

CORK ASSIZES.

CITY COURT. Sergeant Blackburne entered the City Record Court at halfpast one o'clock on Wednesday. His Lordship was attended by the Right Worshipful the Mayor of the City. The Commission having been read,

The following Gentlemen were sworn on the City Grand Jury: Richard Lane, Esq. Foreman, Wm. Wray, Esq., Sir Anthony Perrier, Esq., Martin Mahony, Jun., Esq., George Atkins, Esq., Thomas S. Reeves, Esq., Simon Hardy, Esq., William Phair, Esq., Wm. Clear, Esq., Robert Mark, Esq., Cardon Crofts, Esq., and Robert Phillips, Esq.

His Lordship said, that he did not see any thing in the nature or number of the cases on the Calendar, which required particular observation. Mr. Garratt Callaghan came in shortly after the Court had concluded the few words it had addressed to the Jury, and having accounted for his absence, when called upon a few minutes before, was regularly sworn—and the number, 23, was thus completed.

COUNTY COURT.

Athlaphost one, Baron Pennefather entered the Court after some delay, upon which his Lordship slightly observed, the following Grand Jury were sworn: Joseph Deane Freeman, Esq. Foreman, Sir Robert Travers, Esq., William Wrixon Becher, Esq., George Courtney, Esq., Simon Dring, Esq., Richard Gould Adams, Esq., Edward Wallis Hoare, Esq., Crofton Ulacke, Esq., Thomas Somerville, Esq., and William Smith Curry, Esq.

Baron Pennefather charged as follows: Gentlemen of the Grand Jury, I shall not detain you long with any observations I have to make upon the state of your Calendar. It does not appear marked with any crimes of a particularly dangerous tendency, or requiring particular observation. They are of that usual and ordinary character which so large a county naturally presents, and it is a matter of congratulation, that in looking over the catalogue, I find the number less than on former occasions. Gentlemen, I need scarcely inform you, that in examining witnesses on behalf of the Crown, it is necessary for you to exercise the strictest scrutiny, as you are aware that no evidence can be adduced before you on the part of the prisoners. You, therefore, are not to find bills, unless upon evidence that appears to you thoroughly satisfactory.

There is one particular crime, into the evidence of which you are to examine with great minuteness, thereby to avoid the exposure which would take place by unnecessary details in the Court. I allude to the crime of Rape, in which you must satisfy yourselves of the full perpetration of the act, as well as of the will of the person perpetrating it.

Gentlemen, with regard to Presentments, I am happy to address myself to persons so well acquainted with these matters as the Grand Jury of the County of Cork. On the one hand, you have to avoid a wasteful profligacy of expenditure; on the other, to exercise a due liberality on such works of public utility as shall be deemed necessary. Gentlemen, I have further to inform you, on the authority of the Board which superintends the state of the prisons, which concurs with the substance of a letter from the Inspector General of Jails, that these establishments are in as desirable a state of perfection, as such establishments can be. After the great expense which the County had been at in these erections, such intelligence must be gratifying. I am afraid, gentlemen, there is another source of expense to which I must direct your attention, and in your deliberations on which you will be aided by the advice and co-operation of a Board of Superintendence—I mean the repairs of the Courts, and the reimbursements for advances already made by Government, as well as some details relating to the police.

Having said thus much, the prosecutor shall now be prepared to go before you. I shall not detain you longer. Should any thing occur during the Commission, which may require my advice or assistance, I shall be most happy to render it. His Lordship having concluded, petitions for compensation of loss by unlicensed burnings were handed in.

COUNTY ARMAH ASSIZES.

CROWN COURT. Judge Johnson took his seat in the Court, at a quarter before eleven on Thursday morning. The Commission having been read, and the Grand Panel called over, the following Gentlemen were sworn as Grand Jurors: Lord Viscount Ashburn, Foreman, Maxwell Clegg, Esq., William Leslie, Esq., Walter M.G. Bond, Esq., Arthur L. Kelly, Esq., Roger Hall, Esq., W. Blacker, Esq., Alexander Hamilton, Esq., W. W. Algeo, Esq., W. Blacker, Esq., A. A. Bernard, Esq., James Johnson, Esq., John Hard, Esq., John Whately, Esq., Arthur Irwin, Esq., Joseph Atkinson, Esq., Edward Turner, Esq., Achson St. George, Esq., Thomas G. Henry, Esq., Robert Harden, Esq., H. L. Prentice, Esq., and Powell Foxall, Esq.

