustice from the use of the people, what matters it to them into what numbers of portions it may be divided? As a measure of any practical utility it has no value, save the extinction of the vestry cess; but as a measure pregnant with prospective benefits, it is hailed by the Irish people. If they were not to anticipate fuller advantage from the measure, they should, with your lordship, grieve rather than rejoice at the decapitation of some of the Irish churches. They know well, as has been recently remarked, that it is to them a matter of indifference whether their substance is devoured by smaller kites or one master vulture. Besides, it would be an injustice to multiply the labours of those functionaries without any equivalent, if it were not intended by this ejectment to clear their lands for the plough of future legislation.

After all the evils it has heaped on this devoted land, it is some consolation to reflect that the legislative axe is laid to the root of the establishment. The pruners of the ecclesiastical vineyard have not read the Roman history in vain, and already ten of the lofty plants which poisoned by their narcotic influence the wholesome vegetation, are laid low. This, doubtless, is a prelude to a further and more enlarged process of expurgation. With every successive measure of reform, existing abuses will be removed, until, it is to be hoped, not a vestige of the mighty nuisance will remain. The professors of every faith will pay their pastors, in proportion of their sense of the services they receive, and entitle themselves to the praise of being sincere, by such disinterested evidence of sincerity. Sincerely wishing you life to witness this happy consummation, to which I have alluded,

I have the honour to be, your lordship's obedient humble, ✠ JOHN, Bishop of Maronia.

Ballina, Feast of St. Peter ad Vincula, 1833.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

There is every reason to believe that the Lords will give the ministers no further trouble, so that unless there is a gross mismanagement in the House of Commons, the session may end on Saturday, the 17th, or Tuesday, the 20th, at the latest.—*Times.*

Vice-Admiral Sir Richard King, Bart. K. C. B., is appointed Commander-in-chief at Sheerness in the room of Admiral Sir J. P. Beresford, K.C.B., whose period of service expired on the 1st of August.

The Duke of Sutherland, it is said, has left behind him personal property to the amount of five millions. Lord Francis L. Gower, his Grace's second son, comes into possession of £90,000 a year.

The *Augsburg Gazette* mentions that the Egyptian army having repassed the Taurus, the Russian auxiliary forces on the 2d of July quitted the road-stead of Bujukdere.

MR. O'CONNELL.—This expansive senator accuses the reporters of having "designedly" falsified him. Query—Did he "designedly" falsify the House of Commons when he called its members "six hundred scoundrels"

A correspondent reminds us of a very just remark of a shrewd and experienced proprietor of a Newspaper.—"I never can make the speeches long enough for the speakers nor short enough for the public."—*Times.*

One hundred and eighty-five persons have at the present Assizes through Ireland been sentenced to transportation to Botany Bay.

Several cases of malignant cholera have taken place in Dublin in the course of last week. Bride-street, Wood-street, and the line of Quay leading to Ringsend, are said to have suffered most.

If a man can subdue his anger, he does himself a very great service; he lengthens his life, he improves his digestion, he enlarges his knowledge, he defeats his enemies, and not improbably converts them into friends.

GLASGOW LOTTERY.—This Lottery, legalized by the Glasgow Improvement Bill, is to be concluded, but Lord Althorp has intimated that no similar measure will be sanctioned.

NEW LIFE PRESERVER.—Thursday Messrs. Scheerboom and Co. exhibited their "Royal patent apparatus for speedily converting any boat or vessel into a life-boat." The experiment took place between Blackfriars Bridge and London Bridge; a boat, the *Maria*, of London, manned by eight men, and stationed off Blackfriars Bridge, was destined to exhibit the experiments of Messrs. Scheerboom. At three o'clock the river presented a most animated appearance, upwards of two hundred boats filled with company surrounded the *Maria*, and the bridges were crowded with spectators. After a few nautical manœuvres, notice was given for the boats to keep at a distance, and in an instant the *Maria* was capsized, with her keel uppermost; the men on board provided with chapleaders, were, of course, hurled into the river, in which they manœuvred with as much ease as if on deck, and mounted on the keel of the boat, and after remaining in that situation a few minutes, they leaped into the water and righted the boat, which was now full of water; but such was her buoyancy that she sailed with the wind on her quarter nearly as well as before. Between Blackfriars and the lower side of London-bridge, she was upset six times, and righted again with the greatest ease. This experiment, which perfectly succeeded in every instance, showed that a vessel provided with the apparatus of Messrs. Sheerboom and Co. cannot sink, notwithstanding any leak or damage that it may sustain.

BELFAST AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

For some time, during the early part of this month, we had many showers of rain, but not so much as to do any material injury to the standing crops. Hay-making, until within these few days, has went on but slowly; and on low situations, the crop was, in some degree, injured in quality, before it was got into the rick. The hay crop is, however, far above an average one; the produce, in many instances, surpasses any thing we ever saw. Fodder, may, therefore, be expected to continue, at a cheap rate, for a considerable time. During these few days, the weather has been warm and dry; and the fields have at present, a delightful appearance. Although the harvest may not be so early as we have experienced, still, there is every prospect that the forthcoming grain crops, will, with some exceptions, meet the expectations of the farmer. The cold, showery weather which we have had at times, and the low temperature of the air, during these two months, have, certainly produced effects which we would have been glad had not taken place; still, upon inquiry, no material injury has, as yet occurred, and from the present appearance of the weather, we would be inclined to think that the crops may come to the sicle in much better condition than was some time ago expected. In wheat, but more particularly in oats, many black ears have appeared; the natural consequence of cold wet weather at the time the grain is bursting into ear. In the wheat there appears some rust, and but a trifling quantity of smut. On some situations, where the crop stands too close, the ears are small, but, in general, the heads are of an ordinary size. The fly, as is usual, has done some injury, but it should be still kept in mind, that these complaints, are, always, less or more, peculiar to the wheat crop, and that this description of grain is seldom found altogether free from one or other of these hereditary evils. The crop, at present, seems to do well, and there is every expectation that the produce will be equal to an average one. On many situations the oats stand thin enough; and, although the produce may be under that of last year, still there does not seem much reason for any complaints.

