

DONERAILE CONSPIRACY

asked, was it not done before? Why did the Member and Learned Gentleman venture to make condemnatory statements elsewhere which he had shrunk from in that House? He (Mr. Doherty) had been censured by, among others, the Noble Member for Northamptonshire for taunting the Honourable and Learned Gentleman for his backwardness in fulfilling the pledges he had made elsewhere—namely, that he should bring him to the bar of that House for misconduct in his office of Solicitor General for Ireland. It was true that he had so taunted him, but it was also true that he could not avoid doing so, for otherwise he should be labouring under imputations without an opportunity of rebutting them. The Noble Lord to whom he had just alluded was not perhaps aware, when he threw the shield of his interference over the Hon and Learned Gentleman, of the extent of the provocation which he (Mr. Doherty) had received from the Hon and Learned Gentleman out of doors, or the violence of the language imputed to the Hon and Learned Gentleman with respect to a large majority of that House. It was thought that the great measure of relief of last session would have led—as indeed in spite of all, it would lead—to a total oblivion of all party animosities, and to a total disuse of all acerbic language consequent upon those animosities; but what was the fourth pursued by the Honourable and Learned Gentleman? Why, as a Josephine Society charity dinner, given in November last—an occasion which one would have supposed least of all invited violent political tirades—the Hon and Learned Gentleman was reported to have designated the Subletting Act as the measure of a "scoundrel aristocracy," passed with a view to exterminate the people no longer useful to them, and therefore no one would justify the "people becoming exterminators themselves." He asked the Hon and Learned Gentleman, did he make use of this language? Hear, hear. It was thought that opportunity of declaring that the press had calumniated him. But there were minds which could not rest content unless in making the sincere delusions of their warm-hearted countrymen a screen under which they might advance their own selfish purposes. Cheers. He begged leave to add, that he had no objection to the production of Patrick Daly's deposition—that on which the Hon and Learned Gentleman had grounded his charge.

Mr. JEPHSON complained that the Hon and Learned Member had, by his sneers at one Member and his sarcasms at another—by his recrimination of the Hon Member for Clare, and by giving over the trial, completely carried away the House from the point at issue. The only question in dispute was, had the Honourable and Learned Member that deposition in his possession when he convicted some men which was sufficient to obtain the acquittal of others; and having it in his possession, or knowing of its existence, did he try to convict men without producing it? This was the charge made against him, and he had only met it by saying that the judge knew of the existence of that deposition, and approved of the conduct of the jury. This was no answer at all to the charge, which, he contended, was left where it was placed by the Hon. Member for Clare.

Lord ALTHORP said he had attended both to the charge and to the defence, considering that the House was sitting in its judicial character.—The accusation was, that he was in possession of evidence which he had not produced on the trial; and this accusation did not appear to him to have been refused. At the same time he certainly did not think that the hon. and learned gentleman deserved to be censured by the House for his conduct. He was quite aware that there had been much violent public speaking in Ireland; and that the Hon. and Learned Member for Clare had made some speeches in that country which he (Lord Althorp) regretted should have been made. But when that Hon. and Learned Gentleman had come forward in so moderate a manner as that which the House had that night witnessed, it appeared to him that he ought not to have been so warmly attacked for what he had said out of the House. Nothing could be more desirable than that all expressions on subjects connected with Ireland should, if possible, be avoided.

Mr. NORTH said, that his Hon. and Learned Friend was compelled by the conduct of the Hon Member for Clare to allude to circumstances which had taken place. If the Hon Member for Clare thought proper to attack individuals under the shelter of tavern meetings, the objects of his attacks were compelled to follow him thither. The Hon Member for Clare had two modes of treating the subject. He had one tone to Ireland, and another for the House. His violence was all on one side of the channel—his moderation all on the other. The Hon Member for Clare completed of being taunted by his Hon and Learned Friend. He believed that the Hon and Learned Member wished to escape from his pledge to bring the subject before the House, and but for being taunted he would not have made the motion that night. Hear, hear, hear. The Honourable and Learned Member had made so many efforts to escape, that until the very moment he rose he doubted whether he would bring the question forward. The Hon. Member tagged at his sword so long, that he thought he never would have drawn it from the scabbard.—At length it was unsheathed, by the assistance of his Hon. and Learned Friend, and its edge had fallen on the Hon. Member himself. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman proceeded to review the circumstances of the trials, and contended that the Solicitor General for Ireland had throughout exercised a sound discretion. He stated that the document which the Solicitor General for Ireland was charged with having withheld, was before the Judge from the commencement of the proceedings. It was the duty of the judge to compare the information with the evidence of the witnesses, and to point out any discrepancies which might exist between them. It would have been improper and indecorous in his Hon. and Learned Friend had interfered with the Judge in what was his proper province. After the trial, but reply of his Hon. and Learned Friend, he would not long trespass on the attention of the House. He was the less inclined to do so, because he was satisfied the charge was not intended for that House—a tribunal which decided upon the fates of a country.

and impartial judgment. The charge was intended for another tribunal—the excited and inflamed passions of the credulous people, whose lot it had been for so many centuries to be misled by a phantasmagoric demagogue, who had sought for their own purposes to urge them on to those courses of discontent which proceeded to turbulence and terminated in blood. Hear. That was the tribunal for which the charge was intended, and that accounted for the Hon. Member's reluctance to press it in that House. The Hon. and Learned Member felt that he was not practising in his proper court—that he was not at the bar of that tribunal where he had held his brief so long with success. That it was which had induced the Hon. Member to evade the question so long, by fixing it on one occasion before Easter, on another after, and sometimes on a Wednesday, in the hope that there would be no House. The Hon. Member's appearance on the different sides of the channel was singularly different. In Ireland, his swelling chest and powerful voice might induce one to suppose him a full grown Irish giant. That night he appeared like the tender babe, whom he himself had described as hisping the praise of a juryman. In Ireland he was at the top of his voice, and played the part of the lion to adoration. In the House of Commons he assumed the part of Bottom, and adopting the suggestion of his predecessor in the character, "aggravated his voice and roared as gently as a sucking dove." Laugh. He could tell the Hon and Learned Member that such a line of conduct could not be permitted. He must adopt one of two ways. He must either be in both countries the violent disturber and agitator—the same in his Parliamentary office in Stephen-street as in St. Stephen's Chapel at Westminster, or he must be a moderate man in both countries. Hear. He must no longer talk as he had that night, of pouring oil into the wounds which he had taken every means to inflame in Ireland. Hear. The Hon. Member would soon find throughout the empire, but more particularly in that part with which he was connected, such a body of resistance to his double course of conduct, as he would be unable to contend against. There was a manly, kind, and generous feeling springing up in Ireland in spite of the exertions of the Hon. Member for Clare. It was the natural and necessary result of the wise legislative measure adopted last year. It would soon be out of the power of any man to heat up the national feeling to the temperature of a furnace, merely in order that its political salubrity might find its proper exit.

