

OCK OF ALL WORK.
heard of the famous clock of
fact of its being superannat-
generally known. It is suffering
of old age: the main-spring
is decayed, and its teeth are
pained; it can keep pace with
It is consolatory to learn, that
world, which may soon cease to
and that, at this particu-
celebrated Exeter Clock has come
gent face to London, and set up
his elder brother in the bor-
dwarf beside the giant form
clock, yet it affords so many
merit that its claims at least are
time-piece striking the hours of
the quarters; but it is a
telling the days of the week
year when it happens; blowing
moon, and its age: moreover,
required; and when agreeable,
of tunes on an organ; a Sistra-
ctor, and beating time; and Fame
to the air. It has also a most
bells, with rings for a moving
ical of day and night; and a
an soldier, who salutes, with
ollo and Dian as they appear,
as are actually turned when the
sell they may be. We do not
to its other performances,
Good Friday, and sings a psalm
and Christmas-Day.
ive piece of clock-work each
indigible artist, one Jacob
thirty-four years' labour. It
to add, that he died in poverty,
used in a cabinet elaborately
ornaments and paintings.—Spectator.

The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2113. THURSDAY, MARCH 13, 1834. Price 6d.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MARCH 7.

Mr. DOBBLIN presented a petition from Sea Patrick, praying for the abolition of tithes.
Mr. F. O'CONNOR supported the prayer of the petition, and was confident the time was near at hand when tithes must be abolished. He had transacted radical sentiments, but would only transact those with one of them. (Laughter.) The power of faction never could prevail against the power of the nation. (Hear.)

Mr. STANLEY presented a petition from the county of Wick, praying for the repeal of the malt tax, and another from the county of Wick, praying for an alteration in the corn laws. The noble lord warmly supported the prayer of the petition.
Mr. POTTER said he should be sorry if any impediment were thrown in the way of the importation of corn and cattle from Ireland.
Mr. HAWES supported the petition, as far as regarded the corn laws, but could not agree with their views respecting a system for the relief of the poor.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR said that the bill which had been introduced in 1824, made all grass land subject to tithes, the consequence of which was, that all the land was thrown into agriculture, thereby causing an increase of exports. Land in Ireland, however, was of more value sixty years ago than it is now, as it had become exhausted. He contended that some system of poor laws was necessary for Ireland.
The petition was laid on the table.
TITHES—(IRELAND.)

Mr. WALLACE presented a petition from the parish of several parishes (united in one) in the county of Carlow, for the abolition of tithes. The petitioners were all Roman Catholics; but that was easily accounted for, by the fact that there was not one Protestant in those parishes.
REPEAL OF THE UNION.
Mr. SHELL presented petitions from the following places in the county of Tipperary, in favour of the abolition of tithes, and the repeal of the Union:—From Nenagh, Ballygarry, Killinacole, and Moggins; Tullibally, Clonoulty, and Rosmore; Clonoulty, and Drangan; Mullinahone, Powertown, Shanahan, Clonghess, Dangan, and Shanally; and Camolin, Ballydo, and New Ross, in the county of Wick. He also presented a petition from an individual named R. G. Butt, who had been convicted of an offence connected with the rising of the stocks. The facts were these, as stated in the petition:—That the petitioner was confined in the Fleet for a sum of £24 5s., and deprived of his liberty 1,525 days, which, in addition to a previous imprisonment of twelve years for another offence, had occasioned him much calamity. That the petitioner was tried in the year 1814, together with an earl of his rank, on a charge of conspiracy to raise the funds of the country by means of false news, when both the nobleman and himself were convicted. That the nobleman and himself both received the same sentence, and other defendants receiving minor punishments. That by a recent order of the government, the nobleman in question had been restored to his rank in the country; that of an admiral in the British navy; that he was received at court, and acknowledged by His Majesty, while on the other hand the petitioner was still in prison. That the petitioner had applied to Lord Melbourne and other members of the government to procure their interference in his case, and the remission of a fine of £1,000, which had been imposed on him, but that the reply of Lord Melbourne was, that the petitioner's memorial had been forwarded to His Majesty, who, however, had not returned an affirmative reply. The prayer of the petitioner was, that an address should be presented from this house to His Majesty, praying the revocation of the sentence, and the remission of the £1,000 fine. (Hear.) He (Mr. Shell) could not vouch for the authenticity of the statements he had enumerated, but all he could say was, that if they were true, it was certainly a case requiring interference and inquiry. (Hear.)

Lord W. LENOX never heard before of the person from whom that petition came. He thought, however, if the facts which it stated were true it certainly deserved the attention of the house; he therefore would recommend the hon. and learned member to withdraw the petition, and to give notice in the Under Secretary of State that he would present it on a future day.
Mr. SHELL withdrew the petition, and gave notice that he would on Monday present a petition from Belfast against tithes.
Lord D. STUART presented a petition from Arundel, praying for relief for the Dissenters.
Mr. RUTHVEN supported the petition, and stated that the established church did not contain more than one-sixteenth of the population of the country.