Potatoes have improved very much. The general expectation is, however, that the produce will be very defective. Many were planted at an advanced period of the season; and, unless the weather of the ensuing month is unusually fine, the bulk of the potatoes will not be great.

No crop is likely to do better than the flat. It has continued to improve during the whole summer; and, at present, has a fine appearance. We may here observe, that before the flax is put to steep, the grower should select water that is not, in any degree, impregnated with any mineral matter. If regard is not paid to this important precaution, the consequence will be a severe injury to the crop, and a consequent deterioration in its value. The water should be as soft as possible, and kept for some time collected in a pond, previous to the steeping of the flax, so that it may be rendered soft by the action of the air, and all its injurious qualities drawn off.—*Northern Whig.*

ENGLISH AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR JULY.

The month that is just commencing will be a busy one. Generally throughout the south of England harvest is beginning. In some light and forward situations wheat has been cut ten days or a fortnight ago, and some carried a week or more, and samples of the new grain brought to market. The wheats, on the best cool, retentive loams, with a deep staple, and a slight tendency to moisture, which require the operation of draining, and have had its processes well executed, exhibit a large produce, fine long ears, and even a bulky crop of straw; and from this there is every gradation downward to the produce of the high and dry uplands, which, though frequently kind in their nature, and yielding a fair return in dripping seasons, are this year deficient alike in straw and grain. There is but little appearance of blight or mildew, although in some places heavy complaints are heard of the prevalence of smut; but in general the grain is tolerably plump. Barley presents a similar tissue of varieties in produce; for while some of the earliest has been already cut, carried, thrashed, and brought to market, presenting a good bright sample, there is much which is still green, and will not be ready for the scythe so as to follow closely the conclusion of the wheat harvest. Of oats the accounts are generally favourable, especially in spots where sufficient rain has fallen to promote the growth of the straw and the filling of the grain.

Pulse, in general, are not good; peas, in soils not particularly adapted to their growth, are, in many instances, a failure; although in more favourable situations there are heavy and productive crops. Beans seem to be more generally complained of, as being short and thinly podded. The universally good accounts from the hop plantations, and the progressive increase in the estimates of the duty, now laid at £200,000, give an expectation of an abundant produce. Turnips have this year planted well, and have been but little injured by the fly. Sheep have continued advancing throughout the month, and have now attained a value higher than they have sold at for some years, particularly lambs and good ewes, for which the demand is brisk and extensive. In at least an equal degree has the value of wool increased, being worth now from 3d. to 6d. a pound more than at the time of shearing, and averaging, for ewes and tegs together, of the South Down sort, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. a pound. The wheat market, after having advanced considerably during the month, has receded again, in consequence of the dry, bright weather at the commencement of harvest. In barley there is little doing, and oats have declined in price.

INQUIRY RESPECTING THE CHIEF OF THE INSOLVENT COURT.—This inquiry terminated on last week. Sergeant O'Loghlen said "he had investigated the matter sufficiently to convince him, that the charges brought against the Chief Clerk were founded in malice and misrepresentation to the Government."—*Dublin Paper.*

KEAN'S VILLA AT BUTE.—This picturesque and delightful spot, with its *bizarre* furniture and trappings, is, we understand, likely to become the property of the Marquis of Bute. The villa was so much admired by the late eccentric tragedian, that he frequently declined engagements and lost many hundreds of pounds, by his anxiety to visit it and remain in it as long as he could possibly extend his stay.—Here, amidst friends, and spirits of a kindred mould, poor Kean loved to luxuriate, and set the table in a roar. "With these conversing he forgot all time," and defied managers' books and prompters' calls. Very often, however, a visit to Kean was literally a service of life and death. His guests were completely at his mercy; for they could not get away till a ship came; and when the wassail-cup flowed brightly, and the festivities ran far into the night, the actor often became unmanageable, and glasses and bottles flew among the heads of the company as thick as arrows at Chevy Chase. Some of his dramatic friends were celebrated and envied for the dexterity with which they evaded these missives, but others who could not (as our Scotch proverb says) "jeuk and let the jawp gae ower," were often surprised in moments of danger. Next morning there was a profusion of apologies, kind words, and friendly hospitality, but scars sometimes remained as indelible as the blood spot on Lady Macbeth's hand. Poor Kean—with all his errors and absurdities, he had many excellent and fascinating qualities—a strong love of virtue, though he could not reduce it to practice—a hand open as day to melting charity—and good thoughts and words for all the human race. Few persons of taste or feeling will sail past the wild and beautiful shores of Bute without thinking in pity or admiration of the late owner of the villa.—*Inverness Courier.*

THE THAMES.—"The aspect of the Thames claims in its turn the observer's attention. No river ever bore on its bosom a greater number of vessels, or lent its aid to a more active navigation. It presents the most animated *coup d'œil*—it is a water city, with its streets, its lines its quarters, its hospitals, its churches, its population, its manners, its customs, its laws. Nothing but a sight of the Thames can give one an idea of it. But where is this view to be obtained? Commerce has seized on both banks; she has encroached on the bed of the river to build her establishments, reserving to herself but winding and narrow ways to transport thither all sorts of merchandise. It is only through the balustrades forming the parapets of the bridges, or from the gliding barks that plough the waters, that one can seize the *ensemble* of a perspective which is *unique* in the world, holding admiration in continual exercise without exhausting it."

