



WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23.

FOREIGN POLITICS.

The resolution taken by Don Carlos to return to the Peninsula, from which he had just run away, like a dog with his tail between his legs, and the sudden execution of that bold resolve, have filled all Europe with wonder. He was supposed to be at Brompton, dosing himself with Penneyroyal and Holy Water, when he passed the frontiers at Bayonne, accompanied by his trusty friend and hangman, that murderous thief, Mureno.

This business demands inquiry. Such a step could never have been projected by the shivering Pantaloon who landed the other day at Portsmouth. He must have been put up to it, and strong persuasions used, to drive him to such a desperate undertaking. Who were his advisers?—That is the question. What foes of liberty and the human race dared to urge this King Aguecheek to strike a last dying blow for the extinction of freedom and the supremacy of Priestcraft in the fairest regions of Europe?

We hope that the affair will be sifted, and the real enemies of freedom—the real supporters of Pappal tyranny and domination—unmasked to the world. Carlos was brought to London from Portsmouth, where it might be inconvenient to keep up a correspondence with him; and Talleyrand, in one of his despatches to his master, declares that the royal fugitive was visited by the Duke of Wellington on the 7th of July! It is very certain that all Talleyrand says is not Gospel; but he should be made to unsway this. The Duke of Wellington could not have visited the real Carlos on the 7th, if, as the foreign papers assert, Carlos passed through Bayonne on the 9th. But it is insinuated, in no unfriendly quarter, that the Duke of Wellington paid a *quasi* visit to Carlos, at Gloster Lodge, on the 7th, and remained there long enough to induce others to believe that he had been engaged in conversation with his Catholic Majesty all the time. This is ten times worse than if he had concocted stratagems and spoils with the poor remnant of legitimacy in person; for it imputes a low trickery and deception utterly unworthy of the Duke's manly character. It concerns his honour, therefore, to set this matter right before the face of the public.

Talleyrand himself, who is a perfect weevil in watchfulness, suffered the Don to slip through his fingers in a strange and unaccountable manner. The sly Pretender shaved off his whiskers, mounted a wig, and, so disguised, passed through Paris, where he stopped a whole day, without a hint from the Ambassador at the court of St. James's. What was the old fellow about all the time?—'Tis striking enough: he was giving a grand entertainment to the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and the other leaders of the Conservative party! The Grey cabinet showed symptoms of tottering; and Talleyrand, like a provident servant and good subject, seemed to think there might be no harm in making his obeisance to the light in the east. 'Twas the first time he was ever found out carrying his cakes and oil to an ignis fatuus; but

Nemo mortalium omnibus horis sapit.

In utrumque paratis, as Sir William Smith might say. He gave the Tory dinner, it is certain, just before the Spanish raven "hopped the twig," and a very few days after—by another strange coincidence—the Duke of Wellington, when he might have reasonably supposed himself on the eve of resuming the seals of office, made a most extraordinary attack upon the continental policy of the Whigs, which seemed in the opinion of all men, to be their chief glory, because it had been just crowned with complete success. Few statesmen would have embarrassed themselves, at the very threshold of office, by such an odious declaration; and people omened that the Duke's good genius had left him. But Carlos had fled at that time, and Talleyrand had not peached; and who can tell whether the Duke was such a blunderer after all!

One thing appears pretty certain, that had the Tories returned to office, the King of the French would find no great difficulty in adopting their theory of government.—He understands their practice pretty well, as matters are; and, in that case, there could be no harm in forestalling events by a few days, and consenting to be duped by a whickerless grandee and a wig!

The affair is suspicious, and should be probed to the inmost-core.

THE GOVERNMENT.

At length Lord Melbourne's "difficult work" has been completed. The Cabinet is reconstructed, if reconstruction can be called, which consists in bringing up second-rate men from the rear, to fill gaps caused by the loss or defection of the best and bravest of the veterans from the front rank. If this were the whole of the change which hastaken place, it would be a reduction of strength. For it were manifestly unjust to the eminent men who have succeeded, as well as an insulting piece of adulation to those who remain, to deny that the flower of the flock, the chief in dignity, in ability, and in the respect and admiration of their country, have departed from the Cabinet, and that their places are occupied by persons, who are immeasurably their inferiors in all those points. We fear not contradiction from any side, when we say that Earl Grey, Mr. Stanley, and the Duke of Richmond have not left their equals at Whitehall.

But though personally deteriorated, the Cabinet may be, and—we hope and trust—is, improved in efficiency. What it has lost in brilliancy, and in the power and energy of individuals, may be more than compensated by concert and unanimity in its future operations. The Fable of the Old Man and the Bundle of Twigs is appropriate to their situation. If they hold together and proceed as one man, in a just and enlightened policy, they are invincible by any force that can be brought to act against them. But let them shun the eccentric example of some of those whom they are succeeding. Those were among the strongest and most valued products of the forest; yet we see how they were compelled to bend one after another under the "right hand" of the people. Should any of the present Cabinet acting on a similar presumption, stand out from his associates on the most trifling question, he may depend on it that he will be shivered to atoms in a moment like a bruised reed.

But we are impatient. The avowed basis of the present government is *Union*. Without that foundation, no man of Lord Melbourne's calibre would be mad enough to attempt its reconstruction with such materials as lay at his command. All its members by accepting office, stand pledged to the country to continue in one mind, and follow one and the same course of public conduct. This is the only strength of the present government; and it is great strength. To be perfectly united in the cause of the country and in promoting good and decided measures for its benefit, is to have the whole country at their back; and while that shall continue to be their strength, they

will not need to lament the want of genius or commanding eloquence among their numbers. The applause of a grateful Nation will be more substantial support than that of "listening senates." In confident anticipation that such is the fixed plan on which the operations of the present Cabinet shall be conducted, we shall be greatly disappointed indeed if—with all its personal disadvantages, when compared man by man to the splendid components of the precedent council,—it shall not prove the strongest and most popular government, which has yet ruled the destinies of this great empire.

CHARGE OF THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

Milliken. Dublin. Some credulous or violently prejudiced persons are, doubtless, under an impression that the Charge, delivered by the Archbishop of Dublin, at his primary visitation, was an ebullition of spleen against the editor of the *Evening Mail*, and a few choice correspondents of that paper. As such it was described in the columns of the leading *Protestant Journal*; and the fabrication was gravely and deliberately disseminated through the provincial press. According to that ingenious oracle, his Grace had cast *Remus, Magus, and Clericus Academicus* into the fiery furnace of his indignation, and leaving them to lie there, passed on to lecture the Clergy of Dublin and Glendalagh, and dehort them against the practice of duelling! Such was the candid description published and circulated by the *Evening Mail*, and its numerous tributary organs, and concerning the Archbishop of Dublin's charge.

It is scarcely necessary to assure any reader possessed of common sense, that such a representation is as false as it appears ridiculous. For even those who are the most bitterly opposed to the opinions, and hostile to the views and designs of that distinguished prelate, must allow that he is not a person of weak understanding, or deficient in observation. He cannot be ignorant of the position he occupies in the regards of a powerful class of the community, nor unconscious of the sharpness with which he is watched, and the rigor with which not only his acts but his slightest words are weighed by those with whom he has to deal. On the contrary, he is acknowledged, even by his enemies, to be a person of uncommon vigor and soundness of intellect, not apt to commit himself by too unreserved a communication, even amongst friends, and entertaining far too high a sense of his own dignity and character to suffer his resentments, if he harbour any, to display themselves in the discharge of his ministerial duties. But to suppose that in an assembly of clergymen, and on the first occasion of his addressing them, he would turn aside from the solemn purpose of such a meeting to direct a strain of *insective* against a sort of literary *Thersites*, whose buzzing but stingsless censure nobody regards—this, indeed, would be to stigmatize the Archbishop of Dublin as a downright fool. It would be to suppose him industriously employed in forging missiles to be hurled at his own head. On the lowest ground, therefore, that of prudence and attention to his own convenience, the expressions ascribed to him would be utterly incredible.

But the Archbishop has enabled the public to place his defence against calumny on a much loftier basis. He has published the charge which he did deliver, and in so doing, he has added that, in substance and design, it is directly the reverse of what those who take their information implicitly from the statements of the *Evening Mail*, may have been led to believe. It is not only a finished and masterly composition, in point of style and reasoning, but breathes the true spirit of Christian kindness and forbearance through every line of it. The following passage, if it contain any allusion to the fierce and persecuting attacks which have been levelled against the author, alludes to them in a manner calculated to disarm the enmity of every honest opponent, and win the good opinion and the praise of all but hired traducers:—

"It is what one would less expect, but which yet experience tells us we are to expect, that men, when most violently assailed by a 'press' or a party, are often disposed, instead of cordially combating their efforts for their joint preservation, to weaken themselves by a more bitter intestine discord and to rage with increased fury against each other. We find the Christians at Corinth, while exposed to the hostility of their unbelieving neighbours, yet distracted by mutual jealousies and torn by factious parties within themselves. We find the Jews, again, at the last siege of Jerusalem, as if possessed by 'demons,' destroying their last hopes of safety, by the most furious contests with each other, while the Romans were beating down their walls:—

"Episcopus, nam morte sub agris,  
"Discissos nudos lambiant dentibus artus."  
"My our church, my Christian brethren, at this eventful crisis, not present to me, and I am struck by the appearance of revolting in 'Di meliora suis, errorumque hostibus illam!'"

The Archbishop of Dublin has experienced, in the construction which has been put upon this very passage (that to "print" is not always to "shame a rogue"?) for the important critic has seized the words before us as a fit subject for the display of his powers of rallery and sarcasm. But there is no accounting for tastes. Let us proceed with our extracts.

The Archbishop having given some excellent advice as to the necessity of preserving a Christian temper, and quoted several striking passages from the Gospel in which that virtue is inculcated, he goes on thus:—

"Repeat, I say, to yourself, such passages as these, in conjunction with what you are reading, as a test to 'try the spirit, whether it be of God; and if you are struck by the appearance of revolting in congruity and discrepancy between the two, our Lord's maxim will hardly fail to occur to you:—'A good tree cannot bring forth evil fruit.' If such a passage, then, be of your own writing, you will of course instantly cease it; with deep repentance and with an earnest prayer, that hereafter you may better know 'what manner of spirit you are of, as a disciple of Christ. If it be something written against yourself, or any cause you are engaged in supporting, look narrowly into your own conduct, to see whether any intemperate violence or indignation on your part may have given occasion to the unjustifiable conduct of another; for his being unjustifiable does not necessarily justify you. Fear not to be 'persecuted and evil-spoken of for righteousness sake,' but take care that it be purely for righteousness sake, and not from your neglecting to take heed that your good be not evil spoken of. But if it appear, on careful and candid examination, that there is no truth or justice in all that is said against you, rejoice in the Lord, with thankfulness, that this is the case. He has nowhere 'promised to justify his disciples from obvious and persecution; though his mercy is ever ready to keep them from deserving it. Rejoice that He has counted you worthy to partake the same cup with Him, and has set before you his own example, of meekly enduring such reproaches, from those who professed to believe in Jesus Christ, as the most ingenious malignity never can possibly exceed. The Son of God, 'who went about doing good,' was represented as an agent of Satan. And copy that, his example, in praying that it may please God to forgive your enemies, persecutors, and slanderers, and to bless their hearts."

This certainty is enough to gall the conscience of *Majus* and his confederates, whether it be aimed at them or no; but one should think it ought to affect them with any thing rather than "the gall of bitterness." But *grapes* are not gathered of *thorns*: let that respectable *trio* therefore settle the affair among themselves; while we conclude our extract from this splendid triumph of the Gentleman and the Christian, over the envious rancour and disappointed virulence of a pitiful and debasing party-spirit:—

"And lastly, if any thing that appears thus at variance with the spirit of the Gospel, and the principles from whence it is deduced, be 'hood, or dishonest artifice—if any thing of this kind proceed, not from an adversary, but from those engaged in a common cause with yourself, it is plainly your part, if possible, by advice and remonstrance, to restrain such ill-advised advocates (as Jesus did his followers, when about to call fire from Heaven on the Samaritans), or, if not, at least to testify your other disavowal, and deep reprobation. Both 'Christian prudence and Christian temper—the wisdom of the serpent, as well as the harmlessness of the dove,' will combine in deprecating the employment of a good cause, of weapons which are, in the end, as noxious in such a case, as they are, from the first, unsuitable to it."