NEW MEMBER SWORN.
Mr. PEPPYS (the new Solicitor-General) took the oath and his seat for the borough of Malton.
TITHES AND REPEAL OF THE UNION.
Mr. F. O'CONNOR presented a great number of petitions from the counties of Cork and Limerick for the abolition of tithes, and for the repeal of the Union; and another petition from an individual residing at Windy Harbour, in the county of Dublin, in favour of the bill, of which he (Mr. O'Connor) had given notice, respecting the tenure of land in Ireland.
CLOGGING OF A PRIEST.
Mr. O'CONNOR having presented those petitions, said that as there seemed, in the opinion of a great many gentlemen, that very few words should be said upon the presentation of petitions for the repeal of the Union, or for the abolition of tithes—for what reason he could not say, perhaps that gentlemen who had powerful arguments, might not be pounced upon, but might keep them back for the general debate—he would not now go into either question, the Union or tithes; but for the life of him he could not see why Irish members should not be allowed to discuss those questions in detail, especially when English members so often expressed themselves as desirous to obtain information on the subject of Repeal.—There was one of these petitions, however, to

which he would advert. Singular to say, it came from a Roman Catholic priest, and it showed how little coercion could effect in preventing the agitation of the question of Repeal. A conspiracy had been formed against this reverend gentleman, and he had consequently been transported, after having been tied to the triangle and flogged. (Laughter.) Honourable gentlemen might laugh; but if they had received even one of the stripes which were inflicted upon this gentleman, they would not laugh. (Hear, hear, hear.) But the manner in which the mention of this matter was received in the house, showed still more how necessary it was for Ireland that the Union should be repealed.—No one could doubt the necessity of repeal, when gentlemen there laughed to hear of the flesh having been torn off the back of an innocent clergyman. Yes, he was innocent—the conspiracy was discovered, and he was restored to liberty. He was restored in spirit, but not in flesh. That reverend gentleman had signed one of the petitions, which he had presented, and that ought to convince hon. members that terror and coercion would not put down the discussion of that question, much less could it be put down by insolent declarations, such as the menace of the Secretary for the Colonies, that he would resist it to the death. The utmost that that right honourable gentleman could hope for would be to put off the repeal for a session or two. (Hear.) He (Mr. O'Connor) would not occupy the house further than to say that he trusted that the country gentlemen who had been concerned in the conspiracy against this clergyman would find no defenders in the house, or in any place in the world.
Mr. STANLEY asked the honourable member when the occurrence he alluded to had taken place?

Mr. O'CONNOR was understood to reply that he could not recollect the exact date, but it must necessarily have been a long period since. Perhaps in the time of the rebellion.
Mr. STANLEY said it was therefore previous to the Union having taken place.
Mr. O'CONNOR replied that it was when the English ministry of the day were goading the country to madness for the purpose of effecting the Union.
Mr. JEPHSON said that he did not doubt it would appear in the papers that the house had laughed at the statement made by an Irish member of Irish ancestry, and the inference which would be drawn would be, that it was callous to everything connected with that country. His purpose in rising was to disabuse the public of that idea, and to refer to a statement made by the hon. member who had just sat down, a few days since. It would be in the recollection of the house that last week the hon. member had read a letter from the south of Ireland, dated Skibbereen, Feb. 19. In that letter it was said that frightful distress existed—that the cholera raged—that the people of the town were dying without aid, and that the landed proprietors of the place refused to attend a public meeting, convened for the relief of the sufferers.—The letter also condemned the absentee. When he (Mr. Jephson) had read that letter, he was appalled at the statement, and remained impressed with the idea that a great portion of the proprietors of land in the vicinity were absentees. Under this impression he wrote off immediately to Skibbereen, and he had received an answer signed by a medical gentleman of that place. The house would also recollect that the hon. member in prefacing the letter he had then read, stated that it was from a medical gentleman of the town of Skibbereen. Before he (Mr. Jephson) proceeded further, he would, with the permission of the house, ask the hon. member whether the writer of that letter was not named Mr. McCarthy?