Miss Bond, a native of Devonport, recovered on Monday, at Exeter Assizes, £200 damages, from Mr. Tremaine, a linen draper at the same place, for a breach of promise of marriage.

TO A LADY, WITH A PAIR OF GLOVES.

Fairest, to thee I send these gloves,
If you love me, leave out the g,
And make a pair of loves.

FEMALE FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

MORNING DRESS.—A robe of white muslin, richly worked round the skirt; a pelisse of lilac gros de Naples, embroidered down the open fronts with bunches of grapes, en relievo, and trimmed with white lace; Amadis sleeves, the pelerine cut straight, embroidered and trimmed en suite; and fastened with two small bows of lilac ribbon; the ceinture broad, with a buckle of dead gold. The cap, finished by a double border of beautiful white blond, is brought low on the centre of the forehead; the bonnet (placed rather off the face) is composed of white tulle, lined with vert de pre en rayons, and one small bow inside the brim; graceful fanchons of ribbon adorn the crown, and it is tied negligently on one side; a veil of black lace seems just thrown over it; the gloves are of very light primrose, and the shoes of black kid. In this dress is displayed an exquisite and rare taste in the union of colours; all is gay and bright, yet softened to the most delicate tout ensemblee.

WALKING DRESS.—A robe of rich green and white striped gros de Naples, covered with a pattern en feuilles and a Colonnes; the sleeves rather en gigot; the pelerine is scalloped, and pointed in front en cœur, terminating by a bow of green ribbon; it is trimmed with a magnificent black lace, which falls gracefully over the top of the sleeves; a collar (reverse) is edged with a narrower lace of the same pattern, and fastened at the throat with a brooch and two black lace pendants. The hair, parted in front, is disposed in full ringlets on the cheek. No cap appears, but a small bonnet of white organdie, lined with rose-coloured sarsnet, is placed carelessly on the head and tied on one side with rose-coloured ribbon; bows of the same, and a sprig of Accacia are its only ornaments. This would be an elegant dress for the morning concert, or dejeuner a la fourchette.

HATS AND BONNETS.—Those of rice straw are more numerous than ever; they assume either the forms of the modest capote, or the most elegant shapes imaginable; sweet peas and pinks make charming bouquets for them; three roses of different shades are a very distinguished ornament; in neglige, many are worn with little black lace veils—some beautiful fancy hats are made of rice straw, the fronts lined with rose colour, and the crowns of gros de Naples. Among several cases of millinery destined for a foreign court, we noticed a hat of remarkably fine Italian straw, the shape en capote, the front demi evasee, and larger than in the silk hats; it was lined with poux de Soie, of the indescribable colour, fumee de Londres, it was ornamented with a bunch of three roses; in the same assortment was another of rice-straw, the front very much evasee—very much off the face—and cut on each side of the ears, so that the ribbons which ornamented the hat served as brides, passing through each cut; this hat was adorned with three white feathers laid on the front of the calote. On the coarse straws (called paillassons), they often place one large rose of the finest colour; another ornament for these same hats consists in three bands of blue gros de Naples, forming three circles round the crown; they are fastened at the side by a bunch of blue hair bells, separated in the middle by a ridge of straw; the lining of these hats is blue.

LIMERICK ASSIZES—THURSDAY, AUGUST 1.

TRIAL OF THOMAS STEELE, ESQ.

This day having been fixed for the trial of Thomas Steele, Esq. at the prosecution of the Crown, for a libel, the entrance to the city court-house was crowded at an early hour. At about half-past 9 o'clock the Hon. Baron Pennefather took his seat upon the bench. The panel, consisting of 64 names (a Protestant and a Roman Catholic, alternately), having been called over, the gentlemen, with but few exceptions, appeared.—The learned judge inquired whether Mr. Steele was in court? Mr. Steele answered that he had anxiously awaited the opportunity which now presented itself, of meeting the charge against him, but hoped that the presence of Sir William Gossett would be procured for him. Baron Pennefather said (and Mr. Bennett, for the Crown, also stated) that every facility and accommodation should be rendered to Mr. Steele; but that whilst waiting for the appearance of Sir William Gosset, they might proceed with the swearing of the jury; his Lordship added that Mr. Steele might, if he so pleased, postpone the trial; but that, in the event of its being now proceeded with, no verdict should be received until Sir William Gosset appeared. [Sir William was, at the time, upon his way from Mount Shannon to the court.]

The following gentlemen were then sworn on the jury—no challenge was made either by the crown or by the traverser:—

Thus marked * are Roman Catholics.

William Gabbett, *Thomas Kelly, John Perrott, *Pierce Shannon, J. Berkley Westropp, *John Rochford, *Daniel Harold, J. Gabbett Bouchier, Hughes Russell, *J. A. Meade, Henry S. Browne, John Gunson.

