The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2117. SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1834. Price 6d.

HOUSE TO BE LET,

AND IMMEDIATE POSSESSION GIVEN,

By the Year, or for a term of Years.

THE COMMODIOUS HOUSE in BRIDGE-STREET, in which Mr. JOHN O'NEILL now lives, will be let by the Year, or for a term of Years. It is fit for the immediate reception of a genteel family. Immediate possession can be given.

Apply to RICHARD FARRELL, Mirror Office.

Waterford, March 22, 1834.

TO BE LET,

From the 25th of March,

ABOUT FORTY-EIGHT Acres of the LANDS of LOWER BUTLERSTOWN, lately held by RICHARD CUMMINS. A long Lease will be given to a Solvent Tenant.

Application to be made to RICHARD DUCKETT, Esq., Tramore.

March 19th, 1834.

TO BE LET.

MR. LAWSON would let the HOUSE in CATHEDRAL-SQUARE in which he now resides. It is in perfect repair and fit for the immediate reception of a Family—there is a STABLE on the Premises.

Waterford, March 14, 1834.

STOLEN,

A BLACK and WHITE TERRIER DOG; his Tail like that of a Fox-hound, and will answer to the name of ROSS. Should he be offered for Sale to any Gentleman, it is expected he will detain the Dog, and commit the Thief. Any Expense attending it will be paid by applying at the *Chronicle Office*.

WHISKEY.

CROSSE'S GREEN DISTILLERY, CORK.

O'KEEFE continues to give the same encouragement to the Trade which has already induced so great a demand for his WHISKEY.

WATERFORD BRIDGE.

THE PROPRIETORS will meet at the TOLL-HOUSE, on TUESDAY, the First of APRIL, at ONE o'Clock, to receive Proposals for Letting the TOLLS of said BRIDGE for ONE YEAR, from the First of MAY next. Such persons as are desirous to send in Proposals will please attend, prepared with sufficient Security.

A Chairman and Committee will then be elected for the ensuing year, and other necessary business transacted.

CHARLES AMBROSE,
Chairman.

Wateford April 10, 1834.

WINES, TOBACCOS, PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS, &c.

MATTHEW CARROLL

IS this day landing, from on board the *Clonmel*, DAVIS, Master, from London, a Superior Assortment of First Quality VIRGINIA TOBACCOES, which, on inspection, will fully prove his determination of importing none but a superior Article. He will, as heretofore, dispose of his Stock on the most liberal and encouraging terms.

He also daily expects FIFTY SACKS of

PRIME NEW CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEEDS.

These have been selected with particular care, and are well worth the attention of buyers, it being a well-known fact, that most of the Seeds imported into Ireland are old and bad; and which, by a particular process of dying, look so well that many of the best judges are deceived by it. M. CARROLL having purchased none but GENUINE NEW SEEDS, of the best description, will give an engagement with every Parcel he sells, and will dispose of it at the lowest possible profit.

He begs to submit a list of his WINES, as follows:—

Warranted 1st & 2d Growth, 1825.

CLARETS—La Fitte,
.. La Tour,
.. Mouton,
.. St. Julien,
.. St. Estaphe,
.. Chat. Margx,
.. Leóville,
.. Rawson,
.. Siscours,
.. St. Laurent,
.. St. Emelion,
.. Pichon,
.. Duluc,
.. Ducasse.

CHAMPAGNES—
Sparkling,
Still,
(Moets and Ruinearts.)

BURGUNDY—
Chambertin,
Cloderoge.

MADEIRAS—
West India,
East India ditto,
Do do Fine and Old,
Do London Particular; went the rounds twice; 13 years old.

MOSSELLE,
BARSAC,
VIN DE GRAVE
HAUT SAUTERNE,
BUCCELLAS,

SHERRY'S—
Pale,
.. 1
.. 2
.. 3
.. 4
Ditto Golden,
.. 1 Seagrave,
.. 2 Cavezs,
.. 3 Pecoes.
Ditto Brown,
No. 1
.. 2
.. 3
.. 4

PORT—White,
.. Red.
No 1
bottled in Oporto, 1826.
No 2
three years in bottle.
No 3
one year ditto.
No 4
New.

TENERIFFE—
Good,
Old and Fine.

LISBON—Dry,
Rich.

MALAGA,
PONTAC,
CAPE MADEIRA,
GOOD,
Do. EAST INDIA.

With a Large and Superior Stock of

FRENCH COGNAC BRANDY,
SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS, and
JAMAICA RUM.

In addition to the above, he is now landing, ex *Emerald*, FLETCHER, Master, from Bourdeaux, 10 Hhds, and 30 Cases PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES, very Old and Fine—and ex *Clonmel*, 10 Pipes, 6 Hhds., 4 Quarter Casks, HIGH WINES, and 2 Hhds. of SCHEIDAM HOLLANDS.

He confidently submits that his WINES, on trial, will be found very superior to those usually imported to this Country, and of equal quality to any Sold by the first West End London Wine Merchants

His CLARETS are part of a Lot of 150 Hhds, 1st and 2d Growth, bought in 1827 in Bourdeaux; and he can satisfy his customers, by Custom House Certificates, that he does not hold a single Hogshead which is not 1825 Wine, and which is now very difficult to procure, no matter at what price.

He highly recommends his SEAGRAVE'S SHERRIES, which, he is confident must give satisfaction.

*** A CASE, (193 lbs.,) of HAVANNAH CIGARS.

Waterford, Custom-House, Quay,
March, 5, 1834.

LAW CALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, April 4; Lismore, 7.

County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, March 31; Clonmel, April 7.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, April 1; Thomastown, 7.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Clonmel, 21; Cork, 24; Tralee, 31; Limerick, April 4; Lanis, 7; Galway, 9; Philipstown, 12; Maryborough, 14; Kilkenny, 16; Carlow, 18; Naas, 19.

JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Commissioner
JOHN THOMAS LLOYD, Esq.; Register.

AUCTION OF MODERN FURNITURE,

AT THE RESIDENCE OF MRS. HOJEL,

IN LOMBARD-STREET.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,

On MONDAY NEXT, MARCH 24th, as above,

THE Excellent and Modern FURNITURE of said House, which has been but a very short time in use, and is of the very best description, consisting of hand-some Drawing Room Chairs, with moreable seats in Fawn Morean, Window Curtains and Draperies, and a handsome Grecian Sofa, en suite; beautiful Card and Loo Tables; Breakfast and Dining Tables; Mahogany Pier Presses; Venetian and Kidderminster Carpets; Stair Carpeting and Rods; Hall and Staircase Globes; Oil Cloth; Hearth Rugs; Fenders and Fire Irons; Bedsteads and Feather Beds; Mahogany Wardrobes and Chests of Drawers; Painted Presses and Dressing Tables; Dressing Glasses and Bed Room Furniture; several Articles of Plated Ware, Delft, and China, and a variety of Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at TWELVE o'Clock.

WILLIAM SHARPE, Auctioneer.

Waterford, March 18, 1834.

THAT VERY STRONG, HIGH-BRED HORSE,

PAULPRY,

WILL STAND THIS SEASON

AT BONMAHON.

Thorough-bred Mares—Two Pounds, and a Crown to the Groom. All others—One Pound, and Half a Crown to the Groom.

HE is a dark bay, with black legs, standing full sixteen hands high, now in his prime, without a blemish, in full bloom and vigour, with very great bone and sinew, a well-trained hunter, and equal to any weight with the fleetest fox-hounds, having proved himself a very speedy horse by running a good second for the Warblers, (*vide* racing calendar,) beating five others.—His sire, Adonis, was got by Mr. Whayley's celebrated horse, Buffer, on his well-known mare, Bess, by Swindler, dam, (the dam of Nooney, &c. &c.) St. Bridget, by Bagot; grand-dam, Harmony, by Eclipse, &c. &c. His dam was got by Coco; grand-dam by Soldier, the sire of Recruit, Yeoman, Fly by-Night, Billy the Beau, &c. &c.

Paul Pry was bred by Walter Mansfield, Esq. County Kildare, and sold with three others from the same dam, for upwards of Five Hundred Guineas. Mr. Mansfield has another, now three years old, got by Roller, considered one of the strongest Colts in Ireland.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, TO WIT.

THIS is to give Notice that on TUESDAY, the First day of April next, at the Hour of TWO o'Clock in the afternoon of the said day, the Mayor, Aldermen, Sheriffs, and Common Council or Assistants of the said City, will assemble and meet in the COUNCIL CHAMBER of the said City, and will then and there proceed to Elect, and will choose out of the Citizens of the said City, a proper and discreet person to serve as an Assistant or Common Councilman in and for the said City, in the room and place of WILLIAM MARCHANT ARDAGH, Esq., lately elected an Alderman, who at the time of such election was an Assistant or Common Councilman of the said City, whereof all persons concerned are to take Notice.

Dated this 20th day of March, 1834.

RICHARD COOKE, Town Clerk.

COUNTY OF THE CITY OF WATERFORD, TO WIT.

A COPY of the several Notices served upon the Clerk of the Peace of the County of the City of Waterford, for Registry at the next General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, to be holden at ST. PATRICK'S HALL, in said City, on FRIDAY, the FOURTH day of APRIL, 1834, before the Assistant Barrister of the County of Waterford, pursuant to Act of the 2d and 3d of William the Fourth, Cap. 88.