His Lordship in addressing the Grand Jury, observed that the calendar was not less heavy than heretofore; but the crimes, he was happy to say, were not of an aggravated character. He held in his hand a document from the Inspector General of Gaols, in reference to a Bridewell in Newtownhamilton, apprising him that the last Grand Jury had been applied to for a presentment respecting it, but that none was granted. He learned that the Sessions in that town had been discontinued; and the old Bridewell, he had been informed, was in such a state as to be unfit for prisoners. It means were not therefore granted, it would no longer be recognised as a place of confinement. He had another document from the same quarter, and a valuable one it was. It recommended a plan or system with respect to the employment of prisoners—a plan which they were anxious should be carried into effect; if such a plan were really necessary, he trusted it would be adopted. His Lordship, in conclusion, hoped that they would accomplish the ordinary business of the County by Saturday

it was indeed necessary for them to use every diligence, for if the prisoners were not disposed of on that day, they would be obliged to stop until Monday—a circumstance which might be attended with inconvenience to many of them.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

The only business which came before the House this evening was the motion of the Lord Chancellor for leave to bring in a Bill for further facilitating the administration of Justice in Suits and other proceedings in Equity.—Leave given to bring in the Bill. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, MARCH 22.

Lord KILLEN took the oath, and his seat as member for the county of Meath. The SPEAKER informed the House that he had received a petition from certain electors of the county of Waterford complaining of the undue election of Lord George Beresford. On the 27th of April, was appointed to take the petition into consideration.

Lord STANLEY then presented a petition from Manchester, signed by 13,000 individuals, bankers, merchants, and others—complaining of the distress which at present existed. The Noble Lord took occasion to observe that he should to-morrow evening vote both against the motion of Mr. E. Davenport and the amendment of Sir C. Arliss Burrell upon the resumption of the adjourned debate upon the distress of the country. The ground of this determination the Noble Lord stated to be, that he considered the proposed inquiry in either of the forms suggested to be calculated not to afford relief to the country, but to produce a delusive hope in the public mind.

On the question that the petition be brought up, Sir G. PHILLIPS said, that the manufacturers of the country looked for relief to a revision of our system of taxation, and to the abolition of all monopolies in general, and especially of the monopoly of the East India Company, and that which existed in the trade in corn. The Hon. Baronet, in conclusion alluded to a statement which purported to have been made on a preceding evening by Lord Althorp, in which his Lordship was represented as stating that he (Sir G. Phillips) had asserted in the House that no distress existed in the country. The Hon. Baronet denied that he had ever made such an assertion.

Lord ALTHORP explained. The petition was then ordered to be printed. Mr. SYKES said, as the discussion in this House upon the subject of the distress of the country seemed likely to outlive the distress itself—a laugh—he (Mr. Sykes) should postpone a motion of which he had given notice for to-morrow night. The Honourable Member stated in addition, that he did not intend to bring forward his motion again in a subsequent stage, but to propose it as an amendment upon the motion of the Honourable Member for Worcester. Mr. O'CONNELL, seeing the Right Hon. Secretary for the Colonies in his place, moved for some returns, connected with the conviction of criminals in Van Diemen's Land. The Hon. Member intimated his intention to make a motion upon the subject. The Learned Gentleman then presented petitions from three parishes connected with the pig-market of Dublin, complaining of the forcible manner in which the rights of the petitioners had been invaded by the Lord Mayor of that city.

On the question that the petition be brought up, Mr. GEORGE MOORE said, that he was authorised by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to state that he was desirous that the whole of his conduct upon the occasion in question might undergo the fullest consideration.