Mr. Bennett stated the case for the crown. The case was, he said, one of the greatest importance; he approached it with pain, and regretted to be thus obliged to come into collision with a gentleman of Mr. Steele's character and respectability. He was most unwilling to use any expression hurtful to Mr. Steele's feelings; but his duty he would most fearlessly discharge, and the jury, he had no doubt, although it might be an unpleasant one, would also discharge theirs. The indictment was a long one, (it measured fifteen feet!!!) The charge was for a libel, contained in the report of a speech, delivered in this city, on the 20th of May last, by Mr. Steele, at a meeting of what is termed the Political Union, and published in the *Limerick Herald*, newspaper. In about six weeks after the passing of what is called the Coercive Act (on the 2d of April last, and whilst the county of Kilkenny was still much disturbed, a meeting was held in this city, when and where the speech which forms the subject of the present prosecution was delivered, or its *publication,* as if delivered, *authorised* (which amounts to the same thing) by Mr. Steele. Here Mr. B. stated the character and tendency of the libel to have been, to excite disturbance in the country, to asperse the lords spiritual and temporal, and to bring the King, the laws, and his Majesty's government into contempt and ridicule. Mr. Bennett then read, at much length, from the speech, published in May last, upon which, as he proceeded, he commented with great severity, and observed that even at this moment, so far was Mr. Steele from regretting his having delivered this mischievous speech, that he even still gloried and exulted in having done so! Mr. Bennett said that his recollection of the horrors of the year 1798 made him actually shudder at the very contemplation of such scenes as an adoption of the advice inculcated all through this libel, must again of necessity produce throughout the country. So far would Mr. O'Connell be from putting himself, as invited by this libel to do, at the head of the Irish people, in order to create a sanctified rebellion in Ireland, that Mr. O'Connell, if here, would be the very man to come forward and warn his countrymen not to violate the laws, however obnoxious or unpopular some of those laws may be supposed. (Mr. Steele here observed, that he "meant only to have stated, that it would have been the *duty* of Mr. O'Connell to put himself at the head of the people;"—and the learned judge, addressing Mr. Bennett, said, if we understood his Lordship correctly, "Put it as Mr. Steele means it.") Mr. Bennett, in continuation, alluded to the use of the pike as being a most revolting recommendation, in this horrid libel, to all those who would love or cherish their country. And when the learned counsel read and commented upon a passage in the speech where Mr. Steele stated that he would with pleasure cut down the timber upon his own estate at Lough O'Connell, Mr. Steele rose and struck the desk with his hand, in evidence, it is supposed, of his assent to the sentiments imputed to him. Mr. Bennett called the recollection of the jury to the recent condition of the county of Clare, caused in a great degree by the dissemination of inflammatory and seditious speeches and publications, and entreated of the jury to imitate the firmness of the Clare gentry, which re-established the peace of their county. Mr. Bennett concluded his address, of which we give but a very imperfect outline, by observing that no man possessed more power and influence to do either harm or good, as might suit his views, than Mr. Steele.

The first witness produced was Michael Switzer, a clerk in the *Herald* office, who was about to be examined by Mr. Woulfe with a view, we believe, of proving the speech to have been given in and ordered by Mr. Steele for insertion, but Mr. Steele said, "after what has been written on the margin of the newspaper"—(alluding, we believe, to his avowal of the speech)—"it would be wasting the time of the Court to go on in this way; call Mr. Vokes at once."

Thomas P. Vokes, Esq. was called and examined. It was to Mr. Vokes, in his magisterial capacity, that Mr. Steele gave, we understand, the undertaking upon the margin of the paper, to abide the consequences of the publication of the speech.

At half-past five o'clock the foreman of the jury came out and announced, that there was no likelihood of the jury's agreeing.

Baron Pennefather—Gentlemen, you may stay in for the night.

Some time after the Bench asked Mr. Bennett what he would do with the jury?

Mr. Bennett—My Lord, perhaps they have not perfectly understood the nature of the charge in the indictment—if they do, I have no objection to their remaining in all night; if not, let it be explained to them.

Bench—I have fully explained that to them.

Mr. Steele—With the profound respect I entertain for your lordship, it would be more consistent with the spirit I come into this Court, to let the Court dispose of it; I have no objection to their being discharged.

Judge—If the jury don't agree we must leave them in—if you and the counsel for the crown agree, they may be discharged. However, we will wait until this trial is over, and then we will see what can be done.

DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

At seven o'clock the jury were discharged, it being understood that eight were for an acquittal, and four for conviction. Mr. Steele was carried in triumph by the populace to his lodging. During the trial, Mr. Feargus O'Connor, M.P. sat beside Mr. Steele, who was also assisted, as far as he would accept of the aid of counsel, by Messrs. Pigot, Hudson, and other members of the bar.

After the jury had retired, Mr. Steele, who was sitting all the time in the lawyer's box to the right of the judge, proceeded across the table to shake hands with Mr. Bennett, Mr. Woulfe, Mr. Henn, Mr. Barrington, &c., who warmly expressed themselves towards him. Having conversed for some time, he resumed his place.

GALWAY ASSIZES.—TUESDAY, JULY 30.

VALIDITY OF A WILL.—The case of Coen *v.* Persse, which is an ejectment on the title, and regarding which the greatest interest prevails in this and the adjacent counties, comes on this day. The question at issue is, the validity of a will alleged to have been made in 1820, by the late Robert Parsons Persse, Esq., of Castleboy, who was declared to be incapable of managing his affairs six years after. The rental of his real estates was £4,500 per annum, and these it is said, he bequeathed by this disputed will to George Persse, his natural child, who is represented by his, mother, Bridget Coen. There are two defendants, Captain Robert Persse, the heir-at-law of the lunatic, and his eldest son, Dudley Persse, Esq., of Roxborough. Sergeant Pennefather has come down special for the defendants, who have also retained Mr. E. Scott.

