Richd Henderson
Emma Roberts

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GREAT MEETING AT LIVERPOOL OF THE FRIENDS OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

On Wednesday morning one of the most numerous meetings that ever took place at Liverpool was held at the Amphitheatre in that town. The meeting was called in consequence of the new (Radical) corporation having resolved, on Wednesday last, at a meeting of the town council, to introduce into the corporation schools the system of Irish Scriptural education. The notice for convening the meeting was couched in the following terms:—"We, the undersigned clergy of the parish and municipal borough of Liverpool, impressed with the necessity of making the authorised version of the Bible the basis of religious education, and deeply regretting that we are compelled to withhold our co-operation from the corporation schools by regulations which, in our apprehension, will virtually exclude the Scriptures from practical use, and the clergy from effective superintendence there, earnestly call upon all persons who are members or friends of the Established Church, and advocates for the fundamental principle of Protestantism, 'The free use of the unmutilated Word of God,' to assist us in building and supporting schools, where that Word may be freely taught, under the direction and superintendence of the clergy."

The Amphitheatre, which is calculated to hold 8000 persons, was filled in every part, and the ladies, of whom there were a great many present, were accommodated in the boxes and pit, and on seats which were raised on the stage for the occasion. There were about 70 clergymen, besides a considerable number of other gentlemen, on the stage.

The Rev. Jonathan Brooks, on taking the chair, proceeded to state the reasons why the clergy had called this meeting. It was not their intention to cast any reflection on the town council; they had a right to manage the corporation schools in the way they thought best; but the clergy had a right to approve or reject the principles which the corporation maintained. A few years ago the corporation established two schools in the town, and called in the assistance of the clergy. The religious education of the children was left to the clergy, and the instruction the children received was warmly approved of by the parents of the children. When the municipal corporation was appointed, the Mayor requested the clergy to continue their plan of education till a different system was adopted. An education committee was appointed, and one of their first steps was to introduce into the schools the Irish system of Scriptural education, against which he protested. The partial version of the Scriptures in Ireland might be considered necessary in a Catholic country, but the free and unshackled use of the Scriptures could alone be used in a Protestant kingdom (cheers). Selections from the Scriptures might be used in the Protestant schools, but when that course was adopted, the selections were held in one hand and the Bible in the other (immense cheering). The incidents recorded in the Bible were explained in the schools where those selections were used to bring those who received the instruction, step by step, till they understood the whole; but the new system of Irish education would put the Bible out of the question, and he therefore objected to the selections as a substitute for the Bible. On these grounds the clergy determined to appeal to the public, and ask if they were not right in rejecting such a system as this. The rev. gentleman then read an extract from a charge delivered by the Archbishop of Canterbury, when he was Bishop of London, in which his grace declared his strong disapprobation of any system of education that was not founded on religious principles, and concluded by expressing an ardent hope that the meeting would evince a steady and determined resolution to support the Protestant church, and the free use of the unmutilated Bible.

Mr. Adam Hodson, in proposing the first resolution, said he was ready to admit that many of the gentlemen who had resolved to alter the system of education did so from conscientious motives; but it was impossible, with a knowledge that that system was fallacious, and that it was intended to substitute selections of Scriptures for the free use of the Bible, to come to any other conclusion than that it was calculated to open the door to latitudinarian sentiments, and to introduce the system into the nation at large. It was their duty, therefore, to oppose it, and prevent the latent seed being scattered far and wide. If it should appear that co-operation with different sects required concessions that should not be tolerated, he trusted they would proceed with energy and liberality to meet the difficulty. Mr. Hodson concluded by proposing the following resolution:—"That this meeting deeply regrets the adoption of the rules recently introduced for the government of the corporation schools, which excludes the Scriptures from general practical use in school hours."

Mr. Charles Horsfall conceived that it was their duty to establish schools in which the Bible should not be excluded in the manner it was intended to be excluded in the corporation schools. The clergy must lead—he trusted they would—and he was quite sure the laity would support them. Mr. Horsfall then seconded the resolution, and it was unanimously agreed to.

The Rev. A. Campbell proposed the next resolution, which was to the following effect:—"That it is expedient to build and maintain schools to be placed under the direction of a standing committee of management, to be appointed for that purpose from the clerical and lay subscribers to the fund, in which the Scriptures shall be freely taught under the direction and superintendence of the clergy of the Established Church." He solemnly declared that the clergy did not attend there that day for political purposes, or to accelerate that movement which threatened to plunge all into ruin. They wished to promote sound religious education on the principles of the Protestant Trinitarian Church—that Church which they were pledged to support, and for which they had a vow in heaven to defend. The population of the borough was 220,000, and at the last return it appeared, after deducting the numbers that were instructed in the schools, that there were about 13,000 still uneducated. Had not the ministers of the Church, therefore, some excuse for coming forward in defence of a religious principle? In the course of the last three years the clergy had opened five new schools, and he (Mr. Campbell) had been instrumental in affording education to 800 children in that period. They were educated in the week as well as on the Sunday, and taught to fear God and honour their King. The clergy taught with the Bible in their hands, and treated the Scriptures as a substance, not as an adjunct. Statesmen and politicians might regard the Church as a bulwark to the monarchy, and the mitre as a glittering appendage. It was a bulwark to the monarchy, and if it was to be overthrown the monarchy would also be overthrown, and all would end in desolation and ruin. He viewed the Church as the candle which was lighted by the fires of Latimer and Ridley, and God forbid that that candle should ever be extinguished. He regarded the Church as most important in furnishing education to the poorer. For nine years and a half he had educated the children in the Protestant corporation schools, assisted by his brethren in the ministry. The parents had repeatedly thanked them for the instruction the children received. He wished to go on in that course. He besought the corporation not to oblige the ministers to quit the schools; but finding the corporation would not yield, he, by direction of his brethren, offered to take the schools on themselves, and to continue, at their own expense, the religious instruction of the children; but that offer was rejected by the corporation. The rev. gentleman then proceeded to notice the opposition which was raised against the plans of the clergy by Mr. Rathbone and other members of the council, and then observed that, as the Catholic children in the schools could not join in prayer with children of other sects, prayer was excluded from the schools, and the Bible also, during school hours. (Shame, shame; it is a disgrace to the town). The clergy had, therefore, thought it their duty to withdraw from the schools, and the Irish system was introduced. The Irish system might be very good in Ireland, but not so here. The clergy were not desirous of getting the whole management of the schools into their own hands; they would be glad if the laity would take the chief part of the management of the schools, and allow the clergy to afford religious instruction to the children. The rev. gent. concluded by stating that Mr. Bolton who had lately contributed largely to public charities, had sent a subscription of £200 (cheers).

The Rev. Hugh M'Neill regretted that it became necessary to appeal to his fellow-countrymen, but he could not avoid congratulating the assembly, and congratulating the town—and his congratulations might be offered to the whole kingdom—for the Christian and determined response which had ben made within those walls to the appeal of the clergy; and he thanked God that nothing of worldly motive or political partisanship could be imputed to them in making that appeal. The decision which had rendered it imperative on the clergy to come forward was—first, the religious instruction which the intended system proposed to give; and next, the books that were to be used, and to which he would direct the attention of the meeting. The resolution of the council was in these words—"That the schools should be opened at nine o'clock each morning, and commence by the children singing a hymn and the master reading a portion of Scripture from the selections of the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland. It was also resolved that the books of education used in Ireland should be adopted, and that a portion of each Thursday and Saturday afternoon, be set apart for the formation of Bible classes for the children, whose parents have no objection thereto. Now, what was to be understood after school had closed? Ask any school boy, and he would say it was when they went to play. Ask the schoolmaster, and he would say it was when his days work was over, according to the contract he made with his employers. But those boys who were to read the Bible were to do so for one hour after school had closed for the rest. And now, what was the one hour in the afternoon? an hour after the schools hours had closed, an hour after the schoolmaster had left, and the boys were gone to play. And this was the time when the clergy of all denominations were respectfully invited to attend (hear, hear.) An hour after school was the only hope for religious education, and which was a time when the boys, having been shut up for hours in a close confined room, bound out into the fields to seek air and exercise. The hour of release has then come, the master has pronounced the talismanic word "dismiss," and in a moment the fields are covered with the little fellows indulging in their gambols and entertainments. But who are those still at their desks? who are those who choose to stay and not join their companions? They are the Bible readers. Oh! if there was a crooked plan for making the Scriptures distasteful to youth, it was the plan of the National Board, which was represented to be adopted not for the purpose of withholding, but for giving the Scriptures. But supposing the boys were as meek as mice, and remained the hour after school had closed to receive the religious instruction that was to be given to them. Father B. would be seen in one corner teaching the rosary to the virgin; Professor C. would be seen in another corner teaching the catechism; Dr. R. in another corner would be urging the voluntary system; and Counsellor M. would be seen in the other corner advocating Socinian principles, and descanting on the merits of human works (a laugh). The clergy did not wish to put the Bible before the children all the day, but they required to have access to it every hour of the day. If they were teaching geography, they objected to have their hands tied, and not to be allowed to describe the events that occurred in the world. If they taught history, astronomy, or arithmetic, they desired, if they found it necessary, to refer to the Bible. If the course of instruction in the schools was to be confined to general instruction, and only one hour was to be applied to religion, he maintained that the schools would become the hot-bed of Atheism (hear, hear.) Knowledge without religion would be a curse to society instead of a blessing. The clergy were at issue with the system of education recommended in Liverpool, and he called on the meeting to assist them in forming schools to enable them to give the children the free use of the Scriptures. On the subject of the books that were proposed to be used in the corporation schools, several important considerations would arise. In the Irish system when extracts were used, the Bible was not used; but it was different in the system adopted by the Protestant clergy, for in their schools, if extracts were used, the Bible was also used. The rev. gent. then proceeded to read from a newspaper the report of the proceedings of the town council on this subject, and addressed some humourous but sarcastic observations on their discussions, which drew forth loud shouts of laughter at the expense of the unhappy councillors. He then proceeded to point out the system of education that was adopted in Ireland, and directed the attention of the meeting to the representations that were used to induce Lord Stanley, when he was a member of the administration, to support the plan of education recommended by the Roman Catholic priests. His lordship was then a very young man, and had been but a very short time connected with the government; and it was therefore not surprising that his lordship and so many of the clergy of the Established Church of Ireland fell into the snare. Those gentlemen afterwards saw the error of joining the Board, and they withdrew their names from it. In connection with these disclaimers the rev. gent. laid before the meeting some documents illustrative of the mischievous working of the system of education in Ireland, similar to that which it was proposed to establish at Liverpool. He was grieved to say that the tone in favour of Protestantism which was heard some years ago was greatly relaxed, and that there was not that glorious burst of feeling in favour of the Protestant religion which led to the fires in Smithfield, and left us as a legacy the glorious Reformation (immense cheering.) The reverend gentleman then read a letter from a Dissenting minister, in which he expressed his disapprobation of the Irish plan of education, and said that if the system be not denounced it would be continued to the extension of the errors of Romanism, and observed that the circulation of that system of education would have the effect of connecting the Roman Catholic religion with the state of Great Britain (hear, hear.) The rev. gentleman then adverted to the opposition that was made in parliament to present returns relative to the schools in Ireland, which were moved for by the Bishop of Exeter, and read some extracts from a speech of that right rev. prelate when the returns were applied for. Some of the books that were proposed to be introduced into the schools at Liverpool were excellent, but they contained faults, and which would be more pernicious by the circulation that would be given to them. The rev. gent. then made a most careful examination of the extracts that were proposed to be used in the Corporation schools, and proceeded at very considerable length to point out the deficiency of those extracts, and that they were unfit to be introduced in the schools. The attempt to introduce the Irish system of education was connected with those Popish principles which the enemies of the Church were endeavouring to disseminate. He did not say that the town council had any ulterior object in introducing it, but it was possible that some of the members of that body had been imposed upon by others more intelligent than themselves, or by some master spirit with paramount influence, who managed the municipal machinery of the town. He should be sorry to suspect a noisy section of that respectable borough; the willingness of that party, however, to engage in the undertaking could not be denied; but it would be doing injustice to common reason to suspect him of the capacity to engage in the measure (a laugh). That party had lately formed an alliance with the commander-in-chief of the opposition, and it was within the bounds of possibility, that he might have become acquainted with the working of the system among the nuns and friars of "the sweetest isle of the ocean" (a laugh). It was within the bounds of possibility that the friars impressed him with the idea to put an end to Scriptural education, which would give an opportunity for reference to the fathers, and something more. However, what the instructions might have been that were communicated to the council, and their object, certain it was that the question was not a local one. The question was this—was England so infected with the poison of liberal philosophy, as to become indifferent to revealed truths, and tamely submit to the invasion of this pro-popery system? The appeal at Liverpool would have this good effect if it had no other—viz. it would put the plague ship into quarantine. Liverpool had been selected for trying this question, and what was the answer? The master and mistress of the school answer, "We resign;" and the clergy of the Established Church answer, "We protest against it" (hear). The laity had nobly rallied round—five thousand voices had that day been raised against the system, and twice five thousand hands were ready to join in the cry of "No Popery." The rev. gent.'s speech occupied two hours, and was received with the most enthusiastic and long-continued cheering.

Mr. Sands then proposed, and Mr. Holmes seconded, the following resolution, which was also unanimously agreed to:—

"That a committee be formed for the furtherance of this important purpose, and to solicit subscriptions and adopt such measures as may be deemed expedient to effect it in the best and speediest way, and that the committee consist of the following gentlemen, with power to add to their number, and that James Aspinal, Esq., who has kindly consented to accept the office, be appointed treasurer.—(Here follow the names of the committee).

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the clergy, and to the rev. chairman; after which the assembly broke up.

A long list of subscriptions were read, among which were several for £200, £100, and £50 each; amounting in the whole to £2400, besides a large sum collected at the doors.

The city grand jury rejected an application to present £7,600 as a cholera tax on the city and liberties. —*Limerick Chronicle.*

THE PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

We have been highly gratified by the perusal of the first report of the Protestant Association, which has just been published. In this statement we are presented by the Committee with a brief review of the past progress of the Institution, and also with some valuable hints as to its future management. It is cheering to find, that by the exertions and assiduity of a few active individuals, to whom the Protestants of Ireland can never be sufficiently grateful, this Society, which at the time its formation, not yet three months since, consisted of not more than a dozen members, now contain the names of four hundred zealous supporters of the cause of true liberty, and the principles of our excellent Constitution. The arrangements, which at the commencement were merely provisional, will henceforward receive a fixed character, suitable to the advanced state of the Institution, and the body itself will assume a permanent position, thereby extending the sphere of its usefulness, and consolidating the strength and energies of its adherents. The vast importance of this Association will be readily admitted when it is known that the registration of voters in the Conservative interest has been amongst its principal objects from the very moment of its formation, and will still continue to occupy a paramount share of its attention. For this purpose the Committee have provided for the establishment of parochial Societies throughout the city, and for such other arrangements as must ultimately insure a complete organization of the entire Protestant constituency. Means have also been taken for detecting and disqualifying the fictitious voters of their opponents—a service in itself of incalculable advantage in promoting the success of the good cause, to which every enemy to Popish ascendancy should now, more than ever, lend his most strenuous co-operation.

When we state that the petitions presented to both Houses of Parliament against the Ministerial bill of Municipal Reform were prepared and forwarded by this almost infant Society, and the expenses attended on placards, engrossing, &c., altogether defrayed from its funds, we are sure we have said quite enough to recommend it to the earnest support and lively gratitude of our Conservative friends throughout the kingdom. Its claims on the patronage and esteem of the citizens of Dublin are too obviously and peculiarly urgent to need any enforcement. Most sincerely, then, do we wish it all the success and prosperity to which it is so pre-eminently entitled. We should have observed that the terms of admission are so low as not to exclude the humble classes of the citizens, and the rules and regulations such as insure the most complete efficiency. The report, we are happy to perceive, is, in every respect, entirely satisfactory.—*Evening Packet.*

MILITARY LECTURES.—To his credit be it spoken, Major General Sir James Douglas, commanding at Limerick, in addition to the sufficiently arduous duties which his station calls upon him to fulfil, gives a military lecture once a week at his own house to all officers in the garrison except those on duty. And, like Marshal Ney, he has them to breakfast with him; that over, they repair to a room expressly fitted up for that purpose, where the General has his maps and plans to illustrate the campaigns about which he is going to speak. He then proceeds to explain how difficult manœuvres succeeded, and how others failed, marking each on the plan as he goes on; and having traced the movements of the contending armies in detail, he shews the principles upon which each acted, and points out where they were true and where false.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

THE VALE OF OVOCA.—Of all the rivers of Ireland, the Avonmore, in Wicklow, has a course the most diversified and the most picturesque. Traversing the eastern declivity of the great granite group of Thonelagee and Lugnaquilla, it opens on scenes of perpetual novelty and beauty, as it turns in succession the extremities of those numerous lateral ranges and their intervening glens, which branch off from this side of the main mountain-ridge. From each of these lateral valleys descends a feeder which almost invariably enters the head of its own glen by a cascade.—Glenmacanass, Glenanafane, Glendaloch, and Glenmalure, in this manner, send down their several tributaries (the last the Avenbeg), through scenery of great and various interest, until the Avonmore, now a considerable river, issues from between the wooded sides of Croghan Mora and Cronebawn, to mingle its waters with the more peaceful tide of the Daragh, in the midst of the Vale of Ovoca, than which no imagination can conceive a sweeter valley. It is in the wonderful variety of its course that the great charm of the river consists. Lugglelaw at its source is a scene of sweet and dignified grandeur; for, notwithstanding its comparatively unimposing proportions, it has all the grander features of black waters, gray cliffs, and hanging woods, on a sufficient scale to justify the epithet, qualified as it is by the undisputed sweetness of its embosomed lawn and cottage.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

SPANISH LADIES.—It is astonishing with what a slight stock of accomplishments a Madrid lady sets up in the world, and how admirably she can sustain conversation and inveigle hearts. A fan is her alphabet, and a *mantilla* her dictionary; and with these she can speak all the languages in Europe; at least, I defy any man, from Archangel to Naples, not to understand her. The first lesson she receives is the art of pleasing, and the first example she sees in her mama is, how a lover is to be caught and managed. Nature teaches her the rest; and she sets up, at the age of sixteen, an accomplished coquette, and soon picks out a husband and a lover.—*Honan's Court and Camp of Don Carlos.*

EXECUTION OF AN ARAB.—An Arab was lately executed at Algiers for the murder of a European. Such an event has not occurred for a long time and the crowd was consequently great. At half-past eleven in the forenoon the prisoner arrived at the entrance to the Faubourg Bab-Azoun, and was conducted to the foot of the scaffold, which consisted of a few planks placed on some uprights. While waiting for the sound of the gun which announces mid-day he had sufficient leisure to view the immense concourse of spectators assembled to see him die, and also to gaze upon the mound formed of heads which had fallen as his own was destined to fall. The sun shone with African power, and combined with the anxiety of the moment to make the poor wretch thirsty, and he asked for some water. On seeing him drink the crowd expressed their surprise, as if they were at a loss to understand how he could feel any want at such a moment. When the gun fired the executioner made a sign to the prisoner to mount the scaffold, and, when he had knelt down, he stepped behind him, taking care to conceal the weapon with which he was going to strike. His assistant then addressed some words to the Arab, which distracted his attention for an instant, and he took advantage of the opportunity, raised his yataghan, and in a moment the prisoner's head rolled in the dust. —*Moniteur Algerien.*

NENAGH QUARTER SESSIONS.—Those who talk so glibly about the peace of the county, and the good conduct of the Brave Yeomanry, will do well to notice this fact, that at the Nenagh Quarter Sessions there were 117 convictions, of which five were sentenced to transportation.—*Clonmel Constitution.*

We are happy to announce that four men, three of whom are brothers, out of the five who murdered Egan near Roscrea, have been apprehended, and identified as the persons concerned; a gallon of beer to each of these wretches was the bribe for committing this horrid murder.—*Clonmel Herald.*

A fine boy, son of a hatter in Ennis, attempting to climb to the top of Clare Abbey steeple, on Saturday, lost his hold near the summit, and falling to the ground was killed.