Mr. HUME rose with considerable earnestness of manner, and complimented of the pompous and almost insolent speech of the gentleman who had just sat down. He was surprised that his speech should have been received with cheers by the ministers. The Honourable and Learned Member applied strong epithets to the Hon. Member for Clare. What mattered it whether the Honourable Member was a pig, a dog, or any other four-footed animal. Great laughter. He hoped the Member for Clare would not swag his conduct by the advice of the Honourable and Learned Member, although he swelled like the bull and the frog bursting with self-importance. Great laughter. It was quite an Irish score, which he never expected to behold in that House. What a man to read a lecture! It was like the mowing of a kitten—laughter. The Honourable Member for Clare had not yet lost his teeth. He could hiss still, and when the time should come he would halloo him on—a laugh. Under all the circumstances of the case, he thought that his Honourable and Learned Friend had done perfectly right in bringing this subject distinctly before the House. He had been told that he was not a Learned Gentleman. He thanked God that he was not; for sure he was, that if he had had in his power a deposition which would have cleared an individual accused of a capital charge, he must have laid it before the Court, in spite of all the etiquette to which Learned Gentlemen thought it to be their duty to conform. Cries of "Hear," in which Mr. Doherty joined. Had that been done in this case? Would the Honourable and Learned Gentleman on the opposite bench get up and say that it had? Hear.—But his Hon. and Learned Friend the Member for Clare had the audacity, it appeared, to seek of these transactions out of doors in such language as his feelings dictated, and not repeated his observations in that House. "Is it to be supposed," continued the Hon. Member, "that because I am a Member of Parliament, and choose to go to the Crown and Anchor Tavern to make observations there upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, or that I may be upon his Majesty's Attorney General—is it to be supposed, I say, that I am to be compelled to repeat the same observations out of doors, let them call me to account for them. I admit that I say many things in this House which I should be a fool to say out of the House—(hear, and a laugh)—knowing that there is such a being in existence as an Attorney General, and that it is possible for him to find plant-juries. I may be taunted with cowardice, as I have been already, for this declaration; but my doctrine is, that in those cases discretion is the better part of valour—laughter—and then how foolish should I look, if I were to find myself laid by the heels in Newgate, owing to the deposition of the Attorney General." Laugh. He then proceeded to observe, that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite had not shown either that good sense for which he (Mr. Hume) gave him credit, or that disposition to let all things go smoothly in Ireland, on which he prided himself so highly, in reading such voluminous extracts from speeches made at convivial boards, when a man was inclined, from the excitement of the scene, to speak more freely than prudence warranted, or than he might otherwise be prompted to do.—He would, however, confess, that in all the extracts which the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had read, there was not one word which he should not have been proud to utter—(cries of no, no)—with the exception of the last extract, which related to the Subletting Act. Hear, hear. He was surprised that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman should have read that extract after the explicit manner in which the Hon. Member for Clare had disavowed it. Hear, hear. He could not help considering that circumstance as a proof how strongly the Hon. and Learned Gentleman felt the justice of the observations of his Hon. and Learned Friend the Member for Clare. Hear.—

He thought it was the burden duty of every honest man who thought that a public officer had not conducted himself, to state that opinion publicly. Clear. The manner in which his Hon. and Learned Friend had been treated was most liberal and unjustifiable. The two Hon. and Learned Gentlemen had charged his Hon. and Learned Friend with shrinking, as if he was afraid of or such—backed by the whole Treasury Bench. Hear, hear. After the statement made by his Hon. and Learned Friend, on what ground did the Hon. and Learned Gentleman opposite taunt his Hon. and Learned Friend with shrinking, as if he were afraid to meet them? For his own part, Mr. Hume, confessed that he wished he could take the same view of the question as that which had been taken by the Noble Lord. He was quite ready to admit that he did not believe the Hon. and Learned Gentleman had acted wittingly and intentionally; but the fact undoubtedly was, that he had withheld from the court circumstances of which he was in possession, and which, as soon as they were produced, occasioned the acquittal of the accused. On these grounds his Hon. and Learned Friend was warranted in asking for information. To him, Mr. Hume, it appeared that the character and honour of the Hon. and Learned Gentleman required that all possible information on the subject should be produced. He was unwilling to concur in the censure, but he was willing to base the papers produced, and to allow the Hon. Member the benefit of the documents. Hear, hear. A conversation between Mr. Jephson and Mr. Doherty, then took place across the table, respecting the time when the deposition of Patrick Daly, on the 29th April, was first in court; but Mr. Jephson's remarks were quite inaudible in the gallery, and Mr. Doherty's nearly so. We understood the latter gentleman to state, that he held in his hand a certificate of the clerk of the crown in Ireland, that the depositions of Patrick Daly, and particularly his deposition of the 29th of April, were returned to the proper quarter three months before, that is, early in August. On the second trial Mr. Brien, Penetration observing the variance between the witness's deposition and his own evidence, called him (Mr. Doherty) aside to the bench, and asked him whether that variance had attracted his notice. He told the Learned Judge immediately that it had. He could not have noticed it to the jury for the reasons assigned by his Honourable and Learned Friend behind him. He certainly had an impression, and a strong impression on his mind; it might be a wrong impression, or it might be a right one; but he felt that if he had mentioned it to the court it must have been in a point of view unfavourable to the prisoner.

The ATTORNEY GENERAL said that the Hon. Member for Clare, having been engaged by the prisoners, had had his feelings too much influenced on the occasion. The charge had been made entirely on a mistaken ground, and his Learned Friend would not defend. No objection could rest against a prosecutor for not bringing forward the depositions taken before the magistrate, for those depositions were often poor, mongre, and unsatisfactory, and were superseded by the better evidence elicited and collected by the attorney in drawing his brief, and in instructing the counsel. It was far from proper in all cases to give prisoners notice of all the evidence to be produced against them, for such a proceeding would enable them to meet that evidence by surreptitious means. But the Hon. Member for Clare had spoken of an intended alteration of the law. Now, he denied that the papers required were requisite for any such alteration. For instance, the judge's notes were not public documents; they were merely taken to refresh the memory, and handed by way of courtesy from one judge to another. Such notes were not evidence, and there was no example of their having been produced or called for, and the calling for them would be disrespectful to the judges. Were his Hon. and Learned Friend to be impeached before the bar of the House, the notes in question would not be evidence against him. He should think it his duty to oppose the motion.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY did not think the great anxiety which the Honourable and Learned Gentleman (the Solicitor General for Ireland) exhibited to meet the charges which were brought forward, in this instance, at all consistent with the line of conduct which he pursued; for he was ready to grant to the Honourable and Learned Member for Clare a document which was already before the public—namely, the depositions of Daly—while he refused those documents which were absolutely necessary to maintain the charges in question; to wit, the judge's notes at the trial. The Honourable and Learned Gentleman had, with great fastidiousness, directed the attention of the House from the real question before it, to imputations which he asserted had been cast on him by the Honourable and Learned Member for Clare, but with which the House had nothing to do; and he had further contrived to shift the charge, with regard to the depositions, from his own shoulders to those of the Learned Judge who presided at the trials. According to the statements of the Honourable Gentleman the deposition was in the possession of that Learned Judge during the first and second trials, which, when produced upon the third trial, occasioned the acquittal of the prisoners. Under such circumstances, the House was called upon to vindicate the judgment of the court, and they could only do so by calling for the production of the notes of the Learned Judge at those trials, in order to see how the facts really stood. It was absolutely necessary that the Judge's notes should be produced to elucidate this transaction. They did not sit there to hear attacks and recriminations. It was their duty to do so as to grave matter connected with the administration of justice in Ireland, and it was not only due to the Learned Judge who presided at the trials, as well as to the country at large, that his notes of the evidence should be produced, in order to ascertain whether the testimony given by the principal witness in open Court in two successive trials, and upon which prisoners were convicted, varied in any essential point from that deposition which had been sworn to at an antecedent period, and which, when produced on the third trial, immediately procured the acquittal of the prisoners. The Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Doherty) had said that the points of difference between the witness's testimony and the deposition were of little

importance—namely, in that, as more assertions, and the Judge's notes would also supply the proof to enable the House to decide as to that. It was on those grounds that he (Mr. Harvey) was of opinion that the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Doherty) did not pursue that course which best regarded a sense of his innocence, by thus resisting that part of the motion of the Honourable Member for Clare which called for the production of the judge's notes; for he thus shut out the only mode by which the charges of the Hon. Member, if unfounded, could be refuted.—He should support the motion.