After a few words from Lord L. GOWER, Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from Mr. John Boyle, of the city of Cork, complaining of the vexatious impediments which were offered to the polling of freeholders at elections, and the delay and expense consequent thereon.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented petitions from Carrickbeg and other places in the County of Waterford, praying for a repeal of the Subletting and Vestry Act.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the inhabitants of a parish in the county of Meath, all of whom were Roman Catholics. The parishioners stated that as no Protestant resided in the parish, they had hitherto been free from Parish or Church Cess, until lately, when their parish had been united to that of Julianstown, which was 10 miles distant, and by this union they had been subjected to the payment of those taxes.

Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition from the inhabitants of the borough of Athlone, in Ireland, complaining that that borough was considered as private property; that there were 70 voters, all of whom were said to reside in the borough, but that only eighteen of them really did reside in it; that there were all dependants of the proprietor; that the petitioners could prove that since the Union the borough had been frequently sold; and that the present Member was a brother of the proprietor and did not reside at Athlone, nor had he any claim to represent that borough. The petition prayed that this system should be altered.

Mr. O'CONNELL then presented a petition from the Roman Catholic inhabitants of several parishes in the City of Dublin, complaining that the Act depriving the 40s. freeholders of the elective franchise had produced great misery, and praying for universal suffrage and election by ballot. The Honourable Gentleman likewise presented a petition from the parish of Borris, in the County of Carlow, praying the House to suspend the annual grant of 25,000 to the Kilmore-place Society, as a useless expenditure of the public money.

REPEAL OF THE ACT OF UNION WITH IRELAND. Mr. O'CONNELL presented a petition, very numerous and respectfully signed, from the inhabitants of the town of Drogheda, praying for a repeal of the Act of Union, through which they alleged that Ireland was suffering incalculable

mischiefs; and requiring also a repeal of the Vestry Act, and some other measures.

Mr. VAN HOMRIGH, as was understood, denied that the petition expressed the sense of the influential portion of the inhabitants of Drogheda; and alluding to a petition presented the other evening by Mr. O'Connell, respecting the abuses in the Charitable Foundations of Drogheda, which the Honourable Gentleman had stated to be worth twenty-two and a half pounds a year, he declared that the Hon. Gentleman had come to erroneous conclusions, from very ill founded premises.

Sir C. WETHERELL thought that a petition for the repeal of the Union with Ireland, mischievous and absurd as it was—heard, heard—seemed also to clearly an attack on the principles of the Constitution, of which that Union now formed a part, that he for one should call on the House to reject the petition at once. For that purpose he should now move that the petition be read. No Member for Scotland would venture to rise in that House, and yet could any Member say what was the difference between that Act and the Union Act of Ireland. It was a party question, but one which involved the integrity of the Constitution.—Heard.

Sir M. W. RIDLEY saw no objection to the petition being received. There was no Parliamentary law which forbade it; and as to its prayer attacking the Constitution, they ought to recollect that they received petitions against the Parliament itself, which was also a part of the Constitution. Heard.

Mr. MOORE, alluding to the petition presented by the Honourable Member for Clon from the town of Drogheda on a former evening, said he was instructed to say that the statement of the Honourable Member respecting the Charitable Funds of the Corporation—taken, of course, from that petition—was wholly unfounded. The Corporation challenged inquiry, and were willing to submit to the most rigid investigation.

Mr. LOCKHART thought the question respecting the repeal of the Union with Ireland of too much importance to be disposed of hastily; and therefore moved that the debate be adjourned till Wednesday next.