CORPORATE PROPERTY BILL.

Whereas it is fitting that provision be forthwith made against the wasting and impoverishing of the estates and effects of the bodies corporate now constituted in sundry towns in Ireland, until such time as Parliament may devise a remedy for the corruption and abuses continued and practised therein, to the end that the estates and effects may be preserved and maintained for the use and benefit of the inhabitants of the said towns, and upon and for the several trusts and purposes to which the same ought to be applied; be it therefore enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that all conveyances, alienations, settlements, charges and incumbrances whatsoever of, out of or upon any lands, tenements or hereditaments to which any body corporate or late or reputed body corporate named in the schedule to this Act annexed, or any one or more of the members of any of the said bodies corporate, in his or their corporate capacity, or any person or persons in trust for them, or any of them, have or may acquire, or on or before the *fifth* day of *June*, in the year one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five had any right or title, and all assignments, conveyances, grants, transferences or dispositions of any their personal estate or estates which shall have been made since the said *fifth* day of *June*, shall be deemed and adjudged to be absolutely null and void, except only such dispositions as shall have been made of any part of their real and personal estate for paying any just and lawful debt contracted by them before the said *fifth* day of *June*, and for defraying the legal salaries of necessary officers and other legal and necessary disbursements which before the said *fifth* day of *June*, and for three years then last passed, had been usually and lawfully made by such body corporate, and except such as shall be confirmed by authority of Parliament by some statute to be passed in the same session of Parliament now next ensuing; and every person who shall become seized or possessed of any part of the said real or personal estate, or to whom any payment out of the rents and profits thereof shall have been made since the said *fifth* day of *June*, except as hereinbefore is excepted, shall hold the same as a trustee for the body corporate from whom or by or under whose direction he shall have acquired or received the same, subject to such provisions as before the end of the Session of Parliament now next ensuing shall be made by Parliament in that behalf.

And be it enacted, That each of the said bodies corporate or reputed or late bodies corporate, shall cause an account to be forthwith opened and kept in their name with the Bank of Ireland, or some branch thereof, and that every person into whose hands shall come any of the monies or valuable securities of any of the said bodies corporate over and above that which shall be needed for defraying the legal and necessary charges of carrying on the business of the said body corporate as aforesaid, shall pay or cause the same to be paid into the Bank of Ireland, or some branch thereof, to the account of the said body corporate.

And be it enacted, That every creditor of any of the said bodies corporate, who shall be satisfied of his, her, or their debt or demand shall, at or before his, her, or their receipt thereof, convey or assign over all such securities as he, she, or they shall have for the same, with covenants against their own acts and deeds, to such person or persons as the Governor and Company of the Bank of Ireland, on the request in writing of such creditor shall appoint for that purpose, and the person or persons to whom such securities shall be so assigned, shall stand seized or possessed of the estate thereby vested in him or them in trust for the said body corporate, until such time as Parliament shall otherwise provide.

And be it enacted, That no person who shall have been appointed to any office or place of profit in or by any of the said bodies corporate since the fifth day of June, shall be entitled by reason of such appointment to have any compensation for the loss of such office or place of profit, or of the fees and emoluments thereof, in case provision shall be made, upon any future reformation of the said bodies corporate, for removing him, or authorizing his removal from such office or place of profit, or for amending or abolishing the same.

The boroughs named in the schedule to which this act refers are—Armagh, Athlone, Athy, Bandon, Bangor, Belfast, Belturbet, Boyle, Callan, Carlow, Carrickfergus, Cashel, Charleville, Clonakilty, Clonmel, Coleraine, Cork, Dingle, Drogheda, Dublin, Dundalk, Dungannon, Ennis, Enniscorthy, Enniskillen, Fethard, Galway, Gorey, Kells, Kilkenny, Kinsale, Limerick, Longford, Maryborough, Monaghan, Naas, Navan, New Ross, Portarlington, Sligo, Strabane, Tralee, Trim, Tuam, Waterford, Wexford, Wicklow, Youghal.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

TRANQUILLITY OF THE COUNTY.—As a proof of the assertion we lately made, in an article commenting upon the state of the country, 'that many cases were returned to the Quarter Sessions which were heretofore tried at assizes,' we have now to state that there were ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN CONVICTIONS at the Nenagh sessions; which, together with the FIFTY persons convicted at the Cashel Sessions, and near one hundred that are for trial at our assizes, twenty six of whom are for murder, speaks volumes for the Radical vaunt of the tranquillity of the country.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

The fair of Kilfeacle took place on Monday last—the military from Bansha were in attendance, together with a large police force from Tipperary. Everything passed off quietly until about five o'clock, when a scene of violence and bloodshed took place, such as has not been witnessed there since the year 1826, when a regular battle took place between the peasantry, many of whom used fire arms on the occasion, and in consequence of which occurrence several farmers of the latter class from the neighbourhood of Tipperary are exiles from their native land. Both the police and military used the greatest forbearance, and although, in their endeavours to make peace and capture the ringleaders, they were frequently assailed by the infuriated mob, and many of them cut severely with stones, yet they performed their duty with a steadiness and determination which reflect the highest credit on them, and on those by whom they were commanded. It was not until the police were obliged to pull down the tents, amidst torrents of rain, and showers of stones, and the Dragoons ordered to clear the fair-green, that comparative quiet could be restored. Fifteen of the principal rioters were brought into Tipperary, and will, no doubt, at the next sessions, be visited with that punishment which their outrageous conduct so loudly called for.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.

The subjoined speculations of the *Augsburgh Gazette* under the date of Frankfort, July 2, are, we suspect, rather premature:—

"The projected marriage between the Princess Victoria and the Prince of Saxe Coburg will be highly important in many points of view. It is to be remarked that Belgium and Portugal are already allied closely with England, and that the descendants of Ernest the Pious occupy two Catholic and one Episcopal throne; but the change which will be effected between the reigning family in England and the people is still more important. The Whig Ministry will not view with satifaction the renewal of a former alliance, or the formation of a still more powerful alliance on the continent. Germany is also deeply interested in this union. Hanover, which cannot always be purely German, as is proved by her declaration relative to the new system, will take her natural position with regard to the neighbouring states, and the political and commercial relations of Germany will become very much simplified, for it is not to be doubted that the northern states which have not yet joined the commercial union will follow their natural inclinations as soon as the considerations which have withheld them, shall no longer exist. Denmark will be obliged to give up its claims on ships passing the Sound, and Holland to relinquish its transit duties when they can be dispensed with; and England herself, if she consults her own interests, will gain by a more complete development of the commerce and industry of Germany."

DEATH OF THE LION NERO.—Died on Sunday morning at the Zoological Gardens, Regent's Park, London, Nero, the celebrated lion, in the twenty-second year of his age. Nero, at the period he was the property of Mr. Wombwell, the celebrated proprietor of wild beasts, was allowed to be the largest lion that had ever been exhibited in England.

FATAL DUEL AT GHENT.—A most absurd paragraph, under this title, has been going the round of the newspapers. It is totally without foundation.—*Globe.*

EXECUTION OF ALIBAUD.

(From Galignani's Messenger.)

The execution of Alibaud took place this morning (Monday) at five o'clock. The scaffold was erected between midnight and three o'clock in the morning. The troops on duty, consisting of four or five battalions of infantry, as many squadrons of cavalry, and several companies of the municipal guards, foot and horse, may be computed at 30,000 men, besides a multitude of sergens de ville, by whom all the avenues to the Place St. Jacques were guarded; and the few persons who had obtained access to the Place were compelled to fall back. At two minutes before five the prisoner arrived at the foot of the scaffold, the steps of which he ascended with a firm step. He was barefoot, and had a black veil over his head. His sentence having been read, the veil was removed, and the culprit looked stedfastly at those around him, and said:—"Farewell, my brave fellows." These words he repeated after the executioner and his assistants had strapped him down on the fatal board. The knife immediately fell, and Alibaud was a corpse at four minutes past five. We understand, that in the course of yesterday Alibaud was urged to apply to the King for mercy, and upon his positive refusal, M. Charles Ledru went to Neuilly with a petition in the name of his family, but the appeal was rejected.

(Private Correspondence of the Morning Herald.)

Alibau suffered death this morning (Monday).

You are aware that efforts were made by the Queen to induce the remission of capital punishment pronounced against Alibaud. These, in support of other applications, were successful. The acquiescence of the King and his Council was, I am assured, promised, provided that the culprit would himself solicit pardon. Alibaud, however, refused to sue for pardon. On the peremptory refusal of Alibaud yesterday to beg his life, his Advocate, M. Ledru, repaired to the chateau of Neuilly, with a petition of the friends and family of the prisoner, which was rejected, and an order for the execution issued.

At twelve o'clock last night the intention of the government became manifest. Some workmen, who had been enjoying themselves as usual on Sunday, beyond the Barriere, were returning home by the Rue St. Jacques, and encountered about midway the scaffold and the guillotine. They immediately spread the intelligence, and put a large portion of the population of that part of Paris into motion. The government had, however, anticipated them; for precisely at the same time detachments of troops of the line seized upon all the approaches to the Barriere St. Jacques, including the Boulevards within and without; but the people, who now began to flock thither in crowds, were not prevented reaching the intended scene of blood. It was at that moment rumoured, and generally believed, that the would take place at three o'clock in the morning, and this report was in some degree corroborated by the arrival, at the fatal spot, shortly before that hour, of the executioner and his assistants, who came in two hackney coaches. Exactly at three o'clock a very large body of cavalry and infantry of the line arrived at the Place St. Jacques, surrounded the scaffold, and, turning round, cleared the entire space of the people, to the number of some thousands, who had already filled it, driving them to a considerable distance from the Place, and closing the Barriere. In this state things remained until nearly five o'clock. The crowd so collected did not, however, receive any increase, for, as at the execution of Fieschi and his companions, the troops, stationed nearly a mile from the Place St. Jacques in every direction, interdicted further approach.

Shortly before five o'clock the Registrar (Greffier) of the Court of Peers arrived in a carriage, and took his station in one of the buildings belonging to the Octrio (Custom house), from which he could command a view of the scaffold, and be able to report that the sentence of execution had been carried into effect. At this time the entire of the municipal guards of Paris and many thousand troops of the line occupied the square (or Place St. Jacques) and its neighbourhood. At a few minutes to five o'clock the hollow rumbling of the rude vehicle called a *Panier a Salade*, in which prisoners are conveyed in Paris, announced the approach of the condemned, and in effect the escort and the prisoner immediately appeared. The sad procession had arrived precisely by the same route traversed a certain distance by Ney, and the whole way by Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin, from the Palace of the Luxemburg—that is to say, by the Grand Alley of the Garden of the Luxemburg, the Place de l'Observatoire, the rue d'Enfer, and the Boulevard St. Jacques.

On arriving at the scaffold the carriage stopped, and two of the assistants of the executioner and a turnkey descended from it, and were immediately followed by Alibaud and his confessor. The prisoner was dressed simply in his shirt and trousers, his head enveloped in a black veil which descended below his eyes. His feet were naked. He remained a few moments in conversation with his confessor, and in prayer, at the foot of the scaffold, and was then seen to mount its steps firmly, but deliberately. The attending clergyman followed and stood by him while the sentence of the court was read. This over, the executioner took off the veil from the prisoner's head. Alibaud immediately made a gesture and a movement indicative of an intention to speak; but he was instantly seized by the executioner and his aids—made to stand on the ledge belonging to the plank—was strapped to it with the rapidity of thought—the plank descended—was pushed forward—the groove, in which the neck is inclosed, was too small—and, suffering from the pressure, Alibaud uttered a slight shriek, which had scarcely escaped him, when the axe fell, and he was no more.

The mutilated remains of the wretched man were then placed in the usual receptacle—a huge oblong basket, and removed for interment to the cemetery of Mont Parnasse. The aids of the executioner poured several pails of water on the scaffold and on the pavement, while the executioner himself repaired to a wine shop without the Barriere to draw up his *proces verbal*. The guillotine was dismounted, and with the scaffold placed on the vehicles by which they had arrived, and at half-past five o'clock—that is precisely within half an hour from the moment of the execution—the guards, the executioners, and the horrible machinery of death, had left the Place St. Jacques.

INDIAN ARMY—MILITARY RETIRING FUND.

At present the officers in the Indian army are entitled to retire on the pension of the rank they may have attained after serving twenty-two years in India, or after twenty-five years including a furlough of three years.

	Per annum.	
The retiring pension of a Lieut.-Colonel of Infantry is....	£365	5
——— a Major..........	292	4
——— a Captain..........	151	$\frac{1}{2}$

Colonels in England receive in addition to their furlough pay their off reckonings, and are allowed to remain on furlough on full pay without retiring from the service. The amount of the half-share allowed to Colonels since 1824 is now about £572 (see G. G. O. of the 18th March, 1835).

The *Courier* tells us that the letters from England announce that the pensions on the retiring fund are to be

After 30 years' service	£455	0
—— 28	365	0
—— 25	300	0
—— 20	180	0

By this scale a Lieut.-Colonel who had served less than twenty-eight years, or a Major who had served less than twent-five, would be considerably worse off than they are now.

It is not stated what subscriptions or fines are to be paid for this boon.—*India Gazette.*

The first capital conviction at our Assizes took place yesterday (Saturday), before Judge Perrin, who sentenced James Byrnes, John Byrnes, and Patrick Leahy, to be hanged on Monday next, for the murder of Thomas Kennedy, at Ballymore, near Askeaton, in this County, last February. Thomas Condon, who was to appear as a principal witness on this trial to substantiate the capital charge, died on Thursday. The details of this homicide present one of the most atrocious instances of barbarity on record, and the disgusting features of the crime were pourtrayed by us shortly after its perpetration. The apprehension of these guilty culprits is immediately attributable to the energetic measures taken by John E. Langford, Esq. one of our most active and intelligent local magistrates. The assizes terminated early this day (Saturday), when Judge Perrin fiated the presentments, and took his leave of the County Grand Jury.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

This afternoon Judge Perrin granted a respite of a week in the above murder case, at the intercession of Sir Aubrey De Vere, and some of the Grand Jury.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

MEETING AT EXETER-HALL.

A general meeting of the members and friends of this association was held yesterday at Exeter-hall, for the purpose laying before the public "the peculiar perils in which the Protestants in Ireland are involved, and to receive an appeal to be made in the spirit of candour and Christian charity to our fellow-subjects themselves, as well as to the British nation in general, on the principles from which these perils arise, and evidence brought forward on the subject of an awfully interesting nature, to which the earnest attention of all parties is entreated. Incontrivertable statements will be made by the Rev. Robert M'Ghee relative to the persecuting principles inculcated in the notes of the Rhemish Testament, and to certain proceedings connected with the republication of those sanguinary notes in Ireland, which it is of the utmost importance should be fully known." The large hall was nearly filled at at an early hour, the majority of the audience being comprised of ladies.

On the platform we noticed many leaders of the Church, as well as several members of parliament. Amongst the latter were Messrs. Finch, Plumtre, Hardy, &c.

Mr. Finch, on the motion of Mr. Plumtre, took the chair. Prayers were then read by the Rev. Mr. Page.