If such expostulations were accepted in the same spirit of ardent sincerity in which they are manifestly made, there would yet be much strength and much hope in the true cause of Protestantism in Ireland. We shall say nothing more of the *Duelling subject*. Hereafter, probably, we shall recur to it.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD.

The inhabitants of the towns of Dungarvan, Lismore, Cappoquin, and Tallow, are about to meet to petition to have record and criminal courts, and a county jail built at Dungarvan, and to have the assizes held there, being the centre of the county. The grand and petit jurors, witnesses, suitors, and almost every person having any business at the assizes, are at present put to very great inconvenience, expense and delay, in consequence of being obliged to attend the assizes which are held in the city of Waterford, four miles beyond the extreme end of the county and adjacent to the county of Kilkenny; and if a person be only sentenced to a week's imprisonment at any of the petty sessions in the county, he must be conveyed, guarded by police to the county jail, in the city of Waterford, in some instances a distance of forty Irish miles. This will be productive of considerable advantage to the county, and improvement to the town of Dungarvan, and the money to be laid out will be expended in the county. Judge Moore, some time since, stated to the grand jury, that the court house in Waterford was very bad and inconvenient, and that a new one ought to be built. It is proposed that the judges should come to the city of Waterford, and one of them to enter on the civil, and the other on the criminal business of the city, and from thence to Dungarvan to dispose of the county business.

MILFORD PACKETS.

We are glad to communicate the following intelligence which we have received from one of the gentlemen of whom the deputation was composed:—The following Irish members—Mr. Barron, Mr. Christmas, Mr. Walker, and Mr. Talbot, of Ross—writing on the new postmaster General, the county, respecting the South Wales and Milford Mails, and the branch Mails from Waterford. The interview was of a most satisfactory nature, and the Mail Packets are to commence sailing in future from a better station in Milford Harbour, and other improvements made so as to enable the Packets to start at two in the morning. The Packets are also to be improved, and every thing connected with this important national communication put on the very best footing.—*Courier*.

The packets employed on the station between Dunmore and Milford at present, are not of a sufficient power to carry the mails here in the same time, in comparison with those employed between Holyhead and Dublin; and it appears very extraordinary that the fare from Dublin to Holyhead should be only fifteen shillings, while the charge from Dunmore to Milford should be thirty shillings. We hope soon to see the exertions, under a liberal government, of the above named gentlemen succeed, and that we shall have equal advantages with the metropolis, where the mails arrive eight or nine hours sooner than they do in Waterford at present, though the road from Holyhead to London is five miles more than from Milford to London.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Piltown, July 21, 1834.

ACCIDENTS.

It becomes my painful duty to inform you of a fatal and distressing accident, which occurred this day near Fiddown, within about one mile of this place. A Carrick boatman, named William Feighary, was drowned about 10 o'clock this morning, in the presence of his comrades, who could render him no assistance; he went to spread, or turn the sail, when he over-reached himself, and fell over the side of the boat—the tide was rapidly on the return; he immediately sunk to rise no more, and was swept away by the current—his body is not as yet found. The deceased bore an excellent character, he being an exception to the general run of the body to which he belonged. He had a wife, an aged mother, and mother-in-law depending on his industry.

Another melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the slate quarries, on the bounds of the counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny, near Kilmagany. In the course of last week, as three men were working at part of the quarry, a portion of it over them gave way and fell on them; one man was killed instantaneously, another lived in great agony a few days, and the third is likely to recover; the first victim left a wife and six orphans, and the second a wife and five to bemoan their loss. There was an inquest held on each of the bodies, and a verdict of *accidental death* returned in each of the cases.

LORD DUNCANON.

The people of this part of the county, and of Ireland in general, are highly delighted with the rumour of Lord Duncannon being appointed to a high office in the present administration. He is known long and well to them—he is a tried friend of the people—he has stuck by them in good and evil report, and has not deceived them—he is a good, kind, and indulgent landlord—and what is much to be admired in him, wishes to be a resident one, therefore the people feel grateful to him, and will look up with confidence to any government of which he will form a part.

THE CROPS.

From the appearance of the county, we are likely to have an abundant crop, this circumstance, together with the break up of the Grey cabinet, will in all probability, increase the rent next year. I am always anxious that the people should pay their just debts, but never wish to see them lay out their money foolishly.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This society is progressing in Waterford. A meeting is held every Wednesday evening, and the gentlemen who take an interest in its promotion either read some useful essay on temperance, or detail some of those melancholy instances of loss of life occasioned from weak to weak by the excessive use of that bane of Ireland—ardent spirits.

ACCIDENT.

Sunday, as Samuel Croker, Esq., chief constable and sub-inspector of police, was preparing to set out for his station in the county, and was handling a pair of loaded pistols, one of them went off, and so severely mutilated the fore finger of the left hand, that it was found necessary to amputate the finger and the bone by which it is supported. The operation was performed by surgeon Briscoe, who was in immediate attendance.

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ROSS AND WATERFORD.—The inhabitants of New Ross and its vicinity presented, by a deputation of some of the gentlemen of that town, on Wednesday last, to the Hon. Baron Smith, a memorial, praying that the Judge at Kilkenny will make it a point with the Grand Jury of that county to adopt one of the new plans of road between Waterford and Ross, the present line of road being such as almost to forbid any intercourse between the towns, and to appear disgraceful where his Majesty's Commission has to travel over it. As the road is in the fact one of the principal communications between Leinster and Munster, we would suggest to the Waterford Grand Jury and to other leading characters, to act, in this point, in union with the judicious and spirited inhabitants of Ross.

Thursday, as a servant man of Wm. Robinson, of Skarr, county Wexford, Esq., was returning from the forge, he fell back from his horse, the halter having given way, and was precipitated on his head, and killed almost instantaneously.

In the case of Godkin v. Dover, which from the circumstances is likely to excite considerable public interest, and is to be tried at the approaching assizes of Cork, Mr. O'Connell is retained as leading counsel for the defendant.

At the Queen's County assizes, this week, Patrick Kinsella was found guilty of shooting at a title collector named Anderson, who was shot through the body, but recovered from his wounds and prosecuted in person. Kinsella is to be hanged on the 9th of August.

An inquest was held at Ballyrodie, Cove of Cork, upon the body of a Yeardly—shot in the affray with the coast guard, when a verdict of justifiable homicide was returned.

Our County and City Assizes have terminated without a capital conviction, if we are to except one or two instances where sentence of death was recorded, which uniformly eventuate in transportation. The murder case of the late Mr. Wheeler was not tried.—*Limerick Chronicle*.

THE MINISTRY.

The new ministerial arrangements were completed on Thursday. The people have increased reason for confiding in the parity of the only party to whose hands the conduct of the government of this country can with safety be entrusted. The dissolution of the ministry gave an unexpected opportunity to the advance of the Tories to power. They shrank from the occasion. They felt that they could not undertake the onerous responsibility of forming an administration, that they do not possess sufficient influence, and that it would be but an exposure of their inherent weakness to risk the desperate venture. This demonstration of the actual state of parties, and of the strength of the pillars of the late government, except that the slight levelling of a restrictive spirit is cleared away—is of the highest importance. If the ministry has lost the services of Lord Grey, a statesman to whom every body is willing to afford the homage of respect and gratitude, it has gained much in another, in a more judicious expression of his views. Lord Melbourne, the new premier, is a man of distinguished abilities, which he has hitherto been indifferent to exhibit. Those who have been admitted to his confidence speak in unequivocal terms of the soundness of his judgment, and the firmness of his character. Such a man was wanted at this crisis. He will not hesitate to pursue with perseverance and consistency those measures which the circumstances of the country require. The appointment of Lord Duncannon to the Home Office, and of Sir John Hobhouse to the Woods and Forests, has given universal satisfaction. His lordship is to be promoted to the House of Peers, by the title of Baron Duncannon, of Desborough; and Sir John Hobhouse starts for Nottingham, on the vacancy which will be caused by his lordship's elevation. There is no doubt entertained of his success. The well-known liberal principles of his lordship, and the skill in the management of the new administration. The continuance of Lord Althorp in office is another source of general congratulation. His lordship has sacrificed his own ease, and his private feelings, to a sense of public duty. It is not a little remarkable, that the very man, including Messrs. Humant (O'Connell), who, during the late administration, declared so bitterly against the government, came forward, in the justice of its settlement, to improve his lordship's return to office. We trust, but do not expect, that he will continue to maintain a feeling so honourable to himself, and so likely to contribute to the public welfare. Lord Howick, we learn, letters from his office of Under Secretary for the Home Department. His successor is not yet named. The session will, it is expected, close at the end of this month. The only measure which is likely to be carried through are the Irish Tithes and the Coercion Bills. The Church Rates Bill must lie over for next session.

(From the Morning Chronicle.) The only ministerial change consequent on the resignations of Lord Grey and Lord Althorp were finally determined on Thursday. Lord Althorp, as previously announced, resumes his office of Chancellor of the Exchequer, and leader of the House of Commons. Lord Melbourne, therefore, is simply Premier of the Ministry, and the Duke of Devonshire is the new Secretary of State for the Home Department, and will be immediately called to the Upper House—as, by statute, only two Secretaries of State can sit in the House of Commons. This appointment will give general satisfaction. The business of Lord Duncannon, are universally acknowledged. A vacancy will consequently be occasioned in the representation of Nottingham. It is rumoured that the First Commissioner of the Woods and Forests has been offered to Sir John Camille, and it is reported that the right hon. baronet will be proposed for Nottingham in the place of Lord Duncannon. We have not learned whether any change will be made at present in the government of Ireland. Lord Darham, therefore, is not included in the ministerial changes, and it is not probable that any further changes are meditated. The House of Commons meets this evening, when any additional facts connected with the administration will probably transpire.

The address to Lord Althorp, signed by about 240 members, was presented to his lordship yesterday by Mr. C. St. Leger, with a circular letter from Sir John Byng, Mr. Pendarves, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Tenyson, and Mr. Lefevre. Parliament will, of course, resume its sittings, and proceed to the completion of the pending business of importance; but it is understood that the session will be brought to a close as early as possible.

(FROM THE MORNING NEWS.) Although there is so much business before the two Houses—enough, indeed, to seriously detain them to carry the present session into September at least—we understand that it is the intention of those who have now undertaken the administration of the country to obtain the prorogation of parliament on or before the 8th of August. On that day the bill of the session will fall the chief effort and anxiety of the ministry.

RETIREMENT OF LORD HOWICK. The King comes to town to-day to hold a council, at which Lord Duncannon will take the oath, and receive the seals of the Home Department. Lord Howick having resigned his office, Lord Duncannon will, it is understood, offer the vacant place to Mr. E. Stanley, member for Cheshire, who is a clever, able man, and of perfectly liberal principles. Mr. E. Stanley, the member for Cheshire, is likely to succeed Lord Howick as Under-Secretary for the Home Department. This is an advantageous introduction to public life, as it is not necessary to vacate a seat in parliament on the acceptance of this office.—*Globe*.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE D. E. POST. My Dear Sir, (the London Morning Post) of this day it is said that I yesterday presented several petitions to the House of Lords, for the protection of the protestant Church in Ireland. Whether intentionally or not, the statement is true. I presented very numerous and very respectfully signed petitions for the total abolition of tithes, which if attended to, will certainly protect and strengthen the Protestant Church.

My dear Sir, your faithful servant,  
CLONCURRY.

16th July, 1834.

THE CASE OF MR. BOYD.

