

Regiment proceeded from Tralee at 3 o'clock A.M. of the 24th inst. and were met by Mr. Hewson, Captain Brady, and the Listowel constabulary; and after a difficult but fruitless search having been made after fire arms reported to have been concealed, preparatory to their being brought into action in the intended conflict, both military and police arrived on the strand about ten o'clock A.M. and took up their position on a rising ground near the sand hills in the rear of the tents. From about half past ten o'clock in the morning, until two in the afternoon vast multitudes of people were crowding in, and on the opposite side of the river, where the other station of tents stood, the heights became covered with an immense dense concourse of men and women. All, up to this time, was perfectly tranquil—not the smallest appearance of disturbance, and gentlemen were seen busily engaged in marking out the race-course, and some racing for a saddle took place. The faction of the Mulvihilis were at this time in possession of the strand, where, about 2 o'clock the Coolheen faction made their appearance at that point of the strand from which the road to Listowel leads, being directly opposite the place where the tents were pitched. At this particular crisis, Captain Brady, who, with his men, had been ordered by Mr. Hewson to separate from the military, and proceed to the strand for the purpose of arresting any rioters, became surrounded by the conflicting factions whose savage ferocity may be more easily imagined than described, the air being rent with the war-whoop or yell of the blood-thirsty ruffians, flourishing and wheeling their cudgels and showering stones. The air now became most desperate, and in a few minutes the strand was covered with prostrate victims bleeding from dreadful wounds and many apparently lifeless.—Constable Gason, of the Ballyduff station, received a blow of a stone on the neck by which it was supposed he was killed, and he is still in a dangerous state. The police succeeded in capturing several persons, and being so small a force their services were necessarily confined to taking charge of their prisoners, when Mr. Hewson gave orders to the troops to move to the scene of action and take charge of the prisoners—this being complied with, the police again commenced making captures from amongst the rioters, and ultimately succeeded in arresting 17 and holding them in custody at an early hour in the day. The Rev. Mr. Mahony, P.P. of Listowel, rode into the course where he was laudably employed in most powerfully remonstrating with the Mulvihil faction, disuading them against their lawless and wicked intentions, and during the most violent and dangerous part of the conflict between the hostile factions, he was seen galloping through the very brunt of the battle endeavouring to preserve human life; the conduct of the Rev. gentleman throughout the whole of this most unfortunate transaction has been in the highest degree praiseworthy. Mr. Hewson—the military Officers—and every Gentleman present were unanimous in this opinion. Mr. Hewson in his unwearied exertions as a magistrate to preserve the peace, was thrown from his horse, providentially he sustained no injury.—Captain Brady narrowly escaped being killed—his horse, however, a beautiful and valuable animal, is nearly dead from the injuries received during the affray.

About four o'clock tranquillity was again restored, the Coolheen faction having been completely beaten from off the race ground; and shortly after the attention of the magistrate—the military and police was attracted by the collection of an immense assemblage of people on both sides of the Cashin, responding to each other's yells—to which point the police and military moved, where they found that a boat containing a great number of people of the Coolheen faction, had been upset while in the act of endeavouring to escape to the opposite shore, and while struggling to regain the strand were stoned to death in the water by their diabolical opponents; and notwithstanding that the most prompt assistance was afforded by the authorities on the spot, almost all sunk and miserably perished—nine of the bodies have already been found, and many more are yet missing.—Mr. Hewson read the Riot Act, and ordered all the tents to be struck and removed—the tide by this time having risen to the full, the troops and constabulary returning to Listowel, were obliged to wade through the water up to their hips. Informations have been lodged by the police against the rioters, who are in custody. It has not been ascertained whether any of the persons injured in the conflict have yet died of their wounds; but it is the opinion of Doctor Jeremiah Tuite, who professionally attended on Captain Hooper, and his men, that from the mutilated state of several of the combatants they cannot possibly survive.—The Doctor's attendance was most fortunate; for had he not been on the spot, constable Gason, must have lost his life by the wound he received. Doctor Tuite was laudably active on the occasion, and in prompt attendance in every quarter where his services were required. The soldier-like and steady coolness of the military was most admirable. The situation of the constabulary throughout the sanguinary conflict, was one of imminent danger, and their agility and swiftness proved to the disturbers of the public peace, that they could not escape by flight. The establishment has been brought to a high state of discipline, and their intrepidity and coolness elicited the marked approbation of all present.

