

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.

On Tuesday a Meeting was held at the City of London Tavern, for the purpose of entering into a subscription to administer immediate assistance in the extreme temporary distress of the southern provinces of Ireland.

At one o'clock Mr. T. Wilson, M. P. was called to the Chair. The Hon. Gentleman, in opening the business of the day, said that it was only in the course of the morning he had heard of an intention to place him in the situation which he had the honour to fill at that Meeting.

His Grace's name was then added to the Committee. At the suggestion of the Chairman, the name of the Marquis of Conyngham was also added, with his Lordship's consent.

A Gentleman (we believe Mr. Martin) suggested the propriety of including in the Committee several Members of the Corporation of London. The Court of Aldermen was this day engaged in essential civic business, or he had reason to know many of them would have attended the Meeting.

Mr. Rowcroft then read several communications from humane individuals, who were disposed to transmit meal and other provisions, at their own expense, to such parts of Ireland as were pointed out to be most in need of that aid.

Mr. W. J. Baldwin said he had lately arrived in town from the most distressed part of Ireland, and wished merely to suggest to the Committee the propriety of remitting their relief in cash to the Lord Lieutenant, or some of the other public authorities in Ireland; he could assure the Meeting that the distress in Ireland was not occasioned by a want of provisions in the Country, but by the total want of means in some districts to purchase them: the People could get no work on any terms, and were therefore destitute of every thing.

The Chairman again recommended, that when so respectable and comprehensive a Committee had been appointed, it would be better to communicate with that, and submit the nature of the relief to their judgment.

Mr. Mahon rose.—He did so, he said, for the purpose of proposing as a member of the Committee a much-respected Nobleman, one of the largest landed proprietors and most liberal landholder connected with that far and unhappy Country which formed the subject of their magnificent Meeting that day—he meant his Grace the Duke of Devonshire.

For God's sake, do what you can in England to assist us. I hope the worst will be over in about three months; but it is a very low estimate to say, that in this and the neighbouring counties, 200,000 persons are without any means of existence at all, and that there are above double that number who cannot obtain food above once in the twenty-four hours, and that too of a very miserable kind.

That district, he remarked, which most peculiarly felt the present distress, was the central part of the County of Clare, which had been one of the richest portions of grazing land in Ireland.

This melancholy statement produced a great impression on the Meeting.

Mr. Rowcroft then proposed a list of names for the Committee: they were principally the names of commercial gentlemen in the city, with the addition of a few of the Irish Nobility, and Members of Parliament.

The Archbishop of Canterbury thanked the Meeting for the handsome manner in which his name had been received, and said that, if they pleased, he was ready to have his name included in the list of the Committee.

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The Chairman submitted, that gratified as they most all feel at the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury, it would be well if his Grace's permission were obtained to invest his name in the Committee list. He was sure the services of the Archbishop would be there gratefully acknowledged.

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TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

AT THE NEW TOWN HALL, WATERFORD, On Friday, the 24th day of May Instant, THE INTEREST IN THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND OUT-OFFICES late in the possession of SIMON NEWMAN, Esq. deceased, situate at the Adelphi, in the said City.

TO BE LET.

For any Term not exceeding Sixteen Years, OR THE INTEREST SOLED, A NEW BRICK STORE, with suitable OFFICES, and a DWELLING-HOUSE adjoining, situate at SUMMER-HILL, in this City, lately occupied by P. and P. NEWMAN.

OUTRAGES AND REWARD.

COUNTY OF WATERFORD, TO WIT.

WHEREAS, by the deposition of the several Witnesses examined before Two Magistrates of said County, it appears that, on Monday Night, or Tuesday Morning, the 29th inst., by Persons unknown, SIX COWS, the property of MICHAEL and JOHN DOWLING, were HUNGED in the Lands of BALLY RUSSELL, and, on the same Night, TWO DWELLING HOUSES were SET ON FIRE and CONSUMED, on the Lands of CASTLE MILLEN, a Farm lately entered upon by the said MICHAEL and JOHN DOWLING.

Now, whose Names are under written, for the purpose of expressing our Detestation of such Outrages, and with a view to bring the Perpetrators to Punishment, do promise to pay the several Names to any Names offered, to any Person or Persons who will prosecute to Conviction any one or more of those concerned in the above Outrages, within SIX CALENDAR MONTHS from the date hereof.