Mr. DANIEL CALLAGHAN said, that, having acted as one of the jurors, on the second of the trials which had been referred to, he felt himself bound to bear testimony to the propriety of the course which had been followed on that occasion by the Hon. and Learned Gentleman (Mr. Doherty). The jury, of which he formed one, could not agree, but they did not differ as to the guilt of the prisoners, but merely as to the degree of credit due to some of the witnesses; and the gentleman who held out (Mr. Morrough), he was well aware, acted from the purest and most conscientious motives. He (Mr. Callaghan) conceived that it was absolutely necessary to institute those proceedings at the time; and in the conducting of them the Learned Gentleman (Mr. Doherty) did not travel out of the line of his public duty, but, on the contrary, pursued a perfectly correct and humane course of proceeding, and one which did not in any respect justify the charge which had been made against him. The SOLICITOR GENERAL said, that the charge was not a specific charge, but a sort of general charge, that might be applied to any person, even the Learned Judge whom the Member for Clare wished to excite in a particular manner; and if the motion were carried, there could not be a criminal prosecution existing in the position of a district, which might be referred to in the House. The motion was dangerous, as attending from the counsel whose feelings were excited, and it might result in a charge being made against the Member for Clare, and the Member for Clare had done his duty the motion ought not to have been made, and he thought the charge entirely void of foundation. After all that had been said on both sides, it was clear and unimpeachable that the Judge had the evidence before him on the three trials. He might have been wrong, but he was not to be blamed. If the House were to be blamed, it was the Judge who did not produce that evidence, and let the Member for Clare be engaged that Learned Judge. The Judge's excuse was, that it was not necessary to produce the evidence, and he thought so; and had he been in the Judge's place, he should have acted in the same manner. No such charge could be made against the Member for Clare, and those who supported his motion were founded upon a misapprehension, namely, that there was a discrepancy between the evidence produced at the trial, and the deposition which had been sworn to before the magistrate. No such discrepancy existed. The simple fact of conspiracy was proved by both, and by the testimony at the trial it was further proved that the conspiracy was arranged by a written document, in a tent, at the fair of Rathfriland. The testimony by his Honourable and Learned Friend, the Solicitor General for Ireland, of the charge against the Hon. Member for Clare, appeared to him to be the most satisfactory and unimpeachable. His Learned Friend's defence had been made on a false and untrue ground, and he thought it necessary to produce the papers which he should think it his duty to produce.

Mr. O'NEILL said, that, after repeating the statements of his opening speech, and detailing the nature of the evidence he required to substantiate his charges, the Honourable Member asked for what reason he had been taunted to bring forward the motion, if he was to be met with the answer that the papers could not be produced? Hear, hear, hear. He repeated the motion, and asked for the Judge's notes—documents never in this country refused. The Subletting Act had been introduced into this discussion, with which it had nothing to do. He denied having used the words attributed to him in the House, and he denied the Subletting Act being in force in Ireland, and the day after he had made that speech he told the reporter that it was wrong. In alluding to the attack made on him by Mr. North, he denied the censure at that Hon. and Learned Member. With respect to the observations of the Secretary for Ireland, he was fast in the way for promotion; he held the situation with the Duke of Wellington, and the Secretary for the Home Department had once held Ireland was the more of young statesmen. If an apprentice barber was wanted to shave a beggar, Ireland was the place to look for him. He denied, as asserted by the Solicitor General for Ireland, that the people of Ireland were prone to assassination. Lord Kildare's murder, as alluded to, was accidental; that nobleman was very popular, and he had been killed before it was known who he was. The Solicitor General had taunted him, and forced him into this, and what he asked for evidence, it was refused him. Hear, hear, hear. The Honourable Member then entered into a detail of the circumstances attending the trial, observing that the Irish Solicitor General had admitted that there were discrepancies between the depositions, and the evidence produced in Court, while the Noble Secretary for Ireland and there was no discrepancy. Let his hon. and learned friend be moved for, and he would undertake to establish his charge against the Solicitor General. He denied that Baron Pennefather had the depositions on the first or second trial. If those depositions were in the possession of the judge, on the occasion of the first trial, he held the situation with the Duke of Wellington, and the Secretary for the Home Department had once held Ireland was the more of young statesmen. If an apprentice barber was wanted to shave a beggar, Ireland was the place to look for him. He denied, as asserted by the Solicitor General for Ireland, that the people of Ireland were prone to assassination. 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IMPERTINENCE AND FUDGE.

We lament to see, by a petition which Earl Stanhope presented last night, that the distress continues at Coventry. It is, however, consolatory to think, that it is in a course of mitigation throughout the kingdom. His Lordship also presented a petition from the Shipowners of Whitby, praying for a repeal of the Act which enforces a contribution out of the wages of merchant Seamen towards Greenwich Hospital. Although we do not believe that the Sailors grudge this contribution, yet it has always appeared to us unjust. What would the weavers think, who supply such numbers to the army, were an exclusive tax levied on them for support of Chelsea Hospital? His Lordship, being in the petitioning line, drives a saving trade. He presented another petition from the Shipowners of London. There is, perhaps, no interest in the empire with which the public sympathize more sincerely than with that of this body. But the answer of the Duke of Wellington was a refutation of all the Noble Earl's statements.

In the Commons, after some miscellaneous conversation, Mr. O'Connell presented various petitions against the assimilation of the duties in Ireland to the British duties. There may be just cause to object to particular duties, and we have so much of the esprit de corps as to agree with the Letter Press Printers of Dublin, that it is a wrong thing to tax newspapers. But there can be no just cause for objecting to the principle of the proposed assimilation on the ground of the poverty of Ireland. An evening contemporary seems to think that because Ireland is confessedly a poorer country than England, she ought to be less taxed.

Were the taxes levied on articles of necessity, doubtless there would be injustice in placing the same burthen on the weak as on the strong; but to stir our contemporary carter to do so, that he proceeds of a tax arising from its rate, and not from the consumption of the article on which it is laid, he must permit us to say that it is something very like a bull to urge the poverty of Ireland as an argument against the assimilation of duties, especially as it is only the duties on luxuries and property that are to be assimilated. The assertion that the ability to pay now taxes depends, as our contemporary remarks, upon the facility with which the present taxes are paid, is not correct. The ability may exist but the machinery for collecting may be defective, and this, we contend, is partly the case with Ireland, which has been spared from the assessed taxes, chiefly in consequence of the difficulty which there would be in the collection. But we agree with him, that if the proposed assimilation shall have the effect, not only of reducing the consumption of the articles on which the increased taxes will fall, but of diminishing the amount of the existing revenue, then there may be question as to discretion in attempting the assimilation, which, however, is altogether different from the plea of exemption founded on the poverty of Ireland.

SYMPTOMS OF CONVERSION.
In the Commons, the only topic of interest was Mr. O'Connell's motion touching the administration of justice in Ireland. His speech on the occasion shows that he has sometimes lucid intervals. Considering the great popular influence which he possesses in Ireland, the good he might do is incalculable were his exertions directed to quicken the sense of justice, and to inculcate reverence for the laws amongst his countrymen. We offer no comment on his frightful account of the murderous conspiracies and the contempt of justice which had prevailed in the South of Ireland. By Mr. O'Connell begins at the wrong end when he accuses the judiciary and the administrators of the law, for it is quite evident that the fault lies in the defective nature of what both law and justice are, not only among the peasantry, but even among classes from which the Magistrates and Jurors are selected. This is the great evil which afflicts Ireland. Mr. Debuty's reply was completely satisfactory.

THE COURIER AGAIN.
The general impression which our observations on Irish affairs have lately produced in Ireland, gives us reason to hope that the mal-content portion of the public press of that country will soon assist our endeavours to produce more correct notions of the state of Ireland, in Ireland, than have hitherto prevailed. It is true, the rage at present is frantic, but such violence cannot last long; when the proximum is over, we may then expect that the patient will take the medicine, however bitter it may be. In the meantime, we would ask, why the Irish assume the existence of a determination on the part of this country to oppress them? What possible motive could induce us to adopt a policy so criminal and insane? The Irish have derived many advantages from their connection with us, but what benefit has England yet obtained from Ireland beyond the slight recompensing sense of charitable intents? Our only cause to love her is, that we have been kind to her. But it is not the Irish nation that should be blamed for ingratitude; the guilt lies with those who undertake to rule her opinions—men who know that a right patriotism dictates conduct and principles the reverse of their own. With such we shall never enter into controversy. The utmost we can say to them is, to repeat the words of the Greek—"Strike, but listen."—We can endure your abuse—only road and powder on what we say.