Bergin Martin, Stonecutter, £10 Householder, House and Land at Newrath, Liberties of Waterford.

Connor Nicholas, Publican, Mile Post, ditto, House at Mile Post, Liberties of ditto.

Carroll William, Surgeon, Waterford, ditto, ditto, at Henrietta-street, Waterford.

Daly Denis, Flour Factor, Waterford, ditto, Store at King-street, ditto.

Dickenson James, Teacher, ditto, ditto, House on the Quay, ditto.

Hayes Patrick, Farmer, Abbey, ditto, House and Lands at the Abbey, Liberties of Waterford.

Hobson Rev Henry T. Clarke, Rosduff, a Freeman of the City of Waterford

Hassard John William, Esq., John's Hill, Waterford, ditto, ditto,

Hobson Rev Richard Jones, Clerk, Treasurer of the Cathedral, Waterford, £20 Freeholder, House and Premises at Henrietta street, City of Waterford.

Harvy Thomas S., Broker, £10 Householder, Stores on the Quay, in said City.

Harris Richard, Esq., M.D, ditto House in Bailey's New Street, ditto.

Hamilton John, Saddler, ditto, Shop, &c, on the Quay in said City.

Hassard Jason, Esq. £50 Freeholder, House and Lands at Kilculliheen, Liberties of Waterford.

Jones Thomas H., Gentleman, ditto, House, &c., at Little Newtown, ditto.

Lee Edward, Esq., a Freeman of the said City.

Lumsden William, Gentleman, £10 Householder, House, &c., at Lower Grange, Liberties of Waterford.

Mackay Michael, Farmer, ditto ditto at Newrath, ditto

Mackey Richard, Newrath, ditto, ditto and Lands at ditto, ditto.

Mortimer Nathaniel, Confectioner, ditto, ditto, on the Quay, City of ditto.

Mosley William, Jeweller, ditto, ditto, ditto, ditto.

Pope Thomas, Gentleman, a Freeman of the City of Waterford.

Prosser Simon, Gentleman, a Freeman of the same.

Penrose Samuel, Teacher, £10 Householder, House at South Parade, ditto.

Quinn Michael, Engraver, ditto, ditto, at New-street, ditto.

Reeves Isaac, Hatter, ditto, ditto, at Barronstrand street, ditto.

Sparrow John, Writing Clerk, £10 Householder, House in Catherine-street. Waterford.

Scroder William Emerson, Gentleman, a Freeman of same.

Scroder William Emerson, ditto, £50 Freeholder, House and Concerns in Patrick-street, in said City.

Veale Jeffery, Farmer, £10 Householder, House and Land at Newtown, Parish of Kilculliheen, Liberties of said City.

Wathen Charles, Gentleman, ditto, ditto, and Ground on Sargent's Road, ditto,

Whelan Martin, Farmer, ditto, ditto, and Lands at Newrath, ditto.

N.B.—This List will be called over in open Court at TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon of same day, precisely.

RICHARD COOKE, Clerk Peace.

THE MYSTEROUS CASPAR HAUSER.

The German papers state that an old soldier, suspected of being implicated in the murder of the late mysterious Caspar Hauser, has been apprehended on the information of a lady of Cologne, who has declined receiving the reward offered for the discovery of the murderer.

CURE OF WARTS—ELECTRICITY.—Mr. Welch, of Annapolis, America, having failed to get rid of several warts on his hands by the knife, the nitrate of silver, &c., tried electricity, and by sending sparks through them for five minutes daily, during five days, caused them wholly to disappear.—*Lancet.*

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it is intended to sail the CITY of BRISTOL, in conjunction with the NORA CREINA, for Bristol, thereby affording two departures weekly from and between each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.

CITY OF BRISTOL,

JOHN HYDE—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Tuesdays,		From Bristol, Saturdays,	
4 March	12 Noon.	1 March	9 Morning.
11	12 Noon.	8	4 Afternoon.
18	10 Morning.	15	8 Morning.
25	12 Noon.	22	3 Afternoon.
		29	8 Morning.

NORA CREINA,

J. BAILEY—COMMANDER.

From Waterford, Fridays,		From Bristol, Tuesdays,	
7 March	12 Noon.	4 March	1 Afternoon.
14	7 Morning.	11	7 Morning.
21	12 Noon.	18	10 Morning.
28	7 Morning.	25	6 Morning.

☞ FEMALES' attend the LADIES' Cabin.

Refreshments may be had on Board at moderate rates. Carriages and Horses carefully Shipped. Berths secured, and every information given by

JOHN BOGAN,
Steam Packet Office, Waterford, or at the General Steam Packet-Office, Quay, Bristol.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

IN fulfilment of their pledge, the Directors of the Great Western Railway Company have applied to Parliament, for the authority to construct two portions of the Railway between London and Bristol, and they have much satisfaction in recording the division in favour of the second reading of the Bill on the 10th instant, in the House of Commons—

In favour of it..... 182
Against it ..... 92—Majority 90.

The principle of this, as a national undertaking, having been thus firmly established, the Directors hereby announce their fixed determination to apply in the ensuing Session of Parliament, for power to complete the Line, in pursuance of their original design, upon the Subscription List being completed to the extent of 20,000 Shares, including those already subscribed.

Allotment will therefore be made of Shares, upon application to the Secretary, in London or Bristol. The Shares, so applied for, will be available indiscriminately, in conjunction with those already taken, for the general purposes of the two Sections; the Bill for which is now before Parliament, and also for the intermediate Line, so as to entitle the Proprietors to a general participation in the revenue upon the whole undertaking.

Subscribers will be required to pay a Deposit of £5 on each Share of £100, and no further call can be made until an Act of Parliament shall have been procured.

The liability for future calls upon Shares ceases when duly transferred—and in no case can any Proprietor be responsible beyond the amount of his shares.

Office,
17, Cornhill, London, C. A. SAUNDERS,
Corn-street, Bristol, W. TOTHILL, } Secretaries.
March 13, 1834.

CRIM. CON.

Horlock v. Dawson.

An inquisition was held at Salisbury last week to assess the damages in an action for criminal conversation, the plaintiff having suffered judgment by default. The plaintiff and defendant were both gentlemen of fortune and condition residing in the county. The marriage of the plaintiff had taken place at an early period of life, and he had lived with his wife only a few years, there had been four children of the marriage, but only three of them were living, two sons and a daughter. Mrs. Horlock was an accomplished woman, and possessed great personal attraction. She was possessed of £30,000 Consols, and had an estate settled on her which was worth £800 a year. She had an absolute interest for life in the personal property, and would have the rents of the real estate if she survived the plaintiff. The plaintiff after the marriage purchased an estate in the neighbourhood, called the Rocks, and Mrs. Horlock's father came from London, and lived near his daughter. The defendant was the fellow-collegian of the brother of Mrs. Horlock, and consequently became almost an inmate with the family. He visited at the house of Mr. Horlock, and also at Mr. Boode's, the father of the lady, before the discovery, and it would appear that he had actually made the appointment to meet the wife of his friend at the house of her own father! It seemed that Mrs. H.'s courage gave way, for at the last moment she appeared to have placed her confidence in a housekeeper of her father, and to have disclosed to her that the defendant was about the premises; this led to a suspicion of some correspondence, and means were taken to intercept any letter which might come. The next morning a letter was brought from the defendant which showed the terms on which they then were. The next day she was missed and no intelligence could be obtained of them for some time; at length they were traced to Osborne's Hotel, in the Adelphi, cohabiting there as man and wife.

The following was the letter written by the defendant to the plaintiff's wife:—

"My God! I am wretched—miserable; I cannot exist without you. Oh, dearest, decide at once—our chance is all but gone—gone entirely, if you neglect the present moment. We can no longer meet in private—scarcely in public. Your papa knows almost every thing; and here am I, waiting—positively waiting for them, expecting every instant to be called out. Not that I am afraid, dearest, only that it will be the cause of dividing us for ever. God Almighty bless and protect you. I suppose I had not better come this evening; can you not send me one line? But if anything happens, remember the hour tomorrow, though I fear you will be watched and perhaps not allowed to go. Send me a line; be careful what you say, for fear it should fall into bad hands; but do decide—you are trifling with the lives of many at present. There is but one hope, and that will last but for a short time. If we are separated, I tell you again, as I have before said, you will break my heart. Again, Heaven watch you, and protect you. I shall wear what you sent me to the last moment of my life. I shall not see you then all day; how can I exist? Oh! Phœbe, you have won my heart for ever and ever; decide my fate. You must write, if only a line."

The jury assessed the damages at £4,000.

A letter, of the 31st of January, from Odessa, says—"This town, which was only founded 40 years ago, has extended with such rapidity, that it already contains 18 public establishments for instruction, 2000 pupils of both sexes, a library for booksellers, a reading-room, a merchant's society, a botanical garden, and an Italian opera house; 6000 houses, occupied by 50,000 souls; 900 shops; 1335 warehouses; and 40 nursery grounds, on a tract of 13,000 square feet. In the environs are 232 mills. We have two journals, one Russian the other French."

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—MONDAY, MARCH 17.

MALT TAX.

Lord ALTHORP moved the order of the day for the House to resolve itself into a committee of supply.