Table listing names and amounts for rewards: St. Leonard W. £200 0 0, John Murray £200 0 0, Patrick Dowling £200 0 0, etc.

BY THE LORD LIEUTENANT AND COUNCIL OF IRELAND, A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, by an Act of Parliament, passed in the fifth fourth year of his late Majesty's Reign, entitled, "An Act for providing for the better execution of the Laws in Ireland, by appointing Superintending Magistrates and additional Constables in Counties, certain cases;" it is amongst other things enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Lord Lieutenant, or other Chief Governor or Governors of Ireland, for the time being, by the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, to declare by Proclamation, that any County, County of a City, or County of a Town in Ireland, or any Barony or Baronies, or Half Barony or Half Baronies, in any County, at large, to be therein specified, is or are in a State of Disturbance, and requires or require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

And whereas it hath sufficiently appeared unto us, that the Baronies of URRIN ONSLOW, LOWER ONSLOW, ONSLOW and ANNA, the Barony of SKELLY ONSLOW, and the Barony of TERS and ONSLOW, in the County of Tipperary, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police:

Now, we, the Lord Lieutenant, by and with the advice of the Privy Council of Ireland, by virtue of the said Act and of the Powers thereby vested in us, do hereby declare, that the Baronies of URRIN ONSLOW, LOWER ONSLOW, ONSLOW and ANNA, the Barony of SKELLY ONSLOW, and the Barony of TERS and ONSLOW, in the County of Tipperary, are in a State of Disturbance, and require an extraordinary Establishment of Police.

Given at the Lodge in his Majesty's Park the Phoenix, the 29th day of April, 1822. MANSFIELD MAYO CHARLES KILMURRAY. NORBURY. CHARLES BISHOP. WM. M'CALLUM. S. O'GRADY. D. BAIRD. W. DOWNES. W. SAUNDERS.

God save the King.

FOR QUEBEC.

TO SAIL THE 10th, 15th, & 20th of MAY, FROM WATERFORD. (WIND AND WATER REGULATIONS.) THE BRIGS JANE, Capt. M'CALLUM, PHILASANT, Capt. BARRON, and HIBERNIA, Capt. DREW. For Freight, or Passage, apply to RICHARD POPE & SONS, Waterford, April 29th, 1822.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—FRIDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. PLUNKETT gave notice of a motion on the 17th inst. for the 23d of May. The third reading of the Malt Duties (Ireland) Bill was postponed to Monday next.

The Hon. C. H. HUTCHINSON presented a Petition from the Dissillers of Ireland, relative to the Repeal of the Duty on Malt. Ordered to lie on the table.

ROMAN CATHOLIC PEERS BILL. Lord HOPE presented a Petition from the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of Beverley, stating that they viewed with alarm the measure that had been introduced for the purpose of admitting Roman Catholic Peers into the House of Lords, and praying that the same might not pass into a law.

Mr. H. SUMNER presented a similar Petition from the parish of St. Saviour, Southwark.

Mr. MANSFIELD presented a Petition against the Bill from four parishes in the City of London, and from one parish in the County of Kent, &c. All the petitions were ordered to be printed.

Sir E. KNATCHBULL presented a petition from the Archdeacon and Clergy of Coventry, against the admission of Catholic Noblemen to the House of Peers. In the statement expressed by that Petition the Hon. B. stated, emphatically, that he objected to the measure of the Hon. Member for Liverpool—first, because he thought that the People were aware of any further Catholic concessions; second, because it was a partial proceeding; and because it departed from those principles which the general measure would have demanded.

The natural consequence of passing such a bill would be the admission of Catholics into the Commons House of Parliament; and the next step would be, to grant the Catholic Bishops the right of sitting in the House of Peers.

Mr. BROUGHAM would only trespass for one moment upon the House, but he was anxious to administer some small relief to the Hon. Baronet (Sir Edward Knatchbull) and to the persons whom he represented. The minds of those persons appeared to be struck with alarm. If Catholic Peers were admitted to the House of Lords, the Catholic Communion would get into the House of Commons; then the whole of the lower House would be composed of Catholic members, and Catholic Bishops would be mixing with our own Right Reverend Fathers in the upper House.

Mr. LUSHINGTON concurred in the sentiments of the petitioners, and would prefer voting for the whole measure of emancipation to giving the portion now demanded of it.