The Chairman said that he had been most unexpectedly called upon to preside on that occasion. His appearing before the meeting in that character, however, had arisen not from any defect or default of zeal on the part of either of those distinguished individuals who had been applied to take the chair, but from circumstances which were beyond control. The hon. chairman then said, that from a sense of justice to the Church of Rome, the attendance of Mr. O'Connell had been requested, to afford that gentleman an opportunity of refuting the statements, if he were able, but the hon. and learned member had declined. The committee had therefore come to an agreement that no other person than the Rev. Mr. M'Ghee and the committee should be allowed to address the meeting. That arrangement he was placed in that chair to enforce, and with their assistance he doubted not of carrying their intention into effect (hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. M'Ghee then stepped forward, and was received with long-continued cheering He said that Monday last was the completion of 12 months since he had had the honor of standing on that platform, in conjunction with many of his rev. brethren, for the purpose of placing before the public some statements to prove the real principles that were circulated and propagated by the hierarchy of Ireland. It was unnecessary therefore for him to recapitulate them. Priests had denounced, bishops had abjured, senators had declaimed, the press had ridiculed and re-argued, even the muse had lent her aid, poetry had exerted all the power of her wit, and prose had exercised all her flow and weight of eloquence—all this had been done, but not one had disapproved those statements (loud cheers.) And there he stood again that day, at the request of the association, in the plain, humble, confident, and conscientious simplicity of truth, in the face of priests, bishops, senators, editors, and poets, most deliberately and solemnly to assert that not one of the statements as to matter of fact laid before the public on the occasion to which he had alluded hadbeen disproved—not one single argument advanced upon those statements had been invalidated, and not one single premise had been falsified; there he stood, deliberately to re-assert, and, if necessary, to reconfirm every statement which was made—to heap fact upon fact, to heap proof upon proof, until he believed that there was no man of any solid, solemn, reflecting principles in the empire—he cared not what his politics of religion were—who, if he attended to the evidence, could in his conscience before God dispute the facts (loud cheers.) Before he entered into the subject, he would wish to address a few words to some of his Catholics friend, who might chance to be present. He called them friends from the kindly feeling he entertained towards them, whatever their opinions of himself might chance to be. When any strong statement was made last year at the meeting many of them rose up in feelings of anger and irritation, on the supposition that those statements were personally directed to themselves. If those parties felt their principles were impugned and implicated, he now disclaimed all intention of imputing to any Catholic in that room the adoption of the awful principles which he was about that day to present to the meeting. He would merely remark, that the statements contained facts and doctrines issued and acted upon by certain individuals, and therefore that the were the parties who were the more immediately impugned (hear.) It was not his fault if that hall were or were not half filled by Roman Catholics, whom Mr. O'Connell might have persuaded to be present; and he would ask, whether he had not given an opportunity for the most able, powerful, and certainly the most caustic advocates of the Roman Catholic Church to stand there and dispute, and disprove if he could, the statements and documents which he was bound to lay before that meeting? The same charges were recapitulated again and again, and every opportunity afforded for their refutation, but not one person came forward (cheers) The charges were denounced in the House of Commons, and from a quarter in which he least should have expected it. All the charges, however, were again made and addressed to the noble lord who had uttered his denunciation in the House of Commons. That was done at a time when the liberties, the property, and even the lives, of many of his Majesty's subjects were at stake, but his lordship had taken no notice of them. His lordship certainly did not abstain from noticing the subject out of any feeling of tenderness towards the accusers, although probably his lordship's sympathies might have been awakened for the accused (loud cheers). The hon. and learned member for Kilkenny had been invited to attend that meeting and meet the charges, and to defend not only his church but himself, who was personally implicated in them, and the hon. and learned gentleman had thought it proper or prudent or best to decline making his appearance (cheers.) He should submit, therefore, to his Roman Catholic friends in that room and in Ireland, whether the fullest opportunity had not been afforded to them to meet the accusations, and at the same time he called on them as a Christian minister solemnly to reflect that the persons who had propagated those doctrines among them as by the authority of God had refused to stand forward in their support even before the insignificant judgment of their fellow creatures (reiterated cheering). He suggested this fact, then, to his fellow countrymen—those principles, which the authors and approvers of shrunk from standing forward in support of on that occasion, were, as he should prove to the satisfaction of all present, inculcated by them up to that hour, and yet they dared not to meet their accusers in that hall (cheers). Mr. O'Connell had had an abundance of warning given him to prepare any refutation or defence he might think proper; but he had refused to appear, and he had thereby suffered, as would be said in the hon. and learned member's own profession, judgment to go by default (loud cheers). It was true Mr. O'Connell had assigned some reasons for declining to attend the meeting. One was, what he was pleased to term the indescribable conduct of himself (Mr. M'Ghee) to that rev. prelate, Dr. Murray; and the other was the unhappy being by whom the accusations were made. He felt particularly indebted to the hon. and learned member, who described him as that "unhappy person"—"that fanatical person." The meeting would perfectly understand the application, and also they would judge whether he were so (cheers). It, however, happened that Mr. O'Connell had not been invited to meet him or any other individual, but was distinctly asked to meet facts and documents (hear, hear). Now facts could not be fanatical, neither could documents be deranged (cheers). With regard to himself, he did not know how far the march of intellect might have left him behind, but he could remember the days when it was not considered the part of the counsel of innocence to decline to enter into an investigation of the charges set up against the client (immense cheering). Such, nevertheless, appeared to be the indescribable course adopted by the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny (renewed cheering). He must confess that it seemed somewhat strange that the honorable and learned member for Kilkenny was the first person who had discovered that his client's case was so exceedingly good that he could not undertake to defend him (loud cheers and laughter). With respect to the want of consistency brought against himself by the hon. and learned gentleman, he must at once plead guilty, and therefore he must deeply deplore the loss he should sustain that day in not having the benefit of the instruction and of the example of that hon. and learned individual (continued laughter and cheers). What a loss! O happy House of Commons, what an era burst upon it when such classical eloquence—such classical grace—such classical dignity dawned upon it and upon the country (loud cheering). Happy, thrice happy should he be, could it stand in equal purity, backed by such goodness and by such oratory, fashioned as that oratory was on so chaste and finished a style as that possessed by the hon. and learned gentleman (renewed cheering). But he had one bit of intelligence to communicate to them which he hoped would be received and accepted with thankfulness by the meeting; it was, that the hon. and learned member had told them they had his full consent to draw up and pass any resolutions they pleased. How long a Protestant might be permitted to stand up in public in support of Christian truth, in support of the cause of God and of an eternal world, against the superstitions of the church of Rome, it was impossible for him to calculate; but this he would say, that since they had the permission of the hon. and learned member for Kilkenny, they would proceed that day to inquire into it (loud cheers). The reverend gentleman then proceeded to read the first resolution, he intended to submit for approval. It ran thus:—"That from facts and documents already laid before the public, and from those laid before this meeting, it is already established that the Roman Catholic bishops of Ireland have, for 27 years past, and upwards, set up a standard of theology, as the best guide for priests, which contains principles of the most intolerant and persecuting nature towards Protestants of all denomination; that it is also clearly established, that the Roman Catholic bishops of Leinster have set up the same standard of theology as the conference books of their province since the year 1831; and that, notwithstanding the just sentiments of indignation and alarm repeatedly expressed on this account at numerous public meetings of their Protestant fellow subjects, they continue to hold up this book as their standard still." That resolution he submitted to the meeting to confirm in part its conviction of the truth of the facts laid before them. It was not his intention to dwell upon or to recapitulate the principles of "Dens' Theology," but to produce to them one or two documents which had come into his possession, but which had not been made public. One of those was a catechism, a sort of sketch of Irish history. It was one of the most infamous description he had ever read. He had heard that it had been compiled by a Catholic priest, who had been one of the greatest agitators of Ireland, and who was sent to America to import the principles which were prevalent in his native country. The rev. gentleman then at great length adverted to the various editions of the Bible which had been published in which the notes of "Dens' Theology" were preserved, and then read the second resolution, which was to the following effect:—

"That from the facts and documents laid before this meeting, it is clearly established that the Bible containing the Rhemish notes, which had been published in Dublin in 1816, and which Protestants were led to believe was totally disclaimed by the Roman Catholic bishops, was again reprinted at Cork under their patronage in 1818, and that it has for 18 years been privately circulated among the Roman Catholics of Ireland, and that this Bible establishes the fact that the doctrines of intolerance, and cruelty, and persecution contained in 'Dens' Theology,' so far from being obsolete, or the mere opinions of individuals, are not only held by the Roman Catholic bishops and priests in their private conferences, but that they have been by them propagated and inculcated on the Roman Catholic population, as the authoritative and infallible principles of their church, and that these notes and principles so taught to the people are of themselves sufficient to account for all the convulsions and crimes that have disorganised the frame of society in Ireland."

Upon which he commented in forcible and eloquent terms, and then read a third resolution to this effect—

"That from the documents laid before this meeting, it contemplates the solemnity with which these books have been abjured as an awful illustration of the principles which they inculcate, calculated to lull Protestants into a fatal security as to the evils of the Church of Rome both as affecting themselves and their Roman Catholic fellow-subjects; and that while Protestants are bound to maintain the principles of eternal truth and of civil and religious liberty with which it has pleased God so long and so signally to bless them, it is their duty to use all faithful diligence in a spirit of Christian fidelity and kindness to rescue their Roman Catholic countrymen from a system at war with all sanctions, human and Divine, which cannot even stand the test of human judgments, far less shall it endure at the tribunal of the Holy God."

The Rev. Mr. Thelwall then read extracts from a correspondence between Mr. Coyne and Dr. Troy, and from a declaration of the latter, from which it appeared that Dr. Troy disclaimed having approved of the new edition of the Rhemish Testament, with annotations, &c., published by Coyne in 1816.

The Rev. Mr. M'Ghee resumed his arguments, and said that this disclaimer on the part of Dr. Troy might possibly have been enough to convince the minds of the Protestants that he was sincere in making it. But let them turn from the proceedings of the hierarchy to those of the laity. Let them turn to the proceedings of the Roman Catholic Board of Commissioners on the 1st and 4th of December, 1817. They were published in the *Dublin Evening Post* at the time; and in a speech made by Mr. O'Connell on the 1st he found he had, in allusion to the Rhemish notes, condemned them as of ancient date, and said that the Rhemish editions of the Testament had been suppressed, and another published in its place. On the 4th, at a meeting of the same board, Mr. O'Connell went further, for he found that he had moved that a "committe be appointed to disclaim, on the part of the Catholic body, the objectionable parts of the Rhemish notes" (hear). The rev. gentleman also quoted other passages from, and speeches of, Mr. O'Connell at the same period, and before the same board, in which he had stated that the renunciation of the Rhemish notes on the part of the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin was generally participated in by the Irish people (hear); that he not only moved for the appointment of the committee, but said that he had lately been in England, and, as far as he could judge from what he had seen there, in parliament and elsewhere, he conceived every Irish member would at the next election lose his seat who should not concur in the denunciation of the Rhemish notes, which he pronounced to be damnable and dangerous (hear, hear, hear, and a laugh). Thus, then, continued the rev. gentleman, they had the eloquent denunciation of these notes on the part of Mr. O'Connell, both on public and private grounds. But what, let him ask, had been the weighty results of these denunciations? How had these disclaimers affected the publication of the Rhemish notes? (hear.) Why, the committee which had been appointed to report upon that subject had obtained time to consider their report. This delay Mr. O'Connell had obtained for them (a laugh), and the board, it was now a matter of notoriety, was extinct (hear, and laughter.) But why, after the appointment of the committee he moved for at the meeting of the Catholic Board, did Mr. O'Connell permit that board to become extinct? [A person, whose name did not transpire, here called out from the rear of the crowded platform, that "he would answer that question," which caused so much interruption, that cries of "Turn him out!" proceeded from every part of the room, and the rev. gentleman was unable to proceed with his speech, owing to the noise and confusion which ensued.]

The Chairman rose and said, that as Mr. O'Connell had refused to attend the meeting and reply to the arguments of the rev. gentleman, he could not allow it to be interrupted by any one else (cheers.)

The Rev. Mr. M'Ghee then observed, that he held himself responsible to Mr. O'Connell for every assertion he had made or might make there that day, and would repeat the same before him, were he present, foot to foot, even if the hall were filled with Roman Catholics (great cheering, followed by loud cries of "Turn him out.") If Mr. O'Connell chose to call in question any of the facts or documents he had stated and produced, he was ready to answer him upon that platform whenever he pleased to appear (cheers.) Why, then, he would repeat, had Mr. O'Connell permitted the Roman Catholic Board to become extinct? [A scene of confusion and uproar here again took place, which compelled the rev. gentleman to desist from speaking for a few minutes, during which—]

The Chairman again interposed, and insisted upon silence, designating the interruptions which had been made both as unmanly and uncourteous. If those interruptions were continued, he should order the author of them to be removed by the police.

Mr. M'Ghee asked again why this denunciation was not carried into effect? and could only give one answer, and that was that Mr. O'Connell's Bishops would not permit him. At the moment that Dr. Troy published the disclaimer in 1817—at the moment that Mr. O'Connell denounced the notes—at that moment they were actually in the Press, under the sanction of Dr. Troy, Dr. Murray, Dr. O'Reilly, and nine Roman Catholic Bishops. Dr. Murray when the book was brought forward, denied all knowledge of its edition. Yet the list of Subscribers was given, amongst whom were 12 Roman Catholic Bishops, 125 priests, and 370 laymen.—Could their names be fictitious, when the book was published in the city in which they resided? It was advertised that the numbers would be inspected and undergo a critical examination by the Catholic Clergy. If the laymen were fictitious, was it possible that the names of the priests could be so? The rev. gentleman then produced the Bible of 1816 and stated that the notes having excited animadversion, were suppressed in the few copies of 1818. In some copies the leaves containing the notes were cancelled, whilst in others the notes were kept whole and entire, and were an exact transcript of the edition of 1816. A leaf was put in where the note was deficient. The rev. gentleman then referred to some of the notes—they were to the effect that heretics might, by public authority, be chastised or executed; that they might be struck down, as St. Peter struck down Ananias and Saphira, for defrauding the Church; that those who had departed from the Catholic Church might and ought to be compelled into the Catholic Church again. Some were to be revoked not only by gentle means but by just punishment also. God permitted heretics for some time and in some places to prevail, and they could not, for fear of troubling the Commonwealth, be suddenly extirpated. In a note to the 17th chapter of Revelations it was said that the Protestants interpreted "the woman drunk with the blood of the saints" to mean the Church of Rome, but such was not the case, for the blood of heretics was not the blood of saints any more than the blood of thieves, for the shedding of which, by order of justice, no Commonwealth should answer. The service set up by heretics was only the service of Belial. In all the Bibles the same power of life and death was asserted to be lodged in the Bishops of the Church against heretics as was lodged in the Judges of the land against thieves. He wanted no more extracts. Here was the Roman Church, preserving "the unity of spirit in the bond of faith." The rev. gentleman then referred to Dr. Murray's evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, where he stated that the notes of the Rhemish Bible had been gradually softened down, and that in the last edition they were not to be found. He produced the edition, and the notes were to be found. This Bible, then, contained the doctrines of Dens' Theology; but Den's opinions were in Latin, these notes were in plain English; Den's book was confined to the priests, this was carefully distributed amongst the people. Dens described the crimes in a legal way; this stimulated to their perpetration, Dens dressed Satan in the robe of an angel of light: this invested Satan with the power and authority of God. What must be the feelings of unfortunate ignorant men, who were taught to receive such principles as the infallible standard of eternal truth. Here religion was made to minister to crime.—When the Roman Catholic peasant bathed his hand in the blood of his innocent neighbour, he thought he was only carrying into effect the commands of his book. What must be the private instructions of those who would dare to print a document like this? What might they not whisper in the ear who would lay this before our eyes? The Rev. gent. concluded by a reference to various attacks in the public Press saying that if they expected to move a Christian minister in the discharge of his duty, they knew not what they could do—they might frighten Statesmen, but they could not excite a mob that would shake a minister of the Gospel.

The rev. gentleman having sat down amidst loud cheering, the resolutions were put and agreed to.

The Chairman then declared the meeting dissolved.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords—Thursday.

The royal assent was given to the Murderers' Execution Bill, the Justices' of the Peace (Ireland) Bill, the Holyhead Road Bill, and several private bills.

EXCISE LICENSES (IRELAND) BILL.

This bill was read a second time.

PRISONERS' COUNSEL BILL.

On the report of the committee on the Prisoners' Counsel Bill being brought up,

Lord WHARNCLIFFE said he felt bound to offer his most strenuous opposition to this measure, as he considered it fraught with danger to the administration of criminal justice.

Lord LYNDHURST objected to the course pursued by his noble friend, who now, for the first time came forward to oppose the principle of the measure. The noble and learned lord warmly advocated the bill, and read an extract from an essay by a dignitary of the church, reflecting feelingly on the inhumanity of the British laws in this particular.

The Earl of RADNOR, Lord ABINGER, the Duke of RICHMOND, and the LORD CHANCELLOR, supported the bill, and the Earl of DEVON opposed it.

The report was then ordered to be brought up; and the bill to be read a third time to-morrow.

House of Commons—Thursday.

The SPEAKER took the chair at four o'clock.

Mr. BROTHERTON presented a petition from the Protestant Dissenters of the borough of Stratford-upon-Avon, praying for the entire abolition of Church Rates.

Mr. WILKS had a petition with a similar prayer, signed by Dr. P. Smith, the distinguished biblical and theological scholar, and several other eminent men.

Mr. POTTER presented a petition from the Protestant Dissenters of a parish in Shropshire, praying for the extinction of Church-rates. He was sorry the Government had determined not to bring in any measure upon the subject this session. From what had taken place in another house, he was afraid that neither the Marriage Bill nor the Registration of Births and Deaths Bill would become the law of the land this Session, and then nothing would have been done for the relief of the Dissenters at all.