**KILLARNEY SESSIONS.**  
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 25.  
At twelve o'clock precisely, the usual Grand Jury, of which Humphry Moylman, Esq. was foreman, were sworn, when the Assistant Barister delivered the following most IMPORTANT CHARGE:—  
Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—I am sorry that I cannot congratulate you on the state of the calendar, on which appear some of the most aggravated cases arising out of the disgraceful scenes lately witnessed in this town. It is unusually heavy, not only in point of numbers, but in point of aggravation, and comprises cases of rescue, riot, and a homicide. Of the disorganized state of society in this town, I am further informed by a memorial now laid before me, numerously and respectfully signed by the inhabitants, from which I learn that the state of this town is such as to cause much alarm, and to endanger the safety of the peaceable and well disposed. I cannot think the duty which one individual owes to another can be effectually put in force when scenes so disgraceful as these occur, and no person brought to trial. Instead of sending in a memorial, why do not the inhabitants lodge informations against the rioters, bring them before this Court, and enable me to inflict condign punishment on them. The townspeople should have a proper spirit to preserve themselves where the body of police stationed here is so limited, but commanded by one of the most efficient and attentive officers whom I have a long time known as such, and who is always most anxious to give his best assistance. Why do not the respectable portion of the inhabitants enroll themselves as special constables, and assist the police? It is impossible to expect that the small body stationed here can be the sole persons on whom should devolve the preservation of the peace of this town and neighbourhood—there are many things to prevent them—they have many other duties to perform; and from the situations which they fill, are obnoxious to the people; and unless the inhabitants of the town enroll themselves as special constables, it is useless for this Court to sit in mockery here. Why are not those late offenders brought to justice?  
Mr. James M'Carthy, a member of the Grand Jury, said:—“Your Worship, the two Brownes are in custody for the riot on Sunday night, and it is idle to expect that the inhabitants will expose themselves to danger at midnight when stones are flinging in all directions.”  
Court—I am informed of the most disgraceful riots occurring, and several respectable persons now present, looking on and not interfering to quell them; but I now tell them it is the bounden duty of every subject, when a breach of the peace is committed in his presence to come forward and act in the capacity of a police constable. I have often warned, advised, passed heavy, and in some instances, destructive sentences on the offenders brought before me, for the purpose of example to others; but in vain.—There is in this town an organized band of ruffians, who night after night commit the most villainous acts possible for the human mind to devise. I regret exceedingly that an evening or two ago, those great public nuisances, bonfires, were permitted to be lit up in several parts of this large and populous town, by which means crowds from the country were induced to flock into town, and fill the different public houses, where, having become drunk, they fell on each other in the most cruel and unrelenting manner, thereby evincing a total disrespect for all law human and divine; that night there was the most horrid yelling and screams of murder, I ever heard, and stones flying in all directions. Gentlemen, I speak warmly, and strongly; but the deep interest which I feel in the peace, happiness, and prosperity of this town, compels me to do so, and I now request of the inhabitants not to trust to the police, but to exert themselves for the public safety, for if ever there was a time to call seriously on the Grand Jury and the public so to do, this is that time, and I still hope the law will prevent the public houses from being the spring, from which all those scenes of riot and confusion flow, and that the Grand Jury will watch them closely, otherwise strangers will be prevented from coming amongst you, and the trade and business of the town will become depressed.  
Mr. John Morphy, J.P., said there were some of the Grand Jury who had complained to him of a publican named Scully, keeping a disorderly house, and yet that neither of them would come forward to prosecute when asked to do so, (loud cries from the Grand Jury box of “name, name.” Mr. Morphy replied, Mr. Roche, and Mr. David Murphy, (loud cries from the Grand Jury box of “neither of the gentlemen are on the Grand Jury.”)  