On the question that the speaker leave the chair, Mr. COBBETT presented himself. He rose to offer to the House a motion in the following words: "That from and after the 5th of October next, all duties on malt shall cease and determine." Before he proceeded to the divers grounds for repealing this tax, it was necessary for him to state something as to the number of the nation which would be affected by the repeal of the Malt Tax. It had been represented that the agricultural part of the community was comparatively very small—that it was quite insignificant as contrasted with the manufacturing population. The hon. member for Middlesex had recently said, that this was a nation of manufacturers, and the right hon. member for Manchester (Mr. P. Thomson) had stated that this country was to be the manufactory of the whole world. The noble lord, the member for the West Riding of Yorkshire (Lord Morpeth) had termed those who petitioned for a repeal of the corn laws, the main body of the people.—Never had been a more gross error committed. The right hon. member for Manchester had said, that the families employed in agriculture were 900,000, and the families employed in trade 1,400,000; but this was a gross, though not a wilful error. It arose out of the mode in which the population returns had been prepared. Every parish was stated to carry on some manufacture or other, yet it was indisputable that there were many parishes where not a soul was so engaged. It was time that such a delusion was dissipated, and one particular parish might be taken as a most apt illustration. The hon. member for Guilford was the owner of a whole parish, or extra-parochial district, and the population return stated that there were in it 22 families engaged in agriculture and one in manufactures. The honorable member little suspected that in Wanborough he had a manufactory exporting to foreign countries; and what, in truth, was that manufactory? A manufactory of plough shares and shoes for horses. This was a fair specimen of the whole. But what was the summary even according to the gross misrepresentation of the population returns?—That there were 1,075,000 male souls above the age of 20, chiefly employed in agriculture; and only 320,000 males of above the age 20 chiefly employed in manufactures. Upon this showing it was nearly four to one in point of numbers in favour of agriculture. The question before the house was therefore worthy of its attention, if only on account of the great majority of persons employed upon the land; but those who resided in towns were interested in the repeal of the malt tax as well as those who only lived in the country. People in towns were much more closely connected with agriculture than was generally supposed. The hon. member for Marylebone wished for the repeal of the window tax, in order to relieve his own constituents. Did the hon. member for Marylebone suppose that the repeal of the malt tax would not have the effect of relieving his constituents? Why, there were resident in London 1000 families—aye, he might say two or three thousand families, who were constantly occupied in making agricultural implements, in making ploughs, in making harrows, in making drills, in making churns, in making presses, in making tubs. Destroy the agricultural interest and what would become of those families? Why they would all be starving. What were the salesmen of cattle? What were the salesmen of seeds? Were they not inhabitants of towns? What was all Mark-lane?—Were not all these persons deeply interested in the prosperity of agriculture? What folly it was, then, to say that the people in the towns had nothing to do with the land. The fact was, that the interests of the one party were closely connected with the interests of the other; but if there was one more essential than the other, it was the interest of the land. If he could show, and he was quite prepared to do so, that besides the enormous expense of collection, the tax was in many other respects burdensome and injurious to the people, he thought he should have a right to call upon the house to repeal it. Of the whole of the expenses which attended the collection of the Excise, five-sixths were to be ascribed to the collection of the malt duty. In fact the country was paying above a million for what produced only about four millions and a half. But again there was the great evil which attended the monopoly occasioned by the malt tax. Four millions of quarters of malt, at a duty of £1 8s. per quarter, would cost the people only £5,600,000; whereas the same quantity, with the cost of collecting the tax, and with the burdens cast upon it in other ways, actually did cost the people £14,400,000. So that this tax took from the people, took from the landed proprietor, took from the farmer, took from all the consumers of beer, nearly ten millions more than the actual sum received into the Exchequer. If it got into the Exchequer, he should not complain; but the Exchequer received only four millions and a half, for what cost the people fourteen millions and a half. The great maltsters, the great brewers were the people that got the money. Their capital gave them a monopoly which they used not for good purposes but to beggar the land and all belonging to it.—It was in evidence before the committee of last year, that the malt which was made by the maltster, and which he could sell at a profit of 32s. a quarter, was retailed at 9s. 6d. a quarter. But the greatest evil was the effect of the system on the morals of the people. The noble lord opposite had, on a recent occasion, expressed his doubt whether the people, if they had the means of doing so, would again take to brewing at home; having formed a habit of receiving their beer from the brewer. But this was not a matter of habit. Men formed habits with respect to many things, but never with respect to their appetites. Let men be restrained for a while from eating and drinking, and if the restraint were taken off, it would be found that they had not formed any habit of abstinence, but that they would fall to eating and drinking again as naturally as ever.—Talk of human beings losing the habit of drinking home brewed beer! It might as well be said that they could lose the habit of consuming victuals. But then, it had been said, that beer could not be brewed in a small quantity. A single gallon of malt would give twelve of good beer, and he had known many persons who had been satisfied with brewing a single gallon of malt at a time. Beer could be brewed with as much ease as tea could be made, and as to utensils, a porridge pot, holding five gallons, formed an excellent boiler, and a washing tub answered admirably for a mash tub and a cooler. With such means much better beer could be produced than any with which the public brewer now furnished his customers. It had been stated by all the witnesses before the committee on the beer-houses, that the repeal of the malt duty would materially tend to diminish the existing evils of beer-shops, and thirty three of the witnesses distinctly stated, that it was the only remedy for these evils. Surely such evidence as this ought to have weight with the House, and ought to induce the repeal of the tax.—But there were other considerations which ought not to be despised by the House. It should be recollected, that when a labourer was once at the beer shop, he seldom left it until he had taken too much. The loss sustained by the farmer by not being able to brew beer for his labourers as formerly was considerable. It might be said, let the farmer give the labourer money instead of beer. It was the same thing. But it was not the same thing. The farmer could obtain more work for £1 worth of beer, than for two pounds in money. But the greatest good that would result from the repeal of the malt tax would be the restoring of young labourers to the habit of living in the farmer's house. To the malt tax alone it was to be attributed that boys and young men from twelve years old to two or three-and-twenty did not live entirely in the farmer's house, as they used formerly to do, and as they always ought to do.—Let the house figure to itself the difference in the condition of such young persons when residing in the farmer's house, and when not residing there. When they were in a farmer's house, they had a master and mistress to rule them; they were compelled to be orderly; to keep good hours; to rise early, and to go to bed early, and the magistrate was ready to enforce a proper obedience. According to the present system, on the contrary, they were turned out of the farm house; allowed to prowl about at their own pleasure, to assemble at beer-shops, to remain there all night, or to go to other places, no matter where. When residing in farm-houses, these young persons had their holidays at Easter, at Whitsuntide, at fair times.—(Hear, hear.) Unused to idleness and dissipation, they were tired of them in a day or two, and returned with zest to their labours. Now their whole life was a round of revelry and debauchery, without any master or mistress to control them, or to check their vicious propensities. But it might be asked if it were possible to get back to the good old system? He could not say. Undoubtedly it would be a work of difficulty; perhaps it could never be entirely accomplished; but at any rate means should be adopted to prevent the labourers from remaining in their present state. One of the greatest objections which the farmers and the upstart gentry who now lived in farm-houses, had to receive the labourers into their houses, arose out of the malt tax; and the repeal of the tax would go a great way to effect so desirable an object. His firm opinion was, that the repeal of the malt tax would, more than any other measure, reconcile the people of this country to the government. The people would then say that reform had done them some good. They would applaud the ministry, and if any one act could make that ministry safer in their places than they were, it would be the repeal of the malt tax. After again adverting to the disproportion between the manufacturing and the agricultural population, and again showing that the repeal of the malt tax, although more immediately beneficial to the agriculturist, would eventually be as beneficial to the the manufacturer and after still further impressing upon the house, that the good order, the morality, and the happiness of the whole people of England were involved in the question, the hon member proceeded to observe, that the question which he was now about to propose for the decision of the house, was not for any partial repeal of the tax, confident as he was, that any such partial repeal would be injurious; and that any attempt to induce or to wheedle the house into such a repeal would, if successful, fail in obtaining the object desired. He would put the question plainly and flatly to them, whether or not they would consent to the total repeal of the duty? The hon. member concluded by moving, "That from and after the 5th of October next, all the duties on malt should cease and determine."

Mr. FIELDEN seconded the motion.

Lord ALTHORP said, the question proposed by the hon. member for Oldham had been discussed so fully on a late occasion, that he was sorry the hon. member had been induced to bring it again before the house. That having been done, however, he must meet the motion with a decided negative.

Sir W. INGILBY thought that the malt tax was a most iniquitous mode of raising a revenue—that it brutalized the humbler classes, by habituating them to gin; and he would never abate in his exertions till he had the happiness to see it entirely and for ever repealed.—(Hear, hear.)

Mr. C. FERGUSSON was a friend and a member of the landed interest, but would nevertheless vote against the motion.

Mr. H. PHILLIPS said he could not feel justified in supporting the motion of the hon. member for Oldham that evening, however anxious to see the tax in question repealed, because he had not confidence in the feeling of the house after the example of last session in favor of a property tax, or a substantial equivalent for the remission of so large a mass of taxation.

Mr. MAXWELL said that if the hon. member for Oldham thought proper to divide the house, it would be his duty to vote with him; and although he might go out in an extremely small minority—("No, no," from the opposition)—as he used to do with the hon. member for Middlesex, he foresaw that that minority would ere long rule the house. (Hear, and a laugh.)