Mr. PEEL presented a petition against Mr. Canning's measure from the Dean and Prebendaries of the Cathedral Church of Canterbury; a like petition from the Episcopal Church of Long-acre; a like petition from the Magistrates of Kilmarnock. Read, and ordered to be printed.

On the motion of Mr. CANNING, the Order of the Day for the second reading of the Roman Catholic Peers Bill was read.

Mr. T. A. SMITH rose to oppose the motion. He would not say a word upon the general question of emancipation, but, with all his respect for the wonderful abilities, for the splendid talents of the Hon. Member for Liverpool, he could not but consider the present proposition as most extraordinary. He thought the measure most unfair, most unjust, towards the great Body of the Catholics; he thought it most aristocratic in its principles; for what could be more aristocratic than to grant a boon to the Peers, and to leave the Commons in their existing situation?

Mr. WETHERILL said, that he would confine himself precisely and especially within the bounds which caution the present question. The Right Hon. Gentleman who had brought it forward, had thought proper to insulate that branch of the Catholic question, and ask for that singular and partial concession. Why he had thought proper to do so, was then the subject to be inquired into. Even if the Hon. Gentleman had grounded his measure on the proposition, that the Bill of Disabilities was founded on a fiction—upon the admitted lies of Titus Oates's plot. Supposing that cause to be true, there were other auxiliary causes at the same time to account for that Bill independent of Oates's plot. The exclusion of the Roman Catholic Peers was one of the fundamental principles laid down at the Revolution. During the whole reign of Charles II., a plan was in progress for the extinction of Popery in England. The breath was scarcely out of the body of that King, when the French Court inquired of their Minister, Harcourt, what strength the Catholic body possessed in England at that time. It was evident, that at the revolution, the whole spirit was against the admission of Catholics to power.

It could produce documents from history to put it beyond all doubt. The Bill of Rights established the Protestant Constitution. It was one of the objects of the Bill, as Lord Stanhope and Lord Mansfield, in their Reports, stated. (Hear, hear!) The Act of Charles II. did not exist at the Revolution, sub silentio. As to the Coronation Oath, the King (in the Reformation to the Revolution, no King was required to take an oath to defend the Protestant Church. The introduction of the oath arose only from the necessity of protecting the Protestant establishment, which they were bound to recognize at that day.

With respect to the South Parliament, the Act of Union equally recognized the Protestant character. He would not apologise to the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Plunkett) for differing with him.—However great his talents might be, he would not submit to his opinion on the question. He had heard from him with surprise and astonishment an assertion, that the exclusion of Roman Catholics did not form a fundamental principle of the Revolution. He would next notice the grounds on which the case of the Peers was to be detached from the general question. If there was any truth in the saying that "charity begins at home," the Commons should legislate for themselves, and not extend their compassion to the Upper House. They should not abandon their own brethren, the Commons of the Country, and seek to legislate for the Peers. What, he would ask, were the substantial grounds of difference between the Catholic Peers and Commons that the one should be precursors to the other, and be intergraded into them to the benefit of the Constitution?

It was not required by the Bill that before them that the Peers should take any oath. The Commons are obliged to do so. Why should that distinction of conscience be made? At one moment they were referred to a saying of Lord Bacon's, that all classes of subjects had equal rights. That principle seemed now abandoned. He could not trace any inherent right to legislate in the Peerage, which was denied to the general right of every man's eligibility. He would take the liberty of asking the supporters of the whole question, why were the tests omitted at present which had been introduced in the Bill of 1801. (Hear, hear!) Were they thought necessary in 1801 & 1821? and are they to be dispensed with in 1822? If any just reason could be shown for omission now, he would give up all opposition to the measure. (Hear, hear!) As to the little danger to be expected from the admission of seven or eight Peers, he

had known a case of an association of seven or eight who had carried most important questions in all the states of Europe, from Imperial Austria to the small district of Venice, the Catholic Church was subject to those restrictions which the supporters of this Bill have not thought proper to require. He contended that Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke were authorities for qualified and not for unqualified emancipation. After a variety of arguments to show the expediency of separating the present from the general question, the Hon. Member concluded by moving that the Bill be read a second time that day six months.