The papers connected with the case of Mr. Boyd have been laid before the House of Commons. They are very numerous, and will hardly admit, such is their discursive nature, of compression within our limits. But we find the chief points very clearly summed up in the *Courier*, and as the main results of the duty when that unhappy occurrence took place. The question, however, which was originally contended by the *Courier* and other journals, was as to the arrest of Moreno when he was in this country—we believe he has now left England. Granting that the present case is a murder, we would inquire, was it proved that he had arrested him until the fact was proved? The indignation which was prematurely encouraged by the press was in bad feeling; prove the man to be guilty before you proceed to punish him.

DESTRUCTION OF NOOTON HALL, LINCOLN-SHIRE. A very destructive fire broke out at Nooton Hall, about half-past eleven o'clock on Tuesday evening, and burnt down nearly the whole of the mansion belonging to the Earl of Ripon there; it is not correctly ascertained how the fire originated; but as some workmen had been doing plumbers' work on the roof of the hall the day before, it is supposed to have been occasioned by the sparks of a fire used for the purpose of melting lead as most probable, as the fire began in the upper part of the mansion, and spread with such great rapidity as to cause the roof to fall in, and prevent but very little furniture, &c. being saved.

Lord Grey held office as premier for three years, seven months, and twenty-two days; his predecessor, the Duke of Wellington, not so long by nearly a year and a half. Since 1754, only four premiers have held office for a long duration, namely, the Duke of Newcastle, 2 years; Lord North 12, Pitt upwards of 17, and Lord Liverpool nearly 15 years.

THE MONSTER MIGUEL.—We learn, from undoubted authority, that Don Miguel, always Don Miguel, is exciting great attention and more disgust at Genoa by the reckless coarseness and carelessness of his demeanour. It seems to be his primary object to show that he takes nothing to heart, which he thinks is best effected by bold feats of horsemanship in the streets, and all sorts of equestrian antics, to make the people stare. It is added, that the King of Sardinia and the Genoese authorities are much annoyed by these equestrian proceedings.—*Globe*.

A grand archery meeting took place on Thursday last, by permission of Lady Mildmay, in Dogmansland park, Hants, and was attended by nearly 300 ladies and gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

tion. But though he had not mentioned the circumstance to the noble earl, he had mentioned it to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and he would naturally expect that he would have told the circumstance to the noble earl.

The LORD CHANCELLOR denied having spoken in harsh terms of Mr. Littleton, in the same way as that gentleman had done of himself. He had admitted that he committed an indiscretion in communicating at all with Mr. O'Connell, which was exactly the purport of what he (the Lord Chancellor) had said. He did not think that his noble friend, lately at the head of the government, had communicated with the mere fact of Mr. Littleton having communicated with Mr. O'Connell, what he complained of was, the extent of the communication which he made to him.—His (the Lord Chancellor's) opinion was, that government ought to communicate through their leader in the House of Commons with members of that house, as to their intentions with respect to particular measures; and such he knew was not only the opinion but the practice under former governments. When he was in the other house, Mr. Canning, Lord Oglethorpe, and Mr. Percival, were in the habit of so communicating with him, though he was in political hostility with all these men, and with something approaching to personal hostility with one of them. He recalled that he and Mr. Percival had a communication together respecting some important government measure, the very day before the lamented death of Mr. Percival. In fact, it would be impossible to carry on government without such communications with members of the other house of parliament.

After a few words from several noble lords, the house adjourned.

LONDON—SATURDAY.

The ministerial arrangements, as announced in both houses, may be briefly re-stated.—Lord Melbourne is First Lord of the Treasury, in the room of Earl Grey; Lord Duncannon is Secretary of State for the Home Department, in the room of Lord Melbourne; Sir J. C. Hobhouse takes the place of Lord Duncannon at the Woods and Forests, with a seat in the cabinet.

Lord Melbourne announced in the House of Lords that the Irish coercion bill is to be withdrawn, but that a similar measure, omitting the clauses for repressing public meetings, is to be proposed in the House of Commons.

It is said that the Russian government has been knocking at the door of every capitalist in Europe, endeavouring to raise a loan of five or six millions sterling, but without success. It seems that the rich men of the world suspect that so large a sum cannot be wanted for any good purpose, and that it must be required with a view to warlike operations; and wisely calculating that they should lose ten times more by the inevitable results of a general war than they could gain by this particular transaction with Russia, they are supposed to have refused the supplies.

Our foreign letters do not bring any intelligence of moment. The arrival of Don Carlos in Spain, and the arrangement of the ministry exclusively occupy the French press.

By letters from Turkey we learn that the British fleet had gone from Vourla to Smyrna, and landed 1,200 marines at an open space near the town. The Turkish capital was full of speculations relative to the intentions of the British commander.

It is now stated that Don Carlos's arrival in Spain has not been authenticated. He went down the channel in a yacht belonging to Mr. Weld, of Lulworth, the nephew of the cardinal.

Our foreign news is not of much interest. The ministerial arrangements in France, the elections in Portugal, and the state of parties in Spain are the principal subjects, which, next to the cabinet difficulties of England, engross public attention on the continent.

We have great pleasure in announcing that the report of a parliamentary committee on steam communication with India recommends parliament to adopt measures for establishing a continuous line of communication by the Red Sea, and for making the experiment of the route by the Euphrates, which, although it may offer less facility for passengers, involves political considerations of the greatest importance. When the evidence on this question is made public, we shall have an opportunity to offer some observations on the subject. In the mean time we sincerely congratulate the Indian and that large portion of the British community connected with it, on the near prospect of a measure of importance secondary only to the modifications of the East India Company's charter.

"The first piece of patronage which has fallen to the new administration is the appointment to the vacancy in the 70th regiment, by the death of General Chowne. The deceased had the regiment since 1814.

The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Brussels on the 14th, and were enthusiastically received on the return to their capital of their dominions.

It is said that a loan of three millions sterling has been obtained in Paris for Don Carlos, by H.M.S. Calcedonia, Britannia, Thunderer, Edinburgh, Talavera, and Endymion, arrived at Smyrna 16th ult.

At a meeting of soap manufacturers in the city, yesterday, it was resolved to advance the price of the best yellow to 50s per cwt., and the best mottled to 54s.

CRUEL CASE OF MILITARY FLOGGING.

ON Monday morning the first battalion of the third regiment, of Scotch Fusilier Guards, mustered in St. George's Barracks, Charing-cross. The battalion was commanded by Colonel Bowater. After the troops had assembled, John Henderson, a young man, a private in the battalion, was brought out from his place of confinement to hear the minutes of a court-martial held upon him read over. The minutes were read by the Adjutant of the battalion. The charge against him was, for being drunk on sentry, and when in confinement attempting to strike a sergeant. The court found him guilty, and he was sentenced to receive 300 lashes on his bare back. He was immediately ordered to strip, and he was then tied up to the triangles. The drummers then began their work, taking turn and turn about at every ten lashes. Before the twentieth lashed the young man began to writhe with agony, and called aloud for mercy. As the punishment proceeded his cries and groans were distinctly heard by the inhabitants of the surrounding streets, who began to throw up their windows to ascertain the cause. It was at length found necessary to order out the drums, which were beat to drown his cries. Several of the young soldiers fainted away one after the other, unable to look upon the appalling torture of one of their fellow men. He received the whole of the 300 lashes, and when taken down the whole of the 300 lashes, and when taken down he looked as if he had been flayed alive. He was then taken to the Military Hospital in Grosvenor-place, and when the covering was taken from his back for the surgeon to dress it, swarms of flies gathered round, and it was with difficulty they could be kept off the coagulated blood on the back. This has been one of the most severe floggings in the army for a length of time, and the sufferings of the poor creature during the present sultry weather, are most pitiable.—*Morning Herald*.

FROM LLOYD'S BOOKS OF JULY 14, 1834.

"H. M. ship Dispatch, Port of Spain, Trinidad, May 29, 1834.

"Sir, I send you, for the information of the merchants of Trinidad, the following bearings of a shoal on the south side of this island, viz. Horn Point, East 4 S. Lake Point, W. by N. Windmill on Chatham Estate N. The shoal lies about four miles off the land, and you carry five fathoms to its outer edge. I found three fathoms at low water inside of it, and five feet at its shoalest part. It is said to extend from East to West about half a mile.

I am, Sir, &c.  
GEOFFREY DAVULLY, Commander.

"Henry Scott, Esq., Agent at Lloyd's at Trinidad."

BRIGHTON, JULY 18.—Earl Grey, having shaken off the trammels of office, intends to retire into private life for a short time. Apartments are engaged at the Norfolk hotel for his Lordship, where he is expected in the course of the week.

WATERFORD SUMMER ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT—SATURDAY. Baron Smith came into court at a few minutes before twelve o'clock, when the Petit Jury Panel was immediately called on; a jury sworn, and the criminal trials proceeded on.

The first case was that of William Dalton, charged with the wilful murder of John Murphy, at Ballinavoga, on the 26th of August last. This trial occupied the court for a considerable space of time; but, though the witnesses for the prosecution were numerous—and though, from the nature of their testimony (which was entirely circumstantial), their examination was necessarily minute and tedious; the facts of the case were few, and will be found fully detailed in the following condensed view of the evidence. It appeared that the prisoner, William Dalton, who was unmarried, lived with his brother, John Dalton, who occupied a farm near the place above mentioned, situate between three and four miles from Dungarvan, near Clonshane Hill. The deceased, another farmer named Daniel Casey, who lived in the same neighbourhood. On Saturday the 24th day of August, two days previous to the fatal occurrence, William Dalton, the prisoner, and Murphy, the man who was killed, had a quarrel at a turf-bog at Carriekavonagh, in that vicinity, which ended in blows and throwing of stones, and in which it would seem that Dalton had the worst of it. On the Monday morning following, William Dalton, while reaping with eight or ten men in a wheat field of his brother's, mentioned to the men at work with him the scuffle he had had with Murphy on the preceding Saturday, complained of having been pelted with stones by Murphy and his friends, and threatened to beat Murphy, in retaliation, and in which opportunity. In a short time after the high road, within a field of that in which the fatal blow was given, and in which a horse and car with a load of turf from the bog, and proceeding in the direction of his master's house. Immediately after Murphy's appearance on the road, William Dalton (the prisoner), quitted the field in which he had been reaping, and went towards the road, and returned to the field in less than half an hour, soon after which the voices of the men on the road were heard crying out that Murphy was killed, and William Dalton was heard to say, in reply to observations of some of the reapers, who made allusions to the scuffle on Saturday, that Murphy was stretched on the road, and that he had not a stir in him. The prisoner's brother, John Dalton, who was also at work in the field, having made a remark on Dalton's appearance, and observed that he had a very bad colour, and another witness expressed it, the look of a murderer, prisoner told his brother to keep out from him, and in a short time left the field, to which he did not return, but immediately absconded. Murphy was found lying insensible near the cross road at Killineave, with a dreadful wound on the right side and back part of his head, the skull being extensively fractured and driven in on the brain, apparently by a blow of a stick or stone, or some other blunt instrument. He died on the following day, after having made some declaration as to the person by whom the blow was inflicted; but this declaration was not allowed to be given in evidence, as there was no proof of its having been made under a knowledge or belief on his part of the certainty of his approaching end. There was no direct or positive evidence to prove that the fatal blow was given by the prisoner; and his guilt was sought to be inferred from the circumstances attendant on that part of the country, and his remaining concealed for seven months afterwards, and, in fact, up to the time of his apprehension; together with the circumstance of his then representing himself to be a different person. It was proved that search was repeatedly made for him at his usual place of residence (his brother's house), that he was arrested on the 25th of March, at his brother-in-law's house at Carriekbeg; that he then told the constable by whom he was taken that his name was Casey, or Clancy; and that he was from Anns-town.

No witnesses were produced on behalf of the prisoner, and the jury, after a clear and discriminating charge from the learned judge, retired for about half an hour, when they returned with a verdict acquitting the prisoner of the charge of wilful murder, but finding him guilty of manslaughter. Baron Smith took occasion, in the interval between this and the next trial, to intimate to Mr. Hassard that, having maturely considered the point put forward by the prisoner in the proceedings, and having conferred on the subject with appearing in arms; and having conferred on the subject with Baron Foster, he was inclined to think that he should not consider it necessary to take the opinion of the twelve judges on the matter.