A few days ago, as Mr. Haniston, of York, was fishing for pike in the neighbourhood of Pocklington, he was surprised, after having laid his line, by the appearance of a very strange looking bird on the opposite side of the river. His first impression was to run for a gun to shoot it; but, on closer examination, he perceived it was held by a line; and, on a still closer view, found that it was actually caught by one of his own lines, having dived and taken the bait intended for the pike. On this discovery, it made directly for the water, but was immediately secured, and proved to be a very fine crested serpent (Phalacrocorax Crinitus).

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN HIS MAJESTY'S COUNCIL AND THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY IN NOVA SCOTIA.

By advices received from Halifax, Nova Scotia, a serious misunderstanding appears to have arisen between His Majesty's Council and the House of Assembly. The intercourse between them has been suspended, and the President of the Province has found it expedient to adjourn the Legislature with the following speech from the Throne:—
"Mr. President, and Gentlemen of His Majesty's Council—Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Assembly—
"When I had the pleasure to meet you here on the 11th February, for the despatch of the public business, and had nothing of moment to submit to your consideration, I did entertain a sanguine hope, that by your united endeavours and cordial cooperation, the Session would not have detained you long.
"But I am sorry to find, that although more than eight weeks have elapsed, the most important measures, as regards the immediate interests of the Province, remain in a state of abeyance, in consequence of a difference of opinion on points which have long been established and recognised as necessary for the salutary and effectual conducting the affairs of a Government constituted as ours.
"Understanding there is little probability of your accordance in the matters here pending, under such circumstances, I consider it my duty to advise you, from further continuance in Session, that you may return to your homes, to attend to your private concerns."
NEW TAXES—LETTER FROM AN IRISH MEMBER.
To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal.
London, May 12, 1830.

Sir—Perceiving that my name has been mentioned with disparagement in the Irish newspapers, as one of the Members who had declined to sign the resolutions against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland, I think it due to public opinion to state the course which I have adopted, and the motives which have governed that course.

The increase of the duty on newspaper stamps appeared to me so objectionable, that I felt it my duty some days previous to the meeting at the Thatched House Tavern, in a private letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to make a strong representation of my feelings upon the subject, and to declare my intention to oppose it in the House.

Considering that the present administration are, in their general measures, deserving of the confidence of the country, and more particularly deserving of the support of those who were interested in that great measure, to the accomplishment of which they sacrificed their own influence over a large party in the House, I have felt a pleasure in giving them my support upon all questions in which the essential interests of the country are not compromised. I thought it, therefore, more becoming to take a direct mode of making them acquainted with my determination, than by signing resolutions which emanated from a party with which I am not in the habit of acting, and from individuals who do not equally possess my confidence.

With respect to the other measures against which the resolutions are directed, I have reserved my opinion until they are fully developed to the House.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient, faithful servant,
WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

The following letters have been received in answer to the Circular Letter of the Proprietors of the Irish Press, addressed to the Members of Parliament.

London, May 14, 1830.
Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, containing a copy of the Petition from the Newspaper Proprietors of Ireland, to Parliament.
I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
E. GRANT.

38, Portman-square, 14th May, 1830.
Sir—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 30th ult., enclosing the printed copy of the Petition of the Newspaper Proprietors of Ireland, which was entrusted to my noble relation, the Marquis of Anglesey, and has been presented by him to the House of Lords.

I shall take care to give my support to the measure, inasmuch as it is the intention of the House of Commons—and it is also the intention of the House of Lords, to the best of my ability, all the proposed measures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer for additional taxation upon Ireland.

In confirmation of such intention, I have been permitted, though not one of the Representatives for Ireland, to put my signature to the Resolutions of the Irish Members on this subject, passed by them on a late occasion at the Thatched House Tavern.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
ARTHUR CHICHESTER, Lieut.-Col.
James Magee, Esq.

8, Suffolk-street.
Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge your letter, and to express my cordial concurrence with the Petition to which it refers; and my readiness to co-operate, to the best of my humble ability, in support of the Newspaper Press of Ireland, against the unpopular and unjust measure of which the Petitioners complain.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient humble servant,
ROBERT OTWAY CAVE.
James Magee, Esq.

Gosford, 14th May, 1830.
Sir—I have just received your letter, enclosing a copy of the Petition agreed to by the Newspaper Proprietors of Ireland, at a Meeting held in Dublin, at which you presided.

THE WELLINGTON ADMINISTRATION.

In opening the proceedings of the late meeting of the City of Dublin to petition against the proposed increase of taxation in Ireland, Mr. Latouche stated, that the individuals who had been instrumental in assembling their fellow citizens on that occasion, were not influenced by any feeling of hostility or of general opposition to the Duke of Wellington's administration. It struck us, at the time, that this declaration was received by the meeting without the slightest symptom of that marked approbation with which Mr. Latouche was cheered in every other part of his plain and unassuming, but really excellent speech. That in this expression of his own sentiments, and those of the most influential of those who acted with him, Mr. Latouche was as correct as he was sincere, we do not entertain a shadow of doubt; but that he by any means expressed the prevailing sentiment of the unusually large assemblage which he addressed, we are by no means so free to admit. That any individual of that, or indeed of any other meeting held in Ireland, on this most important subject, feels the slightest personal hostility to the Duke, we do not, as we could not believe; but that the prevalent feeling throughout the country is, unqualified hostility to the Duke's Government, there is not in our minds any doubt whatever; and that this sentiment is daily and hourly gaining ground, we are equally and positively certain.—D. M. Post.

A very valuable notice, the property of Robert Barry, Esq. C.C.P., was published by some influential wretches on the lands of Ballyneer, near Johnstown, about five o'clock on Sunday evening last. The animal was in calf and had in the course of about half an hour. We did not hear any cause assigned for this savage act, except that Mr. Barry's situation in the police establishment may render him obnoxious to the adherents of Captain Rock. Arward has, we understand, been offered by the neighbouring gentry for the discovery of the persons concerned in the above wanton outrage.—Kilenny Moderator.

The Bishop of Loughlin and Ferns has given notice that he will hold this year the usual visitation. It is his Lordship's intention to go round all the parishes of the two dioceses in succession, and visit in person each church, glebe-house, and parochial school. During this circuit his Lordship will hold confirmations at several churches. In the County of Wexford, confirmations are to be held in the following places, and on the following days:—Ballyconnor, June 2; Corey, June 4; Luskintere, June 5; Templehamo, June 7; Killybeg, June 9; Fathard, June 12; New Ross, June 14; Wexford, June 17; Kilkenny, June 18; Castle Ellis, June 19; Ennisceorthy, June 22; Newtownbarry, June 24; Foras, June 26.

The measure brought forward on Monday last by the Archbishop of Canterbury is likely to prove to England what it has proved to Ireland—the source of extensive relief. Forty years ago Mr. Pitt was aware that the existing mode of levying tithes was a serious obstacle to agricultural improvement. The long delay which unfortunately has taken place in adopting a commutation is one of the many misfortunes which this country suffered from the French Revolution, for prudent men considered it better, during that convulsion to submit to a partial evil than to sanction innovation in any shape.

THE NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

The collection of the O'Connell Fund is to be resumed in Cork on the 10th inst. At no period of his active political life has Mr. O'Connell maintained a higher place in the regard and appreciation of his countrymen than that at which we now write. On Wednesday, pursuant to advertisement, the Finance Committee met at the Chamber of Commerce. On that occasion James Laidlaw, Esq., came forward and stated, that he had on Thursday, at the great county meeting, had a palpable and intelligible proof of the value of the services rendered by Mr. O'Connell to his country. At that county meeting Mr. Stowell had, for the first time, an opportunity of seeing the leading men of the country in unity of sentiment and action, was confederately owing to Mr. O'Connell; and he is at this moment laying his country under new and, to the full as weighty obligations, by the devotion of his powerful talents and valuable time to the advancement or protection of her menaced interests in the Legislature. Mr. Stowell concluded by handing in a second subscription of forty pounds. He had, in the first instance, given the sum of ten pounds.