His Worship then said he did not feel it necessary to offer any further observations.  
Mr. John O'Connell here rose, evidently very much agitated, and said he conceived this memorial was got up for interested purposes, and that it was following up a similar one (which had been submitted to the Magistrates at Petty Sessions, some time since, previous to its being forwarded to the Lieutenant of the County,) praying for the introduction of a Military force into Killarney; that such an introduction would be very beneficial to the inhabitants, he had no doubt, there would be barrack masters to be appointed, and barracks to let, and he also conceived that the memorial before the Bench was got up to malign Magistrates, and the Police.—For himself he would say nothing, but there are Magistrates present who are most efficient, and always ready to come forward in pursuance of their duty when necessary; the town was not in that alarming state in which it had been represented to be; the scenes now referred to mostly occurred from the press of country people attending the sessions, and ought not to affect the characters of the townspeople. He differed in opinion with those who signed and presented that address, and in the opinion which he had formed, he had been joined by the proprietor of the town, the Earl of Kenmare.  
The Court replied that it did not consider the memorial threw any imputation on the Magistrates, the Magistrates were always ready to act, but how can they without information being laid before them; he would therefore advise the inhabitants to enroll themselves as special constables.  
Mr. James M'Carthy.—Being one of those who signed the memorial, disclaimed intending for a moment to impute any thing whatsoever to the Magistrates, but signed the document in consequence of having witnessed some of these disgraceful scenes which are daily occurring here.  
We feel great pleasure in copying the following paragraph from the *Sherborne and Yeovil Mercury* of the 23d of June:—  
His Majesty has been graciously pleased to appoint the Rev. John Blennerhassett, Rector of Ryme Intrinsic, to the Vicarage of Hermitage, in the County of Dorset, vacant by the death of the late Rev. Mr. Hobson.  
The Rev. John Blennerhassett, is third brother of Arthur Blennerhassett, Esq. of Ballyseedy.  
A meeting of the Tralee branch of the Auxiliary Bible Society, was held yesterday in the Wesleyan Chapel in Denny-street—the Rev. Anthony Denny, Rector, in the chair.—The deputation from the Parent Society consisted of the Rev. Mr. Poulson, of Ballynasloe, and the Rev. Mr. Hackett. The meeting was addressed in eloquent, fervent, and energetic language by the Rev. Mr. Denny, and by the Rev. Mr. Fordyce, the independent minister of this town. It appeared in the course of the report, that the Roman Catholic parishioners of Kingscourt, in Ulster, in a body, demanded from the parish priest the use and perusal of the Holy Scriptures—that the priest put them off with various arguments as long as possible; but was at length obliged to comply, and then consented to furnish them with the Dowry translation of the Bible, which was hired but, under the priest's direction, to such as were satisfied to pay for it; that the greater number of the parishioners have since furnished themselves with the version of the Scriptures authorized by the Church of England, and that not even satisfied with copies without note or comment, they have insisted on being allowed the English translation of the Scriptures with marginal re-

A similar meeting was held on Thursday last in the parochial school-room, Killarney, the Rev. Mr. Denny in the chair, when the same deputation attended, and the meeting was addressed by the same speakers.  
**DREADFUL FACTION-FIGHT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—THIRTY-FIVE MEN KILLED.**  
(FROM THE LIMERICK HERALD.)  