The house was then summoned to the House of Lords, to hear the royal assent given to a number of bills.

The Personal Tithes' Bill was read a third time and passed.

The report of the Committee on the County Elections Polls' Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The report of the committee on the Registration of Voters' Bill was further considered, and the bill ordered to be read a third time next day.

Mr. BERNAL brought up the report of the committee on the Customs Acts' Bill.

The resolutions were eventually negatived.

The stamp duties' bill was once more deferred by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; the committee was named for Monday next.

On the report of the Established Church Bill, a debate ensued, in which Mr. Cayley, Mr. Poulter, Mr. F. Buxton, and Mr. C. Buller, opposed the measure. Mr. Hume moved that the report be received that day six months. Sir Robert Peel supported the bill. It was a measure of practical church reform, and if the house rejected it they would reject a great benefit. The majority was of the same opinion, and on a division Mr. Hume's amendment was lost by 43 to 90.

The house having gone into committee on the Grand Juries' (Ireland) Bill, clauses from 75 to 133 inclusive, with the exception of clauses 94, 95, and 99, which were postponed, were agreed to with sundry amendments. The bill for the regulation of the medical charities (Ireland) supported by county assessment, was read a first time.

The Municipal Corporation (Scotland) Bill went through committee *pro forma*.

The report of the Lighthouses' Bill was brought up and agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time.

The Constabulary (Ireland) Act Amendment Bill was read a third time, and passed.

In the House of Lords on Friday, the Constabulary (Ireland) Bill was brought up from the Commons. The Dublin Prisoners' Counsel Bill was read a third time. The second reading of the Scottish Universities' Bill was fixed for Thursday next.

In the House of Commons on Friday, Lord Morpeth promised to use exertion that Romish books should not be permitted in the schools for general education in Ireland! The Church of Ireland Bill was read a third time and passed. The Corporation Property Bill (Ireland) passed through committee, as did the Irish Grand Jury Bill.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday night, Sir C. Burrell complained of a breach of privilege committed by Mr. Cundy, in having charged him with receiving a compensation of £15,000 for property worth only a few hundred pounds, by which he was induced to alter his opinion and support Stephenson's Brighton line of railway. After some conversation, Mr. Cundy was ordered to attend at the bar of the house on Monday next. At a quarter before eight the house was counted out.

IMPRISONMENT OF DR. BEAUMONT.

A very numerous meeting took place on Wednesday, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, for the purpose of taking into consideration the case of Doctor Arthur James Beaumont, who has been imprisoned by the French government. At half-past one o'clock Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Col. Thompson, M.P., Mr. Buckingham, M.P., Dr. Wade, and several other gentlemen, appeared on the platform and were loudly cheered.

Mr. O'Connell, on taking the chair, observed that they had assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the case of Dr. Beaumont, who had been illegally imprisoned and condemned by the authorities at Paris. It was but the case of an individual; but they should recollect that nations were but the aggregate of individuals, and no nation had ever yet preserved its liberties which was incapable of aiding its humblest members (cheers.) Dr. Beaumont was born of British parents in America, and was therefore as much a British subject as any person present, and entitled to the protection of the first empire in the world. Until he (Mr. O'Connell) heard that the British people shrunk before their enemies, and yielded up the palm of victory, he would never believe that any human being dare trample on the lowest British subject, unless the Government abandoned its duty, and the people forgot the glorious cause of liberty (loud cheers). The honourable member then proceeded to detail circumstances connected with the arrest of Doctor Beaumont, for being connected with a society of the working classes—the particulars of which have been already before the public. He denied the right of the French Chamber of Peers to try Dr. Beaumont; and if he (Mr. O'C.) understood the language sufficiently, he would have gone over to Paris and defended him (great cheers). The hon. and learned member then referred to the case of Mr. Churchill, who was lately imprisoned at Constantinople, when the British Minister had insisted that the Turkish authorities should not treat an English subject unjustly. The British Minister did not enter into a discussion of the law of Turkey—he threatened, that unless the officer who had treated Mr. Churchill with such cruelty was dismissed, England would send out a special messenger, who, if he did not speak Turkish, would speak Greek to them (a laugh). And what was the consequence? Mr. Churchill was liberated, while Mr. Beaumont was still languishing in gaol. France was certainly more powerful than Turkey, but had England ever feared France? (loud cheers). The hon. and learned gentleman here entered into the particular circumstances of the case of Dr. Beaumont, both with relation to the charges made against him, and the mock trial to which he was subjected. [During this part of the speech of the hon. and learned gentleman several persons left the room, which caused some confusion, and cries of "Order" and "Chair."] The hon. and learned gentleman proceeded. If, he said, a French subject had in this country been imprisoned upon such childish and trifling charges, was there a British heart that would not throb until the stanger's wrongs were redressed? (loud cheers.) It was particularly necessary that British subjects should be protected at the present moment when they knew what crimes were daily committed in Spain, where so many of our fellow-subjects were engaged in a sanguinary warfare, and where the pass was sold on both sides (hear, hear.) The French Peers, who were not a bit better than the English Peers (a loud laugh)—had condemned Dr. Beaumont without hearing any witnesses against him. The hon. and learned gentleman then went on to characterise Louis Phillippe as the "tyrant Monarch of France," and "the greatest tyrant who ever existed," and described the course pursued against Dr. Beaumont as very revolting and arbitrary, Mr. O'Connell concluded by saying that they must convince the French Government that wherever an Englishman stood there must be a spot dedicated to liberty.

Mr. Cleave then read the resolutions seriatim, and

Colonel Thompson moved the first resolution, to the effect that this meeting called upon the British government to interfere on behalf of a British subject.

Mr. J. S. Buckingham, M.P., Mr. Thomas Murphy, Mr. Henry Hetherton, the Rev. Dr. Wade, and several of the working classes, addressed the meeting. In the course of the observations made by William Hoare, a working man, he referred to the attempts made on the life of Louis Philippe, and expressed a wish that the next would not be unsuccessful. This language was denounced in the strongest terms by Mr. O'Connell, and the person who uttered it immediately called to order. A petition to Parliament was adopted, calling for an inquiry into the case of Dr. Beaumont, and that the national honor, outraged in his person, might be vindicated.

MR. O'CONNELL'S FOLLOWERS.

(From the Times.)

If the skulls of those Irishmen, who call themselves pupils and followers of Mr. Daniel O'Connell, were not thicker and muddier than the walls of any Irish pigsty, would not some one of the millions to whom he indites his insurrectionary letters have asked himself or his neighbours before now, "What fitness, what consistency, or what connection, exists between the evils which this our liberator is so fond of denouncing, and *the remedies whereby he proposes to cure them?* In fact, does he propose *any remedy at all?*"

What would any one of the measures for which O'Connell has year after year been bellowing have done for the starving poor of Ireland? We will never let this one—this masterview of the subject—rest, until we wring an answer from the writhing incendiary, or make it plain to the most ignorant of his actual dupes, that he is—what he is—a vile and trumpery impostor, with no material of good sense or statesmanship, of truth or integrity, about him—but a mere drum, noisy in proportion to its emptiness.

What, then, was Roman Catholic emancipation calculated to accomplish for those starving multitudes, whose miserable condition Mr. Daniel O'Connell pretends (for it is on his part gross hypocrisy) to put foremost among the ills of Ireland? What *has* Catholic emancipation effected for the Irish poor? If we are to believe O'Connell himself, precisely nothing! inasmuch as it seems they have at this moment more to complain of against the British nation, and more just cause for hatred and vengeance against Protestants, than at any former period; the blockhead of an agitator exclaiming before the whole world that the most glorious days for Ireland were those of 1782, and the few succeeding years, while Papists could neither sit in parliament nor vote at the election of members of parliament, nor hold commissions in the army, nor exercise any liberal profession! Yet we dare say the fellow would turn up his nose at us, if we took him at his word, and offered to give him back the glories of 1782.

Then again, what has "reform in parliament" done for the starving poor of Ireland, or what was any political reform of such a nature capable of effecting for that "oppressed and wretched" multitude, save only by relieving them from the 40s franchise, which relief is itself now manufactured into a fresh "injustice done to Ireland?" Nothing, whatever; no particle of good has been wrought in the condition of the Irish poor by that second mighty public benefit, the reform in the "representation of the people," which has made the old class of constituents change places with the old class of representatives, turning the gentlemen out of parliament, and turning forty shilling-ers *into* that assembly.

But there were other grand pieces of "justice to Ireland" reserved in the O'Connell warehouse. There was the bill of "municipal reform." Let us ask, then, what was this municipal reform to do for "the starving poor of Ireland" any more than parliamentary reform had already effected? It would take away privilege and some certain patronage from Protestant lay jobbers, and transfer both to the hands of priestly Popish jobbers—a snug thing for the rev. fathers, no doubt—a gratification, first, to their hatred of Protestants; second, to their love of power. But what, we repeat, would or could a thousand such "reforms" have accomplished for the half-starved unemployed *poor?* Would it have fed them? Would it have clothed them? Would it have fostered industry or conveyed instruction? Not a particle of all this. The rejection of the bill was an insult to Ireland, because it baffled the grasping schemes of the Romish priesthood and of Mr. Daniel O'Connell.

Lastly comes the Irish Tithe Commutation Bill, with its famous clause for robbing the Protestant clergy,—what would have effected for the "starving poor of Ireland," the "three millions of actual beggars?" Precisely nothing, or worse than nothing. It would have extinguished the race of Protestant clergy,—a body of resident gentlemen, useful, kind, and charitable neighbours—transferring one portion of their subsistence to the squire, who, if an absentee, may not be the most useful—if a resident, not perhaps in all instances the kindest of protectors; and the second, being much the largest portion of it, to the priest—not, as we believe, in his social capacity, the most liberal or beneficent substitute for a well-educated and high-minded clergyman of the Established Church. What, we repeat once more, would a tithe bill and spoliation clause bestow upon the poor, of all that they extorted from the Protestant clergy? Not *one single farthing!* They might indulge the conjoint spite and rapacity of the priest—they might help to swell the landlord's rent-roll—they *would* of necessity sweep away the reformed Church, and cut away the last cable by which Ireland was moored to Great Britain. But for the "three millions of actual beggars"—what? Their numbers might be increased, their sufferings aggravated, while he who alone of all the beggar tribe has preyed upon and coined the very entrails of his own destitute brethren, knows in his hard hypocritical soul that neither tithe bill nor any other bill that he ever in his life insisted on for Ireland would redress one real grievance, or supply a single poor man's want.

It appears that he now proposes to form an association, to be called the "General Association of Ireland," of which "the chief staff and support" is to be *the institution of an annual rent.* Good; but how is the rent to be applied? To feed the beggars? Quite the contrary; it is for "the victims" (*e. g.* Mr. Daniel O'Connell himself, and the hon. and learned member for Tipperary, Mr. Sheil) "of illegal tithe exactions, who will require" (as he observes with perfect coolness) "*in a thousand ways* pecuniary aid!" Truly, if Mr. O'Connell requires pecuniary aid in a thousand ways," he has the dexterity to invent a "thousand ways" for its extraction. But was there ever such a barefaced attempt at practising upon the gullibility of his "beloved fellow-countrymen?" The people are starving, and he immediately makes it the plea for levying money upon them. This, then, is insult the first to Ireland, and we affirm it is the most offensive one that has ever yet been offered, under any circumstances, by any individual man or body of men in this United Kingdom.

But to proceed—what are to be the objects of this Association? Are they to secure tranquillity throughout the land, thereby to induce absentee landlords to return, and to allure British capital to Ireland, to cultivate her "exuberantly fertile soil," or to extract from her bosom the "abundant mineral treasures" which it contains? Or, are they to raise funds for the employment of the millions of "actual beggars" whom starvation lashes into madness, and made ness hurried into crime? Again, we must answer—No! The objects are to obtain "a settlement of the tithe question," and "to secure municipal reform." Again we say, good—both Mr. O'Connell may consider as real benefits; but, supposing them obtained, would "the beggars" be fed? Let him show, if he can, how the application of the surplus of £50,000 to purposes of education, or transferring the management of £70,000 or £80,000 per annum of corporate property from the Protestants to the priests, could have the effect of feeding 3,000,000 of beggars. Why, if the whole were distributed amongst them, it would not give them each an Irish tenpenny! This then is insult the second—nay, worse, it is deceit and mockery into the bargain.

We ask, then, his Majesty's ministers, who profess to be conscious to, and so alarmed at, the evils likely to result from offending the quick sensibilities of the Irish people, whether they are not grievously insulting the better portion of them by countenancing the idea that the best way of ameliorating their wretchedness is to league themselves with a man whose political existence depends on the continuance, and whose social comforts depend on the amount and severity, of the misery which desolates the country?

Mr. O'Connell is accordingly about to renew agitation more recklessly than ever. The present government have therefore done nothing towards the pacification of Ireland. If nothing can be done by them except by such measures as they propose, why, we repeat, have they not the honesty to let the experiment be tried by others? From whatever causes, they have utterly failed; this fact is alone sufficient: let them then quit that helm which they have proved themselves unable to guide. Let others try, for well convinced we are, that the peace and prosperity of Ireland may yet be secured, not by vain and idle efforts to conciliate the arch agitator, but by the adoption, *in spite of him*, of effectual means—means certainly within reach—for giving protection there to life and property, by *feeding* the "three millions of actual beggars," whose mere existence must render, in any country under Heaven, both life and property insecure.

ENGLISH AND IRISH UNION RAILWAY.

London, Thursday Evening.

At a meeting of the following members of parliament, and other gentlemen interested in promoting an intercourse between the United Kingdom, held at the Exchequer Coffee-House, New Palace Yard, Westminster, on the 14th day of July, 1836.

Daniel O'Connell, Esq., M.P., in the chair.

Present—Sir Charles Henry Coote, Bart., M.P.; Robert Otway Cave, M.P.; George Rice Trevor, M.P.; Josiah Guest, M.P.; N. Bell, M.P.; Hon. Colonel Westenra, M.P.; Dr. Baldwin, M.P.; John H. Talbot, M.P.; John Maher, M.P.; and several other gentlemen.

The England and Ireland Union Railway, through South Wales, commencing the termination of other railways at Gloucester, and ending westward at New-Quay harbour, in Cardiganshire, or Fishguard Bay, in Pembrokeshire, immediately opposite to, and intended to communicate with, the coast of Wexford, and the east and southern coasts of Ireland generally was discussed.

The magnitude and national importance of the proposed object was discussed, and resolutions entered into approving of the measure. A committee was also appointed to confer and co-operate with the committee appointed at a previous meeting of noblemen connected with Ireland, held at the Thatched-house Tavern, St. James's-street, London, on the 7th of July, instant, and also to promote the estaalishment of the intended Union Railway; and that such railway should be immediately surveyed and reported upon.

THE GREAT KINGSTON CAVERN.

Roger Gorman, the caretaker and well-known guide of the great Kingston Cavern has, by his indefatigable exertions, discovered, within the last month, another chamber in this phenomenon of natural curiosities, which is equal in length and breadth to many of those previously explored. The stalactites of this apartment form many extraordinary curiosities. Gorman has deferred giving any appellation to the new chamber until the next visit made to the Cave by some person of distinction, after whom it is his intention to name it. The apartment discovered before the one in question was called "O'Callaghan's Cave," being visited at the time by the Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, eldest son of Lord Lismore. We recommend those who as yet may not have visted the cavern, to avail themselves of the fine weather and explore it from beginning to end, and they may be assured they will be well rewarded for their time. Many foreigners have been there this season, who expressed themselves gratified and astonished, and on a late occasion two Americans who were there said, they did not '*calculate*' on being so highly pleased, notwithstanding all they had heard of this wonderful work of nature.—*Clonmel Advertiser.*

We are informed that the Stamp-office arrangements for the transaction of business under the penny-stamp system, are in a state of completion. Thirty persons are added to the usual number in the stamping-rooms, and additional rooms are appropriated in expection of a large increase of circulation.—*London Paper.*

Four months have not expired since our last Assizes, and within that short space there have been over 548 persons committed to the jail of this town, out of which number 50 were convicted at the Quarter Sessions of Cashel, and 22 sent for trial to the Nenagh Sessions. One hundred and two remain for trial at the ensuing Assizes. At present there are 401 persons in the Jail.—*Tipperary Constitution.*

The Irish Church and Tithe Bill was appointed to be read a third time on Friday, in the House of Commons. It is thought the Lords will pass the bill, but without the appropriation clause.

CAUTION TO PARENTS—FIRE-ARMS.—An appalling accident occurred last week in Hanbury-lane, Dublin, to a Mrs. Hamilton, by her son, an inexperienced lad, amusing himself with a loaded pistol; which, melancholy to relate, went off, when the ball passed through the parietes of the abdomen, and lodged in the opposite wall of the room.

DEATH OF THE CONSTABLE WHO ARRESTED EUGENE ARAM.—At Knaresborough, at the great age of 101, lately died Edward Day, one of the constables who, eighty years ago, arrested the celebrated Eugene Aram, and assisted to raise him on the gibbet.

There are 17 Records entered for trial, three of which are Special Jury cases; and 61 Burning Petitions to be presented, at the assizes in Clonmel.

The Mail.

WATERFORD, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1836.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has fixed the 1st of September for the reduction of the stamp duty on newspapers to come into operation.—*Sun.*

The general opinion now is, that parliament will be prorogued about the 5th or 6th of August.—*Morning Herald.*

A communication received at Lloyd's from the Hon. Privy Council, announces that the following places have been officially declared to be infected with plague, and that some others are suspected:—Alexandria (in Egypt), Damietta, Tunis, Constantinople, Morocco, Smyrna, and the Island of Candia.