Mr. WILMOT said that he approached the present subject with feelings of considerable difficulty, because, although he had given several votes in favour of concessions to the Catholics, he had never had an opportunity of delivering his sentiments on the question. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman had asked them why this measure was to be carried before the general emancipation, and demanded the reasons which distinguished it from the general question. He would say that it was distinguished by the superior advantages which it possessed. Whatever danger some might apprehend from the passing of the general question, he could not conceive that any one would contend for the possibility of danger accruing from seven Catholic Peers being admitted into the House of Lords. But even if there appeared to be danger in theory, with the existing state of feeling in this Country and in Europe, but more all, with the existing state of feeling among the Catholic Body, he should be disposed to overlook that possibility. They had a long time been desirous to these Noblemen for immunities and privileges, and rights withheld, and he was now willing that we should become their creditors for securities for a short time. With regard to the Coronation oath, he denied that it formed any reason whereby the King should not concur in granting these concessions. He denied it, because in granting them there would be no danger to the Protestant Establishment. He likewise denied that the anomaly of admitting Peers into Parliament, and not Commons, was at all comparable to the anomalies which existed in our present penal laws. If he were told that the measure before them would lead to the carrying of the general question, he should rejoice at it, and give it his most hearty support. He believed that when the People became convinced, as that how already was, that there was nothing in the tenets of the present Catholic Church of the nature which in former ages led to such evil consequences, their prejudices would fade away, and they would heartily concur in removing the disabilities of so large a portion of their fellow-subjects. It was impossible that we could retrograde to that state in which the Papal supremacy gave rise to intolerance. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman's argument turned against himself, when he said, that the presence of the Pope at the Coronation of Napoleon, gave a sanction and political importance to that ceremony. For the fact was, that Catholic Austria, and Catholic France herself, took the first opportunity of turning against the Act, and of dispossessing Napoleon of his title. With regard to security, he considered the best security was the conviction of his mind that the Catholic sympathies in all the feelings of the general body of the People. The concession was desirable in the highest degree, as it affected the People of Ireland, and that was a view which he thought highly deserving their attention, it would be received by them as an earnest of what the House intended to do with the general measure at an early period, and that their loyalty, which not all their ages of misgovernment had been able to destroy, was about to meet its reward. He remembered a circumstance which once occurred to him whilst attending a debate upon this question in another place. A Catholic Peer was listening to the debate with all that anxiety which the subject would naturally inspire, with a boy of about twelve years old in his hand, of whom he observed, "Upon this night's debate depends whether I shall repress or excite the spirit of emulation in this boy." He would, therefore, appeal to them as fathers, or as men if they had any "striving spirit" within them to look at this case, and consider the hardship of men being obliged to hold to those offices that formed the glories and the attributes of a free state. He invoked them in the spirit of that religion which both Protestant and Catholic professed, to do unto their neighbours as they would be done unto, and to remove the causes which imposed these dreadful hardships upon so large a portion of their countrymen. (Cheers.)

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—We are rejoiced to find that the generous feelings of the country are now fully in motion, in behalf of the wretched peasantry of Ireland. This is all we wished to see accomplished. With equal satisfaction we peruse the advertisement of the City Committee, whose funds are being augmented by the most magnificent donations, that they are deeply impressed with the importance of prompt exertions. Already they have realized the following sums to Ireland, in aid of the local subscriptions:—

To the County of Clare £1000
To the County of Limerick 500
To Galway and Mayo 300
To Kerry 300
To Skibbereen and vicinity 100

This money, judiciously distributed, as we have no doubt it will be, will impart immediate comfort to thousands, and the bright hope of permanent relief to all. But again we say, more, much more must be done, to secure the full success of the charitable enterprise. We are glad, therefore, to perceive, by the Provincial Papers, that this morning, that active efforts are making in various places to swell the current of relief.

We this morning received the Paris Papers up to Wednesday. They contain an article under the head of Vienna, announcing the refusal of the Porte to depart from its resolution of the 20th of February; and it is merely so on dit. The Monitor contains a Royal Ordinance, founded upon a report which has been made to the King of the impurity with which incendiaries continue to devastate the farms in the departments of Orléans, la Somme, and l'Eure, provisionally investing the General commanding the 15th military division with special powers to employ the troops at his disposal, as from the urgency of circumstances, may appear to him expedient. The following are the details:—

On Wednesday evening the debate was resumed. Mr. WYLLIE opposed the motion for going into Committee, contending that the propositions submitted contained no practical relief, and were no more than mere deceptions; he concluded by moving a Resolution, "That the best and most efficient relief to the Agricultural Interest would be a large remission of Taxation." This was negatived, after an animated debate, by a majority of 63-37 having voted for it, and 120 against it. The House then went into the Committee, when a protracted discussion came on, at the close of which a division took place on the Amendment or Resolution proposed the preceding night by Sir T. LUTYENS, which was negatived by 243 against 24—majority, 219. Another set of Resolutions, proposed by Mr. J. BAXTER, were then negatived without a division. Mr. HOSKING'S Resolutions, to which were added two of Mr. RICARDON'S (who had withdrawn his others), were then proposed; but on an amendment being moved by Lord ALTHORP, an adjournment took place.