Mr. Secretary PEEL confessed he did not feel much surprise at the doubts expressed by the Hon. Member for the City of Oxford (Mr. Lockhart), and the Hon. Member for Plympton (Sir C. Wetherell), respecting the propriety of receiving a petition in support of a project so mad and so absurd—so utterly destructive of the prosperity of Ireland, and so much calculated to impair the integrity of the Empire—as that of a repeal of the Act of Union. He repeated, he was not surprised at the doubts of the Honourable Members, but at the same time he doubted whether it would be proper to depart from the general Parliamentary rule, and refuse to receive the petition. He did not apprehend that the petition proposed a disunion of the empire, or a separation of Ireland from the control and government vested in the Sovereign of this country. Ireland was a portion of the British Empire; the King of England was also the King of Ireland, before any Act of Union was thought of; and the petition, he supposed, merely prayed that the two countries should be placed with respect to each other in the same situation as they were before the Act of Union was passed. He doubted, therefore, whether they could, according to the forms of Parliament, reject the petition; but which he gave his vote for the rejection of the petition, he could not feel very strong enough to express his repugnance to the prayer of that petition, or of his sense of the return of the attempt made to disturb the minds of the ignorant portion of the people, by a representation of the advantages which would result from the possession of a Parliament in Ireland. The sentiments of the people of both countries had been freely and fairly expressed in the formation of the Union between the two countries. That Union was finally consolidated by the repeal of all those disabilities under which that country laboured, in comparison with those of England; and he repeated, that he could not find terms to express the strong disgust and repugnance with which he viewed the attempts made to separate them. Heard.

Mr. O'CONNELL regretted that the petition he presented the other night from Drogheda was heprinted with this other petition. He would express no opinion on the subject of the Union, but he denied that he was the enemy of Ireland or England who was friendly to a repeal of the Union. Ireland prospered, and was rapidly advancing in manufactures and agriculture under her native Legislature, and she certainly was not bettered by the Union. He trusted the connection between the countries would subsist for ever, but he thought it would be for the advantage of both if, like the Canadas, Ireland had an independent Legislature.

Sir C. WETHERELL declared his opinion that a petition praying to dissolve the Union with Ireland was some thing little short of treason, and insisted that it should not be received. If the Honourable Member for Clon thought the Act of Union should be repealed, let him move for leave to bring in a Bill for that purpose, and he would see how the House would meet it; but he protested against the attempt to join a kind of partial assent to entertaining the proposition through the subterranean method of a petition.

Mr. BERNAL expressed an opinion that the Honourable Member for Plympton was mistaken in the judgment he pronounced with respect to the petition.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL saw no objection to its being received, although he condemned its object.

Mr. HOBBHOUSE spoke in favour of its being received.

Mr. TRANT thought the people of Ireland should take care how they presented sectarian petitions of this kind, because it might happen that those who passed the measure of last Session for the relief of the Roman Catholics, would, from such petitions, see the necessity of repealing that Act, and excluding all Catholics from the House.

Sir JOHN NEWPORT said, that whatever might have been his opinion of the Union formerly, he was convinced that the repeal of the Act now would be productive of the most mischievous effects. Ireland was now tranquillized

and prosperous by the removal of all political disabilities, and it was most desirable that no subject of agitation should be introduced there.

Mr. PORTMAN, as the petition was respectfully worded, saw no objection to its being received.

Mr. BROWNLOW observed, that if the feelings of the people of Ireland were really averse to the continuance of the Union, he was persuaded not only that those feelings would not be put down by the rejection of the present petition, but that that would be the sure method of kindling a still stronger spirit of hostility in their minds. For his part, however, he did not think that the existence of such feelings was to be apprehended to any great extent. The interests of all classes in Ireland were so identified with the continuance of the Union, that he was satisfied there was no general disposition to attack it, and he trusted that the Hon. and Learned Member for Clon would abandon the wild speculation in which he had embarked on that subject, and would devote his talents to some better and more useful purpose.

Mr. HUME thought that feelings and opinions had been ascribed to his Honourable and Learned Friend, the Member for Clon, without any just cause. As to the petition, it appeared to him that to reject it would be to put an end to one of the most valuable rights of the subject. He was much surprised to hear his Honourable and Learned Friend, who opposed the petition, state opinions so contrary to those which he had at other times advanced in the House. He hoped the amendment would be withdrawn. He was astonished at the expressions of repugnance which the Right Honourable Gentleman had used towards his Honourable and Learned Friend, the Member for Clon—No, no—So he understood them. He (Mr. Hume) perfectly agreed with the Right Honourable Gentleman, that the principle of a separation of the two countries was injurious, but the right of the people to tender their opinions to the House upon the subject was quite a distinct question.