Mr. FARGUS O'CONNOR said that he could safely state that he had not said that the gentleman from whom the information was obtained was a medical gentleman. The name, however, of the gentleman from whom it was received was Mr. McCarthy.
Mr. JEPHSON said that he had supposed that the hon. member had stated Doctor McCarthy to be a medical gentleman. The hon. member, however, had produced a letter, dated 19th February, wherein it was stated that seventy-two cases of cholera had taken place at Skibbereen up to that date, the 19th. Now, he (Mr. Jephson) held in his hand a letter, dated the 24th of February, from Skibbereen, in which the existence of distress was not denied, but at the same time it was not to be expected that distress would exist in a place where the cholera was prevalent? The place, however, referring to the state of the place from the cholera, stated that up to the 24th of February, five days later than the hon. member's letter, only sixty-four cases of cholera had occurred, several less than in the statement on which the hon. member had relied; and added, that the appearance of things in that town was, on the whole, flattering. It also stated that the affliction from cholera was fast decreasing, only two cases having occurred since the last statement. This letter was written by the same Doctor McCarthy, from whom the letter of the hon. member was stated to have come. There had also been a charge of apathy made against the landlords of the place; and this charge he was now prepared to rebut. He had a letter from Sir W. Becker, but as that might be considered in the light of a private communication, he would state his facts from a letter sent to Sir William by the secretary of the cholera committee at Skibbereen, a gentleman not at all inclined to favor his view of the question, he being a supporter of the hon. member himself. It appeared that the cholera broke out there between the 10th and 15th of January. On the 15th a committee was appointed to provide relief, and up to the date of the letter (25th of February) 521 persons had been relieved with attendance, medicine, and necessaries.—As another evidence that there was no foundation for the charge of apathy he had referred to, he would mention that at the time when the committee commenced its labors, there was only a sum of £50, the residue of a former subscription, to be applied to their purposes. He thought that these circumstances would serve to show that the landlords were not so bad as had been represented. Then there was another charge, that of

certain proprietors not having attended a meeting. With respect to Sir W. Becker, one of the two principal proprietors, the facts were that he did not receive notice of the meeting at his residence, sixty miles from the place of meeting, until the evening of the 16th, and the meeting was to be held there the next day. Therefore it was a physical impossibility that he could have attended at the meeting. Another fact was, that Sir William's agent, who resides four miles from Skibbereen, had no notice whatever of the meeting.
Three o'clock had arrived, and the hon. member was going on with his statement, when
Mr. F. O'CONNOR said, that he hoped his hon. friend would not object to move the adjournment till Monday. He (Mr. O'Connor) would be prepared to substitute every statement, provided he were allowed ten minutes for that purpose on Monday.
Mr. JEPHSON assented, and the house adjourned at a few minutes after three o'clock.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.
(FROM THE EDITOR.)
LONDON, SATURDAY.—The ministry, you see, have involved themselves with the landed interests, by refusing to lessen the malt duty, and now with the commercial classes, by refusing to abolish the bread tax. They will soon feel the weakness which results from total unpopularity.
The affairs of Don Pedro are going on badly.—The people rally round Miguel, not so much from any attachment to him, as because of their contempt for his unworthy brother. It is hang-dog choice between them.
I hope the Irish party will rally once more in the house. The notice taken at Kilkenny, by the steady part of the citizens, of Sullivan's conduct, is likely to have a good effect on others in like case of offending.

WHIG PROSECUTION OF THE PRESS.
A meeting of the National Union of the Working Classes and of the public generally, is appointed to take place this evening at the institution in Theobald's-road, to take into consideration the recent Whig prosecution of the press, and (we believe) the case of the *True Sun* especially. We hear that Mr. O'Connell and other members of parliament have intimated their intention to be present.—*True Sun of Saturday.*

SCHISM IN THE MINISTRY.
Ministers have been in communication all the morning, and a cabinet council is summoned for this evening. It is stated that some votes of last night have given considerable influence in certain quarters, and that nothing can now prevent some immediate change in the cabinet. It was strongly rumored at the west end of the town during the morning, that some of the gentlemen connected with the administration, whose names are to be found in the list of the minority, have already expressed their willingness to resign; but hitherto we have reason to believe, that nothing definitely has been determined upon.—*Standard.*

REPEAL AGITATION IN ENGLAND.
A very numerous and respectable meeting of the friends of Repeal, took place on Wednesday evening at the Plum and Feathers, Chapel-street, Salford; Mr. John Turner presiding as chairman. A series of resolutions were moved, and unanimously adopted to the effect—that a Branch Association of Repeal be established in Salford, to act in unison with the different other associations already established in Manchester; and that a weekly subscription be immediately entered into, to enable them to carry into execution the immediate object of the Association. The meeting broke up at half past ten.—*Lancet Times.*

ANTI-TITHES AGITATION IN THE NORTH.
To-day we publish two admirable petitions for the abolition of tithes, which have been signed by multitudes in Donagh and Coleraine. A meeting took place some weeks ago in the parish of Ardlung, which was of high importance, as affording a demonstration of the cordial unanimity that exists between persons most alien in their opinions on other matters, with reference to this topic. The Catholic priest and the Presbyterian minister came forward together in an assembly composed of the members of their respective congregations, and the utmost harmony prevailed throughout the proceedings of the day.—*Northern Herald.*

The Army Medical Office, in Dublin, has been removed from Parliament-street to Dame-street. Earl Fitzwilliam is to reside at the annual St. Patrick's dinner this year. A dinner for the same evening is announced as to be given to the Irish repeal members.
The labours of the House of Lords are very light as yet this session, their lordships sitting but a few minutes each evening; the presentation of uninteresting petitions is almost the only business transacted.
A Captain of the 15th Hussars, who marched through here this week, was obliged to pay a liberal sum in charity, to compromise an assault upon a respectable shopkeeper.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