In Paris the session of the year has been closed by Royal Ordonnance. The *Phare de Bayonne*, contains a formal denial of the report that Colonel Evans had any idea of quitting the service of the Queen of Spain. The money due to his legion has been paid up to the month of July by bills for £12,000, drawn upon M. Carbonel. There are some reports that the Duchess of Berry is in France, and the police have received orders to look after her.

There appears to be an actual stagnation in the war in the north of Spain. Cruelty and rapine are plentiful enough, but fighting is cautiously abstained from. The execution of an old physician, named Manzanares, by the officers of Don Carlos, has excited a strong sensation, according to the French papers.

Advices from Lisbon to the 5th inst. state that the Prince after much opposition and much intrigue, was to set off on his northern tour on that day, and is to pay the expenses of his journey out of his private purse. The elections were going on with great activity on both sides. This arrival brings no further news.

The Russian squadron, of six men-of-war, which wintered at Revel, put to sea on the 7th inst. It is to join the squadron at Cronstadt, and cruize with the rest of the Russian fleet during the summer.

RESPONSIBILITY OF NEWSPAPER WRITERS.

The proposal that the names of the writers in Newspapers should be registered and published, let it come from what quarter it may, is the project of a man fearful of public opinion, and anxious to suppress it in its most powerful developments. Many of the ablest writers for the Press are gentlemen, who, on no condition, would come before the public in their proper persons, and whose habits, station in life, connexions, &c. would render such an exposure not only inconvenient and improper in the highest degree, but impracticable. The press must lose the benefit of their assistance, and the public the advantage of their labours, if such a regulation were established. It is not such men as are sensitively delicate about notoriety that are likely to offend either public morals or the peace of society by their writings; but the bold and ruffianly and daring adventurers—the needy and reckless swiss of literary corps, who would freely render their libels profitable. It is quite absurd to say that *responsibility* is the object of such a regulation. Every writer in a newspaper is as responsible to the law as it now stands, and liable to its penalties if he infringe its limits. The writers are responsible to the public through the discretion of the Proprietors—but the proprietors are directly responsible to the public for the correctness of the writers. It is in the power of the proprietor of a newspaper at any time to put the responsibility on the writer; if he choose to forego this privilege, and to answer in his own person the demands of the law, the public has all the security which is necessary to justice, and the writers for the press have all the immunity which is necessary for the conduct of the journals for which they write.

But who is he who proposes such a measure of security to the public—such a safety valve for the innocent printers, and publishers of newspapers? Who is it that proposes to make the writers of libels responsible to the law in their own persons, by the registry and publication of their names?—Why, the very man who, in his own person, shows the futility of the scheme—the very man who, for a libel signed with his own name and residence, suffered six months vicarious imprisonment through the person of his printer and publisher, Mr. Richard Barrett—the very man who, for an anonymous libel of his own, suffered the late Mr. John Magee to pine for three years in a prison, till confinement broke down his vigorous constitution and his manly spirit, and consigned him to an early grave;—the very man, who, by all the world to be his, and actually in the possession of his victim, had Harding Tracy, the Printer, incarcerated in a dungeon—with no bed but the rotten straw—with no food but such as the most wretched poverty could afford—with neither pecuniary aid, nor friendly consolation, until his spirit broken down and his corporeal powers exhausted, he sunk the victim of a pampered and licentious libeller, and left his widow and children to bewail his credulity, and to curse the deceitfulness of a treacherous patron.

And this is the man who hopes to check the licentiousness of the Press, by the force of public opininion and legal responsibility bearing on the *name* of the author!! His own practice is the best refutation of the false principle.—*Evening Mail.*

INTENDED VISIT OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT TO WATERFORD.

The 8th of August has been fixed for Lord Mulgrave's arrival in Waterford. We could have wished to see this visit made the harbinger of union and good feeling to all classes of our fellow-citizens; but we have our apprehensions that the event will have a far different tendency. Persons, we regret to say, have busied themselves in the arrangements for the occasion, whose political manœuvres and general behaviour never gave satisfaction to any portion of the community. The party to whom we allude could find a much more suitable occupation than the one adopted. It should not be concealed that a very general feeling of dissatisfaction exists amongst the best friends of order in our city, at the indecent outrage offered to the feelings of our respected and worthy chief magistrate, by the appointment of Mr. Stuart to a situation on this occasion which, by the laws of precedence, pertains to the civic chair. That dissatisfaction has already manifested itself by the expressed determination of many respectable gentlemen to withhold their names from the subscribers' list. Order must be preserved in the country, and we presume that neither the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, nor the Lieutenant of a county would be desirous to sanction a departure from those principles in which their own dignity is involved. No; if a compliment be paid to Lord Mulgrave, let it be done in a suitable manner, by having the head magistrate of the city to preside on the occasion. Only by such an arrangement can the eventful fete go off with that eclat, which would be alike honorable to his Excellency and creditable to the citizens.

DUNMORE REGATTA.—It is doubtful whether we shall have a Regatta at Dunmore this summer, the subscriptions are so very trifling, and the divisions among parties so apparent. There was a meeting yesterday, of the parties interested, and we understand the time of its taking place which was determined upon, has been postponed.

Another meeting of the revived revolutionary "National Association," took place at the Corn Exchange, on Saturday, at which a new epistile of agitation from Mr. O'Connell was read, and a similar document from Earl Radnor, of Radical notoriety. The usual proportion of seditious spouting was uttered.

DEPARTURES FOR BRISTOL.—Mrs. Gerver, Messrs. Murphy, Nash, Rev. Mr. Caulfield—per the *Killarney*, yesterday.

ARRIVALS FROM BRISTOL.—Mr. and Mrs. Sealy, Mr. and Miss Hoare, Messrs. Booker, Cummins, Woodyer (3), Sparrow, Chaytor, Burrowes, Bradford, &c., &c.—per the *Killarney*, on Sunday.

A PROTESTANT QUESTION.

A Welch member, Mr. Jervis, in the Committee on the Established Church Bill, moved that no Clergyman should be appointed to any see or benefice in Wales, of which the inhabitants are ignorant of the English language, unless he were fully conversant with the Welch tongue. This was a very reasonable proposition, and we like it not the worse because it bespeaks the highest offices in the Welch branch of the Church for Welchmen. We wish some rule were adopted which would have a similar effect with regard to the sees in Ireland. But reasonable and just as the proposal was, it met a vigorous opposition in the House of Commons; being resisted by the Government, with whom Sir Robert Peel, and a considerable section of the Tories divided, including *several Welchmen*. We are happy to say, however, that Mr. Jervis's clause was carried by a majority of 10, and unless the Lords should see cause to throw it out, it will soon be the law of the land.

The *reason* assigned by Sir Robert Peel, for opposing this just and Protestant amendment, appears to us to be very unworthy of him. "As the principle of the proposition was fully recognised by the House, he thought it would be better not to press the motion to a division which might leave him in a minority, and thus lead to an erroneous inference being adopted by the Welch people. There was no doubt but that the Bishops would take care to carry out the principle in question in the cases of all Welch ministers, without any legal provision to such an effect." Such ratiocination as this is perfectly illusory. We recollect on a former occasion when Sir John Newport moved for returns to show the unjust and scandalous neglect then practised in the Irish Church towards the working Curates, Sir Robert Peel met and contrived to negative the proposition by a similar argument. It was such an encroachment and a reflection upon the discretion of the Bishops, that he did not think the motion ought to be entertained; and it was rejected accordingly. But, thank God, the fact of a principle being fully recognised by the House, is not now considered a good ground for apprehending that the House will refuse to adopt it in practice; and as the Bishops will be not the less qualified to do their duty conscientiously in this matter by the addition of a little legal compulsion, we are rejoiced that Sir Robert Peel's logic, and the power and influence of the Government, failed to turn the good sense of Parliament upon this occasion, from the only plain and straightforward course which was open for it to pursue.

The division on this question displays a curious medley at each side. With the majority, whom we shall call the true reformers, we find the names of Hume, Sir Robert Inglis, Ruthven, G. A. Hamilton, Bridgman, and Agnew; names oddly assorted on a religious question, and which probably never met together on such a subject before. On the other side, opposing the fair and Christian proposal to secure to a Protestant people the advantage of instructors capable of praying and preaching in a language they can understand, are Peel, Parnell, Lefroy, Baines, Goulburn, Graham, (Sir James), Baldwin, O'Loghlen, Colonel Perceval, and Williams Wynne. We must say it is a disgusting amalgamation.

But what strikes us, as peculiarly indelicate is the fact, that four Roman Catholic members thought themselves at liberty to vote on such a question. It was purely a question of Protestant Church discipline, in which neither Catholics nor Dissenters should have intermeddled; yet, of the latter class, we see that Mr. Baines, Dr. Bowring, and several members of the Scotch Church, are also in the minority. The Catholics are, Mr. O'Loghlen, Dr. Baldwin, Mr. Lynch, and Mr. James Power. What right had these men to legislate for the Welch Protestants, or prescribe to them the mode of Christian instruction they shall receive? It is, we grant, consistent with their principles, to support a form of worship, which addresses the Supreme Being in a language unknown to the flock; but, their own priests, when they do preach, always speak to the people in a familiar tongue. They do not talk latin *to* the congregation, although, they talk it *for* them. Are the Welch Protestants to be kept in a state of darkness, exceeding that of the Irish Roman Catholics? or, is it to be tolerated, that Roman Catholics shall be allowed to sit in judgment on such matters?

The division was a close one, 74 to 64. Had these four Catholic members imitated the discretion of their brethren, and abstained from voting, the decision of the committee would have gone to the upper house in a much stronger and more convincing shape. As it is, we hope their Lordships' attention will be called to the materials of which the minority is composed; and that a virtuous indignation will aid their natural sense of right, to determine as justice and common sense dictate.

On Friday night, the 15th instant, the dwelling-house of Andrew Daniell, of Parkbeg, in the parish of Ruthgormac, was set on fire in two places, and totally consumed, with every thing contained therein. The inmates (Daniell and his mother, who are in very humble circumstances) narrowly escaped being burned, as some of the fire dropping on the man's breast, from the roof, as he lay in bed, caused him to awake. Sergeant Higgins and party were in attendance the following morning, and arrested a servant boy in the neighbourhood, under very suspicious circumstances, but was discharged on Monday, after a lengthened investigation before John Power and M. Singleton, Esqrs., at Carrickbeg Petty Sessions.

The Irish Corporate Property Bill will not affect *bona fide* transfers of corporate property effected since June, 1835.

Mr. Poole, one of the witnesses in the case of Collins *a.* Haughton, inflicted corporal chastisement on Mr. Hassard for animadverting on his conduct in court.

A field of fine black oats, containing two acres, sown last October, was cut down in Kilmacthomas on Monday last, by Mr. A. Brown, son to the post-master of that place.

Friday a man named James Power, belonging to Ballinakill, was drowned while employed about one of the buoys that mark the channel over the Ford in this river. His son was in the same boat, and saved himself by swimming.

Wednesday evening at New Ross, a fine boy aged about ten years, the son of Mr. Martin Power, was drowned whilst playing with a little dog by the river side, in his father's concerns.

Consols for Account closed in London on Saturday at 91¼ ⅜.

QUICK PASSAGE.

The quickest voyage on record, we believe, is that of the *Irish Lass*, Capt. Grandy, from St. John's, Newfoundland, in *ten days*, to Liverpool, where she arrived on the 16th inst. The superior architecture of this vessel reflects much credit on Mr. Stephen Smith, the able foreman at the now celebrated dock-yard of our fellow-citizens, the Messrs. White and Co.

A Requisition has been forwarded to the High Sheriff, requesting him to convene the cess-payers of the County, at the County Court-house, to consider the expediency of the proposed removal of the Assizes.

The first stone of the Roman Catholic Parish Chapel of Coleraine was laid on the vigil of St. John the Baptist, by John Claudius Beresford, Esq., on a site, held in perpetuity, under the Hon. the Irish Society of London.—*Newry Telegraph.*

The last accounts from Colonel Chesney left him at Beles, about 140 miles from Bir, down the Euphrates; and he had inspired the Arabs with such a friendly disposition and admiration of his powers, that they shewed him the greatest regard and favour, and looked on him as a magician, whom nothing could resist.

SAFETY-VALVES OF STEAM-ENGINES.—A master brazier, of Neufchatel, introduces into his boilers a small float, which swims on the surface as long as there is a sufficient quantity of water, but when this diminishes to a certain point, the float, in sinking, opens a small valve which suffers the steam to escape through a tube, and in issuing it makes a hissing noise, strong enough to warn those who have charge of the engine.

OPPOSITION TO THE REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES.

The following is a copy of the protest, forwarded to the Castle by the minority of the Grand Jury, against the change of the County Waterford assizes:—

We, the undersigned members of the Grand Jury of the County of Waterford, assembled at Summer Assizes, 1836, do hereby protest against the memorial, which the majority of the grand jury have determined to present to your Excellency, for the removal of the county assizes, from the city of Waterford to the town of Dungarvan.

Because, the eastern extremity of the county of Waterford is as far distant from Dungarvan, as its western extremity is from the city of Waterford; and although those who reside in the eastern parts of the county would be seriously inconvenienced by the change, they must contribute as largely to the enormous expense which it will occasion, as those for whose peculiar accommodation it is sought.

Because, the town of Dungarvan does not afford accommodation by any means sufficient for the number of persons who must attend the assizes.

Because, all the buildings necessary for the different public institutions of the county, which are supported by grand jury presentments, have been erected in the city of Waterford, at the public expense; and it would be a wanton waste of public money to abandon them, and erect new buildings at Dungarvan.

Because, it is mutually advantageous to the City and County of Waterford, that the Assizes for both places should be held at the same time and place, and that opportunities should thus be afforded for the respective Grand Juries to confer together, regarding the various institutions which they both contribute to support.

Because, the insignificant saving which it is alleged that the change would produce in the transmission of prisoners bears no proportion to the expense of the change, and that saving—paltry as it is—could be effected by making the Bridewells at Lismore and Dungarvan available as County Gaols for local purposes.

Because, the County has already incurred enormous expense in extending and improving the present County Jail and Court House; the Jail has lately undergone a minute inspection by Major Woodward, the Inspector General of Prisons, in consequence of the recent escape of some prisoners, and he has stated his opinion that a few inconsiderable improvements for the purpose of classification, the expense of which has been estimated at one thousand six hundred pounds, will render it quite complete, and if the Court House be too small—which we deny—it could be easily extended at a very trifling expense—in truth the advocates for the removal of the Assizes have shrunk from any inquiry of this nature, for a proposal to petition your Excellency for a commission to examine the present Jail and Court House was negatived by the same majority which has carried the Memorial against which we now protest.

Because the time is peculiarly ill-chosen for embarking in an expense, which though estimated at Twenty-five Thousand Pounds for the Jail alone, will, ultimately, more than double that amount; the County is now labouring under a debt of nearly Twenty Thousand Pounds, and the imperative presentments, over which the Grand Jury have not any control, now amount, annually, to a greater sum than the entire presentments did at a time when the prosperity of the agricultural classes enabled them to bear burthens which would now be intolerable.

Because, three out of the seven Baronies into which the County of Waterford is divided, namely, Gaultier, Middlethird, and Upperthird, are opposed to the change, and a fourth, Glenaheiry, is indifferent to it, and though the population of these four baronies may not equal that of the remaining three, they have always supplied and are likely to supply a greater number of competent Jurors.

And we trust we may be permitted to add, that although the Memorial for the removal of the Assizes has been carried by a majority of six, namely, fourteen against eight, yet six of the eight subscribers who dissent from that memorial represent four Baronies out of the seven which the County of Waterford contains, and the remaining two are interested in the three Western Baronies for whose exclusive benefit the change is sought, and that all the fourteen Gentlemen who have joined in the Memorial represent these three Western Baronies only.

We, therefore, respectfully pray, that your Excellency will not impose so heavy a burthen on the County of Waterford, as the removal of the assizes must occasion: and that if your Excellency shall be disposed to accede to the memorial of the majority of the Grand Jury, you will, at least, direct a previous inquiry to be made upon the spot, into the sufficiency of the present Jail and Court-house, and the comparative expense of any improvement which may be suggested in them, and that of buildings entirely new.

Signed by James William Wall, W. Christmas, George Meara, Nuttal Greene, R. Uniacke, Wray Palliser, James Power, James Esmonde.

To his Excellency Henry Constantine,
Earl of Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant
General, and General Governor of Ireland.

REMOVAL OF THE ASSIZES TO DUNGARVAN.—The Grand Jury of the County Waterford have appointed Henry Villiers Stuart, Esq., Lieutenant of the County; Sir R. Musgrave, Bart., M.P.; William Villiers Stuart, Esq., M.P.; and Sir Richard Keane, Bart., Members of the Jail Committee; and when the approval of the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council is obtained, a precept will be issued by them to the Sheriff, to summon a Jury from a distant part of the County to value eight acres and a half of land necessary for the erection of a Court-house and a Jail sufficient for the safe custody and proper classification of prisoners, which are to be built together.—*Dublin Evening Packet.*

The Limerick Horticultural Summer Show took place on Wednesday in the gardens of Pery-square. Out of twenty-one prizes given for Fruit, we perceive that no few than ten were awarded to Mr. Johnstone, gardener to the Marquis of Waterford; he also carried off two prizes in the department of Flowers, and two also in Vegetables. The Limerick Society's Autumnal Show takes place on the 10th of September.

Friday morning a private in the Artillery, at Duncannon, had a leg broken and the other foot nearly crushed by the fall of an iron gun carriage which he was painting. Next morning he was brought to the Waterford military hospital.