FIRESIDE RECOLLECTIONS.

THE REBEL STUDENT.

(FROM THE NORTHERN HERALD.)

Where's the slave so lowly,
Condemned to chains unholy
Who, could he burst
His bonds at first,
Would pine beneath them slowly?
What soul whose wrongs degrade it,
Would wait till time decayed it,
When thus its wing,
At once may spring,
To the throne of him who made it?
Farewell, Erin, farewell all
Who live to weep our fall!

MOORE.

When I knew Maurice L. in Dublin, he was a student of Trinity College, a place in which he was likely to experience the most galling of the minor inflictions that are the portion of the sufferer for conscience sake. But the air of high defiance with which he championed the tenets of his own creed, mastered and overawed the petty spirits, while those of a higher order were proud to profess their admiration of his powerful mind and gentle heart. His genius was vigorous and lofty, and, though excluded by his religion from every profession calculated to elicit talent or lead to fame, he diligently cultivated his mental powers and fed them daily with intense thought and study. His ancestral heritage, though not ample, was sufficient for the support of himself, his mother and sister, and he delayed choosing a profession until he should be free to select one accordant with his taste and talents. This period was, he believed, swiftly approaching, and he fondly fancied that he could even then descry the herald beams of liberty's bright dawn.

The morning after his arrival, Maurice and I rode out in quest of a residence for himself and family. Although he had never before been in the North he seemed predetermined in favor of the Antrim coast, and we accordingly bent our horses' heads towards Carrickfergus. The day, though cold and breezy, was sunny;—the tide was in full swell, bearing many vessels on its heaving breast; while two tall ships, that lay snowy, glittering, and silent, on the far verge of the horizon, gave to the scene an air of peacefulness and beauty that sank upon the heart with an undefinable charm. Had Maurice been the son of other days, or of another land, he might have yielded to the pleasurable sensations which the weather and the scenery were calculated to produce, but his whole soul was engrossed by Irish politics, and every object served to suggest a renewal of the beloved theme. Looking around on the noble prospect, he exclaimed, "Dear Ireland in every feature, in every aspect, lovely, why is it that the least reflecting of thy sons cannot gaze on thy immortal beauty without saddening for the breaking hearts and broken spirits that cumber thy maternal bosom!"

Our conversation soon became animated and interesting. I listened, almost in surprise, while he vehemently detailed the grievances which he, as a Catholic, had to bear in addition to the general wrongs of Irishmen. I was, I confess, but slightly acquainted with the penal laws which Maurice had conned with such bitter assiduity; and, though I had always been an advocate for emancipation, yet, having mixed but little in the society of Catholics, I had been prejudiced against their creed, and believed that they adhered to it only on principles of worldly honour. I was, therefore, not a little astonished to find in the enlightened and liberal L. a sincere and devoted follower of the despised faith. Both being members of the union, we spoke unreservedly of the approaching struggle, (for at this time the united Irishmen had abandoned all hope of constitutional redress.) I could not avoid hinting my surprise that Maurice should choose, at such a period, to reside in the North, where he was an utter stranger. He replied that his hopes of happiness depended on his being in the North during the contest, but that he would have surrendered his personal interest and remained in Dublin had he not hoped to benefit the national cause by his secret agency among the peasantry of Ulster. Though I had myself resolved to peril all in the approaching conflict, yet my resolution arose rather from a calm conviction that the lovers of independence had no other resource, than from any very cheering hopes of success; but my companion literally burned for the battle, and, while he passionately declaimed on the glory of warring for religious liberty, his soul of flame seemed to scorch his cheek, and lighten from his eye. In the absorbing interest of our dialogue we passed unheeded the many beautiful country seats with which the road is embellished. At length we came to the summit of a hill which commanded a long and level sweep of road, along which came a lady mounted on a stately horse, and attended by a servant in livery. Though the lady cantered at a smart pace, yet the intervening distance was such as to give each party time to observe the other before we encountered. The lady was evidently very young; her figure, though tall, was slender and girlish, and her face brightly beautiful. Her dark riding-dress and hat displayed to advantage her youthful form and countenance; the latter shaded, but not concealed, by a transparent black veil; I knew her by sight as the lovely Caroline ——, daughter of a gentleman whose estate lay between Belfast and Carrickfergus. Though I was totally unacquainted with her, she had long been one of my favorite beauties. There are some faces so expressive of sweetness and sensibility, that one always desires to know the histories of the hearts to which they belong, and Caroline's was one of those. I was wholly unprepared for finding that she and my friend were known to each other; and though she swept past us like a vision, I could perceive that her dark eyes were downcast, and that a rosy cloud stained her white forehead when she kindly and respectfully greeted him.—The conviction flashed on me that there was more than mere acquaintanceship in the embarrassment of her manner, and I turned to seek in L.'s countenance a confirmation of my conjecture. A deadly streak of white had suddenly crossed the hectic of his cheek; he had checked his horse, upon which he sat motionless, his eyes riveted on the retreating form of the fair equestrian, his hat still in his hand, while the sea breeze wantoned through his hair unheeded. I could not misinterpret the fond abstraction of his gaze, nor mistake the tone of the heavy sigh with which he recalled his spirit from its momentary trance of blessedness. I saw that his feelings were too real and profound for raillery, and I shrunk from alluding to them or the lady with something of the nervousness which a young surgeon feels on attempting for the first time to probe a wound.—For some time we proceeded slowly and in silence, but L.'s anxiety to prolong our ride seemed to die away after our rencontre with Miss ——, and soon after, complaining of weariness and exhaustion, he proposed returning to Belfast. His cough was much worse that evening, and as the change was imputed to his sea-side excursion, Mrs. L. renewed her entreaties that he would abandon his intention of residing on the Carrickfergus shore. As I now intuitively understood my friend's predilection for that neighbourhood, and as I really shared in his mother's apprehensions, I proposed a compromise, and vaunting the salubrity of the mountain air, offered to procure them a lodging in the vicinity of the Cave-hill.—My suggestion proved agreeable to all parties, and my friend and his family soon after occupied a neat cottage near the base of the hill. I visited them during the spring as frequently as my avocations permitted, for I never found myself so happy as in the society of Maurice L. His genius had hitherto found no nobler sphere than the social circle, and in it he lavished his treasures of eloquence and wit, so that it is not wonderful that I found the conversation of my other friends dull and tame compared to his. With him my dormant powers were roused to action; no faculty had leave to slumber, I experienced the excitement attendant on the successful exercise of mental ability, and sometimes even felt a glow akin to the emulation of earlier and happier days. Maurice confided to me the history of the excursions which he made frequently, and in disguise, among the United Irish in the north. Mary was also acquainted with the cause of these visits, and to her the secret was a sad and weary burden under which her form grew thin, and her cheek pale.—Although confidence and intimacy had daily increased between Maurice and myself, he never mentioned Caroline's name; and this marked avoidance confirmed my original suspicion. At length, however, he did acquaint me with the story of his love, so far as it had then proceeded; he was, at that time, far from anticipating the sequel of which I was soon after a sorrowful witness. One fine morning in the month of May, I rode out to breakfast with my friend. Time passed so pleasantly when with him and his sister that I was induced to prolong my visit till the ensuing day. The season was, it will be remembered, remarkably dry and warm, and about sunset Maurice proposed that he and I should saunter to the summit of the hill. We were good climbers, and had often trodden the same path, so that in a few minutes we stood together on the eminence called M'Art's Forth, a spot rendered classic by the patriot pledge which Tone and his friends made there about three years before. Few lands, indeed, can boast a lovelier scene than that which now laid before us, lighted up by the brilliant and blending rays of the round moon and the setting sun. Opposite stretched the low and fertile hills of Down, behind which, in the remotest distance, rose shadowy mountains and inland waters, reflecting the red glory of the departing sun. To the right lay Belfast, set as it were in a huge basin, and wearing its everlasting shroud of smoke, and directly under us wound the richly wooded Antrim coast, thickly studded with the country seats of the Belfast merchants and gentry, the whole as it were forming an amphitheatre of which the Loch was the shining centre. For some time we sat on the edge of the precipice, gazing silently on the cottage where we had just left Mary and her mother, and not seldom did the eyes of my companion wander to the extreme left, where were visible the lofty trees that shaded the mansion of Caroline's father. Maurice spoke; his voice was solemn and full of enthusiasm. "That cottage, and those distant trees, conceal all that make life dear, and life is very dear to me. I know dear ——, that you have studied the human heart too well and lovingly, to smile at its wildest wanderings, and it is, therefore, that I long to entrust you with the history of mine. I love Caroline ——. To be near her, to protect her in case of danger, is the object of my residence here. Mary and she were school-mates and loving friends from infancy to womanhood.—During the greater part of that period I was abroad, and had never seen Caroline, though Mary's letters wearied me with her praises. About two years ago, however, on my return from College, Caroline's family being on the continent, she obtained permission to pass the summer vacation with Mary, at our family residence in the county of Wicklow. She was then about seventeen, lovely, innocent, and gentle as the creature of a poet's dream. To have a disengaged heart—to live with and not to love her was impossible. I yielded to my destiny and welcomed to my heart a passion which must form the bliss or bale of after years, if, indeed, after years remain for me. I knew that, had I been a Protestant, I might have openly aspired to Caroline's hand. My family was more ancient than her own; my paternal inheritance, though not munificent, was respectable, and innumerable avenues to distinction and emolument, now closed upon me, would, in that case have led me at once to fortune and to love. Circumstanced as I then was, and still am, I knew that it would be vain to expect that Caroline's family would countenance my addresses, and reason suggested that I should subdue, or at least suppress my feelings; but I fancied that Caroline observed and was not displeased by my attachment, and, filled with this fond belief, I impetuously declared my passion. It was not until the last evening of her stay that I did so. We were walking arm in arm, in my own garden.—In order to ensure her attention, I detailed my own feelings and circumstances as those of a third person, then made the application of them to her and to myself. She heard me in silent agitation, but did not attempt to withdraw her hand from the clasp of mine. Implicated, as I was in an enterprise fraught with danger to my life and property, I did not seek to bind her by any promise. I resolved to delay the prosecution of my suit, until the fate of the Irish nation should be decided. Meantime, Caroline knew the passionate love I bore her. Were she of the lofty temperament which I should seek in a wife, she would remain faithful through years of doubt and trial, and whatever might be my future lot she would be happy as the sharer of it; while, should she prove fickle, I left her free to choose another, and the sorrow and the blight would then be mine alone. I could not, however, part without imploring her to tell me if she returned my affection; 'I do, I do,' she whispered hurriedly, then broke from me and left me. From that time until my visit here, I had not seen her, nor have I sought an interview since my arrival. She does not know that Mary is here or she would instantly fly to her, but our fate cannot yet be decided, and I would not willingly engage her in a clandestine correspondence. I often meet her, and she must feel that she is the object of my solicitude; of my undecaying love. For me, I have never yet known despondency, and I confidently anticipate a bright change in my own fortunes, and in those of my country. I love to think that we shall rise or fall together. Oh, how lightly and hopefully my heart yet dances to the music of that divine whisper which told me I was beloved! But you are melancholy dear ——, you do not share my gladness or my hope. Well! should I perish, there is one kind office which you must perform for me. It is to let Caroline know that Mary is here. She will not neglect her, and when they meet I shall have full justice done my memory. Mary knows and will be a faithful recorder of the sole and single love that ever warmed my breast." Maurice ceased to speak, and neither feeling inclined for further conversation, we tacitly yielded to the solemn influence of the hour. The moon now shone unrivalled, her cool pale radiance veiling the harsh realities of earth. The sounds of human life were stilled,