It is somewhat remarkable that Sir J. Campbell and Mr. Hawkes have been three times pitted against each other as candidates for Parliamentary honours. Mr. Hawkes having twice disputed the representation of Stafford with Sir John, in both of which instances he (Mr. H.) was defeated.
The Speaker of the House of Commons entertained Mr. O'Connell and the Irish Repealers to dinner on Saturday, the distinguished host having been apprized that Friday, especially in lieu, would be inconvenient to his guests.
A special committee of Lloyds have recommended the salary of the secretary to be in future fixed at £300, per annum, which, with certain fees, will make the income equal to £750.
Baron Smith has addressed to the King's county grand jury, another of his political tirades. We pity the poor old man. "Vanity of vanities, and all is vanity."
On Monday last Thomas Bromby, postmaster of Gainsburgh, was committed to Lincoln Castle for trial, for having abstracted three £5 notes from a letter which had been put into his office.—*Lincoln Mercury.*
The Dowager Lady Chatterton is at present on a visit with her son-in-law, the Rev. R. Dickson, at his house in George-street. Colonel Chatterton, of the 4th Dragoon Guards, and his Lady, are shortly expected.—*Limerick Paper.*

DR. MACHALE—LETTER TO EARL GREY.
The highly gifted Bishop of Maronia has addressed another letter to Earl Grey. The first part of this epistle, which is dated "Ballina, Fasti of St. Casimir, 1834," is devoted to a graphic description of the extreme destitution of the Irish people.
If (says the eloquent writer) his Majesty's ministers were to advise him to visit Ireland, and like Adrian, to become personally cognizant of the respective characters of the people, and the delegated depositaries of his own sway through the different parts of that province, they would, probably, have never counselled his recent speech, from the throne. He would then have witnessed the misery which overpreads the land—the country towns, except on a market day, silent almost as a churchyard, and the owners of the deserted shops standing with folded arms at their doors—the peasantry clothed in rags, and so wasted from habitual privation and premature labour as to exhibit, at the ordinary age of manhood—the feebleness and decrepitude of old age—the country, a sulca and isolated clava, estranged from their tenantry, holding no sympathy with the tillers of the soil, themselves a prey to the general destruction that surrounds them; and striving to rescue themselves from that pauperism which is making rapid approaches to their own fortunes, rather by usurious and other hard hearted fiscal exactions, than by a generous cooperation in advancing any enlarged system of prosperity, in which all might participate. In short, he would behold rivers, the most fitted for manufactures and for commerce never disturbed by the motion of a boat or mechanical engine—coasts, the most abundant in fish, never visited by any fishing enterprise—fields which, even in their present state, produce food for his army and navy, appearing still neglected in the eyes of those who are accustomed to the advantages of cultivation. Besides those evils which would at once meet his eye, he would also behold snug little houses with huge steeples, erected at vast expense, with none or but few to participate in their devotional comforts, and thousands who produce the wealth by which those useless edifices are raised, hearing mass under the canopy of heaven, exposed to all the peltings of the storm. He would thus behold the disgraceful anomalies of the people, perhaps the most intellectual in the world, the least supplied with the means of knowledge, amidst the most lavish endowments to impart it; and the same people assuredly the poorest and most destitute, in a country which is as undoubtedly the most fertile and productive. Aware that the effects of good government are often such as to counteract the disadvantages of climate, and to pour plenty over a country which was not blessed with a good soil, he would naturally ask what cause came over a land so singularly favored, as to blight all its natural advantages?—The very nature of the interrogatory would introduce a train of thought which would soon lead to its solution; and the benevolent monarch would be convinced that the folly of misgovernment can be as active in warring the choicest blessings of Providence as the wisdom of virtuous rulers in supplying their privation. Above all, he would not fail to admire the heartfelt attachment of a people, whom neither injuries nor dissolutive reports could alienate from the throne. In their earnest but peaceful and constitutional exertions to effect a repeal of the Union, he would recognize the legitimate struggles of a people to get rid of those evils to which they can partly trace their misfortunes. Contrasting the prosperity of England, less favoured by nature, with the miseries of Ireland, enjoying greater advantages, he might be disposed to adopt the sentiments of the people of the latter country, by ascribing the difference to the circumstance of the want or inducement of a local legislature. Convinced, too, by historical experience, that a domestic legislature is far from being synonymous with separation, he would, no doubt, receive with caution any suggestions that would attempt to confound them; and after witnessing the effects of religion in checking the excesses of a people naturally exulting; and aparting under unwholesome oppressions, he would have cast indignantly away any insinuations of disaffection against men who could easily rival any of his Majesty's ministers in the firmness of those principles that bind their allegiance to the throne.