Baron Foster was next tried on an indictment for the manslaughter of Thomas McGrath, on the 21st of April, at the mountain of Browe, in the west of this county. It appeared that several parties of men from that town, and castle, Malloch, and various other quarters, assembled on the mountain of Browe, belonging to Mr. Cleary, for one common purpose, namely, to inclose a tract of the mountain for a man named Murphy, by throwing up a rude boundary of sods, &c. Some of the reapers, particularly one named James, &c. Some of the reapers were provided for the people thus employed, one of the consequences usual in such cases speedily occurred—namely, an affray between some of those who had partaken freely of the intoxicating beverage. In this unfortunate case, the deceased received a violent blow of a stone from the prisoner, which fractured his skull, and caused his almost immediate death. The jury, after a few moments' deliberation, found the prisoner guilty.

Richard Cahill was then given in charge, on an indictment for the forcible abduction of Mary Power, at Killone, on the 15th of August last, and on a second indictment for a burglary and robbery in the dwelling-house of John Power, the girl's father, on the same occasion. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of abduction, and not guilty of the burglary and robbery. He pleaded guilty of the burglary, and was sentenced to imprisonment for four years. Four persons were indicted for taking fire-arms. No prosecution. Acquitted. Bartholomew Crowley was charged with receiving stolen goods. Not guilty. Patrick Croftly was next placed at the bar charged with stealing a sheep from John Mulcahy. Guilty. James Scallan, stealing three sheep from Michael Tobin. Not guilty.

Thomas Madeo was next charged with perjury, committed in Dungarvan in May last. Guilty. Timothy Nugent, for keeping forcible possession of ground belonging to the Duke of Devonshire, was charged with the same on the 8th of October last. The Court adjourned till Monday. Before Baron Foster. His Lordship came into Court this morning a few minutes after ten, when the following Appeal, to set aside the Barrister's decision on a Civil Bill Decree, was called on, and in which Thomas Trihey was the appellant, and James Cullenan the respondent. The facts of the case were—Cullenan became entitled, in May, 1833, to enter on certain lands at Ballyteague, but did not take possession of them till August following, while the crops which Trihey had sown were being cut down, and which Cullenan took away, and applied the proceeds to his own account—Decree set aside.

RICHARD HENBERY v. JAMES BOYLE. This was an action to recover the sum of £40, due on defendant's promissory note. A number of witnesses were sworn to prove the handwriting of defendant. The defence set up was that the note was a forgery—Verdict for plaintiff, £40 and 6d costs. The Court then entered into Ejectment and Appeal cases, which occupied much time, but were of no public interest. In the course of the day the County and City Grand Juries appeared in the grand jury box, when the foreman of the county grand jury, Robert Power, Esq., addressed his lordship relative to an application that had been made to them respecting the Lunatic Asylum, by a committee of citizens. Mr. Power stated that complaints were made and an affidavit put in, showing that the walls of that building were not executed according to contract. Baron Foster asked if they required him, as Judge, to deal with the matter. Mr. Power replied that they did, as they considered his Lordship, as being Judge, one of the trustees. His Lordship said that in that capacity he had no control, and recommended them to make a statement of the case and forward it to the Secretary of the Commissioners for building Lunatic Asylums. Mr. Power said that a complaint had been made before to that quarter, but there was no redress.

CITY COURT—SATURDAY. On Friday a jury was sworn to award damages in traverse cases for injury done to ground on the new line of road leading from Waterford to Tramore. This morning, the jury, having thought it necessary to examine the ground, awarded the following sums, viz—

To Alderman Henry Alcock £145—the value of two bridges to be built out of this sum being estimated at £60. To John Power £109—estimated value of two bridges to be built. To Elizabeth Mills £53; compensation in this case was only sought for ground being rendered useless to applicant, being divided by the canal. To George Wallace £63—£40 of which sum the defendant was to build a bridge. To Peter White £30. To Martin Sheehan £133—£40 of which sum allowed to build a bridge.

Several witnesses were examined for and against the applicants, as to the value of the land, &c. The learned Judge took an opportunity of sending into the other Court for Mr. Scott, K.C. Upon Mr. Scott's appearance, his Lordship said that he wished to mention to him a circumstance of considerable importance which had occurred during the Assizes. He did so, considering Mr. Scott as the representative of the Attorney-General at these Assizes. Upon his Lordship's administering the oath for criminal business to the grand jury, the Sheriff complained that two gentlemen had refused to be sworn on the grand jury, thus adopting an unusual course. Generally, if it was inconvenient for a grand juror to attend, he absented himself altogether. But these two attended, and refused to take the oath. The Sheriff thought it necessary for his Lordship to deal judicially with the matter, for he feared that, if it went without observation, the procuring of a grand jury might hereafter become a matter of great difficulty. This novel state of things was thus caused. The duty of a Grand Juror was now considered by some to be onerous, while others thought it such as not to wish to discharge it. With this, however, that course should be adopted in this case, passing, as it did, considerable difficulty and importance. What his Lordship wished—and he respectfully invited the co-operation of Mr. Scott—was to direct his attention to the subject in the interval between this and Monday, and to consider how they could best support that law which all were bound to maintain. He had an opinion of his own upon the point, but he did not wish to declare it until he heard Mr. Scott's. However, he would just say that Mr. Scott might principally direct his attention to the 25th section, which says that the grand jurors should attend the Sheriff agreeably to the exigencies of his summons, subject to the same penalties and forfeitures of issues as heretofore. As this raises the question, what are the present penalties? The Judge certainly is in the habit of fining petty jurors refusing to be sworn, and he (Baron Foster) would take it that the Bench had the same authority with respect to grand jurors. The fine is imposed in that case as for contempt of Court. But here the Judge was not present, and the question was whether it could be accounted contempt, when the Judge hearing the King's Commission was not present.

Mr. Scott spoke his own sentiments, and was sure those of every member of the bar, in professing his readiness to assist the learned Judge in the unprecedented difficulty. Mr. Scott then returned again upon the novelty of the affair. To be a Grand Juror was previously an object of ambition, but it was impossible to conceal that it was no longer so to some persons. Mr. Scott said that if his Lordship accounted it a contempt of court when the Sheriff was presiding, he might be met by the contradiction of the other party. His Lordship recognized the difficulty. Baron Foster remarked that he was prepared, when called upon, to verify his statement.

Alderman Carew, one of the gentlemen reported, said that he kept off the Grand Jury on account of conduct of his which he regretted much being to come before the Grand Jury—conduct which was the subject of investigation by a Petty Jury on Friday. He was generally constant in his duty as a City Grand Juror, and was now discharging his duty as a County Grand Juror. Mr. Sheriff Mortimer regretted that Mr. Carew had not mentioned at the time of the empanelling what he now stated. If he had, there would have been no more of the matter, and he (Mr. M.) would have respected and honored him for the motive. Then the Court proceeded to discuss the presentments. They were all disposed of in the affirmative, except one that sought £50 for the Fever Hospital.

His Lordship said that they were all most anxious to get a presentment for a charity so useful; but he was sorry to have to express his opinion that it could not be done, as the application had not been laid before the Sessions. It was suggested to him that he could direct a presentment under 58th Geo. III., but along with this should be taken the new act, the 64th section of which was imperative against the presentment. The 30th of January was appointed for the City Presentment Sessions. The Grand Jury were dismissed for the day—to be in attendance on Monday morning. A Record Jury was sworn for the trial of a small record, the venue of which had been brought into the city.

JAMES BUTLER v. JAMES KERRISAY. Mr. Hassard opened the pleadings. Mr. Moore, K.C., as counsel for the plaintiff, stated that the object of the present action was to recover the sum of £33 12s 6d, due by defendant to plaintiff, out of an account of £46 12s 6d, for cattle sold by plaintiff to defendant. The plaintiff, it appears, is a cattle-dealer, residing at Killmacomas; the defendant, who is a farmer, also resides at the same place. Several transactions occurred between the parties, and on one occasion the plaintiff sold a mare to the defendant for £13. Michael McGrath deposed that on a Sunday, in the beginning of the month of January last, plaintiff and defendant called to his house, and after remaining some time, some defendant, showed witness a stamp, and asked him if it was sufficient for a certain sum for which he (plaintiff) wanted to get the defendant's note. Witness also stated that defendant acknowledged the debt of £33 12s 6d being due to plaintiff, but that the defendant refused to give the note, alleging that there was money due to him by Mr. Ivie, of Waterford, which, when received, he (defendant) would hand over to Butler. This witness, on his cross-examination, stated that he knew the public house, and that plaintiff and defendant had drunk two quarts of beer at his house on the day on which he said they called; both were perfectly sober. Witness further stated, that he had no knowledge of any dealings between plaintiff and defendant, nor did he ever hear of any. Defendant holds a farm of 48 or 50 acres of land, near the public house, and the next witness, who stated that he knew plaintiff and defendant, that in the month of May last, having casually met the defendant, some conversation occurred, relative to the money due by him (defendant) to Butler, when defendant said that he did not want to deny the debt, but a difference existed between him and Butler about half an acre of dairy ground, which Butler held from defendant, and also for the grass of 4 sheep, which Butler would not allow him for. Mr. Fitzgerald on his cross-examination said, that Butler lives with his brothers and that Butler does not hold any land. The defendant did not say when speaking to witness about the debt, that he would go to law with plaintiff or fight him inch by inch (the question to the last fact arose from the statement of plaintiff's counsel to that effect). Mr. Brewer, on the part of the defendant, briefly addressed the jury, and called Catherine Kerrisay for the defence, who stated that she is step mother to defendant, and that she lives with him, that she recollects paying plaintiff in the month of March last, by order of defendant, the sum of £8—and that on this occasion plaintiff did not demand any more. Cross-examined by Mr. Moore, K.C.—Does not remember defendant getting any sheep from Butler, but that Butler brought to defendant's farm a note to get grass for them, in consideration of which he was to leave one of the sheep, but that he did not do so. Witness also stated that defendant bought some cows at a fair, but could not tell from whom nor what they cost, as she never minded defendant's business. She also admitted that defendant had a chestnut mare which he sold for £6. The case for the defence here closed, when Mr. Hassard for the plaintiff briefly addressed the jury. The learned Judge then charged the Jury, remarking on the insufficiency of evidence on the part of the plaintiff, inasmuch as no evidence was produced to prove any transaction having occurred between the parties. The Jury were in consultation for some time in their box, when Mr. Fitzgerald was again called, and in a question from the foreman said, that he recollects plaintiff having sold a chestnut mare to the defendant before the month of January last, and which he, witness, considered worth £15; defendant afterwards sold the mare to Mr. Stafford.