Mr. Charles Sugrue announced that he had received several pounds from Paris for the fund. There is no doubt but the collection will now proceed actively and successfully. Several other subscriptions were announced.—Cork Mercantile Chronicle.

KING'S BENCH, DUBLIN—MAY 11.

MANDAMUS—VESTRIES.
Fitzgibbon v. Rev. Mr. Bourne, and the Churchwardens of St. Andrew's Parish.
Mr. Hamilton appeared to show cause against the conditional order obtained for a mandamus. The mandamus directed that the books and papers of the Parish should be submitted to the inspection of Mr. Fitzgibbon. A long argument ensued.

SOMNOLENCY EXTRAORDINARY.

On Sunday morning, a young gentleman, after leaving the social board, where, during the night, he had been sacrificing to the Jolly god, threw himself from one of our Quays (Limerick) into the bracing waters of the Shannon, the expense of which he bravely defrayed with fifty shillings. Arriving at the other side, and having taken a little rest, he again plunged in, when, lo! being half-suffocated, in the most literal sense, Morpheus, the usual attendant on Bacchus, shed his delicious somnolence, till he flung down the front of some boatman coming up, who, seeing him at such a distance from land, pulled him, but received no answer; however, from an occasional movement of his limbs, they concluded him to be alive. Thinking him a rare and valuable prize, they soon restored the gentleman to a sense of his situation, and ultimately to his family, who, in the interim, were incommoded, as his clothes having been found on the Quay in his absence and recovered, it was concluded he was drowned.—Limerick K. Post.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA AT ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.

On Thursday afternoon, about three o'clock, a fine youth, named William Charles, aged 17 years, son of Mr. Charles, of the Windmill Dairy, at Camberwell, was brought in a coach to St. Thomas's Hospital, in a state of very considerable excitement and great difficulty of breathing. Several medical gentlemen examined him, but all were at a loss to conjecture the nature of his ailment. In about an hour after Dr. Roots saw the patient, who at once pronounced him to be labouring under the dreadful malady, hydrophobia; but nothing could be elicited from the sufferer to strengthen such an opinion, and when asked if at any time he had been bitten by a dog, he refused to answer. Towards evening the symptoms increased to an alarming degree, and at intervals he would howl and shriek like the canine species, and foam at the mouth, retusing any kind of food or liquid. About two o'clock yesterday it became so violent, that it was found necessary to revert to the aid of a strait waistcoat. Mr. Lewis left the room for the purpose of obtaining one, leaving two other gentlemen with him. The unfortunate youth taking the advantage of the absence of Mr. Lewis, seized a syringe that was near his bedside, and which had been charged with a large quantity of spirits of turpentine for the purpose of injection, and began to squirt its dangerous contents at the two gentlemen, who, fearful of its destructive effects, fled out of the room, and at that moment the sufferer jumped out of bed, and bolted them out. The confusion that ensued baffled description. He attempted to run about in all directions. Some of the pupils endeavoured to get in at the window by means of a ladder, but failed. The unfortunate sufferer could be seen jumping and climbing about the room like a cat. At length the panel of the door was knocked out, and the door opened, when the poor fellow was discovered lying on the floor in a state of exhaustion; his tongue hanging out, and foaming at the mouth. He was again placed in bed, and a strait waistcoat placed on him, besides being strapped to the bedstead. Great exertion has been made since his admission to the hospital to ascertain at what period he was bitten, but no person could be found to give the desired information, except a woman named Lodge, residing in a small house in a place called Botany Bay, near Snow's fields; and she stated that, about five months back, the youth lived in her house, having a situation in Lock's fields, and one night he came home rather earlier than usual, and upon being asked the reason, he said he had been discharged for killing his mistress's cat, and accounted for so doing by saying that whilst at tea, she stole his bread and butter, that he attempted to chastise her for it, when she flew at him, and balling him to do so, he caught hold of her, carried her to the door and threw her to a mastiff dog that was under a truck, and the animal instantly tore her to pieces. Hence it is supposed, that at the time he seized the cat, she was in a rabid state, and bit him; and, therefore, the dreadful consequences above described are attributed to that circumstance. At five o'clock last evening our informant saw the poor fellow, and he was then enduring the most excruciating agony, tearing and striking as usual. It is the opinion of the medical gentlemen who attend him that he cannot live many hours. Dr. Roots and Mr. Lewis are in constant attendance upon their patient, and the case has excited very great interest among the students.—London Paper.

ANOTHER CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

About two months ago, a boy named John Bradshaw, eleven years of age, whose parents reside in Gore street, Salford, was walking in Oldfield-road, when a dog, pursued by two men, came running down the lane, leaped upon the boy's back and scratched his face, and then pursued its way, followed by the men, who overtook and killed it. The injury the boy sustained was so trifling, that his parents took but little notice of the matter. On Sunday morning last, the boy complained of a pain in his head, and, on that account, lay in bed a little longer than usual. When he got up on Thursday morning he complained of having the tooth-ache, he went to his employment, but feeling himself unwell, returned home, and his illness continuing to increase, Mr. Brownbill, surgeon, Chapel-street, Salford, was immediately sent for, who, suspecting the case to be hydrophobia, asked for some water, and on offering it to the boy, he was affected by convulsions. On presenting a look-glass to him the same symptoms were manifested. Mr. Brownbill feeling more than common interest in the case of his patient, immediately gave information to the faculty, many of whom attended, among them were Dr. Bardeley, Dr. Shaw, Mr. Jordan, Mr. Brigham, and several others. The boy continued perfectly sensible from the first appearance of the disease, and answered the questions put to him by the medical men. He complained that he felt a sense of suffocation, and when any fluid was offered him to drink, the convulsions, attended with sickness, returned with increased violence, his sufferings continued to increase, the paroxysms returning as the symptoms of the disease, succeeded one being more violent, until they terminated in death, at two o'clock on Monday morning, about eighteen hours after the symptoms made their first appearance.—Manchester Times.

SUPPOSED HYDROPHOBIA.

A paragraph appeared on Wednesday, stating that a young man, named Griffiths, was brought from Covent Garden water house, on Thursday, the 6th inst., to Middlesex hospital, labouring under hydrophobia, and expired there, after enduring dreadful suffering, on Saturday last. We are happy to be enabled to contradict this statement. The unfortunate patient was, in fact, brought to the hospital labouring under strong excitement of mind from fever, which, as is common in such cases, was relieved by the administration of a large quantity of the deceased stated that he had been bitten in the leg three months since, by a greyhound, from having accidentally trodden on his tail; but the animal was at the time in perfect health, and is at present—Mr. Green, and other gentlemen of the faculty being of the opinion, that the statement relative to the deceased dying of hydrophobia is a untrue—there has not been a case of that description at the hospital for these five years past.—London Paper.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS, MAY 19.

ARRIVED.
17th—Sultan, Edward, London, m. goods.
18th—Edwards, Sweeney, Cork, general cargo; Providence, Jones, Swansea, colm; Brothers, Morgan, Cardiff, colm.
SAILED.
17th—Endavour, Lloyd, Milford, ballast, from Ross; Royal George, Williams, Swansea, ditto, from Austro; Mary Anne, Penrose, Newport, ditto, from Pines; Williams, Neah, Bour, William, Beer, Swansea, ballast.
18th—City of Waterford, steamer, Baites, Bristol, general cargo.
19th—Clonmel, Davis, London, provisions; Nancy, Sutton, Youghal, ballast, from Ross.