His lordship next alludes to the recent expulsion of one hundred and fifty-four families from the estate of an absentee landlord, near Ballina. He says—
"Amongst the miserable tenants that were on his estate on this occasion, there was one who, on the following day, required the last rites of the church, and who, though labouring under a disease which called for the most tender solicitude, was dislodged from his tenement, to make room for the merciful ministers of the law. Nay, such was the forlorn condition of many of those rejected creatures, that they were obliged to pass the following night in a deserted old mansion, once a Catholic chapel."
Soon after the expulsion of those unhappy beings a like seizure was made in the same neighbourhood. His lordship thus continues—
"There is, it is remarked, a kindred spirit in misfortunes which makes them come together, and scarcely was the parish visited with the aforesaid calamity when a numerous retinue of police were seen patrolling entire villages, and driving more than sixty head of cattle to the pound, to pay for the spiritual comforts administered to the Catholics by the parson. He might, no doubt, have amply indemnified himself for his arrears, by applying for a portion of the million, which was liberally granted by the legislature to relieve his starving brethren. The point of death, however, was averted, and the mitious people of Ireland should be taught, through the persuasive powers of an armed police, to feel the mild influence of a church which is the perfect model of Christianity.
A refutation of the aspersions attempted to be cast upon the Catholic clergy of Mayo, in a speech lately attributed to Mr. J. D. Browne, occupies the closing part of the letter.—
It is somewhat singular (says his lordship) that it was at this same period of the last session I had to defend a noble Lord from Mayo from the misstatements which were ascribed to him by the carelessness of reporters. And now, again, on the recurrence of the auspicious anniversary, I have to protect

another member of the family from a similar injustice. I allude to the statement of the distressed condition of the county of Mayo, which was inaccurately, no doubt, ascribed to the Marquis of Sligo, and from whom I found it necessary to remove the odious imputation. It was an act of justice due to any part, to the much enduring people, that they should not be calumniated by an anonymous scribe, under the sanction of a public name; and accordingly I ventured to lay before your lordship satisfactory evidence of the tranquillity of this county. Again, it appears, that the reporters have taken a similar liberty with a member of the House of Commons, who is charged with stating that the petitions for a repeal of the Union are all the effect of terror and priestcraft.

Is it to be endured that sentiments should be put into the mouth of any honourable member of the British legislature, so much at variance with truth and justice? It is impossible that any individual could consider himself as the most appropriate type and figure of the landed property of Mayo, who, if I am not misinformed, does not possess even a freehold in that county, and who owns his return to his constituency with a noble person, who lately left Ireland without any regret, but that of a few dependants, for his departure. He could not forget the exercise of much clerical forbearance, if not of active support; and though conscience, in the moment of silence and of thought, the most equitable as well as the most formidable judge, must have whispered despair of its continuance, still gratitude should have imposed abstinence from abuse, through a deep sense of past obligations. He could not but recollect that those who gave their undivided suffrages to a candidate for repeal at the last election far exceed the joint supporters of a similar class of the sitting members; and with such recollections in his mind, it is impossible that any member for Mayo could have asserted that the people of that county were adverse to a national legislature. He must have probably known that from every district in Mayo the people were sending forth petitions against the tithes system, and the legislative Union; and such a conviction must have operated in making him forbear an assertion which could be so easily refuted. But those petitions are the effect of priestcraft and of fear—for this singular reason, probably, that none are entrusted to the hon. member. Let his conduct himself for the want of the people's confidence by making the most of the present session, and continue to vote, "as he has done, for the sacred integrity of the pension list, in the hope that his exalted majesty to his country might assist him to a small portion of that fund, which no worthless individual is known to enjoy. I hope, he will make some himself friends of that Majesty, that, in his retirement after this session from the bustle of parliamentary life, he may be implored for the loss which his love of country shall have incurred. He has pronounced his own sentence.

Your lordship may imagine the petitions for repeal of the Union from Mayo are now up, and that the hon. member who is charged with the misstatements of the House of Commons. These petitions contain the spontaneous signatures of a people satisfied to their distress, and sincerely desirous for a restoration of their native legislature. And however ungenerally signed those petitions may be, they will not include the one-tenth of the names of those who would invoke parliament to grant this measure. But why those repeated attacks upon the legitimate exercise of the duties of their priestcraft over the minds of the people.—Allow me to explain to your lordship in what this formidable craft of the clergy consists. They denounce perjury as an atrocious crime, from the guilt of which no candidate, however powerful, can release his unhappy victim.—They condemn bribery as a still more treacherous engine, which too often seduces the integrity of the judgment, so as to forget that he who bribes is the enemy of his country. They strongly recommend a severe scrutiny into the qualifications of every candidate—a recommendation recognized by every law of election—and then exhort the electors to give their suffrage to him who is most worthy of their choice. They explain the good or evil, of which the electors are instruments, by returning individuals who have such influence in producing good or evil to their country; and then on the ground of that responsibility from which no human acts exempt, they leave the important question to the decision of the people's own conscience. They finally exhort the people to petition the parliament for their rights. Behold, then, the extent of this dread priestcraft. It consists in nothing more than enlightening the mind on its public and private duties, and then raising a fence around conscience against fear, fraud, bribery, violence, and corruption of every kind, by which its steady convictions are so often and so successfully assailed. If this be priestcraft, it is a craft that commenced and will continue in the Catholic church to the end of time. It is in vain, then, that your lordship, or any other member would attempt to control this legitimate influence of the Catholic priestcraft. It is identified with the very nature of their office; the duties towards our country form a part of the code of our ethics; the duties of electors are written in every treatise of the obligations of different states; and until the course of our theology be compiled by deputies of the government, a measure which I should not be surprised to hear, was in contemplation, this priestcraft, so much complained of, will not cease to be beneficially felt, and cheerfully endured by the faithful people of Ireland.