On Thursday the discussion was renewed, and several divisions occurred. The first was on Lord ALTHORP'S Amendment—for it, 24; against it, 220; majority, 196. The next was on an amendment of Mr. RICARDON—for it, 25; against it, 218; majority, 193. The Committee then divided upon the first Resolution of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY—namely, "that the present duties should cease and determine," when the numbers were—for it, 218—against it, 36—majority, 182. His Lordship's other Resolutions were then agreed to without a division, except that relating to the grinding of foreign corn in warehouses, on which he declined to submit any proposition. The House then resumed and adjourned.

RISE OF PARLIAMENT.—We can state, on the authority of a letter from a Ministerial Member, that the Parliamentary business will have been disposed of about the middle of June, that both Houses will rise at that time, immediately after which his Majesty will proceed to the Continent, accompanied by the Marquis of Londonderry.—Southern Reporter.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.—The James Cropper, Pack-Ship, Captain Reed, from New York for Liverpool, which sailed on the 17th ult. passed the Old Head of Kinsale on Friday. Mr. Dallas, a passenger, landed from this vessel, and through this Gentleman, intermediately, we have received Papers from Washington to the 14th ult. and from New York to the 10th. Colonel Barclay and Mr. Chapman, the British Commissioners for settling the boundaries, under the Treaty of Ghent, were on board this vessel. It is stated in an article from Washington, that there is an unpleasant difference between the President and the Senate.—Ibid.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Tuesday evening, by Robert Longen, Esq. Dan. Heyland, otherwise Sullivan, charged as a vagrant, and with having a pistol concealed in his possession. On Monday last, by Henry Alcock, Esq. Redmond Hanlin, a stranger, not being able to account satisfactorily for himself, found concealed in a vessel about to proceed to Prince Edward's Island, against the Captain's consent. On Wednesday, by Sir Wm. J. Homan, Bart. and Edward Power, Esq. William Bryan, charged with burglary and robbery of arms in the house of Michael Duggan, on the night of the 10th of March last, with having forcibly taken away the silver of said Duggan, and also with horse-stealing. By William Moore, Esq. Bridget Shanahan, charged with having a quantity of stolen goods in her possession. By W. S. Corry, Esq. Mary Power, stealing a Cloak. By J. N. Humble, Esq. Bridget Curran, stealing a gown.

room in the same form. In the course of the evening several excellent speeches were delivered, and many songs were sung. A handsome subscription was made by the company.

The Waterford Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MAY 14.

Our preceding columns will be found to contain all the foreign intelligence of any interest furnished by the London Papers of Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, no part of which is of such a character as to require particular notice in this place.

The late proceedings in Parliament have been very important, but much too voluminous for insertion in our Paper, and we can only give a brief statement of the results.

On Tuesday evening, the House of Commons went into Committee on the Agricultural Report. Some skirmishing took place between Mr. Atwood & Mr. Ricardon, respecting taxation and currency—but the principal subject of debate was the Resolution for regulating the scale of prices and duties for importation, to which an amendment was moved by Sir Thos. Lutynnian, and in the discussion upon which the necessity of repealing Mr. Pezz's Bill (as it is called), and of reducing the interest on the national debt, were openly and unequivocally asserted by Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, and hailed with applause by many Members. Mr. Ricardon also suggested a plan of his own. It will be recollected, that the Resolution that had been proposed by the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, for authorising a loan of a million, on corn to be deposited in warehouses, had been abandoned. No conclusion, however, was come to, and an adjournment took place at one o'clock.