Mr. Secretary PEEL, in explanation, denied that he had ever contended against the right of the people to express their opinions on this and other subjects. On the contrary, he had contended for that right. But, while he had admitted the right, he had also declared that he would not find language strong enough to express his repugnance to the doctrine which the petitioners maintained. With respect to what the Honourable and Learned Gentleman had said of the separate Legislatures of Jamaica, Halifax, and Canada, it must be remembered, that although they had separate Legislatures, they were still parts of the United Kingdom. He wished to ask the Honourable and Learned Member for Clon, if he knew anything of the names that were affixed to the petition? They appeared to have been signed in a moment of convulsivity rather than at a serious meeting of freeholders. For instance, there was the name of "Paddy Bray," followed by that of "Billy Powder Bray."—A laugh.

Mr. O'CONNELL said that those were the names of two of the registered freeholders of the town in which the meeting was held.

Mr. LOCKHART, yielding to what appeared to be the general feeling of the House, withdrew his amendment.

The petition was then brought up and read. Mr. O'CONNELL said, there was nothing insidious in the getting up of this petition. He had nothing to do with it, but being put into his hands, he thought it his duty to present it, and in doing so he expressed an opinion. He never wished to legislate upon sects or principles. Even if the Union were repealed it would place 150 Protestant Peers in the Upper House and only six Catholics. This must create the danger which the Hon. Member (Mr. Trant) apprehended. Nothing should ever prevent him from looking for what he considered beneficial to Ireland and not injurious to England.

The petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Lord ALTHORP presented a petition from the Farmers of the Hundred of South Erpingham, in the county of Norfolk, complaining of distress, and praying for relief.

Lord L. GOWER brought in a Bill to regulate the Granting of Leases of Land in Ireland for carrying on of the Linen Manufacture.

Read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, and to be printed.

In answer to a question from Sir JOHN NEWPORT.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated, that it was the intention of his Majesty's Government to impose a duty on Tobacco grown in Ireland. Although the details of the measure had hitherto prevented the Bill from being brought in, the parties interested were perfectly aware that such was the intention, because, when the Bill on the subject was withdrawn in the last Session, it was distinctly stated that it would be renewed.

Mr. Secretary PEEL presented a petition from the members of the Society of Friends in Ireland, praying that a mitigation and alteration should take place in the severity of the criminal code, and to abolish the punishment of death for forgeries and theft. The Right Hon. Secretary felt assured that there was not one Member for Ireland who would willingly bear testimony to the devoted conduct of this class of society, who defrayed more money in charities, and not only that, but likewise devoted more time in endeavouring to ameliorate the miseries and distresses of their fellow creatures, than almost any other.

Mr. LENNARD seconded the petition, at the same time stating his wish that the legislature would abolish the crime of forgery altogether.—Great laughter. He meant the severity of the punishment.

Mr. Secretary PEEL intimated his intention of bringing in a bill for the consolidation of death in cases of forgery which would be abolished in all but very aggravated cases, but certainly not in cases of burglary.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The SPEAKER then communicated to the House a message from his Majesty with regard to the practice of justice in England and Ireland, and likewise expressing his Majesty's desire to add to the number of judges in the superior courts, relying upon the liberality of the House to make such an allowance as was necessary to support the dig-

nity of the bench and to reward the duties attached to the situation.

Mr. PEEL moved that an address should be presented to his Majesty by the Hon. Privy Council, expressing the willingness of the House to take the subject into their consideration.

Some little discussion took place as to the reading of the Bill, between the Attorney-General and Sir C. Wetherell, when it was brought forward on the 27th April. Five prime Judges are to be added to the present number.

EX-OFFICIO INFORMATIONS.

Sir C. WETHERELL gave notice of his intention to bring in a bill immediately after the recess in order to restrain the power of the Attorney-General in filing ex officio informations. The Hon. Gentlemen made no remarks upon his motion, which was received by the House with loud and reiterated cries of "Hear, hear."

NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when, after some discussion, a sum of £180,017 11s. 7d. was granted for defraying the salaries of the officers and other contingent expenses of the Admiralty, of the Navy Pay Office, and the Victualling Office.

The next vote proposed was £32,216 for the salaries of Officers and contingent expenses of the Admiralty Office.

Mr. PORTMAN gave notice, that he would in the course of the Session move for a reduction of the salaries of all public Officers, in the proportion of 15 per cent for the first class, 10 per cent for the second class, and 5 per cent for the third class.

The resolution was then agreed to. The next resolution moved was, that the sum of £32,033 be granted for the payment of the salaries of Officers and contingent expenses of the Navy Pay Office.

This resolution was objected to by several Hon. Members, but was ultimately carried. The Chairman then reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday.

The other Orders of the Day were then disposed of, and the House adjourned at one o'clock.

CITY OF CORK ELECTION.

WEDNESDAY—TENTH DAY.

The interest excited by the Election increased at this hour to the end; and each day presents a scene at the Court, if possible, more crowded than the former.

At the usual hour Sheriff Wallis announced the Poll—one vote was allowed for Mr. Newenham, and one receded from Mr. Callaghan, since the former day.

Today, in Freeman's Room No. 1 for Mr. C. 14, for Mr. N. 11—Do. No. 2, Callaghan 5, Newenham 15. 1. Freeholders No. 1, Callaghan 2, Newenham 3—Do. 2, for Callaghan 3, Newenham 5. Majority for Newenham 12.

Mr. Newenham's increasing majority elicited loud plaudits from the crowd.

Mr. Callaghan's majority is reduced to twelve, the gross poll being for Mr. C. 1131, for Mr. N. 1119.

Mr. Newenham, having offered precedence to Mr. Callaghan, which the latter declined, stepped forward. He was greatly thanked, he said, for the aid afforded him, and which enabled him to reduce his opponent's majority to the trifling predominance at which it now stood. He had promised the constituency that it would decrease, and he had confident hope that the morrow would place him (Mr. Newenham) at the head of the poll.

Mr. Callaghan then came forward, amid cheers and hisses. He trusted he would still be able to retain the majority that remained with him.—The threshold stregh, upon which his rival depended, was all run out, and indeed he did not know why the booths for freeholders were still continued open. He was not acquainted with the law of the matter, but it seemed to him they should be closed, and the bustle they created thus done away with, as there were no longer freeholders to be polled. As for the freemen, they were so exhausted, that small as his majority may seem, 'twould still be impossible to poll it down. He regretted the bad positions that had been called into play, and the evils report a circulated concerning him. He had said or done nothing during the Election, to call for such a feeling. It was stated that he was the nominee of a party, and further added, that he was not a good Catholic. Both these statements were false, and he took this opportunity of refuting them, now when the Election was drawing to a close, which he sincerely hoped would render his victory complete. Cries of no, yes, cheers and hisses.

Mr. Newenham again mounted the hustings.—His rival said the freehold electors were run out. He could assure the assembly that he had a freehold lot, to which objections were taken, that would be tried in another place, but which it allowed, would afford him an immense majority.—As to the expressions alluded to by his rival, he (Mr. N.) neither uttered or authorized them, and he should regret extremely that any such had been used. They would be most ill judged, and for his part he felt perfectly free of the accusation.

Mr. Callaghan exonerated the Hon. Gentleman from any charge of the sort, as for the rejection, it worked against both sides, and it was bad taste to make allusion to it.

Mr. Freeman got up to explain. He was engaged in the assessor's room, and was best acquainted with the circumstance. There were one hundred and seventy votes available for Mr. Newenham, which his objection invalidated, and that every day fifty persons were objected to, who were allowed to poll on six preceding elections. There were settlers too, who presented memorials for their freedom, which were refused by the Common Council, the an Act of Parliament authorized their demand. He hoped the day would come when the independence of their city would be asserted by Mr. Newenham, who, there was now little doubt, would be soon returned as their Representative.

THURSDAY—ELEVENTH DAY.

GROSS POLL.

Callaghan 1141
Newenham 1149

Majority for Callaghan. 18