I have the honor to be, my lord,
Your lordship's obedient servant,
JOHN, Bishop of Maronia.

The Hon. Cornelius O'Callaghan has been appointed a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Tipperary.
Sir James Graham's bill to amend the laws relating to the Navy, will raise the scale of prize-money to sailors in the proportion of 5 to 15. All merchant-seamen to be registered, and balloted for service on board the Royal Navy.

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This case, which caused so much interest, came on at the sitting of the court on Tuesday, before Chief Justice Doherty, and a special jury.
Mr. Henn opened the pleadings, which were most voluminous. Samuel Dickson was in this case plaintiff, and W. R. Yielding defendant—it was an action of libel, containing nine counts, four relating to Mr. Dickson, as a candidate, and the other five relating to Mr. Dickson, as a private individual. He then read the passages of the libel, all of which appeared from time to time in the columns of the *Herald*, and which need not here be repeated. The first count described the cravassing of Mr. Dickson, the second, the opinion of Mr. O'Connell, and others, and the others varied the complaint of the libel contained in the first count. The damages were laid at £5,000.

Mr. Bennett said his client thought it his duty, and his counsel also, to bring the matter before a jury sooner than take an apology for the libel which the defendant offered, after the libel had been read again in court, and the plaintiff would abandon his duty to himself if he accepted it. Mr. Dickson had a wish to represent this city in parliament, whether wisely or not they were not to inquire.—He was twice unsuccessful. The *Herald* was not published at the first election in 1830. The jury knew that it was customary for newspaper proprietors to get money from one candidate by flattery, and the other by intimidation. Mr. Yielding libeled Mr. Dickson that he could have his paper friendly to him, but Mr. Dickson would not agree to his terms, and in consequence he believed he abused him. The first attack was made in the description of a supper given at Mr. Goggin's.—The libels were contained in five different papers. The present action, he would say, was one by which remuneration was given for the attempt to hold him up to ridicule; and in proportion as the offence was held up to ridicule, so ought the damages be heavy. The first paper called Mr. Dickson "a political wretch," and called him a wicked ass, a base illiterate slave-driver, the tool of somebody, "the malignant fool." The malignity and wickedness of these epithets he need not describe to the jury, and at the end an allusion is made to the case of some widow Walsh, which he should incorporate in his newspaper. There was no libel in the article, but the blank was made up on the records of the court, charging him with cruelty to a poor woman, which was her only means of support, for a sum of 15s., of which she offered to pay him ten. This was false as hell. No man in that jury-box could be more incapable of doing this than Mr. Dickson. The next publication alleged a description of Mr. Dickson, by Mr. O'Connell, and by the Rev. Mr. Enright; alluded to the desecration of the sabbath by Mr. Dickson. The third libel was in the shape of a print, and a picture is drawn of him, which is impressed on a newspaper in your city, and they would say they never in their lives saw anything more deliberately holding him up to contempt than this held up their countryman, their fellow-citizens, the plaintiff.—The libel represented Mr. Dickson as an ass, and Mr. O'Connell standing by him while he exclaims, "Look here, Sam, William, and David Roche, repeaters—I cannot trust an ass like you." The more ridiculous he was made, the more their damages should be. They next represented Mr. Dickson as a wise man with spectacles and a beard, and on reversing the picture the beard became the ears of an ass, as ugly a devil as ever the jury saw.—(Roars of laughter.) The libel was—"a capital likeness of Samuel Dickson," and under there was a poetical description which set forth Mr. Dickson's hire of the praises of the ragged ruffians, and the other that he was reprehensible. The other described him as dead, and 'as if' such such as the libel was increased—he was described as dead, and escorted to the place of his eternal destination by ten devils. (Laughter.) The defendant put in no less than nineteen pleas, and he should say such attempts had never been made at justification, for he justified what was not a libel, and left unjustified what was really so. He justifies calling a man a fool for having set up as a candidate, and the defendant says he was not. That was no justification. He justified what he was called a base slanderer, because he had slandered Mr. Rice when his paper was not in existence. He was instructed he had no more to do with the slander than any other man, and in 1834 this man wanted to read this slander against Mr. Rice, for the purpose of throwing odium, and to seek again to traduce a gentleman; who had the manliness to demand from his countrymen's conscience, and their duty to God and man, reparation for the deepest slanders that ever proceeded from the pen or heart of man. He had charged Mr. Dickson with corruption. On every view he called on them to mark with signal reprobation these base and calumnious libels.