We have been favored by a gentleman who received the particulars detailed, from an eye witness and actor in the scene, with the following account of one of those murderous affrays that are such a disgrace to a civilized country, which occurred on the race-course of Ballyeah, county Kerry, on Tuesday last. Such a loss of life may appear rather to deserve thelachrymose strain, but though exploring as much as possible the heartless depravity which leads to such disastrous results, we feel that, in the present instance, it would be taking from the interest of the account, not to give it in the peculiar phraseology of the narrator:—  
“The *Lalors*, my friends, sir, wor on the race-course side o' the Cashin, and the others on the west side o' the river. Well, 'twasn't long 'till the gentlemen kem to our selves, an' ses the: “for the love o' goodness, boys, don't ye spoil the day's sport,” (that's the racin'); by course we promised, if the *Coolheens* sted at their own side, dicker's a ha'porth id happen amiss, an' sure no body livin' could expect 'em over—we 1900 strong—picked min too—in ourselves only 6 or 700. Howsomever, my dear life, about four o'clock, when they thought we wor a little in jigger, over they comes three-na-hila—the min havin' sticks, an' the women (see this now) with their aprons loaded with stones, an' their pettycoats, med into bags for carryin' a good guvvaul, aye be dad, an' fakes three horses with great large loads of 'em likewise. Thin, sir, up with 'em, an' makes a charge on ourselves, with nothin' but sticks in our fists—out in the middle o' the bare face course; I yeh, let me alone, but 'twas shockin'; off with us, I'll be bound, in double quick time, retreatin' like sodgers; till we kem to a praty garden, where the stones wor plenty for all parties—an' 'twasn't long till we roved my bucks all's one as a flock o' wild geese. It happed (sure more misforthun the same) that about as good as five-an'-thirty o' 'em med down to the river, where there was a boat loaded with stones, that their friends from the other side sint as a reinforcement, when they seen 'em runnin'; well, sir, they tumbled into the same boat—the purshoot was so hot on 'em—an' before they could bail out o' reach o' the showers, we kep pcurin' at 'em; the dear knows the boat upset on 'em, an' any that was n't drownhed, got their gravel from the stones. Flachty, their *General*, was kilt before that on the strand. There was a power o' the army surely, and thim polair, but indid meself thinks they knew the *Coolheens* wanted a *thrimmin'*;—an' as for the gentlemen, some o' 'em ses we wor 'brave boys all out.' There's the whole truth, G—d knows; an' now I must go to *Mother Afford* till he dresses my head—'tis very sore intirely yet.”  
Such are the facts given *verbatim* by one of the combatants, and (as our correspondent remarks) with as little concern, as if he were only describing a “rabbit killing” on the sand hills of Ballyeah. When are those scenes to cease? those exhibitions of ruffianism and atrocity, which one would shudder to hear recorded of *Otaheitan savages*. It is a lamentable state of things—and calls loudly for the prompt and efficient interference of the government.  
**MARRIED.**  
This morning, at the parish church of Bally-M'Elligitt, by the Rev. John Fitzgerald, Rector, Daniel Hilliard, of Magness, Esq. to Jane, eldest daughter of Thomas Leman, of Bileragh, Esq.  
**DEATHS.**  
A few days since, at Shannonview, in this county, the infant daughter of the Rev. Richard Fitzgerald.  
In George's-street, Limerick, Frederick, youngest son of the hon. John Massy.  
In Rathkeale, Richard Murray, Esq. late surgeon 2d Royal Irish Brigade.  
**TO THE LADIES.**  
**JAMES WOODS**  
BEGS to inform the Ladies of Tralee and its vicinity, that he has arrived in Mr. DANIEL O'SULLIVAN'S Room, Tralee, with a truly magnificent Stock of the following Goods fresh from the English and French markets, and solicits an early inspection as his stay is limited:—  
*Cashmere, Rockspan, filled and plain Shawls, Real Blond Laces, Gros-de-Naples, plain and figured, Patent and Damask Silks, London and Printed Muslins, Black Laces, Squares and Feils, Tuskin and Berlin Bonnets, Hosiery Laces, Ribbons, French Ties, Gauze Scarfs, and Hankerchiefs, Worked Capes, Lace do. and Peleries.*  
Amongst the above Magnificent Stock will be found some beautiful specimens of Manufacture—well worth the attention of those Ladies, who are fond of First Rate Articles. Tralee, June 25.  