THE GREAT WILL CAUSE—DISCHARGE OF THE JURY.

THURSDAY.—At half past ten o'clock last night, the special jury in the cause of Coen *v.* Persse, after being closeted seven hours, came into Court, and announced to Baron Foster, that it was totally impossible for them to agree to a verdict. By consent of the parties a juror was then withdrawn.

It is understood—indeed there is no doubt of the fact—for it was stated in court by the jury—that eight, at least, of them were disposed to find for the defendants, Captain Persse, and his son, Dudley Persse, Esq.; the remaining four were unable to make up their minds, or were of opinion that the will of 1820 was a valid one, and that the plaintiff, Bridget Coen, and her son, George Persse, natural child of the testator, were entitled to derive under it.

It is stated, I do not know whether truly or not, that another attempt will be made to establish the will at the next assizes. In the mean time, Captain Persse, the heir-at-law, is in possession of the estates in litigation.—*Correspondent.*

COUNTY DOWN ASSIZES—MONDAY.

Sir Thomas Staples, as leading counsel for the crown, addressed the Court. He said that in the case of the King *a.* Lyle, he had to move his Lordship for the postponement of the trial. The charge against the defendant was that of administering bribes at the last election for the borough of Newry. Upon this charge the Attorney-General (pursuant to a vote of the House of Commons) had been instructed to proceed against Mr. Lyle—they, the counsel for the crown, however, were unable at present to proceed with the trial, and therefore applied for its postponement.

The trial was postponed accordingly; the business was very light and of no public interest, only three records were on the list—the Assizes closed on Wednesday.

MICHAEL ALFRED WHITE.

THE KING'S PATENT.—On Wednesday last Mr. Davis, the agent to Mrs. White, attended at the Head Police office, and produced the King's patent ordering the property which was found on Michael Alfred White, when he was taken into custody, to be delivered to his wife. White, it may be recollected, was committed to prison for raising various sums of money out of the Bank of Ireland, under forged powers of attorney—and was transported.

The property found with him at the time of his arrest became forfeited to the Crown; it consisted of sovereigns and bank-notes to the amount of £229 10s, and diamond ornaments and valuable jewellery, estimated by Mr. Stewart, jeweller, of Dame-street, to be worth upwards of £1,000 at the time the Escheator held an inquest.

The Magistrates and Mr. Kemmis, Crown Solicitor, having approved of the receipt drawn up and signed by Mrs. White, the property was handed over to her by Mr. Farrell, Chief Constable.

The following list, completes our report of the County business:—Darby Drennan and Michael Drennan, for Manslaughter; to be imprisoned 12 months and kept to hard labour—John Murphy, Guilty as an accessary before the fact in the murder of Edward Joyce; to be hanged on the 17th August.—Walter Murphy and Michael Murphy, pleaded Guilty as accessaries before the fact to the murder of the said Edward Joyce; to be hanged on the 17th August.—James Ryan, for an assault; to be imprisoned 6 calendar months.—Michael Cahill, like; to be imprisoned for 3 months.—Thomas Doyle, ordered to remain to abide his trial at next Assizes, for the murder of the late Richard Marum, Esq.—James Keough (trial postponed by the Crown, upon the affidavit of D. T. Osborne, Esq., for same offence); to give bail himself in £50, and two sureties in £10 each, to abide his trial at next Assizes.—Patrick Meany, Joseph Wallace, and Mary Wallace, for murder of Joseph A. Leonard, Esq.; to give bail to appear and abide their trials at next Assizes—Patrick Meany himself in £50, and two sureties in £20 each; the others, themselves in £20, and two sureties in £10 each.—John Murphy and Edmond Murphy, for Manslaughter; to be each transported for 7 years.—John Carey, alias Willis, pleaded Guilty to horse stealing; to be transported for life.—Pat. Bourke, for receiving stolen goods; to be transported for 14 years.—Tim. Byrne, for same; like sentence.—Edward Kenny, Owen Conville, Alexander Cody, Thomas Duggan, Michael Brophy, Wm. Conville, and Michael Delany, for robbery of fires—trial postponed by the prisoners; ordered to remain in custody to abide their trial at next Assizes.—Phillip Malone and Catherine Forrestal, charged with the murder of the late Joseph Anthony Leonard, Esq., affidavit filed by the crown and application made to postpone trial. To remain to abide their trial at next Assizes.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

Two men, convicted last year at the Wiltshire Assizes of setting fire to some straw or stubble, have been discharged—the Judges, after solemn argument, having determined that stubble is not straw.

THE LATE HORRIBLE ASSASSINATION.

Previous to the verdict of the jury at the inquest held on Wednesday, the prisoner was removed to Newgate.

The prisoner was placed to sleep in a large room, with two turnkeys, on Tuesday night. He was extremely restless, frequently jumped up in his bed, blew out a candle which was lighting in the room, uttered several incoherent sentences; one was, "prepare for execution." In the morning, breakfast was provided for him from a tavern in Capel-street; he ate heartily of mutton chops, tea and coffee, and ordered a second supply of chops to be procured for him, which he also ate. He had cigars also brought to him. He exhibited an utter recklessness of the deed he had perpetrated. In the course of the inquest he was asked once or twice what his name was, and he answered without hesitation "John Mason."