Stephen Dickson Brazil, Esq.—Knows plaintiff and also defendant; defendant sent him to plaintiff to make a proposition in September, 1832; Mr. Dickson desired him to know what he would demand, and Mr. Yielding said it was difficult to fix a sum, as he found a great difficulty in supporting him, as he was an avowed repeater. He also stated that there were then several other candidates whom he might keep out of the field if he had understood Mr. Dickson, prior to their announcement. He demanded a sum of £300 for the publications, and £50 to the editor for his additional trouble. Mr. Dickson refused these terms, and Mr. Yielding said it would come to more in the usual way. This negotiation was pending for more than two months, and broke off before the election.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pigott—The first message came from Mr. Yielding.
Mr. Wolfe, K. C., lamented that the task of addressing the jury had fallen to him, but he was sure the defendant would not suffer for his inadequacy. This was not the first endeavor to punish for this offence, as there was a criminal prosecution quashed. After that there was such an apology in Mr. Yielding's publication as would be sufficient, he thought, for the feelings of any gentleman, and such as a gentleman could offer. Mr. Wolfe then read the paragraph which appeared in the *Herald* after the assizes held in August last. Mr. Dickson having made himself a public man, had no right to complain of the violation of the decorum of private life. He addressed the electors and provoked a contest, and because in that election he had received a few scratches which he himself had provoked he claimed damages at the hands of the jury. The election of 1830 was the strife of two great parties, and every eye felt that the strife in

fact depended on his single exertions. There never was an election in which there were more exertions made, and in which more ardor was shown. Mr. Spring Rice was a candidate at that election. On these occasions puffs were of course made on both sides—both had the press at work for them.—One man puffed in his light and another came and puffed it out. On that occasion he invented a placard exhibited on a gibbet, and ludicrous as those exhibitions were, and unenviable as the cuts of Mr. Dickson, they were not one jot more than those that were made at Mr. Dickson's side against Mr. Rice, in 1830. He read the placard to show that Mr. Dickson had himself used the same engine against others which he would not permit others to use against him—and yet no one took any notice of him, and he demanded the same license now for his client, and he called on them not to permit Mr. Dickson to get weighty damages, and he himself circulate libels of tenfold malignity and atrocity. Such conduct did Mr. D. pursue, and not a man suffered from this conduct. The account of the supper was the first thing which angered Mr. Dickson, and though it was ludicrous, he certainly saw nothing of malignity in it. Upon the appearance of this paragraph opened a paper war with Mr. Haydn, the editor, and that paper war was followed up by the editor of the *Herald* in that paper, and shall it be said that a man who strips off his coat and provokes a passer-by to enter into a contest with him, shall he, if he receives a hurt, go into a court of justice and demand satisfaction?—and yet this was Mr. Dickson's conduct. Mr. Wolfe here read a letter from Mr. Dixon to Mr. Haydn, which he said was the first libel. He did not care whether Dickson or Haydn were wrong, whether one threw the dirt first or the other. He said he was the first libeller, and he had no right to seek for damages, and Mr. Haydn had given the first injury to Mr. Dickson, he took the press to his aid to revenge himself. But if a man have selected a certain mode of warfare, and if he be worsted in that mode he has adopted, he has no right to seek reparation by another mode. The documents complained of were caricatures and paragraphs. Mr. Dickson would be told that it would be ridiculous of him to receive damages for caricatures, for every public man was caricatured, and it was never heard of that any man ever brought an action for such exhibitions. Has the Duke of Wellington, Lord Grey—has even Royalty escaped caricature? and could they prevent this; and yet had any one the temerity to seek punishment for such things? These caricatures were not even original, and those caricatures which Mr. Dickson complained so much of—those say's ears he bore so impatiently, were originally intended to represent the present Lord Chancellor Plunket, and were inserted in the *Evening Mail* when Mr. Haydn was connected with that journal at the time of the bottle riot in 1821. Why, he ought to be proud of the comparison, and bear the ass's head with pride. And he would appeal to them, if an action had been brought for these libels, would it not be scouted out of court? He admitted that grave charges were made against Mr. Dickson, but he had opened himself to such charges, for he made just before grave charges against Mr. Haydn, and he had no right to bring an action for such publications, and he should not complain that a paper opposed to him should speak of him in a manner not half so vituperative as he had used to his antagonist in 1830. The *Herald* called him a political mountebank; but he had just before made use of much more vituperative language; and the court of King's Bench in London had declared that would not grant original prosecutions for what occurred at elections; and he claimed the indulgence of a jury for what was now prosecuted on the ground of having been uttered at the time of a contested election. The paper stated that Mr. S. Dickson had desecrated the Sabbath. They would prove this true. It was his practice to go to places of Catholic worship on successive Sundays, and he would say impudently, for he performed the genuflections, and went through the forms of the worship performed—a thing which was very proper in them, believing as they did, but impious in him, who did not so believe; and on some occasions so profligate was his expenditure of liquor, that one man actually died of drinking. The paper of the 13th December was not original; as he had before told them.—The poetry written in the paper was a parody on Gray's Elegy. With regard to the charge of corruption, every human being knew that there never was, nor never would be, an election at which more or less corruption had not taken place, and would they, after a failure of this prosecution in a criminal court, suffer him to turn round and seek damages for such a trifling charge as corruption at an election? He maintained there was no serious cause of action—nothing but the letter written by Mr. Dickson, and the castigation given by Mr. Haydn; and after all this an apology was made. He submitted, that though Mr. Yielding was legally responsible for the libels, they were not aggravated by any malignity, extrinsic from the libels. They were published as of a public character. There was certainly a limit to such animalizations; but had they passed the limit half so much as he? He had charged others with more criminal charges than they had charged him. The most interesting evidence produced for the defence was the following:—