Verdict for plaintiff £25 12s 6d damages, and 6d costs, being the amount admitted to be due at the public house. Counsel for plaintiff, Richard Moore, Esq., K.C. and W. H. Hassard, Esq.; agent, Mr. L. Stephens.—For defendant, Abraham Brewster and W. W. N. Barron, Esq.; agents, Messrs. Ivie and Cherry. Baron Foster then addressed the gentlemen summoned upon the city record and petty juries, and having stated the criminal and civil business had been concluded, informed them that they were released. COUNTY COURT—MONDAY. The Court sat at quarter past eleven o'clock, and proceeded to the trial of records. The first case called on was that of Lessee of Thomas Fitzgerald and of Thomas Joseph Fitzgerald, Esqs., against Maria Caroline Walsh, being an action of ejectment on the title, to recover possession of that portion of the lands of Killongford, in this county, called the House Quarter. The case for the plaintiffs was ably and perspicuously stated by Counsellor Richard Moore, who at considerable length, but with great distinctness, detailed the various demises made of the property in question from the year 1679 down to the present time, clearly deducing an indisputable title on the part of the plaintiffs. Witnesses were about to be examined to prove the various documents mentioned in the statement, when Mr. Scott, leading counsel for the defendant, rose and said, that the resistance of his client to the plaintiffs' action was founded on mistaken conceptions of the nature of his title and of her own; that the statement just delivered had made her and her advisers acquainted with important facts of which they were previously ignorant; and that, with the knowledge they now had of these facts, they could not think of persevering any further in opposition to the plaintiffs' claims. An amicable discussion then took place between the respective counsel, when it was arranged that all arrears of rent due be paid, by the defendant—plaintiffs engaging to allow a reasonable time for the payment, and also undertaking to execute renewals of the expired leases, according to the original covenants. A consent to allow judgment to be entered was executed accordingly, with stay of execution until the last day of next Michaelmas term. The next trial, Michael Loneragan v. Martin Keefe, was an action of trespass for mesne trespas, arising out of the occupation by the defendant of thirty-one acres of the lands of Lissabon. Verdict for the plaintiff—6d damages and 6d costs. The Court then went into the hearing of traverses to road presentments. The first brought forward was one of considerable importance, relative to a projected line of road intended to avoid the bog near Kilmacthomas, which was introduced in a very clear and masterly manner by Counsellor George. The investigation of it, however, after much discussion between the legal gentlemen engaged for and against the traverse, and in which several members of the Grand Jury took a prominent part, was deferred until next assizes, upon an understanding that Mr. Johnson, whose holdings were in the line of the road, should be authorized and directed to confer together in the interim, for the purpose of seeking to strike out such a line of road as to them may appear most suitable for the public convenience,—and that, if they should ultimately agree, that a better line than the one now projected could not be devised, the opposition to it should be withdrawn. The Traverse was accordingly suspended until next Assizes. The other Traverses were merely for compensation to persons whose holdings were injured upon by the various roads in progress, and were too numerous and uninteresting to be detailed here. At the conclusion of this business, which occupied a long time, the several prisoners convicted during the Assizes were brought up to receive sentence. The punishments awarded to them shall appear in our next. The Court then went through the fixing of the Presentments, which continued till nine o'clock, when our Assizes terminated. CITY GRAND JURY—MONDAY. Mr. Scott directed his Lordship's attention to the case which his Lordship had submitted to him on Saturday, relative to the application which the Sheriff had made respecting the two gentlemen who had refused to be sworn on the grand jury. Mr. Scott doubted whether his Lordship had any specific authority by the act for imposing more than a slight penalty for the offence alluded to, and cited some acts of Parliament on the subject. Baron Foster said that he would not inflict any penalty until he had taken the opinion of the twelve Judges, as the complaint was not verified on oath. Mr. Mortimer, who now appeared in Court, said that it was for the government of future Sheriffs that he felt anxious to have the matter decided, and that he thought his statement would be sufficient, and said that he would submit the case to Sir Wm. Gosset, for his decision. His Lordship stated that Sir Wm. Gosset could not decide on the subject, and directed Mr. Sheriff Mortimer to verify his statement; and also Mr. Sheriff Sheppard should make an affidavit on the reasons for not being sworn, which if his Lordship considered sufficient, he would not fine him; and if not sufficient, he would inflict only a very small fine, which he would give directions not to be levied until he had taken the opinion of the twelve Judges. His Lordship said he would not fine Mr. Carew as he had made a sufficient excuse. Mr. Sheriff Mortimer shortly after put in an affidavit verifying his statement. Mr. Sheppard was directed to do the same. Case deferred to next morning. CITY COURT—TUESDAY. Baron Foster entered the court this morning at 11 o'clock, and immediately after taking his seat on the bench, inquired if Mr. Sheppard was in attendance. Mr. Sheppard appeared, and answered. His Lordship asked if he had an affidavit as to the cause of his not submitting to be sworn as Grand Juror? Mr. Sheppard replied in the affirmative, but that he had not sworn to it. His Lordship then directed the Clerk of the Crown to have Mr. Sheppard sworn. The affidavit having been handed up, and his Lordship having read it, said that he did not consider it a sufficient answer to the charge of the Sheriffs; and as the opportunity had now passed, he should fine him, but the fine would be light, as he did not inflict it to punish him, but solely on public grounds. In the main time, he (Baron Foster) would take the opinion of the twelve Judges on the subject. Mr. Sheppard having made some observations, Mr. Sheppard said that from what had been stated by Mr. Sheppard, he should fine him 40s—and added that the Sheriffs had acted quite right. Baron Foster then intimated to Mr. Sheriff Mortimer, that the Clerk of the Crown would give him the necessary instructions for levying the fine—but not to proceed further on it until he (Baron Foster) had taken the opinion of the twelve Judges, and then Mr. Mortimer should hear from him. The following case was decided on Friday last before Baron Foster, in which John Toole was Appellant and Gregory Lybbery the Respondent. The facts were these—Mr. Toole had passed a note to Mr. Lybbery for Ten Pounds, on which note Mr. Lybbery sued him on a civil bill decree in the Recorder's court, and obtained a decree for £9 4s 7d. Mr. Wilson appeared for the Appellant to set aside the decision as the amount of the note was stated in the process, which exceeded the amount on which the Recorder could grant a decree. Mr. Lionel Stephens, for Respondent, said that it was necessary to put the full amount of the note in the process, as it was on that amount that the debt could be proved, and which had been submitted to the Recorder, and they were willing to take a decree for the sum over which his worship's court had control. Mr. Wilson contended that the police act did not warrant the Recorder in the decision. The police act was produced, and on Baron Foster looking into the section referred to, confirmed the decree of the Recorder. DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL. Per the City of Bristol, yesterday. Mrs. Colonel Hay, and the Misses Hay; Mrs. Vokes and family; Mrs. O'Leary; Messrs. Keane, Jackson, &c. Mr. Hayne, on Saturday, was discharged from the King's Bench prison by an order from the Lords of the Treasury.

SALMON FISHERY.

The exertions now making for the protection of the salmon fishery have been already attended with most cheering results. A wonderful change for the better has been produced in a very short space of time, which clearly shows the vast importance to the public in general, of affording adequate protection to the fish in the river and preventing poachers from pursuing their heretofore unrestricted practice, of taking salmon at improper seasons. Previous to the late destruction of the weirs, and to the measures now taken to protect the fish, and punish all offenders, it rarely happened that more than one salmon was brought to the fish house in Ross in the course of 24 hours; now there are not less than forty fine salmon on the fish-house 1 not less than forty fine salmon on the fish-house 1 The cost had consequently fallen from the old market price of 6d to 4d per lb. This exquisite fish will in a few seasons more be disposed of at, even half that charge.—Wexford Conservative.

SHIP NEWS. Arrived from Youghal at Covey, 15th, Emerald, Gifford; 16th, Mary Ann, Dugdale, for Portsmouth. Arrived from Waterford, at Littlehampton, 17th, Idas, Hollis. MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—A small vessel, named the Catherine, of and from the Isle of Man, struck on Jordan's Bank, in the North Channel, about six o'clock on Wednesday morning. Being a very old and insufficient vessel, and being what is called a "stake built," she went to pieces almost immediately. It had been blowing hard during the night, and the accident was caused by the strength of the gale and the haziness of the weather. Before assistance could reach her from the vessel stationed in the channel, four of the crew, and two passengers were drowned. The remainder, consisting of four passengers and one of the crew, were rescued by the "Hull-bee," of ordinary strength, and held together a little longer, the lives of all might have been saved, as the boat of the channel ship was speedily at the wreck.—Liverpool Paper.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE. ARRIVED. 18th—Regulator, Angel, Newport, coals—Mary, Power, Glasgow, reg. cargo. 19th—Mercury, Galley, Quebec, timber, &c.—Jane, Gordon, Allison, Ayr, coals—Liverpool, Miles, Liverpool, salt. 20th—Brian Boroihme, Evans, Liverpool, salt. 21st—City of Bristol, steamer, Hyde, Bristol, m. goods. 22nd—Mary Elliott, Florence, Portsmouth, hoops—Naid, Brown, Miramichi, timber, Hesperia, Hicks; and Elizabeth, Tuplin, Cardiff, coals—Providence, Roberts, Glasgow, do. 22d—Princess Victoria, Thomas, Liverpool, coals. SAILED. 18th—Ebenezer, Backman, Dram, ballast—Lord Wellington, Black, Quebec, ballast—An, Evans, Gloucester, porter—Estimote, Green, Southampton, grain—Barbara and Elizabeth, Davies, Cardiff, ballast—Frances and Mary, Gray, Shoreham, oats, James Rowe, Falmouth, grain. 19th—Kingstown, steamer, Moriarty, Dublin—Tralfagar, Roche, Cardiff, ballast. 20th—Joseph, Fisher, Cardiff, ballast—Margaret, Dock, Portsmouth, provisions—Emma, Allen, Shoreham, oats and butter—Commodore, Green, London, provisions—Rover, Berry, Newcastle, grain, from Ross. 21st—Coronation, Bark, Tralee, coals, from Ross—St. Michael, Murphy, Cork, flags from do. 22d—Vigo, Davies, Newport, flour—City of Bristol, Hyde, Bristol, reg. cargo.—Wind, N.N.W. to N.E.

The Rev. Mr. Keon, Roman Catholic Curate of Banagher, has addressed a letter to the Freeman's Journal on the condition of the poor in the proclaimed baronies of the King's County, in which he says "if potatoes rated so low as one penny per stone, they would far exceed the means and resources of the bulk of the people." The address to Lord Althorp, signed by about 240 members, was presented to his lordship by Mr. C. S. Lefevre, with a circular letter from Sir John Byng, Mr. Penndarvis, Mr. Lambton, Mr. Bannerman, Mr. Tennyson, and Mr. Lefevre.

The Duke of Wellington, since his appointment to be the office of Lord Ward of the Cinque Ports, has paid to the Treasury for the public service this whole amount of the proceeds of his office. ST. SWITHIN.—Wednesday proved a pleasant exception to the attributed power of the rain bestowing Saint; pleasant, as far as the absence of rain admits of pleasure, but as a friend of ours expressed himself "most unpleasantly hot." The usual salutation of "How do you do," gave place to "Ho do you melt"; and all living kind appeared to move about in an atmosphere of thirst; there seemed to exist but two elements, earth and fire.—London Paper.

PRESENTATION OF NEW COLOURS TO THE 35TH REGIMENT.—The interesting ceremony of new colours being presented to the 35th (Royal Sussex) Regiment, by their Colonel, Lieut. Gen. Sir John Oswald, G.C.B., took place on Monday last, in the quadrangle of the Royal Hibernian Military School, Phoenix Park. LORD RANGLAGH.—We understand that considerable doubts are entertained as to the correctness of the statement which described the death of this young nobleman. No official account of his death has been received by his friends in England, and it is known that he was alive and in good health at Milan, on the 1st instant.—Standard of Saturday.

Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor died on Wednesday at his house in Privy Gardens. In consequence of this gentleman's decease, a vacancy is created for the re- presentation of Sudbury. The late Right Hon. Michael Angelo Taylor was after the retirement of Mr. Coker, father of the House of Commons, having been in parliament nearly half a century, a great part of the time for the county of Durham. The right honourable gentleman was uncle to the Marchioness of Londonderry, and as one of her ladyship's guardians during her minority, refused his assent to her union with the Marquis of Londonderry when Lord Stewart, which led to some proceedings in Chancery. He was son of the late Sir Robert Taylor, architect, under whose directions the Bank of England was built. In February, 1831, he was sworn in a member of the Privy Council. The Recordship of Poole becomes vacant by Taylor's death.

It is rumored that the indecent, unsightly, and uncomfortable kill is to be banished from the army, and replaced by tartan trousers. At the Queen's County Assizes, Mr. Justice Johnson commended the looseness with which the new Grand Jury Act was drawn up, and asked Mr. Lalor, M.P., who was present in the House of Commons during the discussion, his opinion of the intention of the Legislature. Mr. Lalor excited a good deal of laughter by declaring that "the pie-bald appearance of the bill correctly expressed the state of the house when it was carried. Every party, from the highest Conservative to the most notorious Radical, exerted their ingenuity to torture it to their own purpose; and produced something that could satisfy no party—and would puzzle any lawyer."