We have the best authority for stating that Mr. Baines, M.P. for Leeds, intends to vacate his seat at the termination of the present session. We understand there is no chance for any other person of the same political creed as Mr. Baines being returned in his stead. Mr. John Wilson Croker has been mentioned as likely to succeed Mr. Baines.—*Liverpool Standard.*

A long and stormy debate took place on Thursday last, at a meeting of the commission of the General Assembly of Scotland, on the Universities' Bill. Dr. Muir, one of the ministers of Edinburgh, moved that the commission should petition against the bill. Dr. Dunlop of the Scotch bar, moved that the commission should approve of the general principles of the bill, and appoint a committee to watch over the details. The motion of Dr. Muir was carried by a large majority. The great objections urged against the bill were—first, that it gave the King power to appoint visitors who might be Socinians, Arians, or Infidels, and who, nevertheless, would have power to regulate the studies of the Universities without control from the church; and, secondly, that it gave the nomination of Professors to the King, who might fill the chair with men professing no religion, or the disciples of some of the heresies of the day; and thus lead away the minds of the young from the orthodox standards of the church.

Between the hours of six and seven o'clock on Wednesday morning a hostile meeting took place in a field at the back of the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, between a gentleman residing near Grosvenor-square, and Lieut. S., R.N., residing at Kensington. The cause of the meeting arose from some money transactions which passed on the Stock Exchange on Tuesday last. When the parties arrived on the ground a reconciliation was attempted by the seconds, but was indignantly refused by Lieut. S. The ground was measured and the hostile parties fired, but missed each other. An amicable arrangement was again rejected by the lieutenant. On the second fire the contents of the gentleman's pistol took effect on the thick part of Lieut. S.'s thigh. The lieutenant immediately fell, when the gentleman advanced to him and requested to shake hands with his antagonist, which he immediately agreed to. The wound having been bandaged up, Lieut. S. was removed from the field to a carriage, and conveyed home.

THE CONSPIRACY AGAINST MR. SLY.—We had some observations on this conspiracy prepared for press, but owing to a communication we received relative to the discovery of some of the leading conspiratars, we feel it incumbent on us to postpone their publication until the intelligence be fully authenticated.—*Carlow Sentinel.*

READING AND THINKING.—Reading furnishes the mind says Locke, only with materials of knowledge; it is thinking makes what we read ours. We are of the ruminating kind, and it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again they will not give us strength and nourishment.

The Bishop of London has received an anonymous subscription of £1090 towards the fund for building additional churches in the metropolis. Within fourteen days after the Bishop had mentioned his plan amongst his friends, he received voluntary subscriptions to the amount of £20,000. One individual had anonymously sent the munificent sum of £5,000; and a dissenter, in a letter complimenting his lordship on his exertions, had enclosed £500 to be applied towards the laudable object.

The Duke of Orleans is about to send to the Empress of Austria a book of prayers of which the following description is given:—The text is to be printed in brilliant blue letters upon white watered silk leaves; the initials or head letters of gold illuminated with arabesques of the most vivid colours. Each page will be surrounded by a vignette border, stamped in gold, by a process used only at the Royal printing-office. The titles of the chapters are to be adorned with delicate foliage and figures painted by the hand. The volume will contain 50 vignettes or pictures painted by the first artists of France, each surrounded by typographical ornaments in gold. The lining of the volume will be in cloth of gold, with the double-headed eagle of Austria embroidered in velvet. The edges of the leaves will be chased, according to the style of the ancient oriental manuscripts, and the ribands for marking the places have at their ends small gold medallions with the Empress's initials in enamel. The binding is to be adorned with small medallions or bas reliefs in chased gold, representing subjects taken from the history of the Virgin Mary, divided from each other by carvings in ivory, and black and gold enamel. All the bosses are to be formed of emeralds, and the clasps composed of the animals that are emblems of the four evangelists.

Favourable accounts continue to be received from Berlin of the health of Prince George of Cumberland. He is to undergo an operation in his eyes early in September, and the most flattering hopes are entertained that his sight will be restored; and in October the Prince is expected, with his royal mother to return to this country.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD, JULY 20.

Our supplies of grain continue small, and markets inanimate as last noticed.

Wheat white, 26s 0d to 27s 0d; ditto red, millers' 24s 6d to 26s 0d; ditto, shipping 20s 0d to 23s 6d; oats, shipping 11s 6d to 12s 0d; do. heavy, 12s 6d to 14s 0d; barley, shipping 12s 9d to 13s 6d; malting, 14s 0d to 14s 6d; oatmeal by wholesale, £12 to £12 5s per ton; oatmeal, by retail, 13s 6d to 14s per cwt.; 2d flour, 35s to 37s 6d; 3ds, 28s to 34s; 4ths, 19s to 22s per sack.

Butter from 84s to 86s per cwt; some prime lots obtained 87s per ditto; and in one instance 88s was paid.

Weighed on Saturday 313, Monday 229, and yesterday 161 firkins.

Newport coals, 16s; Cardiff, 15s per ton.

CORK, JULY 18.

BUTTER—To Merchants—88s—84s—80s—76s—70s—52s. Country—80s—76s—72s—68s—62s—43s.

CLONMEL, JULY 15.

Butter, 84s 6d to —s 0d; oatmeal, 12s 6d to 13s 6d; flour, seconds 30s to —s; household, 26s to 28s 0d; thirds 23s to 24s; fourths, 17s to 18s; here, (new) 12s 0d to 00s 0d; barley, 11s 0d to 12s 0d; wheat, 14d to 16d per stone; oats, 10d to 00d per ditto.

WEXFORD, JULY 15.

Flour, fine —s 0d to —s; ditto, seconds, —s 0d to 00s; wheat, (new) 24s 6d to 25s 9d; barley, (new) 13s 0d to 14s 3d; oats, (new) 12s 0d to 12s 6d; oatmeal, —s to —s 0d ₱ barrel.

CARLOW, JULY 15.

Butter, 76s 0d to 80s 0d; seconds 66s 0d to 70s 0d; thirds, —s to —s 0d per cwt.; wheat, —s 0d to —s 0d; old ditto, 25s 0d to 26s; barley, 00s 0d to 00s 0d per barrel; oats, 11s 0d to 12s 0d.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 15.

There was but a middling supply at market this day, and sales rather dull.

Wheat (white) 27s 6d to 29s 0d; (miller's red) 25s 0d to 27s 6d; (inferior) 20s 6d to 23s 0d; barley (malting) —s 0d to —s 0d; (grinding) —s 0d to —s 0d; oats 12s 6d to 14s 6d; (feeding) 12s 0d to —s 0d; oatmeal 12s 0d 14s; first flour, —s 0d to —s; 2d, 15s 0d to 16s 0d; inferior, —s to —s 0d; 34s, 0s 0d to —s 0d.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE, JULY 15.

Supplies moderate, yet fully sufficient. The finest samples of wheat, barley, and oats, support last prices, but inferior parcels are without inquiry.

FAIR OF CALLAN.—On Wednesday last, the show of cattle at Callan Fair was considerably extensive. There were some lots of fat cattle, though few purchasers. Fat cows from £9 to £11—milch do., from £8 to £9—strippers from £5 to £8—yearlings from 40s to 50s—sheep from 40s to 43s—lambs from 15s to £1. The horse fair was well attended, but few exchanged owners.

PORT NEWS—PASSAGE.

ARRIVED,

16th—John and Mary, Richebucto, timber and deals, for Ross—Liberty, Blanchard, Southampton, bark and hoops—William Penn, (steamer) Clarke, Liverpool—Ocean, Bellord, Quebec, timber and deals, in 30 days.

Put back, 16th—William and Mary, Young.

17th—St. Patrick, (steamer) Gosson, Liverpool—Rose Macroom, Evans, Miramichi, timber and deals, in 20 days, for Ross—Killarney. (steamer) Bailey, Bristol.

18th—Concordia, Jacobson, Christiana, deals—Sir John Tobin's schooner, pleasure yacht, Lady Cumbermere, from Liverpool.

19th—Hope, Driscoll, Baltimore, potatoes—Bob Logic, Errington, Picton, timber and deals, for Ross.

SAILED,

15th—George the Fourth, Gates, Llanelly, ballast—Redmond, Power, Liverpool, coals, &c.—Elizabeth, Jones, Swansea, ballast—Rose, Foran, Cardiff, ditto—Shamrock, Ryan, Newport, porter, &c.—Thomas, Rosser, Swansea, flour—Providentia, Hore, London, oats—Æolus, Fowler, Cardiff, flour.

17th—Menapia, Morgan; and Flora, Pavey, Newport, ballast—Mermaid, Condon, St. John's, do.

18th—Harriet, Pettigrew, Newport, flour, from Ross.

19th—Killarney, Bailey, Bristol, gen. cargo—William Penn, Clarke, Liverpool, do. Wind, S.W.

SHIP NEWS.

Arrived from Waterford—At Quebec, June 5th, Constantia, Ellis. At Trinidad, May 23d, Ellen, Pue.—At Gloucester, July 12th, Eliza, Owen. At Llanelly 9th, Azores Packet, Gibson. At Penzance, 10th, and at Falmouth 13th, Anne and Mary, Williams. At Penzance 12th James Vigor, and Providence, Rowe. At Southampton, 13th, Providence, Duke. At Falmouth 13th, Talbot, Rowe. At Swansea, 12th, Bell, Whitcombe. At Deal and sailed for London, 15th, Martha Pope, Jones.

Arrived from Youghal—At Cowes, 12th, and at Southampton, 13th, Kirwan, Kirwan. At Gloucester, 12th, Elizabeth, Connery. At London, 12th, Eliza Ann, Beynon. At Newhaven, 13th, Providence, Monday. At Portsmouth, 13th, Ruby, Egan.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

Reduced Fares.—Cabin, only £1 17s 6d.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to Sail the KILLARNEY, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.

KILLARNEY,
WILLIAM BAILEY, Commander.

From Waterford, Tuesdays.		From Bristol, Saturdays.	
July.		July.	
5	8 morning	2	8 morning
12	2 afternoon	9	2 afternoon
19	8 morning	16	7 morning
26	2 afternoon	23	12 noon
		30	7 morning

NORA CREINA,
JOHN BAILEY, Commander.

From Waterford, Fridays.		From Bristol, Tuesdays.	
July.		July.	
1	7 morning	5	10 morning
8	11 morning	12	4 afternoon
15	7 morning	19	8 morning
22	10 morning	26	3 afternoon
29	7 morning		

Females attend the Ladies' Cabins. 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,
or, at the General Steam Packet
Office, 1, Quay, Bristol.

WATERFORD COMMERCIAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that pending the completion of their NEW VESSELS, the Company have chartered the Steamer, SOLWAY, to ply between Waterford and Liverpool, to sail from this Port every THURSDAY.

*** For Freight or Passage, apply to JOSEPH R. PIM, St. George Steam Packet Company, Clarence Dock, Liverpool; or R. POPE & Co., Waterford.

Waterford, 25th June, 1836.

TO BUILDERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 7th of AUGUST next, for executing Additions and Improvements to the CHAPEL of TRININTY WITHOUT, in this City, pursuant to Plans and Specifications of Mr. KEANE, Architect—to be seen on application to the Rev. Mr. FITZGERALD, P.P., to whom the Proposals are to be directed.

Waterford, July 15, 1836.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

MESSRS. JONES,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
64, *Grosvenor-Street, Grosvenor-Square, London.*

MR. JONES begs to inform his Friends, that he will attend professionally on THURSDAY next, the 21st instant, and ten following days, during which period he may be consulted as usual, at his departments. Mr. KIRBY'S, Mall.

*** Persons wishing to consult Mr. JONES, and not having made a previous appointment, are requested to make early application.

The Mall, July 19, 1836.

ST. PATRICK STEAM PACKET OFFICE,

WATERFORD, 16TH JULY, 1836.

THE AGREEMENT for the Purchase from Sir JOHN TOBIN of the Steam Vessels MARGARET, WILLIAM PENN, ST. PATRICK, and GIPSY, by the WATERFORD COMMERCIAL COMPANY not having been carried into effect—

Sir JOHN TOBIN respectfully informs his friends and the Public, that the Steam Vessels above mentioned will continue to ply between the Ports of Waterford, Liverpool, and London, as heretofore; and from and after the 5th August next, on his own Account.

*** Particulars of sailing hours, &c., &c., may be had by application at the Office, Parade.

RICHARD M'GRATH,
Plaintiff;
JOHN BARRON,
Defendant.

TO BE SOLD, on THURSDAY next, the 21st inst., at the hour of THREE o'Clock in the afternoon, at the Pound of Dungarvan, Two HORSES, seized under and by virtue of a *Fieri Facias* in this Cause.

Dated this 19th day of July, 1836.

ROBERT POWER, Sheriff.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EIGHT-DAY CLOCK, A WELL TONED PIANO-FORTE, HORSE, OUTSIDE JAUNING-CAR AND HARNESS, &c.,

(Worthy the attention of the Public.)

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on TUESDAY, the 26th day of July inst., and day following, by direction of the Rev. DOCTOR GREHAM, at his Dwelling-house, STEPHEN-STREET, the Furniture in said house, which comprise Drawing-room and Parlour Chairs; Grecian, Sofa, and Moreen Window Hangings to match; Dining, Card, and Loo Tables; Eight-day Clock; excellent toned Pianoforte; Sideboard; Mahogany Book-case; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Oil Cloth; Elliptic and Waggon-roof Bedsteads; Feather Beds; Hair Mattresses; Dressing-glasses, Tables, Wash-stands, Nobbies, and Wardrobes; Commodes, Rush and Cane Chairs, and the usual Chamber appendages; upwards of Thirty Childrens' Bedsteads, and other appropriate Furniture; Cut Glass, China, Delft, and Kitchen Furniture, with a great variety of useful articles; Horse, and a capital outside Jaunting-car and harness.

Sale at Twelve o'clock each day.

Further particulars known on application to
GEORGE CLARKE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, July 15, 1836.

VALUABLE FURNITURE,

TWO EXCELLENT PIANOFORTES, A QUANTITY OF MUSIC, PAIR OF TWELVE-INCH GLOBES, SOME GREEN HOUSE PLANTS, &c.,

WITHOUT RESERVE.

GEORGE CLARKE,
AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR,

BEGS to inform the Public that he has been directed to submit for sale by AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, the 3d of August next, at MISS GREHAM'S DWELLING-HOUSE, WILLIAM-STREET, the entire Household Furniture in said house, all in excellent order, which consists of Drawing-room and Parlour Chairs; a Grecian Sofa; Chintz Window Hangings; a set of Economy Dining Tables; Breakfast and Card ditto; Sideboard; Chimney and Pier Glasses; an Eight-Day Clock; two excellent Pianofortes (one with additional keys); Music Stool and Stand, and a quantity of Vocal and Instrumental Music; a pair of Twelve-Inch Globes in good preservation; a few Framed Prints, and Tamboreen Chimney Ornaments, &c.; Plated Ware, Cut Glass; China, Delft; Carpeting; Hearth Rugs; Fenders and Fire-irons; Cutlery, &c.; Bedsteads, Feather Beds, and Bedding; Toilet Glasses; Dressing Tables, Wash-stands; Wardrobes, and Nobbies; Rush Chairs, and the usual Chamber Furniture; several Children's Bedsteads and Bedding; School-room Desks and Forms; and a quantity of Green-house Plants and Stands; Kitchen Furniture; and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely.

Waterford, July 20, 1836.

CHEAPEST RELIGIOUS PERIODICAL.

PUBLISHING EVERY SATURDAY MORNING,
Handsomely printed in Imperial 8vo. 16 pages, double columns,
THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND MAGAZINE,
Price Three-half-pence; under the superintendence of Clergymen of the United Church of England and Ireland; containing Contributions by Eminent Religious Writers.

NUMBERS 1 TO 7 HAVE ALREADY APPEARED;

THEY contain Sermons by the Rev. J. N. Pearson, Islington; Rev. T. Griffith, Homerton; Rev. W. Hancock, Kilburn; Rev. Richard Harvey, Hornsey; Rev. J. Hambleton, Islington, &c.—Essays, on the Christian Sabbath, Mistakes on Charity, the Ministry, and other interesting Subjects.—Passing Thoughts by Charlotte Elizabeth; No. 1, The Covert; 2, The Snare; 3, What ought I to do? &c. &c.—Biographies of Cranmer, St. Augustine, Dr. Rowland, Taylor, Fenelon, &c.—A great variety of Miscellaneous Articles, on interesting Subjects.—Reviews; Poetry; Anecdotes; with Extracts from Jeremy Taylor, Jewell, Cranmer, Keble, Gridlestone, Chalmers, Rose, Horsley, Rae Wilson, Cunningham of Harrow, Hartwell Horne, Bp. Sandford, Melvill, Budd, &c. &c. A Supplement, containing Ecclesiastical Intelligence, is published at the end of the Month, gratis.

As each Number contains a Sermon by some Divine of the present day, the works thus forms an eligible substitute for those weekly publications which consist of unauthorized reports.

Part I. including Five Numbers with Supplement, and consisting of 84 closely printed Pages, (thrice the quantity contained in any of the sixpenny Religious Periodicals,) with Wrapper, is now ready, price Eight-pence. Part II. will be published with the Magazines on the 31st of July.

London: JAMES BURNS, 27, Portman Street; W. EDWARDS, 12, Ave Maria Lane; Sold also, by JOHN ROBERTSON and Co., Dublin; and all Booksellers and Dealers in Periodicals in Town and Country.

IRISH STOCKS—JULY 16.

3½ per Cent. Consols	91¼
Ditto (reduced)	91⅛
3½ per Cent Debentures	91⅛

DIED,

Saturday at Tramore, Jane, wife of John Anderson, Esq., Prospect, Kilkenny.

Wednesday, at London, the Right Hon. Viscount Clifden, in his 76th year.