The mountain's night-voice was subdued
To far-off music, faint and dim,
From nature's heart a holy hymn!

It was a time to awaken all pure and pious thoughts; it was an hour for the revival of young romance. I thought of my dead Eliza, of my withered affections, of the disappointment that, sooner or later, waits on human hopes. I looked on the glowing countenance of my young friend, and sadly foreboded the probable misery which his noble heart was working out for itself, and, as I mournfully indulged these reflections, I felt how true it is that "man was made to mourn."

I shall pass over in silence my own adventures, perils, escapes, during the first half of the month of June; nor shall I detail the fortuitous and concurring circumstances by which I remained unharmed and at large, while lives of infinitely more value were hunted down. I had parted from Maurice L—— on the 4th of June, nor had I since seen or heard of him. I knew that he would be foremost in danger, and I watched the public prints anxiously, dreading lest I should see the account of his arrest or death. None such appeared; yet I did not feel at ease respecting his fate; for, aware that his name and rank were unknown in this part of the country, and that he would probably combat in the garb of a peasant I dreaded lest he might have perished miserably and obscurely, without the proud but melancholy hope of leaving another name to lengthen out the list of liberty's true martyrs. I could not bear to think of the sorrow and desolation which his loss would entail upon his mother and sister. As soon as I found myself free to do so, I resolved to visit them; and, wishing to avoid remark, I set out on foot, alone, and at a very early hour. The weather was oppressively sultry, and I walked slowly, not so much, however, from its influence, as from the leaden weight of hopelessness which had sunk upon my mind, and to which events were daily adding. I need not describe feelings which were then the universal portion of all Ireland's friends and lovers, but I know of nothing more depressing than that sense of humiliation and disgrace which attends defeat in even the noblest and holiest cause—that sting, so akin to self reproach, which is one of the most painful concomitants of failure. Such is human nature's sympathy with success; that idol of this world, that golden calf to which we all in spirit, or in act, do homage.

As I began to ascend the hill towards my friend's cottage, I experienced that fluttering and sinking of the heart which all must have felt when about to obtain intelligence which will terminate suspense. I looked towards the house, as if to learn from its aspect the fate and feelings of its inhabitants. As I looked up, I saw, on the summit of a declivity, several yards above me, the figure of Mary L——, her white dress and dark hair waving gently in the morning breeze. She was gazing intently downwards, one hand shading her eyes from the dazzling sunshine. I augured some happy intelligence when I saw her bound eagerly and swiftly to meet me. But, suddenly, she stopt short, and leant, as if exhausted, against a high stone fence. In two seconds I was at her side, but she did not raise her head until I had twice repeated my anxious questions—"What of Maurice? Is he safe? Is he here?" She then lifted her blue, beautiful eyes to my face; they were heavy and dimmed with watching and weeping, and their expression spoke as plainly as her words—"Alas! and do you know nothing of him; Oh my dear, dear Maurice what is, or what has been your doom? Forgive me, my friend, that I did not give you a more kindly welcome, but this is now the tenth miserable day that I have watched and listened for my poor brother's coming step—in vain. When first I observed your figure, I felt sure that you were Maurice. The disappointment was too cruel—within the last moment I have experienced the keenest joy, the sharpest sorrow." On questioning Mary more minutely, I learnt that Maurice had taken a more than usually affectionate leave of her and of his mother on the morning of the 5th of June. He told Mary that business required his presence in Antrim, and that he would probably be absent some days. Since that time he had not been seen or heard of. But Mary had heard from the neighbouring peasants the most exaggerated and terrific accounts of the fight which had taken place in Antrim on the 7th, and she was haunted by apprehensions, too well founded in reason, that her brother had fallen unknown in the melee. Still this fear was combated by the hope that he had escaped, but was unable as yet to join his family. Mary added, that her mother's infirmities had confined her to bed for some time, and that, owing to this circumstance, she had been enabled to keep from her all knowledge of the civil war with which the island was then rent in every part, although, therefore, she often expressed great anxiety for his return, she was far from suspecting that he was encompassed by death and danger.

When we entered the cottage Mary endeavoured to banish the traces of distress from her countenance, and went to attend her mother, who had been enquiring for her. On her return we consulted together as to the best mode of obtaining intelligence of Maurice, and I was offering to go to Antrim and enquire privately among the peasantry, when we were startled by the sharp clatter of a horse's hoofs on the stony path-way leading to the house. Mary started up, colouring and breathless with expectation, exclaiming, "Dear, Mr. ——, is it he? I have not power to look." I was turned to the window, and saw a gentleman dismount at the house. He was a stranger, and recent experience had made me distrustful of the visits of strangers in such times. I spoke hurriedly to Mary, exhorting her, for her brother's sake, to be collected and firm at this interview which might concern his safety. While I yet spoke, he entered the room. He was a young man, of about six or seven and twenty, not handsome, but elegant and gentlemanlike in his deportment. Advancing to Mary, he said, "Miss L——, I presume. Is Mr. L—— at home?" Mary replied in the negative, at the same time inviting him to be seated. He declined, saying, "Will you pardon my abruptness, Madam, in requesting you to inform me when you last saw your brother. I am commissioned to obtain this intelligence which is anxiously waited for."

"And is it from his sister you seek it? No! Tortures shall not wring from me aught concerning him," said Mary, in strong excitement, which immediately gave place to tears. The stranger seemed for a moment bewildered by Mary's words, but soon as he understood that she had mistaken him for an agent of government, he approached her with a regretful softness of manner which prepossessed me in his favor, saying, "How shall I excuse my inadvertency? Dearest Miss L——, I am no stranger to your worth—I come from your friend Caroline. Here is a letter from her; but her last charge to me was, not to wait till you had perused it, but to return to her swiftly with the intelligence for which she pines." "My sweet Caroline," said Mary, fervently, "Heaven pity her and me!—I have not seen poor Maurice this fortnight. I fear I never shall see him again." The stranger now prepared to depart; and wishing to leave Mary at liberty to peruse her letter, I accompanied him to the door, and after he was gone, walked about the hill for nearly half an hour before I returned to the cottage.

When I entered, Mary was standing at the window, the letter in her hand. She held it towards me, saying, "Maurice, I believe, told you the story of his attachment; there is the history of Caroline's." Subsequent events brought this letter finally into my possession. I have its faded characters before me at this moment. "Dearest friend—beloved Mary—what I am about to write will severely test your affection, perhaps sever our early friendship; but no, *that* it shall not do, and lest I should fancy that instead of this chilling medium of communication we are holding our old delightful intercourse at school, our arms encircling each others necks, and our lips kissing off each others tears.