Glasgow is to be a port of entry for East India goods, provided they are transhipped at Port Glasgow or Greenock, in charge of revenue officers. WARWICK BOROUGH.—There are now printed twenty-five parts of the evidence adduced before the House of Lords on so many separate days, occupying nearly one thousand pages folio, and there are many more to come. Sir Frederick Lamb, our ambassador at Vienna, only brother to the present Premier, is daily expected to arrive from the seat of his diplomacy, on temporary leave, for the purpose of his attending to the affairs of the family. The right hon. gentleman leaving his first secretary, the Hon. W. H. Fox Strangways, charge d'affaires during his absence. MARRIED. July 12, at Syon, the seat of the Duke of Northumberland, Francis Roper, of Lincolnshe, county of Kent, and another to the present Lord Teynham. This venerable lady had attained her hundredth year, being born in February, 1738. She was the daughter of Launcelot Lyttleton, Esq., of Lichfield, grandson of Sir Edward Lyttleton, the second Baronet, of Teddesley Hay, county of Stafford.

LADIES' SCHOOL, WILLIAM STREET, WATERFORD, CONDUCTED BY MISS MORRICE AND APPROVED ASSISTANTS, PARISH AND ENGLISH, RESIDENT IN THE HOUSE.

MISS MORRICE, returning thanks to her numerous Friends for their kind and liberal patronage, and in respectfully soliciting a continuance of the same, takes the liberty of calling the attention of the Parents and Guardians of Youth to her School, which combines the advantages of a liberal Education with those of a desirable and happy home. The house is large and airy, at the entrance of Waterford, on the Dunmore side, and within five miles of the Sea. The best Masters are in regular attendance. Accommodation for TWO PARLOUR BOARDERS. The School re-opens on MONDAY, the 21st inst. William-street, Waterford, July 19, 1834.

WATERFORD HARBOUR REGATTA. SUCH GENTLEMEN as wish to promote AQUATIC SPORTS, are requested to meet at Power's Hotel, at ONE O'CLOCK, on THURSDAY next, the 24th of JULY, to appoint a Committee and Treasurer for 1834. WINE AND SPIRIT STORE, HENRIETTA-STREET. PATRICK KEANE has left to return his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the kind manner in which they have supported his Establishment since his having first opened it, and hopes, by his own personal attendance to business, to continue to merit a share at least of that support, and by his selling no article of any kind, except the best, which the purchaser, in every case, will find to be the cheapest. P. K. has also made a large purchase of part of the remaining Stock of HEWITT and MARKOON'S WHISKEY, some of which he has racked on Sherry Casks; and as this Establishment is broken up, P. K. would recommend those persons in the habit of using their WHISKEY to lay a Stock in, as there is no prospect of that Establishment being re-opened. P. K. has also, in the King's Bonded Store, a large assortment of Ports, Sherries, Capes, with a few Pipes and Hds of Benecarlo, all of which he will dispose of at a very moderate profit; he also has his Cellars well stocked with Old Port, Sherry, Cape, Lisbon, and other Wines, which he can highly recommend, and in addition to his WINE STORE, he has taken extensive Vaults for Porter, Ale (both Scotch and Irish), Bristol and Cork Soda Water, White Vinegar, most superior Black Water Cider (either in Hds. or in Bottle), Ginger Beer, Spruce, Laid Butter, &c. &c. Waterford, June 25, 1834.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL, DUBLIN, AND CORK. Communication with Bristol—Reduced Fare. Cabria, only £1 17s 6d. THE BATHS are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY OF BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two-departures weekly from and between each Port. ORDER OF SAILING. CITY OF BRISTOL. JOHN HYDE, Commander. From Waterford, Tuesdays. From Bristol, Saturdays. July 5 ... 4 afternoon 12 ... 9 morning 15 ... 10 morning 19 ... 4 afternoon 22 ... 7 morning 26 ... 9 morning 29 ... 2 morning 2 August 3 afternoon

NORA CREINA. JOHN BAILEY, Commander. From Waterford, Fridays. From Bristol, Tuesdays. July 5 ... 12 noon 11 ... 8 morning 18 ... 12 noon 25 ... 8 morning 1 August 12 noon 29 ... 11 morning

THE KINGSTOWN MONIARY. Arrives here from Dublin on WEDNESDAYS, and leaves here on same day for Cork; arrives from Cork here on SATURDAYS, and sails on same day for Dublin, with Goods and Passengers. Cabria Fare, 14s; Deck, 5s (Steward's Fees included). Flour, 10s per Ton. Females attend the Ladies' Cabin. Refreshments may be had on board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by JOHN BOGAN, Steam Packet Office, Waterford, at the General Steam Packet Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

THE MARKETS. WATERFORD, JULY 23. The receipts of corn from farmers yesterday was small, and without any alteration in price since last. Wheat, 22s 0d to 25s 6d; barley, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; oats, shipping 11s 6d to 12s 6d; ditto, for mealmen and horses, 13s 0d to 14s 0d per barrel; oatmeal, by wholesale and retail, 11s 0d to 14s 0d; 24 flour, 30s 0d to 31s; 33s, 24s to 27s 0d; 4ths, 20s 0d to 22s per bag. Butter from 70s to 73s per cwt., and some lots obtained 74s. Weighed on Saturday 376, Monday 184, and yesterday 365s 36s firkins. CLONMEL, JULY 18. Butter, 70s 0d to 80d; oatmeal, 14s 0d to 15s 0d; bacon pigs, 22s to 24s 0d; flour, second 30s 0d; household, 28s; thirds, 25s 0d; fourths, 18s to 1s; bere, 9s 0d to 10s 0d; barley, 10s 6d to 12s 0d; wheat, 11d to 1s 2d per stone; oats, 10d to 0d. WEXFORD, JULY 18. Butter, 64s 0d to 65s 0d; seconds, 50s 0d to 51s 0d; flour, fine 31s 0d to 32s 0d; ditto, second 27s 0d to 28s 0d per bag; oatmeal, 14s 0d to 14s 6d; 24 flour, 30s 0d to 31s 0d; 33s, 24s to 27s 0d; 4ths, 20s 0d to 22s per bag. CARLOW, JULY 18. Butter, 70s 0d to 72s 0d; seconds 60s 0d to 51s 0d; thirds 50s 0d to 50s 0d per cwt.; flour, second 30s 0d to 31s 0d per bag; wheat, 25s 0d to 26s 0d; oats, 12s 0d to 13s 0d per barrel; barley, 5s 0d to 5s 0d; oatmeal, 15s 0d to 16s 0d per cwt. DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 18. We continue to have small supplies of all grain, with no change in price from that of last market day:—Wheat, (white) 28s 6d to 30s; ditto, (red) 26s 6d to 28s 6d; ditto, (inferior) 25s 0d to 26s 6d; barley, 5s 6d; ditto, (inferior) 5s 0d to 5s 6d; grinding, 5s 0d to 5s 6d; malt, 28s 0d to 28s 6d; oats, (common) 12s 0d to 13s 3d; ditto, (feeding), 14s 0d to 14s 6d; oatmeal, 11s 0d to 14s 0d; flour, (second) 13s 0d to 16s 0d. LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 18. In the wheat trade there is very little yet doing, and the quotation may be noted as on Wednesday. Barley and oats bear nominally the quotation of last market day, the factors not yet having decided upon their speculations. Beans, peas, and other articles of grain are unaltered.

WATERFORD EXPORTS. Commodore, London, 4436 fs. bacon, 20 cwt. lard, 30 cwt. hams, 2866 frks. butter, 10 bags feathers, 2 hales 4 cwt. boxes calico. William Penn (steamer), Liverpool, 214 cwt. flour, 639 frks. butter, 46 cwt. hams, 24 fs. bacon, 56 cwt. bran, 4 boxes salmon, 49 head of cattle, 75 sheep. NORA CREINA (steamer), 160 fs. bacon, 125 cwt. flour, 10 half trs. porter, 1 bale calico, 319 pigs. Mary, Portsmouth, &c., 615 brs. oats, 112 brs. barley, 300 frks. butter, 50 fs. bacon. Emma, Shoreham, 650 brs. oats, 50 frks. butter. Margaret, Southampton, &c., 550 barrels barley, 166 brs. oats, 300 frks. butter, 110 fs. calico, 4 crates glass. Added to Outvoice of Frances and Mary, Southampton, 90 brs. barley. SUBURBY, FRIDAY EVENING.—Lieut. Gen. Sir Edward Barnes has started for this Borough in the Conservative interest. Sir Edward is nearly related to Mr. Wrangham, who represented the borough in 1831. He served with the greatest distinction in the Peninsular war, and was Adjutant-General of the allied army at the battle of Waterloo.—Adm.

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HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 17.

The house sat for a very short time for the early sitting. A few petitions were presented, but none of any public interest.

The SPEAKER resumed the chair at twenty minutes past five o'clock, when there was an extremely full attendance of members.

MESSAGE FROM THE LORDS.

A message from the Lords was brought up, stating that their lordships had agreed to the Chimney-sweepers' Regulation Bill, and some private bills.

Lord ALTHORP, upon being called upon by the Speaker, rose, and was received with loud cheers.

The noble lord said, I will take the opportunity of moving for a new writ for the purpose of stating for the house, that my noble friend (Lord Melbourne) has been commissioned by his Majesty to lay before him the plan of an Administration, which he has completed his arrangements, and has re-constructed an administration, and that Lord Duncannon has accepted the office of Secretary for the Home Department, and Sir John Hobhouse has accepted the Woods and Forests, in the place of Lord Duncannon.

Therefore, as far as addition goes, the alteration is not considerable; but undoubtedly the alteration is great, very great indeed, in the loss of the services of my noble friend, Lord Grey (cheers). And it is impossible for me to disguise the fact that the cabinet, now the Lord Grey has ceased to preside over it, had to the confidence of the house. It is equally impossible for me to express my regret at the loss of my noble friend upon both public and personal grounds. During the whole period of my political life, I have acted in accordance with my noble friend's views and opinions; from the earliest period when I became a member of this house, we have uniformly acted together, and I never would have accepted office if it had not been with the view of assisting him in the formation of the government.

I have often stated that nothing could have induced me to accept office, but the hopes of being able to effect some measures of great public good, in a Reformed Parliament. And under the administration of my noble friend, my intimacy, my increased—his amicable with my noble friend, has increased—his amicable disposition has produced in every one connected with him the strongest affection, for I know no one who possesses, in a higher degree, the qualities necessary to produce such an effect (loud cheers). I feel the highest admiration for his abilities, and my esteem for his straight-forward honesty is equally great—(loud cheering). These being the circumstances, and my feelings upon them, I am ready to say that I consider the loss of my noble friend, on public and private grounds, from the cabinet, to be irreparable (hear, hear). His Majesty has now placed my noble friend Lord Melbourne at the head of the government (loud cheering). I am perfectly ready to state as my sincere conviction, that in soliciting Lord Melbourne his Majesty has made no unwise decision (cheers). He possesses great abilities, natural and acquired, great judgment and decision, which qualities are necessary in the first minister of his country; and, as far as my opinion goes, I have had the satisfaction, on most occasions, of having concurred in opinion with him (hear, hear, and cheers). Sir, in these circumstances His Majesty was graciously pleased to desire a continuance of my services (immense cheering). It is never agreeable for a man to speak of himself, but I am bound to say a few words in explanation of my present position. Sir, I have always had, as I believe it is generally known, a high opinion of Lord Grey, and I have had of office as at all diminished that disaffection (laughter). But, sir, in addition to this private feeling, I felt circumstances connected with the present state of affairs, which certainly did increase my feeling on this point (loud cries of "hear, hear, hear"). I was aware, having the feeling which I have stated I always have entertained for Lord Grey, that my resignation was the cause of Lord Grey's retirement (hear). This added greatly, certainly, to the disinclination I had to be again in office, for I should have liked to have had it said that Lord Grey had retired, and that I had in the end retired. This feeling, however, was undoubtedly greatly diminished by Lord Grey's own strong advice to me to continue in my present office (hear, hear). These are all, however, minor points. They all relate to private feeling. When I looked to my public duty I saw every public ground for saying I ought to continue where I am (hear, hear, and cheers). I could not see one public ground which could justify my refusing to continue in the office I hold. That being the case, I felt it to be my imperative duty to continue to act (loud cheers). Now, I do not know that it is necessary for me to say more on the reconstruction of the government. I wish to add, in a very few words, however, and very few words they will need to be, a statement of the principles on which the administration is formed (cries of "hear, hear, hear"). The principles, then, on which the administration of this country is bound to proceed are, that while the government should preserve the institutions of the country, they should carry forward such reasonable but effectual reform (hear, hear)—as the people have a right to expect would be the consequence of the reform of Parliament (loud and long continued cheering)—and that while government will feel it to be their bounden duty not to propose any thing which can produce any danger to the institutions of the country, they must take care that they are so placed, in such situation as to suit the present and existing circumstances of the country (hear, hear). I would say these are the principles on which Lord Grey's government proceeded. In that government we undoubtedly met with obstructions, but still these were the principles on which we proposed and wished to act. These are the principles on which His Majesty's present government intend to act—we may even now meet with difficulties and obstructions, but we shall endeavour to overcome them. The noble lord then moved for a new writ to issue for the election of another member for Nottingham in the room of Lord Duncannon, who had vacated his seat by his acceptance of office.