On Wednesday evening the debate was resumed. Mr. WYLLIE opposed the motion for going into Committee, contending that the propositions submitted contained no practical relief, and were no more than mere deceptions; he concluded by moving a Resolution, "That the best and most efficient relief to the Agricultural Interest would be a large remission of Taxation." This was negatived, after an animated debate, by a majority of 63-37 having voted for it, and 120 against it. The House then went into the Committee, when a protracted discussion came on, at the close of which a division took place on the Amendment or Resolution proposed the preceding night by Sir T. LUTYENS, which was negatived by 243 against 24—majority, 219. Another set of Resolutions, proposed by Mr. J. BAXTER, were then negatived without a division. Mr. HOSKING'S Resolutions, to which were added two of Mr. RICARDON'S (who had withdrawn his others), were then proposed; but on an amendment being moved by Lord ALTHORP, an adjournment took place.

On Thursday the discussion was renewed, and several divisions occurred. The first was on Lord ALTHORP'S Amendment—for it, 24; against it, 220; majority, 196. The next was on an amendment of Mr. RICARDON—for it, 25; against it, 218; majority, 193. The Committee then divided upon the first Resolution of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY—namely, "that the present duties should cease and determine," when the numbers were—for it, 218—against it, 36—majority, 182. His Lordship's other Resolutions were then agreed to without a division, except that relating to the grinding of foreign corn in warehouses, on which he declined to submit any proposition. The House then resumed and adjourned.

RISE OF PARLIAMENT.—We can state, on the authority of a letter from a Ministerial Member, that the Parliamentary business will have been disposed of about the middle of June, that both Houses will rise at that time, immediately after which his Majesty will proceed to the Continent, accompanied by the Marquis of Londonderry.—Southern Reporter.

LATEST FROM AMERICA.—The James Cropper, Pack-Ship, Captain Reed, from New York for Liverpool, which sailed on the 17th ult. passed the Old Head of Kinsale on Friday. Mr. Dallas, a passenger, landed from this vessel, and through this Gentleman, intermediately, we have received Papers from Washington to the 14th ult. and from New York to the 10th. Colonel Barclay and Mr. Chapman, the British Commissioners for settling the boundaries, under the Treaty of Ghent, were on board this vessel. It is stated in an article from Washington, that there is an unpleasant difference between the President and the Senate.—Ibid.

Committed to the County Gaol, on Tuesday evening, by Robert Longen, Esq. Dan. Heyland, otherwise Sullivan, charged as a vagrant, and with having a pistol concealed in his possession. On Monday last, by Henry Alcock, Esq. Redmond Hanlin, a stranger, not being able to account satisfactorily for himself, found concealed in a vessel about to proceed to Prince Edward's Island, against the Captain's consent. On Wednesday, by Sir Wm. J. Homan, Bart. and Edward Power, Esq. William Bryan, charged with burglary and robbery of arms in the house of Michael Duggan, on the night of the 10th of March last, with having forcibly taken away the silver of said Duggan, and also with horse-stealing. By William Moore, Esq. Bridget Shanahan, charged with having a quantity of stolen goods in her possession. By W. S. Corry, Esq. Mary Power, stealing a Cloak. By J. N. Humble, Esq. Bridget Curran, stealing a gown.

STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The spirit of disturbance seems to be almost entirely subdued, and the News-papers have been happily relieved in a great measure from the unpleasant necessity of detailing instances of outrage, such as they had been for some time in the habit of collecting under the above head. The best proof of the return of tranquillity is to be found in the limited number of recent convictions under the Insurrection Act, in the several districts lately disturbed.

COUNTY OF CORK. On Thursday last, at the Special Sessions for this County, held at Cork, nine Magistrates only attended, which Mr. Sergeant Lloyd, in his address, seemed to consider as an indication of the opinion of the Gentry of the County, that the spirit of turbulence was almost completely suppressed, as, during its formidable activity, they had come forward with alacrity. Seven prisoners were tried, and all acquitted. On Saturday the Court sat again, but no trial took place, and it was adjourned to Monday (yesterday), then to be held in Fermoy.

COUNTY OF TIPPERARY. A Special Session under the Insurrection Act was held at Cashel on Wednesday last. Several trials took place, but the only conviction was that of a respectable farmer, named John Joy, who was proved to have been one of a party which, on the 26th of April, broke into the houses of some of the Police Constables near Banna, and robbed them of arms. He was sentenced to be transported for seven years, and immediately sent off under an escort to Clonmel. The Court was then adjourned to Friday.

Mr. E. O'Meara, one of the Magistrates present, brought to the Meeting two case of pistols, four guns of different kinds, a bayonet, and powder, delivered to him by the county people, and all tolerably good fighting order. He got, besides, a large quantity of stags, and a blunderbuss was promised to be delivered up to him on that day.