John Fitzgerald sworn—Was a mill-slicker; recollects 1830, when Mr. Rice and Mr. Dickson were candidates; was employed for Dickson; recollects the placard having the representation of Mr. Rice in the gallows.
Mr. Jackson—You were the hangman. (Great laughter.)

Cross-examined by Counselor Henn—He was hanging Mr. Rice when he was caught by the police; did not run away before the police came up; ran away himself, and left his arms behind him—(great laughter)—kept the bills last there should be any after claps—(great laughter)—got a copy of Dickson's coffin from Delany the opposition bill-sticker—(roars of laughter)—asked him up stairs in Anne-street; would not make so free as to go into the room where a man was that would be a member of parliament—(bursts of laughter)—posted before this a bill called the "ba, ha, ha."
Mr. Steele sworn and examined—Do you recollect the election of 1830? I do. You supported Mr. Rice on that occasion? Yes, strenuously. Do you recollect having been publicly assailed at that election? Yes. You were assailed by the persons in Mr. Dickson's employment? I cannot swear so; I consider the attack on me to have been purely accidental.

Mr. Wolfe here made some observations on the answer, to which the judge replied by remarking that the form in which Mr. Steele had given it was perfectly regular. And after some observations from Mr. Dickson's counsel, Mr. Wolfe continued—My Lord, and gentlemen of the jury, with all the respect I have for Mr. Steele, I am obliged to declare that I do not understand his answer, when he says the attack on him was "purely accidental." I can understand such a thing as an accidental fall from a horse, for example; but I must request of him to explain what he means when he talks of an "accidental attack" on him.
Mr. Steele—My Lord and gentlemen of the jury, I shall explain it for my friend Mr. Wolfe very concisely, and with as much clearness as I am able. A lamented friend of mine, the late Mr. William Ryan, of this city, dined with me in the coffee-room of the hotel where I live when I am in town; and as we sat after dinner, we observed two men in the street engaged in fighting. As my friend and myself had taken a very active part in exciting the constitutional agitation for the election, it became our peculiar duty to exert ourselves in preserving the peace of the city, and fading remembrance unavailing, we were under the necessity of taking the two men by violence out of the crowd, lest there should be a riot. We were bringing them to their houses; but their friends supposing most probably that we were taking them to prison, assailed us with a shower of stones. However, I have always, both in public and private, acquitted Mr. Dickson of any participation whatever, or knowledge of this attack on us.
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FORD SPRING ASSIZES.

CITY COURT.
LIDAY—FOURTH DAY.
Robert Dover v. Maurice O'Brien.
Action of trespass with force; £2100.

Matthew Walsh, the tenant who was in possession before plaintiff, was the first witness. He stated that he did not hold a house and garden which Cullen holds; except this holding which were the 30s or 40s. The additional ground worth about 30s or 40s. Cullen told with witness that Mr. Carew had unjustly charged witness with money in place of Irish, and that he (Cullen) had paid it five or six years.

At the Spring Assizes of 1832, a presentment was passed to the amount of £1500 17s. for opening a new line of road between the angle of the Cork road at King's meadow near city, and Tramore.
The Marquis and Marchioness of Downshire, Lady Charlotte Hill, and the Earl of Hillsborough, have arrived in Dublin from Hillsborough Castle.

FASHION AND TABLE-TALK.
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Lady Bangor and family have also arrived from Castleward.

TO BE SOLD.
THE INTEREST IN A HOUSE in one of the best situations in this city for any business.
Application for further particulars to the Chronicle Office, Waterford, 10th March, 1833.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN FURS, MERINOS, NEW PRINTS, DARK SILKS, CLOAKS, &c.
JAMES CARROLL,
(LATE CARROLL AND GRAVES)
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

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