**PLATE, JEWELLERY, &c.**  
**SMITH & WALLACE,**  
OF LIMERICK,  
RESPECTFULLY take leave to announce, that they will have the honor of submitting to the Nobility and Gentry of Kerry, on or about the 14th of July next, in Mr. JAMES BOURKE'S Rooms, Mall, Tralee, a very beautiful assortment of PLATE, JEWELLERY, WATCHES, GUTLERY, GERMAN SILVER, &c. &c. when they hope for a continuance of that patronage which they have hitherto experienced. June 25.  
**New Linen, Woollen, Haberdashery, and Hat Ware-house, MALL, TRALEE.**  
**JOHN TUTE.**  
RESPECTFULLY begs leave to apprise the Nobility, Gentry, his Friends, and the Public, that he has opened an extensive Establishment in the Concern of the Mall, heretofore occupied by the late Mr. THOMAS O'LEARY, where he has laid in a large and well-chosen Stock of SUPERFINE BLACK, BLUE, and MEDLEY CLOTHS, the Newest and most Fashionable WAIST-COATING, CASSIMERES of the most Fashionable Colours, SUMMER TROUSERS STUFFS, &c.  
He is also extensively supplied with every Article in the LINEN, CALICO, and HABERDASHERY Department, HOSIERY, &c. all of which, on inspection, will be found unequalled by any ever offered for sale in this County, as they have been purchased and selected by himself from the most approved Manufactories in England  
**IN THE HAT DEPARTMENT,**  
He is very extensively supplied; and from arrangements made, he will have, every three months, the Newest and most Fashionable Shapes.  
Gentlemen wanting Servants' Liveries, will find it their advantage to inspect his Assortment of Superior LIVERY CLOTHS.  
As he has laid in his entire Stock for Cash, he can offer advantages to the Public hitherto ungreedated, particularly, as he is desirous to encourage  
**A READY MONEY TRADE.**  
Tralee, June 25.

**LAKES OF KILLARNEY.**  
**KENMARE ARMS HOTEL,**  
THOMAS FINN, PROPRIETOR.  
FINN Respectfully returns his sincere thanks to the Nobility, Gentry, and Public, for the distinguished Patronage he has received from them since his commencement in business. Owing to that distinguished patronage, and to merit a continuance of that Popularity which has been conferred on his Establishment, he has enlarged it considerably, and it is now fitted up in a most Superior Style of Elegance and comfort for such FAMILIES and VISITORS as will favour him with a preference.  
THE COFFEE ROOM is supplied with the London, Dublin and Provincial Papers, where BREAKFAST, SOUPS, DINNERS, &c. are served up in most superior style, and at the same MODERATE CHARGES which are observed throughout his Concern.  
The LARDER is always supplied with the Best and Choicest provisions, together with every delicacy of the Season, and his cellars are well stocked with the FIRST CLASS WINES, LIQUEURS, &c. &c.  
The extensive suites of Drawing Rooms and Bed Chambers on the one floor, renders the KENMARE ARMS particularly adapted to the accommodation of Families.  
His Livery Stables and Lockup Coach Houses are of the best description, and the Posting Department not inferior to any in the Kingdom, being well supplied with the best of Horses, Chaises, Jaunting Cars, &c. &c. and ready at the Shortest Notice.  
N.B.—Owing to a late Regulation which obliges the Proprietors of Hotels to provide Boats, FINN has supplied himself with a number of New Built 3, 4, and 6-OARED BARGES, for the accommodation of such as will give him a preference: and from the arrangements he has made in this department, he is sure it will afford General Satisfaction.  
Killarney, June 14, 1834.  
**NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.**  
THE following abstract of the Conditions of this Company, is submitted to the Public, who can be supplied with Prospectuses, detailing full particulars, by application, in writing, as at foot.  
1st.—That it be denominated the “National Commercial Bank of Ireland.”  
2d.—The Capital to be Five Millions, in One Million Shares of Five Pounds.  
3d.—That the Shares be allotted to the several Towns in Ireland, in respective proportions.  