We understand that Mr. Kirk, the talented sculptor, has taken a mask from the face of the deceased, with a view to his perfecting a bust. The performance of this task could not have fallen into abler hands.—*Saunders of Thursday.*

FUNERAL OF MR. SNEYD.—The remains of the inestimable and much lamented Mr. Sneyd were on Saturday morning, at seven o'clock, deposited in the family vault of his brother-in-law, Lord Downes, St. Mary's Church-yard.—The funeral was a private one.

AFFRAY AND LOSS OF LIFE.

Our Naas correspondent has furnished the following facts concerning an affray between the police and peasantry, which, as will be seen, ended in the loss of a life—the first occurrence of the kind which has happened since the constabulary were appointed to that lawless district:—

"On Sunday last a match of ball playing took place at Ballitore. In the evening most of the people who attended were drunk, and going home, and near the police barrack, an affray took place; one of the men concerned, and a man of bad character, named Connor, from Castledermot, ran to the police barrack and called for protection, stating that the Ballitore and Timolin men were beating the Castledermot men. The police kept Connor in their barrack, and went down the road, where they saw and heard a riot. When they came up to the people they found a man named Murray on the ground and a man stripped standing over him. The latter they immediately took prisoner, and gave protection to the former. They brought both towards the barrack, carrying the prisoner who refused to walk. When they came near the barrack they let the prisoner down to walk, instead of which he broke away, and ran into the fields, pursued by Constable Lowther, who retook him, but did not keep him long, as some of the persons who were with him followed, and rescued him, and at the same time pelted the police with stones. The police having only side arms, went to the barrack for their carbines to arrest a person named John Ringwood, who assaulted Constable Lowther, and to protect the Castledermot people, if necessary. John Ringwood, when arrested swore he would not submit; he was joined by some of his friends, who also resisted. Ringwood grew desperate, and at different times unfixed two of the men's bayonets. His father, William Ringwood, struck subconstable Eldon twice; the first blow caused him to stagger, and a second blow knocked him down; when in the ditch Ringwood, the elder, either fell or threw himself on Eldon, where he remained about one minute. On getting off Eldon's body the latter fired his carbine, and the shot proved fatal. An investigation took place at Ballitore on Monday, which was attended by Major Tandy, Mr. Yates (High Sheriff,) Mr. Archbold, J.P., Mr. Green, and Mr. Flinter, subinspector of police. John Ringwood, son to the man who lost his life, being asked why he and the people remained on the road during the time the police were away for their arms? answered that, as far as he was concerned, he waited to fight the police. Another witness admitted that he threw a stone at the police. The verdict at the inquest was, that William Ringwood came by his death from a gun-shot wound, fired by John Eldon, who was sent to Athy jail under an escort of Kildare police.—*Evening Packet.*

LONDON POLICE.

MANSION-HOUSE.—The Rev. Robert Taylor, who was lately imprisoned in Horsemonger-lane jail for a blasphemous libel, applied to the Lord Mayor for a licence to preach the gospel.

The Lord Mayor requested to be informed whether Mr. Taylor professed the same religious belief which he had before his imprisonment in the county of Surrey so exclusively promulgated.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor declared that it was by no means his intention to preach or to do any thing in opposition to the laws of the land; but with respect to his religious opinions he could not exactly answer for their durability upon any particular points of belief. He could not say that they remained exactly the same for two successive days.

A bill was then exhibited by Mr. Taylor, which was precisely in the strain of religious and moral feeling which distinguished his numerous exhibitions at the Rotunda.

The Lord Mayor begged to be excused from at that moment giving to Mr. Taylor a license to preach, but congratulated the rev. gentleman upon the corpulent figure he cut after his long sojourn within the walls of his prison house.

The rev. gentleman said it was true that like a rabbit when shut up in a box, he got fat. He hoped to be afforded an opportunity of complying with the wishes of a very numerous congregation of religious persons by obtaining the Lord Mayor's sanction to preach the gospel.

The Lord Mayor said that he should make some inquiries upon the subject of the application of the rev. gentleman, who took his leave with great form and elegance, intimating his intention to call again.

EXTRAORDINARY POWERS OF THE WHALE.—The most surprising fact in the history of the whale, probably, is his power of descending to enormous depths below the surface of the sea, and sustaining that almost inconceivable pressure of the superincumbent water. On one occasion, (related by Mr. Scoresby, the naturalist, who was present when it occurred) a whale was struck from a boat. The animal instantly descended, dragging down with it a rope very nearly one mile long. Having let out thus much of rope, the situation of the boat's crew became critical: either they must have cut the line and submitted to a very serious loss, or have run the risk of being dragged under water by the whale. The men were desired to retire to the stern, to counterbalance the pulls of the whale, which dragged the bow down sometimes to within an inch of the water. In this dangerous dilemma the boat remained some time vibrating up and down with the tugs of the monster; but never moving from the place where it lay when the harpoon was first thrown. This fact proves that the whale must have descended at once perpendicularly, as had he advanced in any direction, he must have pulled the boat along with him. Mr. S. and the crew were rescued by the timely arrival of another boat, furnished with fresh ropes and harpoons.