On Monday, the 11th instant, after a few days illness, at Coolfin, Miles Walsh, of Kilmacthomas, in this county, aged 20 years.

The heat on the 5th inst. was so intense at Aiguillon and other places in the South of France, as to cause the death of several soldiers of the 9th regiment of the line.

At Corte, in Corsica, Signor Paolo Vignale, Bonaparte's confessor at St. Helena, was shot on the 11th of June, as he was closing his window. The murderer is not known.

Waterford Mail.

TWELFTH OF JULY.

(From the Fermanagh Reporter).

ENNISKILLEN.—The anniversary of the glorious and ever-memorable Battle of the Boyne, by which the rights of the Protestants of Ireland were vindicated, their liberties restored, and their religion established, was celebrated here on Tuesday, although not in our good old way, yet in the manner in which it has always been celebrated by the loyal Enniskilliners, that is, in a loyal, peaceable, and orderly spirit. The descendants of the old Enniskilleners of 1688 and 1690, have given a full and satisfactory proof of their wish to act in accordance with the laws of the land, and their readiness to forego their strongest prejudices, however honestly conceived, when called upon by their revered and gracious sovereign. There were no arches up, nor procession, nor any display of the usual demonstrations of enthusiastic joy. But those who wished to testify their regard for the day, wore an orange lily, and met together in their several places of meeting in the evening, where the Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory was drunk with the accustomed honors, and other toasts and sentiments expressed, such as shewed that, although the Government of the country may at the dictation of their destructive master, try, or pretend to try, to put down the Orange lodges, they never will—they never can put down Orangeism. Three Orange flags were hoisted upon the tower of the Church, the one in the centre inscribed with "No Popery," and one on either side with "1688 and 1690." On the Market-house was a plain Orange flag, and the Church bells, William and Mary continued during the day to ring merry-peals. In short, the day passed as we are sure the friends of Orangeism and the friends of Protestantism could have wished, and we hope the conduct of the Orangemen of Enniskillen will secure to themselves the well-earned estimation and approbation all good and true men.

LISBELLAW.—The Orangemen of this town and others from the neighbouring districts attended Divine Service in Lisbellaw Church on the 12th, when an excellent sermon was preached on the occasion by the Rev. Walter Young. The Rev. Gentleman preached from the very suitable and emphatic words contained in the 9th and 10 verses of the xli. Psalm. In the course of the sermon he addressed the congregation in a very feeling and affectionate manner, and from the fact of the leaders of the Orange Institution having withdrawn from that Society, the Rev. Preacher shewed that their confidence and hope as true Christians should not be placed on an arm of flesh, or on any wordly power, but founded on the Eternal Rock of Ages, the Saviour of the world, who would never desert them while they maintained their loyalty to the King of all the Earth, and would be their strongest defence in the hour of adversity and danger. The men came to church without banners or music, and in accordance with the law of the land, and were only distinguished by wearing a lily. After church they departed to their respective lodge-rooms, where having dined, the Glorious, Pious, and Immortal Memory was drunk ss usual, and after enjoying a day of pleasure and an evening of festivity, all quietly separated for their homes.

Rev. Loftus Reade has again manifested his respect for his brethren, the masters of the late Orange Association, by inviting them to a sumptuous repast at his own house, Levelly Glebe, on the 12th instant, in honor of the day.

We regret that a number of the late Orange Association marched from the neighbourhood of Magheraveely on the 12th inst. to Ballyho-bridge, near Clones. Mr. Vignoles and a party of the Scots Greys went out from Clones and dispersed them. It was illjudged to give their revilers this opportunity to delight at their dispersion.

We have not heard of any procession or other demonstration beyond the wearing of a lily in Irvines town, Pettigo, Lisnaskea, Maguiresbridge, Brookeborough, Belturbet, Cavan, Ballyconnell, Swanlinbar, Manorhamilton, or Ballyshannon, &c.

(From the Newry Telegraph.)

We rejoice, most unfeignedly, in being enabled, on the authority of our Correspondents, to announce to the empire, that, notwithstanding all the imposing display of *Castle* authority—in very desp te, as it were, of the efforts so industriously made to *dragoon* the Orangemen of the North into measures of desparation—the recent anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne has passed quietly by, unmarked by any extraordinary occurrence, except, it may be, an occasional attack on the proscribed color—the capture of some half-dozen flags, from a parcel of silly, unbearded boys, or the equally valiant achievement of trampling under foot the obnoxious lily. On perusing the official report of the armed masses, both horse and foot, which have taken military occupation of this province, and of the Stipendary Staff of Justices, who have been instructed to supersede the entire Magistracy of Ulster, a stranger may very naturally be led to imagine the rural districts as in a state of open insurrection; whereas, the fact is, that the Judges, at this moment making the North-east Circuit, have everywhere borne testimony to the existence of a greater degree of peace and tranquillity now than they have ever before experienced in Ireland for the last eight-and-thirty years. On examining this list, we notice, with some surprise, the absence of the name of the celebrated Mr. Gore Jones. This is the more unaccountable, because, as we learn from a Correspondent, the Commanding-Officer of the troops stationed in Loughbrickland was, on Sunday last, anxiously inquiring for that gentleman, and stating (according to our informant) that his instructions were to take the orders of Mr. Gore Jones, *and of him only*.

To return to the proceedings of the 12th. We may state that no procession was attempted, or contemplated, in Newry: the usual holiday sport of a "sham fight," as it is called, took place, on the 13th, at Augnaveagh-hill, in the vicinity of the town; and the boys and girls, there harmoniously assembled, Catholics as well as Protestants, were fortunate enough to be permitted to separate as they met, in good humour—and without trial of the influence either of gun or bayonet. At Divernagh, near Newry, a number of youths, walking contrary to the statute, were pounced upon by a Magistrate, and four of them lodged for the night in Bridewell. At Rathfriland, a flag, bearing the legible and significant characters, "No Surrender," floated majestically from the Church steeple. When his Majesty's mail-car passed through that town, at a late hour on Tuesday evening, the square was occupied, on the one side, by a troop of cavalry, and on the other by a company of foot—an immense body of the Constabulary forming the centre wing of this "Army of Observation." The inhabitants, old and young, were collected in crowds, but maintaining a respectful distance—some looking on with tokens of silent wonderment, and others laughing heartily at the ridiculous exhibition. Nothing else occurred that we have heard, worthy of note, in this neighbourhood.

(From the Ballyshannon Herald.)

The north of Ireland is much *beloved* by the powers that be; in other words, its tranquillity is envied; the loyalty of this province has given the government very little to hope, as to its future conduct, and accordingly the people are treated as incendiaries and disturbers. Thirty stipendiary magistrates, forty-five companies of infantry, and fifteen troops of cavalry, together with an increased force of police, have been sent to Armagh, Antrim, Cavan, Down, Derry, Donegal, Monaghan, and Tyrone, for the bare purpose of preventing loyalty from manifesting itself. The following are the particulars of the day's proceedings throughout this country:—

BALLYSHANNON.—This ever-memorable day passed over almost unnoticed in this town. With the exception of a few idle boys, part of whom displayed orange lilies, while others carried green branches, there was no public show of party-feeling manifested in the streets. The members of the town lodge dined at Browne's hotel, where an excellent dinner was prepared for them.

BALLINTRA.—A party of military, a stipendiary magistrate, and a body of police, were stationed in this town during the 11th and 12th, for the purpose of preventing any political display; but their efforts were unavailing, for the inhabitants were not to be deterred from the commemoration of this day, which gave liberty as well to the Catholics as the Protestants. They accordingly at an early hour ushered in the morning by beating of drums, and afterwards drinking the glorious memory. The streets were lined by the King's troops on either side, while in the centre the Orangemen promenaded, quite regardless of them. On the steeple of the church a flag was hoisted; flags were also displayed from the windows of houses through the town. Much amusement was experienced by the humorous conduct of a man decorated with Orange ribbons, who, being daft, imagined he had the command of the military and police, and accordingly gave them directions, much to the annoyance of the liberals. The several lodges dined together, and the evening was spent in the greatest conviviality. No riot occurred, and the troops left without bring a shot.

PETTIGO.—The glorious morning was ushered in here by ringing the church bells, after which an amateur band paraded the streets playing the "Boyne Water." A flag was soon afterwards hoisted on the church steeple, and another on the pillar of the gate and market-house, while several small ones hung from the windows of many respectable houses through town. A detachment of military, and a party of police under the command of Captain Taylor, C.M.P., paraded the streets throughout the day, but had nothing to do. Every public house (Catholic and Protestant) had a flag from their windows, and a drum and fife playing within. The town presented a most animating appearance—literally filled with persons of every grade, who commingled in celebrating this memorable day, which, until the Whig ministry made it a crime, was kept up by the Protestant and Catholic inhabitants of this and the neighbouring towns, by walking in procession to some large field, where they drowned their little party differences in a glass of friendship, and after toasting the glorious memory, returned to their homes good neighbours, and fondly wishing for the return of such scenes. At about four o'clock the flags were taken down, and the country people went home much more peaceably than our *enlightened* ministry expected, but *nabocklish*, the day is not far distant when the services of the brave yeomanry who are now despised, will be sought for, but in vain—they will protect themselves, and let the gentry do the same.

The other towns throughout this county made no display, save by the Orangemen dining together, which they did every where a lodge is formed. No riot whatever occurred.

BELFAST.—The 12th of July has passed, as we always said it would, in perfect tranquility. We copy a statement of the force assembled, apparently for the purpose of goading loyal and peacefully disposed people into outrage. So far, however, from experiencing any "burning indignation" about the matter, we despise the malice and laugh at the stupidity of the whole proceeding, while we proudly acknowledge the involuntary testimony thus borne to the overwhelming power of the loyal portion of the inhabitants of this province.—*Ulster Times.*

The anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne passed over with tolerable quietness in Belfast. In the neighborhood of Sandy Row and other remote districts of the town, arches were erected, and some partial demonstrations of a party nature were made, but the former were quickly removed, and the latter were of little importance. During the day the streets about Sandy Row were filled with crowds of persons who paraded about for their own amusement but without forming any regular procession or displaying any particular emblem. At nightfall the streets were as quiet as usual.—*Belfast N. L.*

BALLIBAY.—About eight o'clock in the evening, when three bodies of Orangemen marched into this town on their road home, they were stopped by a party of the Scots Greys and some of the 77th Infantry, commanded by Major Windham, with Capt. Macleod, a stipendiary Magistrate, who have been stationed here for some time past. The Orangemen insisted on getting past the military and the magistrates, and told them they were going home. At first Captain Macleod seemed determined not to let them pass, but through the influence of that active and straightforward Protestant, Samuel Gray, who is always at his post, the military by the orders of Capt. Macleod fell off to both sides, and the Orangemen got leave to pass. At Mr. Gray's door some few tar barrels were set on fire to and a few cheers given. All passed off without any riot. Some of the 77th foot conducted themselves in the most disorderly manner, by threatening some of the children of this town to pull down their flowers which they wore in commemoration of the day. On complaint being made to that gallant officer, Major Wyndham, he had the offender immediately put under an arrest. Too much praise cannot be given to Captain Macleod and the military officers who conducted themselves with good feeling and gentlemanly conduct towards the Orangemen, whom they escorted to their respective homes for protection.

NEWBLISS.—The Orangemen marched on the morning of the 12th instant. There were borne at least 100 stand of colors—they met with no opposition.

BALLYMENA.—At an early hour a large concourse of Orangemen, amounting to upwards of five thousand, collected in this neighbourhood from the neighbouring district, and marched in procession accompanied by music, carrying flags, and decorated with banners. The police, under the command of J. S Flinter, Esq., sub-inspector, were on the alert, but on approaching the Orangemen for the purpose of taking down the names of such as were known, the crowd interposed, and kept those actually in procession from view of the police. No riot occurred.

NEWTOWNARDS.—A procession of Orangemen passed through Comber from this town, and proceeded Ballygowan, where they were joined by a number of others. The party, on passing through Comber, lowered their colors, and stopped the music, but again struck up their playing as soon as clear of the town, the police being on the alert. There were also processions in the neighbourhood of Lurgan.

DUNGANNON.—The 12th of July passed over in this town peaceably, without the presence of any military force, which was hitherto considered necessary. The conduct of Chief Constable Kelly, who, it appears, took the responsibility of the peace of the town on himself, is beyond all praise.

KILKENNY.—The 12th of July passed off, we are rejoiced to find, without any disturbances having taken place, as far as we have been able to ascertain.—*Kilkenny Moderator.*

ARVAGH.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—This litte town, in the county of Cavan, was garrisoned by military and police on Tuesday, the 12th instant, in consequence, it was stated, of the representation to Government by a Mr. O'Reily, an apothecary of that place, that the Orangemen intended to walk in procession on that day, and that it was expected they would commit all sorts of depredation, directly the reverse of which was the case. A large number of that body, consisting of about 1,500 of a most respectable description of persons, with banners and the other insignia of the order, marched into the town in the early part of the day, and played one or two loyal tunes, the remained in the town for a short time to refresh themselves, and returned to their homes early in the eveniug. Not the slightest breach of the peace or infraction of the law took place during the day.

SCARCITY OF SILVER.—A great and unusual scarcity of silver exists all over the city—a circumstance which has not occurred for a very long time. The bankers, on sending to the Bank of England for a supply, which it has always been their regular practice to do, are informed that they cannot receive any without an order from the Lords of the Treasury, and are further given to understand, that as the Bank are not supplied with silver from the mint, they are unable to furnish the same accommodation to the public. This is, of course, no satisfaction to the bankers. The more immediate cause of the present scarcity, as regards the silver coinage, is understood to be the demand all over the country for the payment of agricultural laborers, and the different railroads and other public works carrying on at this time.—*London Paper.*

LORD MULGRAVE'S ARRIVAL IN CORK.

(From the Cork Constitution.)

Itinerant Commissioners have not been unknown at most periods of our history, and during the present Ministry of the Whigs the Irish public have become quite familiarised to them. Lord Mulgrave, however, has supplied the first instance that we are acquainted with of an itinerant Viceroy. If his Excellency has been led to these perpetual visiting in the hope of gratifying his vanity, he is almost entitled to commiseration for the many grievous disappointments and mortifications which he must have experienced. If it be that he seeks to ascertain public opinion with respect to his Government, we cannot but rejoice at the clear manifestation which has been given that his measures and appointments are opposed to the opinions and distasteful to the feelings of all that is respectable in the country, by wealth, station, or intelligence. As soon as his Lordship's intention to visit this city was announced, the Court of D'Oyer Hundred passed a resolution that the Corporation take no notice of him. It is not easy to see what other course was left open to the freemen of Cork. Lord Mulgrave's conduct to them was in the highest degree insulting, ungrateful, and injurious. They were the first to lay aside their politics and to pay all due respect to Lord Mulgrave as the representative of their monarch, although he was not the object of that monarch's choice, but thrust into his service by the most factious proceedings. His Excellency was profuse in his expressions of gratitude for the reception he met with. How he *evinced* his gratitude is well known. From the Corporation of Cork Lord Mulgrave deserves no compliment, and will not receive any. The Mayor felt himself bound by his official duty to take the chair at a public meeting held on Monday at the city Court-house for the purpose of addresing his Excellency. The names of those present will be found in the reports of almost every meeting which has been held for years back in this city, for the furtherance of seditious agitation.—On Tuesday, the day of the *entree*, but a single carriage, containing the city Sheriffs, went out to meet Lord Mulgrave, and even this was the cause of a ludicrous mistake. A guard of honour was stationed at Sir Thomas Arbuthnot's; and so little did the military expect to see a single carriage in attendance upon the Lord Lieutenant, that they mistook the carriage of the Sheriffs for that of his Excellency, and arms were presented, *God save the King* played, and the honors of the salute completed before his Lordship appeared in sight. It was too late to correct this mistake, and Lord Mulgrave and his Countess arrived and alighted from their carriage without further notice. The Sheriffs then drove to the Mansion-house, and, in company with the Mayor and Mayor elect in another carriage, and with two Aldermen and one of the Sheriffs elect in a covered car, they proceeded thence under an escort of six mounted policemen to congratulate his Excellency upon his arrival. During the day the walls of the town had been, at the suggestion of Mr. Meagher, covered with placards, announcing, in large and shewy type, that a *grand* regatta, in honour of the Countess of Mulgrave, was to take place that evening in front of Wood Hill, the seat of Sir Thomas Arbuthnot—The fulfilment of the announcement was the most burlesque exhibition that can be imagined. There were four yachts, and about a dozen small boats. The The flag was placed in a *dung boat* belonging to the harbor master, and the regatta was confined to a single and badly contested race between three whale-boats. The bank of the river, usually one of the most fashionable promenades, appears to have been studiously deserted by all well-dressed persons, and the miserable and thinly scattered mob were directed in their cheers by Mr. Meagher, who acted as their fugleman from a boat.

On Wednesday Lord Mulgrave visited the Court-house and the Mansion-house, at the latter of which a *dejeune* was provided for him—the Court-house, the House of Industry, the jails and depot. To the first four he was accompanied by Lady Mulgrave; and it was painful to the pride of a gallant people to be compelled to withhold from her the homage which, but for the political predilections of Lord would have been respectfully and joyfully accorded. Nothing could be duller—nothing more disheartening than the Viceregal reception. Not a hat was raised—not a handkerchief was waved—not a respectable person appeared at a window; and as to the streets, we believe it would be difficult to name the day when they were so completely—we apprehend it was designedly—deserted. As to the two or three hundred rabble that shouted at the heels of his Excellency's horses, we, of course, put them out of the question—they would have shouted more lustily at a bull-bait, and more lengthily too, for the rate at which his Excellency rode, soon left them panting and toiling far behind. No procession was attempted: the signal failure of the last—the utter inability on the previous evening to collect a crowd or to excite a cheer, had intimated that for any such attempt no success was to be expected. Not a carriage—not a jingle—not even the solitary donkey's *car and churn* that brought up the rere of the procession on his former visit, attended him on this; and when he parted from the Countess at the House of Industry, his only escort consisted of Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, his suite, the city Sheriffs, a few mounted police, and a party of dragoons.