County of the City of Waterford, to Wit.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, on the 20th day of MAY inst., at the hour of ONE O'CLOCK in the Afternoon, at MORGAN'S ROAD, in said City, under and by virtue of the writ of Fieri Facias to us directed in this cause, the Defendant's INTEREST in his DWELLING HOUSE and CONCERNS, situate at MORGAN'S ROAD, in said City; also, in the Lands of CLEBOY, containing 2 Acres 2 Roods, in the Liberties of said City, which there is an unexpired term of 99 Years; also, a large quantity of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, to be sold on the Premises; also, Thirteen Heifers, Seven Store Pigs, Two Ox Hides, Two Cars, One Cart, a quantity of Potatoes, Hay, &c. &c.—Dated 17th May, 1830.
THOMAS ROBERTS, { Sheriff.
JOHN WALLACE, } Sheriff.

MENDICANT ASYLUM.

Statement of the Income and Expenditure of the Mendicant Asylum, from 1st May, 1829, to 30th April, 1830.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Balance on Treasurer's hands, Annual Subscriptions, Weekly and Monthly Donations, etc.

EXPENDITURE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes items like Rent of Premises, Lodging Allowances, Salaries, Repairs, Kitchen, Stationery, etc.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Total in the House, Relieved during the year, Dismissed, etc.

ROCK ON HANDS MAY 11, 1830.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes Linn and Shetland, Hides, Bleached Yarn, etc.

WATERFORD MARKETS, Thursday, May 20.

Table with 2 columns: Description and Price. Includes Butter, Flour, Meal, etc.

MARRIED.

At St. Peter's Church, Drogheda, on the 14th inst. by the Rev. John Magee, James Dickey of Belfast, Esq. eldest son of the late Adam Dickey of Hollybrook in the County of Antrim, Esq. to Anna Catherine, daughter of Barton Flynn, Esq. of the City of Waterford, and niece of Alderman William Oliver Fairbrother, of Drogheda.

Table with 4 columns: Item, Price, Quantity, Total. Lists various goods and their costs.

The Waterford Chronicle.

THURSDAY, MAY 20, 1880.

The London Mail of Monday has been received.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

Our predictions respecting the termination of His Majesty's complaint have proved unhappily but too true. The Royal sufferer is rapidly getting worse, his strength, although at first considerable, has been so much exhausted by nearly four weeks of suffering, that the physicians fear it will not be possible for their utmost exertions to avert the final catastrophe much longer; and the position must therefore prepare itself for that melancholy announcement, which will come on it suddenly, and which may be daily, perhaps hourly, expected. In spite of contradictions from every quarter, we stated, four or five weeks since, that the disorder was dropsy. It is now admitted to be so, and it is also admitted that both puncturing and scarification have been resorted to as a means of relief. In announcing this fact last week, we intimated our opinion that the physicians could not have determined on resorting to so dangerous a relief, unless in the last necessity. It now appears that such was the situation of the Royal Patient, and it is said, but we apprehend somewhat prematurely, that the effect of this operation has been the same as that produced in the case of the Duke of York, and that mortification has begun to show itself in the extremities. At all events, there are now no hopes that His Majesty's life can long be spared to the wishes of his people. And we must, therefore, be prepared for the loss which awaits us.—The Members of the Royal Family have visited His Majesty during the week, and those to whom he is most attached have been admitted to his chamber. His Majesty's favourite sister, the Duchess of Gloucester, was sent for on Friday, and remained with him in private for upwards of two hours. It is supposed that the object of His Majesty, in desiring this interview, was to confide to her Royal Highness, his wishes on the subject of those family dispositions and arrangements which it was necessary to place under the power and disposal of those who were, by such strong ties of duty and affection, bound to fulfil the Royal will. His Majesty's selection of the Princess Mary for that purpose is the last and strongest mark of that affectionate regard he has ever entertained for her.

His Grace the Duke of Wellington had had two interviews with His Majesty during the week, for the purpose of receiving his instructions on both public and private affairs.

There are topics of momentous interest connected with the melancholy event, to the approach of which we have been alluding, that call imperatively for some communication to the public; but these communications we cannot bring ourselves to make, though perhaps we are already culpable, in the delay of which we have been guilty, at present we can only go as far as to warn our fellow subjects, that if it be our calamity to lose our present King, we have in the presumptive heir a Prince in all respects fully qualified for the exercise of the functions of Royalty; a Prince whose untrammelled and independent assent to the Throne, which on the demise of the Crown becomes his birth-right, every friend of the Monarchy will support.

Windor Castle, May 17, 1880. His Majesty has passed an indifferent night, but feels himself rather better. (Signed) H. HALFORD. M. J. TIERNEY.

(From the Globe of Monday.) We have very great pleasure in stating that the favourable accounts of the King's health, which have circulated for the last two days, are fully confirmed, and that the physicians are at length enabled to announce an alteration in the symptoms of His Majesty's disorder. Our private information does not allow us yet to indulge sanguine hopes; but it is quite certain that the change which has taken place is of a decisive nature as regards the cause of alarm which existed on Friday. We have heard that the punctures have exhibited a disposition to heal; and, if this be true, the fact may be considered of a very gratifying nature, as it shows the power of His Majesty's constitution. The following is this day's bulletin:—

Windor Castle, May 17. The King has passed a good night. His Majesty's symptoms are alleviated. (Signed) H. HALFORD. M. J. TIERNEY.

The following names have been transmitted to the Duke of Wellington and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, being those of Irish Members who approve, though they did not sign the resolutions entered into at the Thatched House Tavern, against the proposed measures of taxation:— Hon. John Boyle, County Cork. Henry Bruce, County Carlow. T. Kavanagh, Ditto. Henry Maxwell, Cavan. A. Sanderson, Ditto. J. H. Massey Dawson, Limerick County.

A good-looking young man, dressed in a suit of black, evidently insane, kept in the churchyard of Castle Egan, near Oulart, on Tuesday night.—No particulars could be learned from him; but he was offering different articles of dress to passers-by, when our informant left the churchyard on Wednesday morning. He persisted in remaining there, and was sent food by the Rev. Mr. Stovenson. This information may happily lead to a recognition of him by his friends.—Herald.

THE FREEMAN'S JOURNAL AND SIR H. PARNELL.

His, ha, ha!—The Freeman's absurdity in its consequence of the gentle reproach which appeared in last Saturday's Chronicle, although our report contained that sort of qualification which might have satisfied a person of less voracious vanity than the Editor of that paper. He says, "For this we are taunted in bad English by an obscure provincial newspaper, but a vindication of ourselves, from the pop-gun attack of the tool of Winston Barron, would be absolutely degrading." "Has he not (Sir H. P.) supported the Subletting Act?—is he not an advocate of Horton's emigration system?—has he not advocated the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy?—has he supported Mr. O'Connell against the insolent attacks of Doherty?" &c.

We shall first answer his interrogatories, and afterwards show him up as the most accomplished Lingo belonging to the Dublin Press. Sir Henry Parnell was himself one of the original framers of the Subletting Act; but he has signified his wish to have it altered, and has expressed his conviction that it requires considerable modification.—Sir Henry is an advocate for Mr Horton's system; and, in the present state of this country, without employment or sustenance for the labouring poor, is there another newspaper dealt in Ireland, but the Freeman, that would not prefer a foreign place of refuge for the Irish peasantry, to a home wherein their state of destitution is so horrible, that, in many instances, the condition of the beasts of the field is comparatively excellent. Sir Henry has voted for "the abolition of the Lord Lieutenantcy," as the grammatical Freeman calls it; but we are satisfied that he was induced to give that vote by an anxiety to break up a faction, composed of the greatest political incendiaries that ever influenced the deliberations of a civilized Government. Although Sir Henry Parnell did not defend Mr O'Connell against the insolent attacks of Messrs. Doherty and Co., he voted with him on every question except that relating to the Viceroyalty; and it is easy to justify him for not defending Mr O'Connell, as he is known to be a bad public speaker, although an excellent parliamentary man of business.