About noon on Wednesday last, a fine young man named Simpson, belonging to the 92d Highlanders, was drowned while bathing in the Blackwater, near Castle Hyde demesne. The deceased was not able to swim, and was merely learning, without any person either to instruct or to assist him, and he had narrowly escaped a similar fate a few days before. One of his comrades witnessed the melancholy event. The sinking youth called to him for assistance, but being no swimmer he was incapable of rendering any. About a quarter of an hour after he sunk, and the alarm had been given, a man named Moss, who with others had run to the spot, dived, and brought up the body.—Every method was resorted to in order to restore animation, but in vain, and the body was conveyed to the Garrison Hospital by his sorrowing companions.—*Cork Constitution.*

It is reported that Lord Althorp's brother succeeds to the vacant Roman Catholic See in Ireland.—*Limerick Paper.*

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Falmouth, July 31, *Frances and Mary,* Gray; *Frances and Charlotte,* Duck.

The Barque *Frances Mary,* of and for Waterford, Richard Field Master, which sailed from Quebec, with timber, on the 27th of June, struck against an ice island, during a dense fog, on the 11th of July, in long. 50, lat. 46, by which she was totally dismasted, and shortly after became water-logged. The crew, fifteen in number, and one female passenger, remained six days on the deck, when they were taken off by the *Baltic Merchant,* from which vessel they afterwards divided into two other vessels, the *Favourite,* and the *Mary Ford.* The portion on board the latter vessel—which was bound for Liverpool—were landed at Cork on Wednesday, consisting of Captain Field and four of his crew, who arrived in this City on Friday, safe and well, we are happy to say, after their fortunate escape.—The other vessels that bore off the crew of the *Frances Mary,* were bound for London and for Ayr.

STATE OF THE WATERFORD FEVER HOSPITAL IN JULY, 1833.

In Hospital 1st July	2	Dismissed cured	9
		Died	0
Admitted in July	13	Remain in Hospital	6
	15		15

The admissions of the last month (with one exception,) had fever of the true typhoid type, and many of them were affected with symptoms of no ordinary severity.

PATRICK SHEEHAN, M.D.

Signed on behalf of the Regulating Committee,

EDWARD M'CAN, Chairman.

BIRTHS.

At Cadogan, on Thursday, the lady of Denis O'Callaghan, Esq., of a son and heir.

At Fort-William, near Ballyshannon, the lady of the Rev. G. H. Reade, of a son and heir.

MARRIED,

In Clontarf Church, Henry Cooper, jun., Esq., of Drinagh, county of Wexford, to Jane Sarah, daughter of Alderman Lamprey, of Hollybrook Park, county of Dublin.

25th of July, at Matlock, Derbyshire, the Right Hon. Lord Barham, to Lady Frances Jocelyn, second daughter of the Earl of Roden. It is the fourth marriage of Lord Barham, who is in his fifty-second year; the bride is aged nineteen.

In Limerick, David Charles Pitcairn, Esq., eldest son of Doctor Pitcairn, of Cork, to Mary, eldest daughter of the late William Johnson Westropp, Esq., of Roxborough, near that city, and niece to Lord Viscount Guillamore.

DIED,

Of consumption, on the 2d instant, in the twenty-fifth year of his age, at the residence of Isaac English, Esq., Philipsburgh, Henry, second son of the late Henry Anderson, Esq., of Nenagh.

On Wednesday last, at his house at Handsworth, Staffordshire, Nathaniel Gooding Clarke, Esq., King's Counsel, and late Chief Justice of the South Wales circuit.

At Fountain Lodge, county of Carlow, John Wm. Moran, Esq.

MONTHLY MILITARY OBITUARY.

Lieutenant-Generals.—Earl of Pomfret, Ballingall, late R. Mar.

Colonel Count Daniel O'Connell, late Irish Brigade.

Lieutenant-Colonel Gillman, 76th Foot.

Majors.—W. Holland, late 1st Royal Vet. Bn.; Aly, h. p. 2d Huss. Germ. Leg.

Captains.—Webber, 47th F.; Duke, 48th F., at sea; R. Stewart, 54th F.; Harrison, late 67th F.; Richter, h. p. 2d Lt Inf. Bn. Germ. Leg.; Burslem, late Inv. Art.

Lieutenants.—Blair, 15th F.; Arnold, 34th F.; Malcolm, 49th F.; Montgomery, 1st W. I. Regiment; Vincent, h. p. 48th F.; Alex. M'Donell, h. p. 82d F.; Wm. Wilson, h. p. 98th F.; George Smith, late R. Art. Drivers.

Quartermasters.—M'Walter, h. p. 2d Dr.; Baker, h. p. 81st F.; Beckmann, h. p. Dillon's R.

Commissariat Department.—Dep. Assis. Com. Gen. John Reid, h. p.

Medical Department.—Sir. L. Vesturme, K. H., Insp. Gen. of Hosp. h. p.; Surg. Moore, M.D.

THE MARKETS.

CLONMEL MARKETS—AUG. 3.

BUTTER.—70s to 71s per cwt.
OATMEAL.—10s 6d per cwt.
FLOUR.—Seconds, 31s to 32s; household, 29s; thirds, 22s to —s; fourths, 12s to —s per bag.
BARLEY.—12s to 13s 0d per barrel.
WHEAT.—1s 3½d per stone.
OATS.—7½d to 7¾d per stone.

WEXFORD MARKETS—AUG. 2.

BUTTER.—67s to —s; seconds 57s per cwt.
FLOUR.—Fine, 34s; seconds, 29s per cwt.
WHEAT.—25s 0d to 28s 0d per barrel.
BARLEY.—11s to 14s 6d per barrel.
OATS.—7s to 8s 9d per barrel.
BEANS.—17s 6d to 00s 0d per barrel.
OATMEAL.—13s 0d per cwt.

CARLOW MARKETS—AUG. 2.