"Yesterday evening, after sunset, I was sitting alone in the garden, when Maurice suddenly appeared before me. Oh! Mary, how pallid, how wasted, and deathful he looked! How different from the bright and joyous creature I had known him! He spoke hoarsely and abruptly 'Caroline have you kept your faith? Can you yet love an outlawed and ruined man? My life is forfeit; but if it be dear to you, I can redeem it yet.' Had he come in all the pomp of sovereign power, my spirit would not have bowed so humbly as it did before the moral majesty of his sorrow—had he offered me a crown and sceptre I would have rejected them coldly and calmly, but I trembled before the child of misfortune. I dreaded to speak what I must now write—that my heart's entire affection is another's—that I do not, that I never did love Maurice L—— save as the brother of my dearest friend. But I did not need to utter these harsh words to him. He read the truth in my countenance, in my manner, and never can I forget his first reproachful glance, or the despairing self-abandonment of his farewell look. I felt guilty and degraded. I hated myself for my unconscious conspiracy with destiny in afflicting a good man. And now, dearest, I fancy I see you wreath your lip haughtily, and say, 'she never was worthy of my true hearted brother.' I could not endure that you should despise, but if I thought that doing so would lessen your regret for him I would pray for fortitude to remain silent under your contempt. But, I think, too highly of you both to believe this. Could you, Mary, be content to think that she whom for years you loved as a sister, had proved a fickle and frivolous coquette? Would Maurice be happier in thinking me heartless and unfeeling, than in learning the true history of my affections. No—please Heaven he shall yet be blessed by the love of one more suited to him than I could ever be; he shall not think meanly of my sex on my account; his first love shall not leave a sting behind, nor impair his future confidence in woman's truth.

"You know, or you will know, my Mary, that it is not the mere declaration of a man's affection that can win requital; the greatest charm that any man can have, in any woman's eyes, is his affection for herself; but it is not enough to display it on one or two occasions; let it but be worn gracefully and constantly in her sight, and its effects will outpass all that superstition ever fabled of the potency of magic charms and philtres. You remember how brief was my acquaintance with your brother. During the few weeks that I remained with you he treated us alike as sisters, and never was I more surprised than by his avowal of warmer sentiments for me. That he —— so clever, so superior, should so far honor such a childish giddy thing as I, gratified my vanity; and this, added to the girlish flutter natural on being for the first time addressed in the language of passion, produced in me great emotion. When, therefore, your brother implored me to tell him if I loved him, I answered what I then believed to be the truth. The next day I returned home, my fancy fully occupied with Maurice. He was the hero of every little personal romance which I then delighted in imagining. At the very time that Maurice was the hero of my imagination, my beau ideal of a lover, I became acquainted with the gentleman who brings you this. I always felt serenely happy in his society, but I should have laughed at the idea of his being a lover. It would be impossible, or [illegible] to describe by what faint degrees my [illegible] while my heart grew mature and warm. The image of Maurice seemed cold and unreal, I could not bring it near me; besides, he neither wrote nor came. I thought he no longer loved me, or that, if he did, his pride was stronger than his love. My now dear William's inestimable worth gained my esteem gradually but surely; his every look, his minutest action, betokened his steady single-hearted love for me, a love which I, in time, requited with a fervor that will outlast age or death. He has not a plan or hope for the future unconnected with me. I have not a joy or sorrow unshared by him. Ours is that familiar household affection which is inwoven with the commonest acts of daily life; and it had need to be thus stable and enduring, for it has been tried to the uttermost. William, though sufficiently wealthy for his own, or my desires, is less so than others, who have sought my hand, and my parents in consequence opposed our engagement, and forbade our meeting; nor was it till they saw their only child declining to the grave that they relented. You will acquit me then of worldliness in my choice. You will see William too, and you will acknowledge that my heart and mind and not my eye must have selected him; for, though to me he has a charm dearer than beauty, yet the blindest idolatry could not compare his personal attractions to those of Maurice. He knows all that I know of you and Maurice, and it was he who represented to me the danger of drawing attention to you by sending servants to your house. He desires me to make the warmest and most earnest proffers of assistance to your brother. He has a pleasure boat by means of which he will at any time convey him safely to any place where he may wish to retreat until danger is over. He also assures me that his name has not been in any way implicated as yet, and that with a little caution all will yet be well. To-morrow I will visit you. With William's assistance I will avoid the attendance of servants and come accompanied by him alone. You must not look coldly on us, Mary mine. If you do, William shall leave us, but your Caroline will not part you till you have forgiven, and blessed, and loved her, as in past-gone days."

I was so intent on this transcript of the warm-hearted Caroline's feelings, that I did not observe that I was no longer alone. The hapless Maurice had entered softly, unnoticed by me, and it was his feeble voice that startled me from my abstraction. He was regarding the paper in my hand. "That is Caroline's writing," he said, "she has, I suppose, sent me some paltry phrases of [illegible] in payment of my prodigal affection. But it matters not; he that falls out with fortune must fall out with friends too. Your forebodings are now realized. In this world he who hopes is a dupe. Since last I saw you all hopes of liberty, of love, of life, have perished, [illegible] but no, they have not perished, they have gone before me into immortality. Amongst the dead I shall be free; amongst [illegible] I shall be loved; my life is as a tale that is told." My poor friend spoke truth. Death was revelling triumphantly in his flushed cheek and lighted eye. Caroline's letter, though it must [illegible] him, would, I thought, remove the [illegible] which he regarded her, and giving [illegible] this wasted hand, I went to prepare Mary and her mother for the interview.

I will not attempt to describe [illegible] nor to paint the agony with which [illegible] the conviction that he was indeed dying. [illegible] been in Antrim fight, and had received several wounds, none of which would have proved mortal had they been dressed in time, but want of food, and [illegible] a consumptive constitution, had scarcely left him strength to reach his home. He now begged that his confessor, the Rev. Mr. [illegible], might be speedily summoned from Belfast. I offered to go for him, but Maurice requested me to stay with him and receive his last [illegible], and a peasant was sent. I then drew up [illegible] will, in which he bequeathed everything to his mother and sister. When he had arranged this matter, he spoke of Caroline. "Surely I must be strangely selfish, or I [illegible] will not bring a blight upon her [illegible] dearly; and I tell myself that I [illegible] so, why do I feel this pang [illegible] secret wish to see her here [illegible] She will be here to-morrow [illegible] till then. When she comes [illegible] my anger, and tell her that [illegible] that she would wear it always [illegible] or this emerald shamrock, the [illegible] land of Ireland. She will not forget [illegible] of her birth; and she will teach her children [illegible] but [illegible] would not profane [illegible] of my passion. She is gentle, and [illegible] weep for me. Console her, then, with the assurance that my last thought attended her; that my last breath blessed her."

Maurice would not go to bed. [illegible] at the parlour window, which commanded a view of the placid and beautiful bay. After dinner the venerable priest arrived. He [illegible] condemned such attempts as that in which his friend and I had been engaged, but [illegible] esteemed the piety of his motives, and [illegible] reverence him the less on that account. [illegible] him cheerfully, almost gaily, saying, "I am glad of your office, Rev. Father. [illegible] You shall not need [illegible] ing me to death—I am already [illegible] and think it cannot come too soon." [illegible] diately withdrew, and, while awaiting the conclusion of the religious rites, gave myself up to [illegible] retrospection of the events of [illegible] returned in about two hours. The good old priest was reading aloud the prayers for the dying, while the weeping mother and sister murmured the touching and oft repeated supplication, "have mercy upon him!" About six o'clock this noble and admirable young man breathed his last, and as I mourned over him, my grief was [illegible] by indignation at the thought, that all his [illegible] had sprung up under the withering shadow of that misrule which has [illegible] Ireland, which will hang over it, [illegible] how long!

A few words more, and I [illegible] Caroline came next day and received her dead lover's bequest. When I witnessed [illegible] I rejoiced that it had not [illegible] long sad journey. About six weeks after [illegible] L—— died, and Mary [illegible] A few years ago I [illegible] her in her convent. Years of [illegible] beneficence, have left their impress on her features, and I know no face of such holy and heavenly beauty as that of Sister Mary, of the order of Mercy. Caroline has [illegible] happy woman. She visits her cloistered friend every year. Her sons have all proved [illegible] true to Ireland. The emerald shamrock has never been laid aside, and from all that I [illegible] I infer that she still cherishes [illegible] the memory of her Rebel Lover.

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E. LALOR, ESQ.

paragraph having appeared in the nicle, detailing an accident which . Lalor, of Cregg-house, that gen- necessary to send us for insertion r. Lalor first charges us with giv- ed account" of the accident. We Lalor fell from his horse, and had by the fall. If this be the fact— —there has been no exaggeration ntleman, for whom we entertain est respect, next alludes to the in- as connected with the late inquest s that he would not make any com- uestion, only it might be supposed imagine) that he had a communi- We can relieve Mr. Lalor's mind eling on this part of the subject, —in addition to his own declara- uite sufficient—that we received person who had no communica- n the matter, but is a person on ce great reliance. Mr. Lalor de- ny letter from Dublin, informing be police party should be given up, probably from private friendship ercuse Major Browne for having the names of the police party n poor Walsh was shot by one dentally or otherwise we have yet , the names were refused, as ap- ettar, and a communication made r. Lalor but by Major Browne.— ith scarcely any difference; for it ernment have ordered the names to nduct of the police closely inquired er says—" When a subject has t is idle to suppose that an inquest eld, and the cause of such death ed into, whether I took any part in ot, so I have got more credit than rve."—Now, with all due regard on and modesty, we beg to differ rst place, the very fact of Major ive up the names proves, beyond Lalor's proper interference as a ma- n, had the effect of inducing the go- strict inquiry that will now take ion of the police; next, we differ inion, as stated in the latter part have quoted from his letter; and in point, which will shew Mr. L. ppose that inquests are sometimes found deprived of life under sus- On Sunday, the 2d of the present olerably well dressed, was found of Poulrone, near Moncoin; the ld to the parish priest, who re- ney, the clerk of the Petty Ses- n he accidentally met that evening, gistrates in that district of it an inquest on the body. The te next day, in expectation of the strate, but the inhabitants of Poul- official person coming for the pur- nquiry, interred the body in the one. The consequence is, that it ertained who she was or how she We could also give Mr. Lalor more the above, to shew that it is neither ieve that many persons who meet terred without the slightest inquiry . We recollect that it was a matter y after the slaughter at Carrigeen, in cure the attendance of a magistrate the bodies of the innocent people l occasion; at length, on the third ce, the magistrates condescended to . So much for the willingness of such occasions.

P THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Cregghouse, March 18, 1834.

n article in the *Waterford Chronicle* very exaggerated account of an ac- eived by a fall from my horse, and same as a magistrate in the part I d on the body of a man of the name by his death under very unfor- circumstances; I would not to take notice of the article in e slightest comment on it, were it eading it would naturally be led to munication with the author, and and published with my knowledge distinctly to state, I do not know and the first intimation I had of appeared in print. I also feel the facts mentioned in the regards me are quite incorrect. ver expressed regret at the accident ht be the means of preventing me journed inquest on Walsh, nor did person whatever, that "I received a pprising me that the names of the ent at the arrest of Walsh, must be trates," for the best of all possible , receive any such letter. Major to give the names of the police, or examined on the inquest, until he with government on the subject, I ed, I was sure government would e examined, as I was satisfied they here should be a full, a fair, and an into the unfortunate occurrence, in been borne out, as I understand go- d that the police shall be examined ting of the inquest. I beg to add, een deprived of life, it is idle to sup- would not have been held, and the ly and fairly enquired into, whether the investigation or not, so I have I either merit or deserve. Reluc- in print, I feel called upon to make .

Sir, your obedient servant,
THOMAS EDMOND LALOR.

e assizes, on Friday, John Ward, was tried for the murder of John ensioner in Greenwich Hospital. The prisoner and the deceased s in the sick ward, and the pri- ssanity, rushed out of bed, and bout any previous quarrel, or ion. The prisoner, it appeared of the surgeons, was totally un- he was about, and expressed a erson who came near him. The stated at the time of the occur- tailed to the jury, who returned ttal on the ground of insanity, as ordered to be kept in confine- ajesty's pleasure.

ELAND.—The steamer *Foyle*, n Londonderry, arrived at the day morning, after a boisterous the other freight the *Foyle* has ans of eggs, which, at eight to to 448,000, or 37,333 dozens; 6d. a dozen, are worth about rday evening scarcely an egg lasgow.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

S OF INTEMPERANCE.—A man the employment of Mr. Cop- lls, near Ballymahon, died last xcessive use of ardent spirits, ch he swallowed, having nearly hiskey, which he happened to ll office.

SUMMARY ABOLITION OF TITHES!

Vi et Armis.

(FROM THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE.)

We regret to announce that one of those scenes of riot and resistance to tithes which have so frequently disturbed the peace of this unhappy country, occurred on Thursday last at Rathkeale. The Barrister, John W. Ardill, Esq. sent down by government to that town to revise the tithe schedules, had scarcely opened the court and commenced business, when a most ferocious attack was made upon the bench, and a witness who was in the act of proving the claims of the Rev. John Croker was dragged from the table and trampled on by the mob, his books were taken from him and torn to atoms. The interior of the court house was shattered in a few minutes. They next attacked a small room, into which the Barrister had retreated, with Messrs. Croker, C. Delmege, and a few others, who defended the door against them for nearly half an hour, when they broke it in with stones, and carried off such books and documents as they wished for, and totally destroyed them. In consequence of this outrage, the sessions have been adjourned *sine die.* We hear the valuator is much hurt, and that the Rev. John Croker, his son, and the few who assisted in rescuing the valuator from the mob and preserving the peace, had a very happy and wonderful escape.

In addition to the above, which we have from a most respectable correspondent, a spectator of the outrage, we have learned the following details, which may also be relied on:—The Sessions-house was full of country people, and between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock in the noon day, the presiding barrister had just entered upon the consideration of the claims and objections in the parishes of Clouncagh and Clounelty, where the Rev. John Croker and Mr. Christopher Delmege, were tithe proprietors; when the whole assembly rose, and made a simultaneous rush towards the witness table and Bench. The Clerk of the Court hastily collected the official papers, and retreated for safety with the barrister and others.—In an instant the mob was increased from the outside in numbers and violence. The benches and desks of the sessions house were dragged asunder, and scattered about, the windows broken, while a huge stone dashed in the door of the Barrister's room. The original records of the Court, as a last resource, were then flung out of the window into the Bridewell-yard, where the police secured them from the grasp of the ruthless despoilers. Six policemen were wholly unable to resist the tumultuous torrent, and after this outrageous attack upon a judge, armed with the authority of the law and of government, presiding at a public tribunal in the most populous town of the County, and who was compelled beside to fly for his life before a horde of lawless and infuriated miscreants, the mob left the Court and paraded the streets in exultation with a banner and music, cheering for the triumph they had gained, and exhibiting part of the Schedules they had forcibly possessed themselves of, and which they tore in fitters before they left town. This audacious attack upon the law and its functionaries was celebrated same evening throughout the country by large fires, whose blaze for many miles round was visible in Rathkeale. The Revising Barrister, Mr. Ardill, arrived safe in this City yesterday morning from Rathkeale, under an impression of very indignant feelings indeed at the signal defeat which the authority of the law had sustained in his person, but fully sensible of the happy escape he had had from personal violence. He left yesterday for Kilmallock Tithe Sessions under an escort of the 4th Dragoon Guards.

LAW STUDENTS.

Mr. O'Connell has given notice that he will move for a select committee to inquire into the practice observed by the Four Inns of Court, London, and also by the King's Inns, Dublin, upon the application of persons to be admitted students, and to be called to the bar; and also to inquire into the revenues of each Inn, and the application thereof.

MURDER ON BOARD A SHIP.

Captain John Drommin, of the brig Martha, is fully committed to Cork gaol, for the murder of his mate and others of the crew.

BISHOPS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS—IRISH MEMBERS.

The following Members voted in the minority on Thursday, for excluding Bishops from the House of Lords:—D O'Connell, Morgan O'Connell, E S Ruthven, E Ruthven, J N Blake, R L Sheil, N A Vigors, G Evans, E Jacob, C Walker, C A O'Dwyer.

The following Irish members voted in the majority:—Captain Jones, J Daly, F Shaw, C D Jephson, J Talbot, W O'Reilly.

THE PARSONS AND THE METHODISTS.

Methodists have been the subject of animadversion from the pulpit of Ennis Church. Class meetings and love-feasts were adverted to.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

"JOINT DEBT."

We did not happen to see until yesterday the following statement in the *Evening Post* of the day preceding:—

"There was not any joint debt created between the Union and the consolidation of the Exchequers in 1816."

Our answer would fit in *half* a nutshell, for it is contained in the following, which is the first sentence in the sixth section of the seventh article of the Union:—

"That all monies to be raised after the Union by loan, in peace or war, for the service of the United Kingdom, by the Parliament thereof, *shall be considered to be a joint debt,* and the charges thereof shall be borne by the respective countries in the proportion of their respective contributions."

It is evident from this that the writer knows nothing of his subject. If he be not chargeable with gross ignorance, it can only be said that he judiciously sustains his cause by labouring to prove a violation of this important section of the Act of Union.—*Morning Register of Saturday.*

EDUCATION—IRELAND.

It appears from the report of the commission of Education, that they have granted assistance to 789 schools, attended by 107,042 children, and that there will, upon the completion of schools in connection with them, be an immediate addition of 36,804, making in all 143,846 children. This has been accomplished in despite of all the obstacles which artful hypocrisy and interested bigotry could raise against the new system.

CONVICT ESTABLISHMENTS.—The expense of those in England during the first half of 1833 was £29,[illegible] 0s 10d., the total earnings, £23,908 0s. 6d. In Bermuda the expense was £10,282 19s. 7d., earnings, £13,196 16s. Of the second the expense in England was £27,058 4s. 11d., the earning 17,336 15s; at Bermuda the expense for the same period was £9,932 18s. 5d., the earnings £12,831 18s.

HULL PORT.—There entered Inwards at Hull in the year ending January 5, 1834, 755 British ships, with 142,201 tonnage, foreign, 610, with a tonnage of 62,403. Of the foreign ships 220 belonged to Denmark, and 141 to Germany.

GAME LAWS.—The number of commitments under the game laws in England and Wales, between Nov. 1, 1832, and Nov. 1, 1833, was, according to the Parliamentary return, 2,140. What a mass of misery inflicted on our fellow-creatures!