Now, for this preceptor of the Press. We have looked into the article which has provoked his critic calumniousness, and we find that there are two errors in its syntax; but they are such, as would not have been noticed by any man but one who has been elevated in his own opinion to a sphere far above that of his literary compeers, by those suggestions of personal vanity which uniformly stamp their object with the character of pedan or arrogance. In the article which the Freeman first published against Sir Henry, its bad grammar and false metaphors were so obvious that we at once perceived them, but knowing the basis with which newspaper paragraphs are generally composed, it did not occur to us that any credit could be obtained by our commencing editors' pedagogy, and we therefore considered that portion of the article not deserving of any observation. We shall, however, now quote the intolerable and outrageous blights of the Freeman, as well as his bad grammar, for the purpose of showing that so far from his being qualified to teach others, he wants himself to be taught:—

"The meeting at the Thatched House had but to fight our forebodings, and dispelled to a large amount our misgivings. A splendid confederation, blinding all the eyes of party in one splendid arch. The ground interest will be found too heavy in the scale when thrown into the balance. The culdest bodies will warm by opposition and may be warmed by a very moderate degree of friction. Curses the adler, never so much, there is danger of his stinging at last!"

This is the grammatical, metaphorical, and nonsensical composition of the Freeman's Editor, and we here beg leave to ask Mr Domine Felix, what will he now say with his Propria quæ maribus. His final charges are, that the Waterford Chronicle is an obscure paper, and the Editor a tool of Mr Winston Barron's. We know what the circulation of the Freeman is as well as this Novus homo of Grub-street, and we would wager the last edition of Murray's baldoradus logio, against Magee's baldoradus book of "The Atonement," that the Waterford Chronicle circulates a greater number of papers within one week than the Freeman's Journal. As to our being "a fool of Mr Winston Barron's," this fool is mistaken. The man does not exist whose tool we would condescend to be; and we do not believe that Mr Barron, of whom we know very little personally, stands in need of any literary bierling in this County. His ancient family and highly respectable connections—his splendid fortune, expended in acts of public and private munificence, and his good qualities as a landlord, are sufficient motives for the esteem in which he is held by every class in this county, except that of the Barron faction. If he has ever been guilty of a political error, he has made the most ample atonement for that error that an honourable man could make to an offended people; and there is not one class of persons in the County of Waterford that owe him a higher opinion of his integrity than the Independent freeholders.

THE RECORDER OF WATERFORD.

Mr Doherty is at present the Recorder of Waterford, for which he receives a salary of £300 per annum. This gentleman loses no opportunity of sounding his own praises, and claiming merit for the manner in which justice is administered in Ireland, so far at least as he is connected with the administration of it. By the charter which established the Recorder's Court here, it is specially enjoined that the Recorder must hold a Court once in every fortnight regularly, in order, as it is expressed, that the Citizens should always be able to have cheap and speedy justice. When Mr Doherty was first appointed to the situation, he was tolerably punctual in the discharge of his duties; but he very soon began to slight the citizens and their necessities, and his visits are now generally extended to the term of one year, rather than to the somewhat shorter period of once a fortnight. This unjustifiable neglect has occasioned to many respectable Citizens and persons in business, not only serious inconvenience, but very heavy loss. Mr Doherty, however, pockets the £300 a year—six at night the "inconvenience" or "losses" sustained by the suitors in his court, and practically defeats the object for which the court was originally instituted, which was, to provide the Citizens with the means of obtaining cheap and speedy justice. This is one specimen of the way in which Mr Doherty promotes the administration of justice in Ireland. His neglect has been the subject of frequent and reiterated complaints, made by some of the most respectable and wealthy of our fellow citizens, and we can inform the Recorder that it will be seriously noticed, and that immediately. We trust when Mr Doherty is next sounding the trumpet of his own official merits, that he will not forget to do so important a particular as will be supplied to his memory by the present state of municipal justice in the City of Waterford.

THE WATERFORD MAIL AND LORD GEORGE AGAIN.

Like a dog with a canister tied to his tail. Is the rignorous death-flying Waterford Mail. Of the nonsense published in the Mail of yesterday, we shall notice but a small part, as we have neither leisure nor inclination to be fighting with shadows. And before we address ourselves to some of the Editor's bad observations, we wish to inform him, that when, as a public writer, he substitutes offensive epithets for argument, he will be treated by us precisely as he has been treated in last Tuesday's Chronicle. When we attacked Lord George Beresford as a public man, it did not occur to us that there might be an identity in political interest between the Mail and his Lordship, or that a public man of his character would ever think of sheltering himself beneath the canopy of an Old Rag, which was so rent and torn by the elements of personal stupidity and popular reprobation, that it must have afforded his Lordship a very indifferent protection. He recommends that we should be prosecuted for the article published against Lord George.—Fudge! We contents the parvula malignity which could have dictated such an observation, as much as we contain the faction which we have felt it our duty to expose; and we would justify what we have written and prove its truth, in a little, before any tribunal in the Kingdom, and in the ears of all the briefless lawyers that ever angled in the troubled waters of society for a law suit.

A REGENCY CONTEMPLATED.

We know not from what authority the Dublin Evening Post has it that there is to be a Regency, but that some such thing is contemplated may be fairly deduced from an article which has appeared in that paper. There is a good deal in that article which we consider very mysterious, as we have not before heard of any aberration which might incapacitate those who are constitutionally entitled to exercise the regal functions. We shall not make another observation but this, that the changes which the Evening Post seems to regard with so much complacency, may have a termination very different from that upon which it calculates.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES—MR. O'CONNELL—NORTH AND DOHERTY.

When we had examined the London papers which contained the reports of what occurred between Mr O'Connell and his antagonists in the House of Commons, we discovered so great a discrepancy in those reports, that we determined to wait until further arrivals might place in our hands such a report as could be relied upon for its accuracy and impartiality. This we have obtained from the Dublin Pilot, and meant to have accompanied it with some observations on the conduct of Messrs. Doherty and North, but the Pilot has treated the subject with so much ability, that it renders any observation on our part quite unnecessary.

COUNTY AND CITY OF WATERFORD INDEPENDENT CLUB DINNER.

In consequence of the great press of Parliamentary and other matter, we are obliged to postpone until Saturday, the report which should have appeared, of the excellent speeches delivered at this dinner on Monday last.

HOUSEHOLDERS' CLUB.

We beg the same sort of apology to offer for keeping back the report of the proceedings of this Club, until our next, that we have offered concerning that of the Independent Club.

If the Parliament be not speedily dissolved, in consequence of an event to which it is not necessary to allude particularly, it is the intention of Lord Leveson Gower to move for a Select Committee to inquire into the general system and state of Police in Ireland, with a view to legislative reforms.

STAMP DUTY ABANDONED.

It will be seen, by extracts from the Dublin Evening Post, in this day's Chronicle, that the Solomon of our imperial Exchequer has abandoned his scheme for annihilating the Newspaper Press; and, for this act of financial supererogation, the Post declares substantially that the Duke of Wellington is entitled to our thanks. In order to mark our own opinion on this point, we have put in the word "Judge," as the most expressive we could think of when we read the observations of our excellent friend, whose great political weakness is his excessive good nature. No—we feel no gratitude to the Duke of Wellington, or his Chancellor, for this abandonment of so unprepared a scheme of finance. It is to the Irish Press generally that this precipitate retreat from the strong holds of fiscal tyranny is owing; but, above all, it is particularly owing to the powerful and persevering efforts of the Dublin Evening Mail.

ADJOURNED VESTRY AT CARRICK ON SUIR.