The case of Mr. Pat Wall, of Kilmore, near Clonmel, as well as that of Carey, who were convicted under the Insurrection Act on Monday week, was reconsidered by several of the Magistrates in attendance this day, the result of which was, that a Memorial to the Lord Lieutenant for their liberation was signed by the presiding King's Counsel and Mr. Barrister Moore, together with fourteen Magistrates.

The Sessions were held on Friday morning, when Cornelius Buckley, found in the streets of Cashel, on Tuesday night last, having given a very contradictory account of himself, was convicted, but not sentenced. Four others were acquitted. Adjourned to 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

On Thursday last seven men were taken into custody in the vicinity of Nine-mile-house, charged with attacking the house and destroying the furniture of John Going, in same neighbourhood, as stated a few days back.

On Tuesday last, 17 armed men passed near Barnocktown, beyond Fermoy, in the direction of the mountain. We have not heard of their doing any mischief.

COUNTY OF KILKENNY.

At the Special Sessions for the proclaimed Baronet of this County, held on Tuesday last, John Walsh, of Rathkyran, was found guilty of having in his possession one ball and some bits of lead; he was immediately sent off to Cork, to be transported for seven years. Four other persons were tried and acquitted. The Court then adjourned to Friday, when two cases only came on, both of which ended in acquittals. Adjourned to Tuesday (this day).

GROWTH OF TOBACCO IN IRELAND.

COUNTY LIMERICK MEETING.—The Dublin Journal, in noticing this Meeting (of which we published a report in the Chronicle of Saturday), and recommending attention to the culture of Flax, concludes with the following observations:—"There is another species of crop that might be most advantageously introduced into the Southern Counties—we mean the culture of tobacco. France now raises as much of this crop as supplies her own consumption, and a considerable part of that of Germany. Why not grow tobacco in Ireland? We are aware of prohibitory laws; but what are these compared with the prosperity of the Country? The only source of revenue in the riches of the People—Government cannot draw taxes from those who have nothing to pay—and such is the case of three-fourths of the inhabitants of Ireland; they can obtain a bare subsistence, and therefore it is impossible to collect taxes. Let the People first provide for themselves comfortably, and then the surplus of their gains may be made available as national revenue. The duty on tobacco may be as easily collected in the County of Limerick as at the ports of Cork, Dublin and Belfast, with the manifest advantage of a profitable home trade, and to the evident benefit of agriculture."

TRINITY COLLEGE.

At the late Quarterly Examinations, the following Students obtained College honours—the Medal for Science was adjudged to Mr. Lynch—that for Classics, to Mr. Gore, sen.—
Certificates for General Answering.—To Commis: Cooper, Imus, Jos.; Longfield, senior; Mountfort; Maclean; Mr. Moushan; Gibson, sen.; John; Marshall, Imus, Jos.; Purdon, sen.; Rob.; West, senior, Wm.; Berwick; Vance; Magrath, Jos.; Folliott.

For Science.—Mr. Ball, senior; Tolkin; Joy; Tudor; Napier; Roche, Jos.; Mr. Gore, jun.; Francis; Mr. Lawless; Fitzgerald, Gias, John; Stone; Carson; Orpen; Molesworth; O'Brien, Stius, Wm.

For Classics.—Mr. Murphy, 2^{os}, Jeremiah; Moore, senior, Rob.; Stone; 2^{os}, O'Brien, Louis; Terence; Mr. Wood, 4^{os}, Geo.; Mr. Hamilton; Woodward, Stius, Jonathan; Sauer; Lovell, Jos., Wick.; Baker, Stius, Math.; Chambers, Jos., Wick.; Malony.

Premiums for General Answering.—Urton; L.; sine, Imus, Hugh; Woodward, Imus, Francis; Doherty, senior, Wm.; Bonn; Mr. Dunne, sen.; Fran.; Mr. Duff; Mr. Lloyd, sen.; Thomas, senior, Wm.; M. Kane; Nixon, junior, Atos; Townsend, Stius, Horas; Gwynne, jun., Hugh; Backs, jun.; Percival; Comestof; Diamese; Hamilton, 2^{os}, Frank.