This day (Thursday) Lord Mulgrave is to be entertained at a a public dinner at the Imperial Hotel. To insure a sufficiently numerous attendance, the price of the dinner ticket has been lowered to one-half of what it was when he was entertained at the same place last summer. Up to the present moment the dinner list contains the names of but three individuals not identified in politics with the O'Connell faction. If Lord Mulgrave can feel any gratification at these demonstrations of respect, his vanity must be easily satisfied.

THE DINNER.

(Abridged from the Cork Herald.)

This affair came off on Thursday evening at the Imperial Hotel—Samuel Lane, Esq., in the Chair.

Upon the President's right sat the guest, Lord Mulgrave, the Mayor of Cork, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Cork, and the Aid-de-Camp to the General Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, and on his left sat Colonel Yorke, the the Hon. Mr. Boyle, and two Aids-de Camp to his Excellency, the Lord Lieutenant. Daniel Leahy, Charles Sugrue, Jeremiah James Murphy, Thomas Lyons, Samuel W. Perrott, and Edmond Roche, jun., Esqrs., acted as Vice-Presidents on this occasion.

The Chairman gave the "King," "Queen," "the Princess Victoria, and the rest of the Royal Family," and then "Our illustrious guest, his Excellency Earl of Mulgrave—may he long continue as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland to bestow on a grateful people the blessings of an able, liberal, and impartial administration."

The Chairman said "his Excellency has scrupulously endeavoured to heal the angry feelings which have distracted this country, and he has persevered towards healing them under the most trying and conflicting circumstances that it was possible for ever Viceroy to surmount."

This toast was drunk and cheered most enthusiastically, the femalcs in the gallery vociferating loudly and waving their handkerchiefs.

Lord Mulgrave, in returning thanks, said, that the meeting was unexpected by him; but that in making Cork his route, he felt he might consider himself at home. He praised Cork and its institutions highly, said it was not exceeded by any city in the kingdom, save Dublin. He promised that it should henceforward, as it had been heretofore, his most anxious desire, to heal all party animosities. He dwelt a considerable time on his intention to visit Cork once more, which will be the lucky time.

The next toast was "The People," which was followed by "May the sons of Ireland be happy and united."

His excellency departed at twenty-five minutes after eleven o'clock, and was followed by the Chairman and the officers in attendance.

Shortly after, Mr. Hayes, who succeeded to the Chair, called for a bumber to the health of O'Connell, observing that he looked upon O'Connell's politics heretofore with feelings of avowed disapproval.

Captain Byrne—Then I think it very bad taste of you, Mr. Hayes, to propose his health (hear, hear.)

Mr. Hayes continued—Since then, however, I am free to assert that O'Connell's every act has tended towards the promotion of his country's welfare and happiness (loud cheers).

Captain Byrne—Oh, you shuttlecock to one thing one day—another, another (hiccup). Here there was a general rush of *friends* towards the Captain, and he was straightway pinioned and muzzled.

Mr John Bennett proposed "The liberal Protestant Clergy."

This toast was pretty generally received. We noticed several, however, who did *not* even drink the healths of the liberals.

Several other toasts followed, and the company all separated at about half-past two o'clock this morning.

A deputation from Fermoy proceeded on Tuesday morning to convamore, and presented an address.—Lord Mulgrave and the Countess were to leave Cork yesterday, at two o'clock, in one of the steamers, at the Custom-house, proceed down the river, and, after viewing the scenery of Cork harbour, land at the East Ferry, and proceed to Castlemartyr, on a visit to Lord Boyle.

MR. O'CONNELL.

(From the Morning Post).

Mr. O'Connell's patriotic missives to his countrymen, in which he exorts them to obey the law, but nevertheless to obtain by agitation what he wants, whether the law will give it or not, are most consistently supported by the demonstrances of his Radical friends here, who enlighten the nation through the medium of the ministerial newspapers. They even go beyond him in that particular department of his public labours which he seems to perform with the heartiest good will. We allude to his coarse and venemous abuse of the British name and nation—his brutal hatred of that honest Protestant people to whom, if he were ever in the slightest degree capable of honourable gratitude, he would constantly show his thankfulness by behaviour such as they could esteem. It is the part of gross and ungenerous minds to believe that no boon is ever conferred except through fear of withholding it, or hope of obtaining some selfish advantage in return for it. Upon this principle Mr. O'Connell supposes that when the British nation granted an equality of legislative privileges to the Roman Catholics of Ireland they did so either because they could not help it, or because they wanted to make some use of him, to establish a popular influence in Ireland. The former is the cause which he now affects to believe—the latter was the darling conviction of his soul; and the personal disappointment of that conviction is, no doubt, the origin of all the rage against the Conservative party that he has since exhibited. The truth is, the British people acquiesced in Catholic emancipation, so far as they acquiesred in it at all, from a sentiment of national kindliness and good-will; and what they hoped for in return was, the peaceable and legal conduct of those who, up to that time, contended that their violence and agitation had for its object the attainment of emancipation, and that alone. But this would by no means suit Mr. O'Connell's temperament. He was resolved either to hold the place of influential friend of the government, and absolute master of Ireland, as he now does in relation to the Melbourne humbug, called, by courtesy, an administration, or to have his revenge for being neglected, and to give the most violent kind of practical evidence that his hatred of England and Englishmen was not dead, but had only slept while there was a hope of getting something better for himself by fulsome flattery of England—of the House of Lords—and especially of the Duke of Wellington. During the year 1829 there was enough of this to sicken every man in England, gentle or simple, who was possessed of that spirit which becomes a man.

But to return to our sheep—those "best public instructors," who now help out Mr. O'Connell in his libels upon Englishmen, because they will not be slaves of Mr. O'Connell's slaves, namely, the present ministers. A ministerial paper of yesterday brings forward in its most vehement manner these charges against the farmers of England:—

1. That "it has been demonstrately proved in Warwickshire, South Devon, Northhamptonshire, and other counties, that by the operation of Lord Chandos's tenantry at will clause in the Reform Act the farmers in this country are reduced to the most cruel vassalage."

2. That "they are driven to the hard necessity of screening their abject slavery beneath the cloak of sectarian animosity."

3. That "they are driven to the poll like oxen to the pens of Smithfield by their Tory landlords and Tory agents."

4. That "the farmers of England, in a majority of instances, are glad to hide the shame of a necessary subserviency to the will of the tyrannical Tory proprietary under the veil of a religious rancour."

We would fain hops that no Englishman—that no man who feels as an Englishman—could be guilty of the foregoing insulting falsehoods. What does he mean by a "necessary subserviency" to such baseness? An Englishman cannot understand the necessity of being a dastardly, false-tongued, scoundrel, which he must be if such charges could be established against him. They are false, grossly, foully, false—and we only wish that it were possible for language to convey the intensity of the conviction, and the depth of the scorn with which we charge falsehood upon the low thoughted libellers of the British farmers who have the audacity to venture upon such charges. Talk of "insults to Ireland," because the Upper House of parliament judges it meet to guard the country from the machinations of perjured political mountebanks! What are we to call such charges as these? Are they not insults—insults of a character which every honest man who feels for outraged honesty ought to resent?

But we are, perhaps, wrong to be moved to anger by such gross folly, for the folly—the mean, drivelling, idiotic folly—of the charges is even more than their insulting character.

Let men who have eyes to see, and ears to hear, judge. Let experience say where there is anything like "cruel vassalage" on the part of English farmers? There is no such thing—they would allow no mortal man, lord or commoner, to make vassals of them. But they are "abject slaves" too; and instead of rising up to abolish their slavery, they "cloak" it, forsooth, beneath "sectarian animosity." Insolent idiot! Again, "they (the farmers of England) are driven to the poll like oxen to the pens at Smithfield." Tut, tut! we should like to see the men, or the army, that would so drive English farmers. The host which that great chief of *liberals*, Napoleon Bonaparte, took with him to die in Russia would not do it. The veteran and enthusiastic army that he led to be beaten out of existence by British valour at Waterloo would not do it. No—Englishmen are not to be so driven until they have been poisoned by the atmosphere and slavery of towns. The man who wrote this must have been thinking of the superstitious, priest-ridden Irish. They, indeed, are driven—ay, beaten, like dogs—to the polling-places. But we are English and Protestants, and we will not suffer for a moment the bare imagination of such indignity and wrong.

Again, the tenants at will contemplated by Lord Chandos's clause in the Reform Act must be holders of land for which they pay, at the least, a rent of £50 a-year. Can any piece of impudent folly go beyond that of the assumption that men in this situation are less independent than the miserable creature who, under the Reform Act, has a vote for members for towns if he pay three or four shillings a week for the squalid stall in which he cobbles out his existence? Or, to take county constituencies, is it to be imagined for a moment, by any man out of Bedlam, that the tenant at will who rents ground worth at least £50 a year in Middlesex, and votes for Captain Wood, is less independent than the dirty litte shopkeeper of Hammersmith or Mile-end, who, in virtue of his lease, or his forty-shilling freehold, votes for Mr. Hume?

Away with such utter nonsense: but we have been provoked to speak our mind upon it, and we have done so.

KILKENNY SUMMER ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT—THURSDAY.

The Hon. Baron Pennefather proceeded to this Court at 12 o'clock on Thursday. The following gentlemen were re-sworn before his Lordship on the

KILKENNY COUNTY GRAND JURY.—Hon. C. B. Wandesforde, of Castlecomer; Hon. Colonel Butler, of Ballyconra; Sir W. Cuffe, Bart., of Lyrath; Wm. F. Tighe, of Woodstock; Harvey de Montmorency, of Castlemorris; Wm. Morris Reade, of Rossenarra; James K. Aylward, of Shankill Castle; John Wandesforde, of Castlecomer; John Power, of Kilfane; Theophilus St. George, of Woodsgift; John Greene, of Greenville; Wm. Bayly, jun. of Johnswell; Lorenzo Nicksen Izod, of Chapel Izod House; Robt. Neville, of Marymount; Arthur St. George, of Kilrush House; James P. Pope, of Harley Park; Lundy Edward Foot, of the Roar; John Shee, of Sheestown; Edward Bolger, of Ballynabarna; Michael Warren, of Sion; Launcelot S. Ball, of Three Castles; Sydenham Davis, of Dangan; John Walshe, of Fanningstown, Esqrs.

The first prisoner placed at the bar was *Wm. Quinlan*, who pleaded guilty to a charge of sheep-stealing, but on the recommendation of his Lordship he afterwards withdrew it and pleaded not guilty. The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoner was then sentenced to transportation for life.

A man named *Thomas Watters*, who had been charged as an accessary in the murder of James Shea, on the 26th March last, was ordered by the Court to be discharged, no prosecutor having appeared against him.

No other criminal business being ready the Judge proceeded with Burning Petitions, &c.

The next prisoner put forward was a young man named *Wm. Knaresboro'*, a fellow of very indifferent character, charged with assaulting and attempting to violate Catherine Lalor, a child only seven years of age!!! This shocking and brutal act was perpetrated at Dunmore, on the 22d of last March. This case, of course excited intense interest, but the evidence is of such a nature as to preclude us from giving it publicity. For this reason we shall also refrain from making any observations on the extraordinary testimony of Dr. Wm. Ryan. The Jury, after a few moment's deliberation, brought in a verdict of *Guilty*.

The learned Judge, in passing sentence, said—William Knaresboro', you have been found guilty of a crime, which from the framing of the indictment, though not affecting your life, is one of great magnitude and horror. You have been ably defended by your counsel; still, however, the Jury after a careful consideration of your case, have come to a conclusion of your guilt. Indeed it would be hard to suppose that a child such as was lately examined upon that table, could have fabricated such a story; but, at all events, other circumstances were sufficient to remove all doubts from the minds of the Jury. It is impossible to suffer such a crime to pass without exemplary punishment. You are not liable to loss of life or transportation, but you are subject to imprisonment and hard labour. I shall pass such sentence upon you, as, I trust, will give you time to reflect on the enormity of your conduct. The sentence of the Court is, that you be imprisoned two years and kept each alternate month to hard labour. The demeanour of the prisoner during the entire trial was marked by extreme levity of conduct.

Michael Phelan, was charged with the manslaughter of John Cass, at Thomastown, on the night of the 25th of June last. The death ensued in consequence of an unfortunate blow inflicted by the prisoner, under the influence of strongly excited feelings. The jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, accompanied by a recommendation of mercy, which was joined in by the Counsel for the Crown, Mr. Scott, K.C. The prisoner, in consequence, who bore an excellent character, was sentenced to one month's imprisonment.

Patrick Donohoe and *Judith Donohoe* for passing base coin—*Guilty*. To be imprisoned 12 months; the former to be kept to hard labour.

SECOND DAY—FRIDAY.

The first trial proceeded on was that of *Patrick Hynes*, who was found *Guilty* of stealing wearing apparel from Patrick Dooly, and sentenced to be transported for seven years.

Michael Hogan was next put to the bar, charged with stealing a cow from Robert Nesbitt, of Castlecomer on the 6th June last. He was also found *Guilty*, and sentenced to transportation for life, but in consequence of a recommendation to mercy from the jury, the learned judge promised to apply to the Lord Lieutenant on behalf of the prisoner, whose sentence in all probability, his lordship said, would be mitigated.

The next case was one of a most interesting description—that of *Peter Molloy*, a sweep, charged with the murder of his apprentice, a boy about 12 years of age, on the 27th March last. It occupied the court for about two hours and a half. The evidence was chiefly circumstantial. The learned judge minutely recapitulated the evidence in a most luminous charge, pointing out the distinctions the law makes between murder and manslaughter in a manner rarely equalled for perspicuity and sound legal judgment. The jury retired for about ten minutes and then brought in a verdict—*Guilty* of manslaughter. Sentenced to be transported for life.

Patrick Tobin, Martin Bohen, and Mary Hogan, were indicted for killing two sheep, the property of Pierce Lanigan, at Dunbell, on the night of the 20th of March last.

An *alibi* was attempted on the part of Mary Hogan, by two witnesses, who had their lessons so well off by heart that they scarcely varied in a single answer.

The Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The prisoners were all very young, but had been for a long time concerned in robberies of various kinds through the country. They were sentenced to transportation for life.

Thomas Donelly, charged with stealing a pig from Laurence Doron, of Ballyragget, on the 14th March, was *Acquitted* in consequence of a link in the chain of evidence having been wanted.

Edmond Duggan, Michael Brenan, Michael Whelan, Michael Ryan, Richard Reddy, and *Bryan Cahill*, were arraigned for assisting in the manslaughter of Patrick Holden. There was no prosecution, and they were accordingly discharged.

John Malone, John Kelly, James Dempsey, and *Richard Murphy*, charged with stealing flour from Mr. Innis's mills, at Thomastown, were also acquitted, no prosecutor having appeared.

Six persons were discharged by proclamation.

The entire Criminal Business of this Court here concluded.—*Abridged from the Moderator.*

CITY COURT—THURSDAY.

The following criminal cases were disposed of in this Court:—

Patrick Lynch, for feloniously stealing two heifers, the property of the Rev. Sir Richard Langrishe, Bart.—*Guilty*—to be transported for life.

Richard Carty, for forgery of a £35 Bill—*Guilty*—to be transported for life.

Mary Bohan, for receiving stolen wool, knowing it to have been stolen. *Guilty*—to be transported for 14 years.

John Chambers and *Edward Fowler*, privates in the 82d regiment, for stealing money and wearing apparel from one of the pay-sergeants.—*Guilty*—to be each transported for 7 years.

Bridget Kavanagh, indicted as a Vagrant—*Acquitted* and discharged.

The entire business concluded in this Court about six o'clock yesterday evening.—*Ibid.*

COUNTY TIPPERARY GRAND JURY.

The Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan, Shanbally Castle, Foreman; William Ponsonby Barker, Esq., Kilcooley Abbey; Matthew Pennefather, Esq., Newpark; William Purefoy, Esq., Greenfields; John Maher, Esq., Tullemaine; Richard Wills Gason, Esq., Richmond; Peter Holmes, Esq., Nenagh; Thomas Edmund Lalor, Esq., Cregg; Hugh Baker, Esq., Lismacue; Henry Prittie, Esq., Corville; Richard E. Phillips, Esq., Mount Rivers; Matthew Jacob, Esq., Mobarnan; Richard B. H. Lowe, Esq., Lowesgreen; Ambrose Going, Esq.; Richard Long, Esq., Longfield; Stephen O'Meagher, Esq., Kilmoyer; Arthur Riall, Esq., Westgrove; James William Wall, Esq., Coolnamuck Court; Samuel Phillips, Esq., Gaile; William Quinn, Esq., Loughloher Castle; Henry Langley, Esq., Brittas Castle; Laurence Creagh, Esq., Castle Park, and William H. Head, Esq., Moderenny.

LONDON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.—The Rev. Dr. Cranstoun (whose name appeared before Parliament as the Vicar Apostolic who refused to permit the Rev. Dr. Mulholland to exercise his clerical functions here, notwithstanding the *exeat* he was granted by the Rev. Dr. Crolly) was carried off by fever last night! Many similarly sudden deaths have taken place here during the present sultry month, in which scarcely a single individual is to be met who does not complain of some species of indisposition.—*Correspondent of Saunders's News-Letter.*

On Friday the 22d inst. 34 insolvents claim the benefit of absolution from debt at Clonmel.

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