Colonel EVANS said he had not signed the document expressive of confidence in a noble lord, because he considered that the government had not realised the promises of reform, and that such system of forwarding addresses was throwing too much power into the hands of cabals and clubs.

Mr. TENNYSON said he should repose confidence in the administration, chiefly because Lord Althorp had formed part of it.

Mr. M. A. ATTWOOD condemned the waste of time that had characterised the present administration. Without any enemies, except among themselves, no thing had been done, and a fortnight ago many had resigned, now by some tricks or shifts they were still in their places. They had resigned their offices, they said; they had not resigned their trusts to their constituents. How were these matters explainable, and might they not calculate on what the future administration would be, from what they had seen of the past. They had promised amelioration, but what had they effected? Of the numerous alterations in accordance with the "spirit of the age," what good had been effected?—If government would duly apply themselves to duty, there was yet time to restore the prosperity of the country.

Sir R. PEEL said he participated in the uneasiness generally evinced, and therefore should not occupy much attention, thinking it best to wait till the measures of the government were developed. He therefore asked whether, it being July 17th, the church rates bill, the Irish title bill, and the coercion bill, were to be proceeded with?

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied in the affirmative, as regarded the title bill. As to the coercion bill, he should give a notice for a bill to renew the act with modifications. As to the church rates bill, he was not prepared to state the course of the government.

Mr. BARING expressed apprehensions from the changes, because, as to the reform spoken of, many viewed them as revolutionary, as endangering monarchy.

The appointment of the noble lord (Duncannon), would be, if his opinions were to be acted on, laying Ireland at the feet of Mr. O'Connell, whose opinions and objects were pretty well known. As to the agricultural interests, his own stay in the Cabinet was lost in losing Earl Grey. For the Church he had apprehensions, considering what the Catholics of Ireland were doing against the Establishment there. He wished to know when the Budget was to be given? It was essential to know what was to be determined upon, after so many months had been lost.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied on Wednesday. He was understood to name Monday for the Coercion Bill, but he would give notice to-morrow.

Mr. O'CONNELL recommended the noble lord to consult the peace preservation act. He and others were ready to support any measure that would check agrarian disturbances. He was rejoiced that the noble lord would propose the bill. As to the title bill, it would only aggravate the evil—(hear, hear)—he recommended it to be withdrawn, and a mature one brought forward next session. As to the appeal to him, that his "objects were well known," he was grateful for the compliment; he regretted that he could not return the compliment. The appointment of Lord Duncannon would be hailed by Ireland as proof that it was no longer to be at the mercy of faction. What connexion had the Member for Essex compared with that of Lord Duncannon, whose property, family, and honor, were all connected with Ireland? He should not have made this remark, but for the attempt to tarnish the Administration in consequence of Lord Duncannon's appointment, which would be so satisfactory to Ireland.

Mr. GIBBORN trusted there would not be half and half measures.

Lord PALMERSTON said the Administration was prepared to reform institutions with a view to renovate and strengthen them; he therefore calculated upon the support of Sir Robert Peel and those around him.

Mr. BARING said, that during a period of thirty years, he had never supported a general measure of reform. He never expected that the Whigs would have brought in such a bill as they did; and from conversations he had with them he was led to expect a very different measure (cheers).

Mr. PETRE expressed his confidence in the government.

Mr. H. GRATTAN thought that, by removing grievances, they would rather take Ireland out of the hands of the member for Dublin. He had not signed the address to Lord Althorp because he did not approve of the proceeding.

The motion was then agreed to.

On the motion of Mr. C. WOOD, a new writ was ordered to issue for the election of a member for Sudbury, in the room of Mr. M. A. Taylor, deceased.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONY.

In reply to a question from Mr. Baring, Mr. Spring Rice stated that probably a bill for the establishment of this company would be brought in that night. The bill was subsequently brought in by Mr. W. Whitmore; read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Wednesday.

DISTRESS IN TIPPERARY.

Mr. SHELL said he had received a letter from Thurles, in which the writer said that out of a population of 7,000, 2,400 were in a state of absolute want. General Miller had arrived in Thurles to investigate the condition of the poor, but he (Mr. Shell) would move that government advance a sum of £300 for present exigencies. Where £50,000 a year were expended by the woods and forests in decorating Windsor Castle, and improving the metropolis, it was not too much to expect that £300 should be given up for the employment of the poor. The hon. and learned member moved that an address be presented to his Majesty to this effect.

Mr. RONAYNE seconded the motion.

Mr. LITTLETON, though he did not deny that distress existed to a great extent in Ireland, could not agree to the motion of the hon. and learned member for Tipperary, until it had been proved that the landed proprietors had contributed their proportion towards the removal of the pressure complained of. He was, however, not prepared to say that government might or might not afford some relief between this and the harvest.

The motion was, after a few words from Mr. HUME, withdrawn.

After some other business had been disposed of, the house adjourned.

HOUSE OF LORDS, JULY 18.

The Duke of WELLINGTON and Earl GREY (who took his seat upon the ministerial side of the house, upon the lower front bench) presented petitions in favor of the Establishment Church.

Lord SUFFIELD moved the second reading of the capital punishment abolition bill.

After some discussion the bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed.

MINISTERIAL CORRESPONDENCE—COERCION BILL.

Lord WHARNCLEFFE felt that he could not vote on the Coercion Bill until he possessed more information on the subject. He recapitulated all the circumstances connected with the Coercion Bill, and Mr. O'Connell's discovery of Mr. Littleton's communications, and moved for an address to his Majesty, praying for a copy of the correspondence between Lord Wellesley and Lord Grey.

Lord MELBOURNE opposed the motion. The communication alluded to was private and confidential. It was not addressed to Lord Grey as a minister. His lordship retraced all the circumstances of the late ministerial resignations, and justified the conduct of ministers. The letter alluded to was sacred—it was not in any public office, and could not be produced without the leave of the party to whom it was addressed.

Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed that the letter of the Marquis of Wellesley was not received until three days after the communication between Mr. O'Connell and Mr. Littleton. This was important.—It led to the inference that some persons communicated with the Lord Lieutenant, and anticipated differences that did not exist. He would not press the motion, but he thought the Lord Lieutenant ought to consent to the production of the letter.

Lord GREY entered into a full explanation of all the circumstances, and vindicated himself from the imputation of having charged any body concerned with a betrayal of trust. The letter was in his possession—nobody had a right to call for it—and he would not give it up without the consent of the Lord Lieutenant.

Lord WICKLOW hoped that ministers would apply to Lord Wellesley for leave to produce the letter. The conduct of the noble and learned lord on the woollack was very strange. He had declared, in reference to the objectionable clauses in the Coercion Bill, that they were necessary to restrain agitation—yet, with that conviction, he abandoned the measure. Such conduct did not reflect credit on the Government.

The LORD CHANCELLOR said he should support the bill without the clauses, and denied that there was any inconsistency in doing so. After a tribute to the lofty character of Lord Grey, his lordship proceeded to assert that it was not the letter of the Lord Lieutenant which caused a dissolution of the cabinet, but the disclosure of that letter.

In reply to a question from the Duke of BUCKINGHAM, Lord MELBOURNE stated that Mr. Littleton was still Secretary for Ireland.

Lord WHARNCLEFFE, in a short reply, withdrew his motion.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, JULY 18.

At the Evening Sitting, Lord ALTHORP, in reply to Mr. HUME, said that the report of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners should be laid before the house in due course when it was made.

Mr. LITTLETON made a similar pledge in reference to the report of the commissioners on Irish Municipal Reform.

Lord ALTHORP, in answer to Mr. C. BULLER, stated that it was the intention of the government next session to introduce a measure relative to Municipal Reform in England, founded on the report to be made by the Corporation Commissioners.

Lord EBRINGTON brought forward his motion to rescind the resolution relative to taking divisions. Mr. WARBURTON seconded the motion, which was ultimately agreed to.

IRISH COERCION BILL.

Lord ALTHORP observed that the state of Ireland last year was such that government could not hold its responsibility unless with powers beyond those of the ordinary law. The question was, whether the act was to be allowed to expire, or to be renewed. He proposed that two clauses should be added, one for the protection of witnesses, and the other to prevent signals being used to collect assemblies. The bill should also authorise the Lord Lieutenant to prevent persons being cut of their houses (in disturbed districts) between sun-set and sun-rise, unless for lawful purposes, to effect which lists of the inhabitants of each house should be given to the chief constables, upon which being called over, the parties should appear. He was aware that the measure was exceeding the constitution in the power it gave, and should be proceeded upon only in cases of the utmost necessity.

Mr. LEFROY thought that the people had a right to look to government for the reasons why the omitted clauses were left out. He pressed for the production of the documents upon which the change had been adopted. Ireland was now more disturbed than it was last year, and required decisive restraint prevented the wretchedness of Ireland.

Mr. O'CONNELL implored the hon. member to consider the wretchedness of Ireland, and to procure a law which was more than the interest to be procured on money in Great Britain; and whereas manifest improvement has taken place in the condition and security of landed property in Ireland which it is desirable to encourage and advance.

And whereas it would be highly beneficial to both Great Britain and Ireland if the loan of money on landed securities in Ireland was facilitated.

It may therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who, under or by virtue of any direction, trust, or power already given, created, or reserved, or hereafter to be given, created, or reserved, as aforesaid, in or shall be authorised or directed to lend money at interest on real securities in England, or in England or Wales, or in Great Britain, to lend the same or any part thereof at interest on real securities in Ireland, in the same manner, in all respects as if such investment had been expressly authorised in or by such direction, trust, or power, as aforesaid, and such person or persons, shall not, on account of his or their so lending money on real securities in Ireland, be considered in a course of Equity guilty of any breach of trust, or held accountable for the same, or otherwise than if the money had been laid out by him or them on real securities in England or Wales, or on real securities in Great Britain (as the case may be). Provided always, that every such loan shall be made with the consent of the person or persons, in any, whose consent may be required, as to the investment of such money upon real securities in England, or in England or Wales, or in Great Britain, testified in the manner required by such direction, trust, or power. Provided also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any case in which such direction, trust, or power, as aforesaid, doth, or shall, or may contain any express restriction against the investment of such money as aforesaid on securities in Ireland.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing contained in this act, shall relieve or be construed to relieve any person or persons, intrusted or clothed with such direction, trust, or power as aforesaid, from any responsibility as to title, security, or otherwise, either at law or in Equity, save that having lent and advanced such money as aforesaid on real securities in Ireland, instead of having invested such money on real securities in England or Wales, or in Great Britain.

The reduction of the advertisement duty has now been in operation for twelve months; and we wish much that some member would move for an account of its produce in the year ending 5th inst., that we might ascertain what the loss has been. In the mean time, the tables of the revenue in the year ending 5th January last, enable us to throw some light on the subject. The gross produce of the advertisement duty was—

Table with columns for years 1832 and 1833, and rows for England, Scotland, and Total.