For Science.—Mr. Johnson, Stius, Clm.; Quinn; Smith, 10^{os}, George; Franklin; Lang; Helling; Graham, 2^{os}, James; Mr. Hamilton; Toms, 1^{os}, Mary; Mr. Clarke, junior, Henry; Gregg, 2^{os}, Treaham; Thomas, Jos., Francis; Hume; Williams, Stius, John; Hesdon, junior; David; Walter; Mulligan; Mr. Bolton.

For Classics.—Mr. Hamilton, Stius, Mary; Grass; Bokolet, senior, Robert; Franklin; Herbert, 2^{os}, Henry; N. Pier; Roche, sen.; Mr. Knox, junior, Thomas; Mr. Clarke, senior, Wm.; Foye; Tully; Kettlewell; O'Neil, 2^{os}, Wm.; O'Brien, Stius, Rd.; O'Neil, Stius, John; Donnelly, Stius, Wm.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The Globe (London Paper) of Friday, noticing the demise of the Archbishop of Armagh and Cashel, observes—"These events will make a great and extensive movement in the Protestant Church. Among the eminent Divines whose preferment would give universal satisfaction, are the Bishop of Waterford and the Dean of St. Patrick's." The same Paper adds—"We have just heard that the Most Rev. Richard Beadon, Bishop of Bath and Wells, is also dead."

The Dublin Papers say—"A Rumour is, as usual, busily employed in filling the vacancies occasioned by the deaths of their Grace the Lord Primate, and the Archbishop of Cashel. The changes spoken of with the greatest confidence, but, we believe, without authority, are the following:—"The present Archbishop of Dublin to succeed the late Doctor Swan, in the Primacy of Ireland. The Archbishop of Tuam to be removed to the See of Dublin, and the Bishop of Raphoe to be promoted to the Archbishopric of Tuam. It is also stated, that the Dean of St. Patrick's will be the late Bishop of Bath and Wells."

It is a lamentable fact, Lord Caledon writes, we understand, from London, that the Archbishop of Armagh died in consequence of long years' grief, in mistake, he conceived of long years, of which, when the proper antidote was administered, only a small portion was thrown up.

BISHOP OF MEATH.—An article appeared in a Paper of this morning, stating the death of the Bishop of Meath. We are happy to hear it in our power, not only to contradict the report, but to add, that this amiable and distinguished Prelate is in the enjoyment of as good health as he has had for some time.—Correspondent.

FUNERAL OF MR. PIM.—At eleven o'clock on Wednesday, the remains of the late Mr. Joshua Pim were conveyed from his house on Usher's Island, to the burial-ground of the Society of Friends, in Cork-street. The coffin, which was made of mahogany, was unadorned; it was decorated by four large brass handles; there was no breast-plate or inscription on the lid, but we learn that he died in his seventy-fourth year; his complaint was dropsy on the chest. The hearse, on which there were no plumes, was drawn by four black horses, and was followed by Mr. Pim's carriage, with the blinds up; next after the carriage walked about one hundred and fifty of the Friends, two deep, at the head of whom were Mr. Pim's brothers; all were without mourning cloaks, or other marks of funeral distinction; then followed the Members of the Chamber of Commerce; various other commercial Gentlemen, also of the first distinction, and several hundreds of persons of rank & consequence. The procession was closed by about thirty or forty private carriages. Mr. Pim left an invaluable legacy to his relatives and friends, viz., "as the good name that never perishes." He was justly estimated as one of the oldest, most conscientious, unassuming and upright merchants in the City of Dublin, and an ornament to a Society peculiarly distinguished by the blessings of prosperity, as well as by the primitive simplicity and unostentatious morality of their lives and habits.—Dublin Papers.

A dreadful occurrence took place on Tuesday last between Darrow and Ballyragget. An entire horse, the property of Mr. Shelley, grazing in a field, turned upon his owner as he was passing off by the gate, and killed him. The horse reared, knocked him down, broke his thigh, and then turned upon him, and then tore off the flesh, scattering it about the field. Our postman, who delivers the Journal on that route, saw the melancholy spectacle of the man's mangled remains, and describes it as one of the most appalling scenes that could be witnessed. Some people having been drawn to the spot began to pelt the horse with stones, on which he dashed through the fields, swam the river, and was not brought back when our last accounts left Ballyragget. No inquirer has been held, as, before Mr. Phillip's case, Courts could reach the place, a mob of people had collected the remains of the horse, and removed them into the Queen's County.—Lewister Journal.

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