4th.—That the Towns be divided into first, second, and third classes.  
5th.—That Residents near be considered as belonging to such Towns.  
6th.—That no individual to hold more than 300 Shares, nor no family more than 600 Shares.  
7th.—Every Shareholder to have one vote, to be given by ballot.  
8th.—Applications for Shares to be made for the present to the Solicitors of the Company, in writing.  
9th.—In first class Towns, when applicants shall amount to 30, and in Shares to 1,000, a branch shall be formed by calling a meeting of the Shareholders, and by electing four Directors, into whose hands the first instalments of ten shillings per Share, and one shilling per Share for expenses, shall be paid. The Directors to sit twice a week to forward such branch, and report to Dublin.  
10th.—In second class Towns, number of Shares required to form a branch, 600; applicants, 15.  
11th.—Third class; number of applications, 12; number of Shares, 400, to be organized in the same manner.  
12th.—Provides for the re-election of permanent Directors at the end of two months.  
13th.—Provides that the Directors shall assemble at Dublin, to form a conference.  
14th.—That the assembled Directors shall proceed to consider the laws in detail.  
15th.—That as the Institution extends, the branches shall be divided into districts—each district to contain within it a first class town—the other branches to correspond with this head.  
16th.—First Class Towns to have greater accommodation—more Accountants, Clerks, &c.  
17th.—Provides for Directors of District.  
18th.—Provides for a Court of Directors in Dublin of seven or twelve of the largest Shareholders, to have supreme control.  
19th.—Provides for the Election of a Secretary, who must be a large Shareholder.  
20th.—Provides that all Bank Notes be signed by five authorities before issue.  
21st.—Provides for Travelling Accountants, who shall perpetually traverse the Branches.  
22d.—Provides that no Proprietor of other Bank Stock can be a Director or other Officer of this Bank, though he may hold Shares.  
23d.—Regulates how all persons are to open Accounts with the Bank.  
24th.—Provides for the Allotment of the Million Shares to all Towns in Ireland.  
25th.—Stipulations regarding Sale or Transfer of Shares.  
26th.—Empowers the Court to create new Shares for particular Districts.  
27th.—Provides for the creation of Provident Shares to be purchased by small Monthly or Weekly payments.  
28th.—Provides for the protection of Provident Shareholders—and if a Mechanic or Working Tradesman, authorises the Directors to open a Cash account for double his subscribed amount—if continued five years previous.  
29th.—All Investments of Surplus Capital to be made in well-circumstanced landed Estates, either by purchase or Mortgage.  
30th.—Authorises the Law Agent of the Company to see after landed property coming into the market, with a view to make either purchases or investments.  
31st.—That in case of a disagreement between the superior authorities of the Bank, the matter to be settled by a reference to the Directors at large both Dublin and Provincial.  
32d.—That the shares be subscribed for in instalments of 10s. the first on the election of Provisional Directors, the second two months after, the remainder when called for, of which 60 days notice will be given by the Directors.  
33d.—Profits to be divided half yearly.  
34th.—That the laws can only be changed by consent of the majority of the Proprietors.  
35th.—Periodical reports of the whole transactions of the Company to be published in the newspapers.  
Applications for Shares to be for the present as follows—on parties stating real name and business, the leading trades of the town, market days, &c.  
**NATIONAL COMMERCIAL BANK OF IRELAND.**  
Messrs. WILLIAM, BAILEY WALLACE and SONS, Solicitors, No. 12, North Great-George's-street, Dublin.  
All letters must be post-paid.  
No applicant will be bound by any act of this Company until he shall sign the deed of Co partnership.  
Any gentleman can have a copy of the project through the Post-office for a single postage, by applying as above; or at the Office of this Paper. June 25.  
**PRICE OF BUTTER IN CORK.—JUNE 25.**  
To the Merchants—71s. 68s. 57s. 47s. 3Cs. 28s.  
To the Count;—61s. 58s. 47s. 37s. 26s. 19s.