The old duty was 3s 6d; the new is 1s 6d. Now let us suppose that the amount of advertising in the first half of 1833, before the scale was changed, was equal to half the amount for 1832, or £77,700, then we find that the sum produced by the new scale, in the half year ending 5th January last, was £53,000, and the number of advertisements is easily calculated.

Advertisements in Scotland and England, in the last six months of 1832, at old duty of 3s 6d, £400,000.

Ditto, ditto, in the last six months of 1833, at new duty of 1s 6d, £707,000.

As men do not suddenly change their habits, the full effect of the lower duty evidently could not be seen in the first six months. Yet we find that in this period the reduction had nearly doubled the number of advertisements. Our anticipation, therefore, that the government would ultimately lose nothing by repealing the four-sevenths of the duty, was evidently not made without good foundation. In reconsidering and modifying taxes like this, amidst the agitation of important questions, which would have justified the neglect of all secondary matters, the Whig Ministers have been silently removing the fetters which shackled various branches of trade. These unostentatious financial efforts, which confer benefits on one or other of the industrious classes, or on the country at large, without any material sacrifice of revenue, seem the essence of folly in the eyes of some of our neighbours who profess to instruct the public.

As might be expected, the number of newspapers printed in 1833 was less than in 1832, which was a year of unexampled excitement.

Duty from newspaper stamps in 1832, £541,917. Ditto ditto 1833, 509,557.

THUNDER STORM.

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On inquiry we find that the mountain flood from the county of Waterford, poured into several houses at the county of Waterford side of the town. Some damage from the rain and lightning has been done, it is said, to some parts of Mr. David Malcomson's house, but we are happy to state it is very trivial.

We also find that a farmer, who lived at Glenpatrick, was killed by the lightning. He had a few minutes before left his house to look after his cattle.—Colonel Herald.

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Mr. S. Rice supported the bill; and after a few words from Mr. Ronayne and Mr. Cobbett, the house divided—

Table with columns for For the bill, Against it, Majority, and Adjournd at a quarter to three o'clock.

The trading companies' bill was read a second time after a short conversation.

The observance of the Sabbath bill was read a third time, but after some discussion on different amendments, the question was put that the bill do pass?—

Table with columns for For the bill, Against it, Majority.

Adjournd at a quarter to three o'clock.

AN ACT FOR FACILITATING THE LOAN OF MONEY UPON LANDED SECURITIES IN IRELAND.

We print this act, and the evidence of Mr. Pierce Mahony, upon which evidence its provisions are based, as it is one of the highest importance to the Landowners of this country. They owe all its benefits to Mr. Mahony, and Mr. Lynch, M.P. for Galway.

Whereas in last wills and other testamentary dispositions, and in marriage and other settlements of real and personal property, and in other deeds, agreements, or writings, or reserved to lay out or invest money at interest on real securities in England, or in England or Wales, and in some cases on real securities in Great Britain, or to sell and convert into money real or leasehold estates, or government or parliamentary securities or securities of foreign states, or other property, and to lay out or invest the money arising from such sale on real securities in England, or in England or Wales, and in some cases on real securities in Great Britain.

And whereas, from the abundance of capital in Great Britain, the interest of money is every day reduced, and the interest to be procured on money in Ireland is much higher than the interest to be procured on money in Great Britain; and whereas manifest improvement has taken place in the condition and security of landed property in Ireland which it is desirable to encourage and advance.

And whereas it would be highly beneficial to both Great Britain and Ireland if the loan of money on landed securities in Ireland was facilitated.

It may therefore please your Majesty, that it may be enacted, and be it therefore enacted, that from and after the passing of this act, it shall be lawful for any person or persons, who, under or by virtue of any direction, trust, or power already given, created, or reserved, or hereafter to be given, created, or reserved, as aforesaid, in or shall be authorised or directed to lend money at interest on real securities in England, or in England or Wales, or in Great Britain, to lend the same or any part thereof at interest on real securities in Ireland, in the same manner, in all respects as if such investment had been expressly authorised in or by such direction, trust, or power, as aforesaid, and such person or persons, shall not, on account of his or their so lending money on real securities in Ireland, be considered in a course of Equity guilty of any breach of trust, or held accountable for the same, or otherwise than if the money had been laid out by him or them on real securities in England or Wales, or on real securities in Great Britain (as the case may be). Provided always, that every such loan shall be made with the consent of the person or persons, in any, whose consent may be required, as to the investment of such money upon real securities in England, or in England or Wales, or in Great Britain, testified in the manner required by such direction, trust, or power. Provided also, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to any case in which such direction, trust, or power, as aforesaid, doth, or shall, or may contain any express restriction against the investment of such money as aforesaid on securities in Ireland.

Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing contained in this act, shall relieve or be construed to relieve any person or persons, intrusted or clothed with such direction, trust, or power as aforesaid, from any responsibility as to title, security, or otherwise, either at law or in Equity, save that having lent and advanced such money as aforesaid on real securities in Ireland, instead of having invested such money on real securities in England or Wales, or in Great Britain.

NEWSPAPER DUTIES.

The reduction of the advertisement duty has now been in operation for twelve months; and we wish much that some member would move for an account of its produce in the year ending 5th inst., that we might ascertain what the loss has been. In the mean time, the tables of the revenue in the year ending 5th January last, enable us to throw some light on the subject. The gross produce of the advertisement duty was—

Table with columns for years 1832 and 1833, and rows for England, Scotland, and Total.

The old duty was 3s 6d; the new is 1s 6d. Now let us suppose that the amount of advertising in the first half of 1833, before the scale was changed, was equal to half the amount for 1832, or £77,700, then we find that the sum produced by the new scale, in the half year ending 5th January last, was £53,000, and the number of advertisements is easily calculated.

Advertisements in Scotland and England, in the last six months of 1832, at old duty of 3s 6d, £400,000.

Ditto, ditto, in the last six months of 1833, at new duty of 1s 6d, £707,000.

As men do not suddenly change their habits, the full effect of the lower duty evidently could not be seen in the first six months. Yet we find that in this period the reduction had nearly doubled the number of advertisements. Our anticipation, therefore, that the government would ultimately lose nothing by repealing the four-sevenths of the duty, was evidently not made without good foundation. In reconsidering and modifying taxes like this, amidst the agitation of important questions, which would have justified the neglect of all secondary matters, the Whig Ministers have been silently removing the fetters which shackled various branches of trade. These unostentatious financial efforts, which confer benefits on one or other of the industrious classes, or on the country at large, without any material sacrifice of revenue, seem the essence of folly in the eyes of some of our neighbours who profess to instruct the public.

As might be expected, the number of newspapers printed in 1833 was less than in 1832, which was a year of unexampled excitement.

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KING'S COUNTY ASSIZES.

GRAND JURY.—The Hon. John C. Westlake, Foreman; Andrew Armstrong, Thomas L. Dames, Valentine Brent, John H. Drought, Barry Fox, George Marsh, B. Lucas, John Thoda, Humphrey Barr, John William Turlion, N. Fitzsimon, John Dowling Nesbit, Henry French, Francis Berry, Thomas Mollock, and Edward Cox, Esqs.

His Lordship charged the jury at considerable length.—The calendar is exceedingly heavy.

The celebrated Priest case of Crotty and Kennedy will not be tried until Saturday or Monday.

KERRY ASSIZES.

GRAND JURY.—The Honorable Edward Mullins, Foreman; Daniel Cronin, Thomas W. Sandes, William Bate-man, Francis C. Bland, Thomas C. Fossonby, Jas. Butler, Richard Hengford Orpen, William D. Godfrey, William Denny, John O'Connell, William Meredith, Francis Chute, George Gun, Charles Fairfield, Samuel H. Hickson, Arthur Blennerhasset, James O'Connell, David P. Thompson, Wilson Gun, John Francis Hewson, Christopher Galloway, and Stephen E. Collis, Esqs.

Immediately after the Grand Jury proceeded to their room, where, with open doors, and amid a crowded attendance, they commenced an investigation of the presentments.

DEATH OF VISCOUNT RANELAGH.

We have to announce, on the authority of letters received on Tuesday from the continent, the death of Lord Ranelagh, under very melancholy circumstances. It has transpired that his Lordship was out hunting, when his horse fell with him, and he was taken up in a state of insensibility. It was found that his right leg was so dreadfully fractured as to render immediate amputation necessary, and after undergoing the operation, it was discovered that his thigh was also broken, and in so hazardous a part as to render amputation from the hip compulsory, to afford the smallest chance of saving his Lordship's life, and under which severe operation he expired. His Lordship was only in the 23d year of his age, and well known in the fashionable as well as the sporting world. He recently held a commission as Lieutenant in the 1st Life Guards.—Lord Ranelagh was, it is rumoured in the gay circles of the Continent, on the eve of marriage with a wealthy Neapolitan widow, to whom he paid his addresses during his residence at Naples, which he visited with his noble friend, Lord Lowther. His Lordship had recently exchanged from the 1st Life Guards to the 7th Royal Fusiliers, but we believe he had not joined the latter regiment. Lord Ranelagh has left a mother and two sisters to deplore his melancholy death. The Irish Barony of Ranelagh devolves on the Hon. Captain Alexander Jones, R.N. Lord Ranelagh was some time Aide-de-Camp to the Marquis of Anglesey during his Lordship's Viceroyalty in Ireland, and was esteemed one of the most accomplished dancers in the haut ton—London Paper.

WEXFORD REGATTA.

Thursday's first Regatta opened under auspices more favourable than we could have anticipated. The scene selected for the trial of nautical skill between our jolly tars and aquatic amateurs, was the beautiful expanse of water, covering an area of several square miles, in front of our quays, know as the harbour. About 12 o'clock a rowing match came off between ships jolly boats; distance about 2 1/2 miles; from the bridge round the perch at the Sucking Bank. Four boats started, and after rowing the distance in about forty-five minutes, returned in the following order:—

1st, Union, Connolly, 2d, Marquis of Ely, Roach; 3d, George, Doyle; 4th, Querris, Devereux.

This race was well contested, there being but fifteen seconds between the arrival of the two first boats, beating the last boat by only a minute and a quarter.

A yacht race next followed; but we are sorry to say the boats were very unequal matched. Two only started. The Dart belonging to J. E. Redmond, Esq., and the Pilot Boat, under the command of Mr. Mark Devereux, distance about ten miles, round a brig moored in the South Bay. After a few tacks, the Dart completely outstripped the other; and easily carried off the prize (a set of new colours). However, Mr. Redmond has very kindly given them up to future competition.

The Fishing Smacks next started, same distance, viz.—The Farmer, Devereux; Industry, Neale; Hare, Farlong. The Farmer came in first.

The next race was one of the most beautifully contested we ever witnessed. It was a rowing match between fishing cuts. Seven started, viz.—

1, Fox, Randall, 2, Maryanne, Doyle; 3, Jane, Cary; 4, Ann, Hanlon; 5, Gannet, Waters; 6, Flora, Coyle; 7, Needle, Boat. Won by the Fox.

A rowing match between Gigs next came off, five entered.

1, Munn's Lass, Hickson; 2, Water With, Devereux; 3, Anne, Scallion; 4, Blue Bell, Barry; 5, Eel, Williams. Won by the Munn's Lass.

The prizes were distributed as follows:—

Fishing Smacks, 1st boat, £50 0 0. 2d do., 20 0 0. 3d do., 10 0 0. 4th do., 5 0 0. 5th do., 2 0 0. 6th do., 1 0 0. 7th do., 1 0 0.

Yachts, 1st boat, £20 0 0. 2d do., 10 0 0. 3d do., 5 0 0. 4th do., 2 0 0. 5th do., 1 0 0.

Jolly Boats, 1st boat, £30 0 0. 2d do., 15 0 0. 3d do., 7 0 0. 4th do., 3 0 0. 5th do., 1 0 0.

Fishing Cuts and Gigs similar