On Friday, the 14th May inst., at the hour of twelve o'clock, pursuant to adjournment, a Vestry was convened, and the greater part of the parishioners attended to examine and settle the late Churchwardens' accounts; when the Chair was taken by the Rev. W. R. Sandy, Incumbent. The Churchwardens, Messrs. Walter Herbert and John Harvey Leach, whose accounts were to undergo examination, not having attended, several messengers were dispatched by the Chairman to require their attendance, when, after a lapse of an hour and upwards, the messengers returned, stating that the said Churchwardens would not attend. The Chairman was then about to enter a resolution on the Vestry Book to dissolve the Meeting, in consequence of the non-attendance of the Churchwardens, when Surgens Flood opposed it, and said, that he was not at all surprised that the worthy Chairman should wish to dissolve the Vestry, and thereby to stifle the necessary resolutions of the Meeting; for it was invariably the object of a good General to cover the retreat of his soldiers, and thereby to protect them from being dishonourably wounded. He, the Chairman, had attempted to do so in the present case, in order to conceal the neglect justly attributable to the conduct of the late Churchwardens. He (the Chairman) now saw that the Vestry Act had met with the fate it deserved. In fact, a non-attendance of the late Churchwardens that day, notwithstanding the due notice given of the Vestry, and the several advertisements sent to remind them of it, was sufficient evidence to show, if any were necessary, the disgraceful manner in which the public money had been expended by Vestry jobbers. He (Mr Flood) was not surprised that money so unfairly obtained as that got by the Vestry Act, should be unfairly and injudiciously expended.—And, in order to unravel this mystery and expose to the public view the conduct of such jobbers, he (Mr Flood) begged to propose, that a resolution be entered into by the Meeting, directing Messrs. Henry Briscoe and Thomas Edmondson, the Churchwardens for the present year, to take immediate proceedings, as directed by the Vestry Act, against Messrs. Herbert and Leach, for the full amount of the Apportionment for last year, amounting to 217l. 0s. 7d, which, after some argument between Mr Flood and the Chairman, who opposed the resolution, was unanimously adopted, and the Vestry forthwith dissolved.

MOST EXTRAORDINARY—A REGENCY.

Before the termination of the present week, we shall, we think, have to announce the demise of the Crown. His Majesty himself, we are given to understand, has surrendered all hopes of recovery, and is anxious to be released from his sufferings.

The question now to be considered is, will the death of George IV. cause any alteration in our external or home politics. We have the best reason for believing that this fatal event will not be followed by any such consequences. Some changes there will undoubtedly be to the Members of His Majesty King William the Fourth's Government; but if, we understand, the opinion of persons conversant in these high subjects, that his Grace the Duke of Wellington will still remain at the helm of the State. There is, however, another and a still graver question likely to be very speedily mooted. We can only glance at it remotely. The heir presumptive is not a young man, and he is afflicted, it is said, with occasional indisposition, in which case a Regency, by being occasionally used, may become (though we hope it will not) necessary for the conducting of public business. And, as all events, it would be right that a Regency should be appointed in the next reign, with a view to the succession of the young Princess of Kent. That the new Parliament will open with discussions upon a Regency in one form or other, there is no doubt whatever. Who will be Regent? The Duke of Cumberland? or the Duke of Sussex?—or neither? Is our opinion neither.

The Regency, if we mistake not, will consist of the Duchess of Kent, as the Guardian of her Child, of Prince Leopold, the Duke of Wellington continuing First Lord of the Treasury. It is, we have heard, open ground, ascertained that the Duchess of Kent has made it a point with her son, that his Royal Highness should not accept the Regency of Greece, and that this was the reason, and not any indisposition of Prince Leopold, nor any objection on the part of Russia or France, which caused the Prince so suddenly to return from the European Capital.

The very likely that this combination, as well as the subdivisions of parties—an incident may occur in the course of the discussion, sufficient to defeat the best and most judiciously contrived plans; but that there will be a Regency, whoever may be Regent, or for whatever purpose, we hold to be certain.—Evening Post.

ABANDONMENT OF THE STAMP DUTY.

The Irish Public, or we are very much misinformed indeed, may chaunt a Jubilate on the defeat of the Stamp Act.

It is abandoned by the Government!

That the tax upon discussion—the tax upon advertisements—the tax upon the labouring Newspaper Establishments of Ireland is abandoned. We congratulate our contemporaries in Dublin—we congratulate more especially our provincial contemporaries who would be grieved, and we congratulate the Irish public in general on the success of the spirited and persevering struggle they have made. The Press, generally speaking, has always stood by the people, or a portion of them, and the people, on a late occasion, have stood to the Press as one man. Behold the consequence! Against such an union there is no resistance. But while we claim this for ourselves, let us not refuse to the head of the Government the praise which a manly compliance with the just and constitutionally expressed wishes of the people merit.—(Edge.) The Duke of Wellington having ascertained the opinion of the Irish people on these taxes, and being made fully aware of their injurious tendency, has signified, we understand, to the proper authorities immediately interested, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer must look out for some other ways and means to supply his deficit.—Evening Post.

THE SPIRIT DUTY ABANDONED.

Thanks to the Press we say again—thanks to the voice of the Irish People—thanks to the combination of Mr Spring Rice and the Irish Members—and thanks also, we must add, to the Duke of Wellington, who knows how and where to yield to the popular voice—we have defeated the West India Interest, and the British and Irish Agriculturists may now celebrate the triumph which we obtained for them. THIS PLAN IS ALTOGETHER ABANDONED.—Ibid.

It was recently rumoured yesterday, and we believe on good authority, that Mr Goulburn has seen the wisdom of abandoning his taxing scheme, as far as the public post and the distilleries are concerned.—Register.

REPEAL OF THE COAL DUTY IN IRELAND.

Mr S. Rice brought forward his promised motion for the repeal of the duty on coals in Ireland on Thursday night last. It was carried in favour of the Minister and against this country—by the interests of the Minister are now firmly arrayed against the interests of Ireland—by a majority of 62, in a House where 302 Members voted.—We can scarcely regard this in any other light, however, than as a victory. We know that the question is not understood, and that the injustice and oppression of which it is the instrument, are not yet seen through. It is quite evident that the debate is very imperfectly reported in all the London Papers; sufficient, however, appears, to show that the question was very powerfully urged upon the Minister, whose miserable defence of the system, to support which the interests of Ireland must, in this instance also, be sacrificed, we have neither leisure nor space to hold up to the contempt which it deserves. It will be observed, however, that he admits the force of Mr Rice's argument, drawn from the exemption of Scotland, where coals, naturally abundant and cheap, pay no duty whatever; but how does he admit it? By placing Ireland upon the same footing as Scotland? By no means.—Dublin Morning Post.

SALARIES OF PRIVY COUNCILLORS.

A discussion took place last night on Sir J. Graham's motion for an account of the emoluments received by each of the Members of the Privy Council. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed an amendment, to apply the motion not to the members of the Privy Council by that description, but to every person receiving emoluments from the public exceeding in amount 2000l. a year. Few members of the Privy Council condescend to receive less. This amendment was carried on a division by a majority of 231 to 147.

The information which the Chancellor of the Exchequer proposes to give will comprehend nearly all that Sir J. Graham asked, and much besides which is very proper to be established, though we do not understand the principles of decorum on which the original motion was resisted. The sums which, according to the information which Sir J. Graham has collected, are received by members of the Privy Council very much exceed what we imagined they would amount to. The public will be generally surprised to hear that there are 113 Privy Counsellors (excluding the members of the Royal Family), in the receipt of upwards of 650,000l. in the aggregate, or 5,783l. on the average for each individual—more for each of these right honourable persons than the income of the President of the United States. It will be curious to see for what services—past or present, or promised, or expected—this enormous average income is distributed among this large number of persons. On the face of such an account there is a presumption of gross extravagance. There are some men to whom a grateful country, if it had no other way of showing its gratitude but its profusion, could not be too profuse. The present age has some such men—but where is the mob of great men to be found? Who are the 113 illustrious obscure who draw so largely on the gratitude of the country? We should like to see them exhibited in a class by themselves; but, if the Chancellor of the Exchequer is too regardful of his modesty to let them stand alone, there will be so great difficulty in extracting their separate excellencies from his general return.—Globe.

LAW OF FORGERY.

There appears to be an almost unanimous feeling among the Bankers, throughout both England and Scotland, in favour of the abolition of the punishment of death in cases of forgery; and the expression of this feeling must be decisive of the question. All the Bankers in Edinburgh are said to have signed the petition yesterday presented to the House of Commons by Sir J. Mackintosh, who may congratulate himself on the complete triumph of the opinion which he has supported with so much eloquence and zeal.—Globe.

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