BUTTER—72s to 00s; seconds, 60s; thirds, 50s per cwt.
WHEAT.—27s to 28s per barrel.
OATS.—9s 0d to 10s 6d per barrel.
BARLEY.—10s 0d to 11s 6d per barrel.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—AUG. 2.

The supply of wheat continuing scanty this day, it met a ready sale at prices of last market. There was a moderate quantity of oats for the season; the sale was dull, and towards the close rather lower. Several samples of new bere and new oats appeared at market; the former brought 12s to 12s 6d, and the latter 10s 9d to 11s 6d.

WHEAT.—(Millers) red, 30s 0d to 32s 0d.
NEW BERE—12s to 12s 6d.
OATS.—Canal, 9s 6d to 10s 3d; feeding, 11s 0d to 11s 6d.
BARLEY.—00s 0d to 00s 0d.
OATMEAL.—10s to 12s.
FLOUR.—Seconds, 16s to 18s 0d per cwt.

DUBLIN MARKET NOTE, for the week ending August 2d.

	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
374 Wheat, ℔ barrel, 20 stone	28	0	33	6	30	10
400 Bere .... 16 stone	12	6	0	0	0	0
26 Barley .... 16 stone	14	6	00	0	0	0
2842 Oats .... 14 stone	8	9	12	0	9	10
10371 Cwt. Flour ...... 9 stone	5	9	21	0	0	0
736 Oatmeal .... 8 stone	9	6	13	0	11	1
8691 Cwt. Flour to Bakers only	15	0	21	0	17	6

Average Price of Wheat and Flour, 43s 4d per sack.

Receipts of Flour 12,071 / Sales .... 10,371 — 1st from 19s 0d to 21s; 2d from 15s 0d to 18s; 3d from 5s 0d to 10s

Price of Bread—Quarter Loaf, 8½d | Half ditto, 4¼d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—AUGUST 2.

Every thing is very dull here this morning, but in no article of grain can we quote any alteration from Wednesday's prices. Arrivals—English wheat, 13,260 qrs.; barley, 1,280 qrs.; oats, 5,410. Irish oats, 7,880 qrs. Foreign wheat, 930 qrs.; barley, 600 qrs. Flour, 7,240 sacks.

The following are the averages of grain as made up to Saturday last:—

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 56s 4d; barley, 25s 11d; oats, 19s 2d; rye, 32s 7d; beans, 34s 1d; pease, 40s.

Aggregate Average of the Six Weeks, which regulates duty.—Wheat, 54s 6d; barley, 26s; oats, 19s 1d; rye, 31s 9d; beans, 34s 1d; pease, 37s 3d.

Duty on Foreign Corn.—Wheat, 32s 8d; barley, 22s 10d; oats, 18s 3d; rye, 22s 9d; beans, 18s 3d; peas, 14s.

IRISH PROVISIONS.—There were not any arrivals of foreign butter in the last week, but of Irish there were 9,228 firkins, and 2,148 bales of bacon; there were, however, arrivals yesterday of about 3,500 casks of foreign butter, and a similar supply looked for in the course of the week. Fine Friesland butter is offering at 80s per cwt. at the quay. The prices for Irish butter continue much the same as last quoted, say 73s for Cork and Limerick of fair assortments, and 70s to 74s for Waterford as to quality and repute of the brands; very little doing in sales on board. For bacon there is a pretty fair sale, and singed we quote as to weight, freshness and general condition as to quality, from 32s to 40s per cwt. Bale middles we quote 30s to 32s; Belfast tierce middles 32s to 36s; Limerick 36s to 38s; Belfast hams 46s to 52s; Limerick 55s to 74s; Belfast bladder lard 47s; and Waterford and Limerick, as to quality and packages, 50s to 53s per cwt. The contract advertised by Government to be taken on the 19th of September next, is for 10,000 Navy tierces of beef, and 9,000 Navy tierces of pork.

WATERFORD EXPORTS.

St. Patrick (steamer), Liverpool, 4357 cwt flour, 175 cwt pollards, 616 frks butter, 112 fls bacon, 20 hhds porter, 6 boxes salmon, 23 pigs. City of Waterford (steamer), Bristol, 50 frks butter, 375 cwt flour, 20 cwt bran, 50 sacks pollards, 20 brls 30 half brls porter, 98 pigs. St. Day, Falmouth, 1300 cwt flour. Liberator, Cardiff, 500 cwt flour. Added to outvoices—Ruby, Shoreham, 165 brls oats. Tucker, Swansea, 550 cwt flour. Sir J. Newport, London, 4906 fls bacon, 1045 frks butter, 4 bales calico, 4 bales feathers, 1 puncheon whiskey. Mary Elliott, Arundel, 325 brls oats, 575 frks butter, 18 cwt lard, 295 fls bacon. Sarah Maria, London, 2744 fls bacon, 1300 frks butter, 42 cwt lard, 1030 cwt flour, 13 casks guts. Clonmel, London, 3920 fls bacon, 350 frks butter, 30 cwt lard. Pacific, Liverpool, 2819 cwt flour, 256 brls oats, 200 brls oats, 108 fls bacon, 49 cwt lead. Gipsy (steamer), Liverpool, 3065 cwt flour, 505 frks butter, 300 brls wheat, 38 sacks pollards, 22 brls pork, 42 cwt lard, 63 pigs. Water Witch (steamer), Bristol, 182 cwt flour, 1 bale calico, 74 brls wheat, 1 cask wine, 1 cwt biscuit, 338 pigs, 19 head of cattle.

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