THE CROCODILE AND PELICAN.—A crocodile lay on a muddy bank, a little way from the rocks, which here shelved down to the river's brink.—The men were dragging the boat, and after we had approached nearer I thought of firing at him with a bullet; but when nearly even with him a pelican was seen, and, on our closer approach, the bird gave him warning by touching him with his beak. The crocodile instantly disappeared, while the pelican remained on the bank. This I thought a curious occurrence, but found that it was often the case, and that the pelican kept watch for the crocodile.—*Madox's Travels.*

PARLIAMENT—SPAIN—PORTUGAL—FRANCE.

(FROM THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PILOT.)

LONDON, FRIDAY.—It is strange what a state the ministry are in—divided among themselves—not agreed upon any two great questions—but agreeing to go on in place and power as long as they do not actually *explode.*

It is certain they cannot go on much longer. The only speculation is, whether or not they can go on until the close of the present session. You may perceive that the business is far more advanced than ever it was so early in the session. The estimates of the army and navy are gone through—the mutiny bill is now *safe*—the other estimates are, principally, the ordnance and miscellaneous.

The first cannot take more than one evening—the other, probably, not above two—that is, one fortnight will do all the ministry need do in point of supplies.—They will have money enough to go on for another year, and, of course, they will be desirous to get rid of parliament as soon as possible.

The Easter recess will, this year, be twice as long as it was last year. In fact, the longest recess ever known after so short a session. Many conjectures are afloat as to the reasons—the sacred reasons of this length of retreat. An opinion prevails that the ministerial squabble and the attempts to be made to arrange some change in the Cabinet, occasion this long interval of cessation from parliamentary business. This carries with it an air of probability, especially as the divisions in the Cabinet are well known.

On the other hand, the Tories are beginning to think that the time is come for their resuming power. Peel is not of this opinion, but several of his younger partizans in the Commons are grown confident. Heaven help their silly heads.

In the meantime, the Tory Lords are growing daily more and more insolent. They have the absolute command of the House of Lords. They now talk of making a rally after the recess—that is immediately after the recess—and throwing out every ministerial and popular bill which shall come up to them, except the supplies.

It is believed that a stand will certainly be made by the old Duke—Wellington. He is backed by a powerful party at Windsor. The persons about the King, and especially about the Queen, are all virulent Tories—so that the old Duke has Windsor at his back—but he has the people in front, and may, it is true, come into office, but cannot possibly continue long in power.

Such are the intrigues of the capital. In the mean time, the disturbance of the monetary system in America is reacting on this country. The supplies of gold and silver, which are in the act of transmission from this country to the United States, necessarily enhance the value of the currency here. This will strike down prices and increase the commercial distress.

It is obvious that the affairs of France are drawing to a crisis. The ministry there are passing coercion bills in imitation of ours—but the refractory spirit of that essentially military nation is not to be put down by chains of parchment or paper. It is, I fear, too probable that we shall have another bloody revolution in that country.

The affairs of Portugal are still in a state of doubt and difficulty. The report is that the young Queen privately married the eldest son of Eugene Beauharnois, and that her situation is so *interesting* that it is impossible to conceal the marriage any longer. The effect will not be useful to her cause.

The Spaniards are determined to turn out their Queen. The foolish fellows of the present court are assailing the religious opinions, what they call prejudices of the people. This is a most criminal absurdity, of which most of the continental liberals are guilty.

It was lucky that O'Connell fixed two days for the Union debate, as otherwise he should have been jockeyed by the ministers extending the recess to the day before the 15th.

(FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SATURDAY EVENING.—Again have the unprincipled Whigs falsified their pledges and prostituted their character. Reckless of consequences, they are determined to plunge themselves still deeper in the mire, until, at last, the weight of their iniquities shall have weighed them down to the lowest depths of political degradation. Well, when this does happen—and happen it assuredly will—the fall of the Whigs will be the signal for abolishing altogether those ridiculous distinctions of party which have so long existed in the House of Commons, to the great detriment of the public interests.—These are not merely my private sentiments; they are the opinions entertained and expressed by every thinking man in England, who can understand the meaning of the events which are daily passing before him. The fact is, the people will not be satisfied until they have placed a party in the House of Commons, the opposite of which will be known by the term "anti-popular." Whig and Tory they consider, in point of utility, to be nothing better than "Blackhen and Magpie." I cannot claim credit on the score of originality for this felicitous comparison; for, in point of fact, its author is no less a personage than a distinguished member of the honorable house.

With respect to the division on Major Fancourt's motion, you will no doubt be surprised at the weakness of the minority. Where, you will naturally ask, were all those men who are eternally proclaiming, in and out of doors, their devotion to the cause of humanity and popular freedom? Where was Cutlar Fergusson, the champion of persecuted Poland? To his shame, and to the eternal shame of many others, be it told, they were seated quietly in the library and smoking-room of the House of Commons, during a great part of the debate, and *designedly* (I assert the fact on authority) absented themselves from the division. In justice to the Irish members, it is right to observe that none of them were amongst the number.

The *Globe* of this evening defends the conduct of its patrons, upon the ground that government has issued orders to discontinue the cruel system of flogging, unless when very serious offences were committed, or to use its own words, "in extreme cases." How many cases have occurred in your own recollection, within the last few months, when soldiers have been subject to this brutal and degrading torture for comparatively trivial crimes? I recollect to have seen in the *Morning Register,* about two months back, an account of a private who received two hundred lashes, for being absent from barracks, and disposing of his shoes. This, surely, was not an extreme case.

Two very important motions, relating to Ireland, will be brought forward in the House of Commons on Thursday night—one by Mr. Bish, to have the parliament held in Dublin every third year; and the other by Mr. Lynch, respecting the employment of the Irish poor. In a former letter I gave you an outline of Mr. Lynch's plan. I have had a communication with the honourable member since upon the subject, and I find he has given up the idea of bringing in a specific bill; but he intends to move for an enlargement of the powers entrusted to that very inefficient body, called the Board of Works, in Ireland, with the view to effect the reclamation of waste lands, and the improvement of agriculture, by making roads, canals, bridges, &c. He also proposes that a tax of one penny an acre should be levied off the land of Ireland, to be collected by the barony constables, like the grand jury cess. This he calculates would produce £79,000 a-year, which he intends should be placed in the hands of the Board of Works, as security for a loan of one million sterling, to be laid out on public works, such as I have enumerated.

Mr Poulett Scrope intends to move an amendment, upon the ground that nothing short of a poor law would be productive of any permanent beneficial result. Mr Littleton will also oppose it, because he deems such a motion premature, until the report of the Poor Law Commissioners shall have been submitted to the house. Both this and Mr. Bish's motion will, therefore, fall to the ground.

The attention of a certain portion of the mercantile interest here is a good deal occupied in discussing the merits of a bill about to be introduced by Lord Althorp for regulating the duties which teas are to be subjected to under the new system; and as your commercial readers, and, indeed, the public generally, must be deeply interested in a question of such importance, it may, perhaps, be useful to state the opinion entertained upon the measure by some of the leading men in that branch of trade. The original mode of collecting the tea duties was this:—All teas sold at the India House, the original cost of which was below two shillings per pound, paid a duty of 94 per cent., and all that brought a higher price paid 100 per cent. This system of monopoly being extinguished, and the trade being thrown open, some other plan for regulating the duties is rendered necessary; and the one proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer is simply this. There is to be a graduated scale of duties. Teas are to be divided into three classes: the lowest class, that is, bohea, to pay a duty of 1s. 6d. per pound; the second class, consisting of twankay, congou, hyson, orange, pekoe, &c., to pay 2s. 2d.; the third, consisting of souchong, flowery pekoe, hyson, young hyson, gunpowder, &c. &c., to pay 3s. In order to ascertain the different qualities of the teas upon which the abovenamed duties are to be imposed, tasters are to be appointed at the different ports where teas are to be imported; and upon their judgment the character and qualities of the teas are to be decided. You will perceive at once the complicated machinery with which the new system would be encumbered, if this bill should pass. I have not now time to detail all the objections which I have heard urged to this measure. In the first place, it would create a number of new places, which would, of course, extend the sphere of government patronage, without rendering the slightest benefit to the public. The simple course would be to establish a fixed duty of 2s. 2d. or 2s. 6d; this would discourage smuggling, and also the importation of inferior teas, and it would do away with the necessity for those innumerable new places which Lord Althorp's bill would render necessary.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

The rapidly increasing tide of emigration to Van Dieman's Land, will probably make the following information generally useful and interesting, particularly to those about to emigrate to Sydney.—The cabin fare to Sydney, including rations, averages from seventy-five to ninety guineas. The steerage fare, with the following rations per week, is about twenty-four guineas.

Allowance of rations per week to each steerage passenger:—biscuit, 7lb.; beef, 3lb. 8oz.; pork, 2lb. 10oz.; flour, 3lb. 4oz.; suet, 12oz.; tea, 3¼ oz.; sugar, 10½oz.; peas, 1½ pints; vinegar, ½ pint; rum, 1¼ pints; water, 42 pints.

The fare, with the following rations additional per week, is about ten guineas more, viz., 1 bottle of wine, 3½ bottles of porter, 2lbs. preserved meats, 1lb currants, 1lb. raisins.

Goods.—The freight of goods per ton averages from 50s. to 60s.

The fine large coppered ship Edward Loambe, Captain Freeman, left the docks yesterday for Hobart Town and Sydney. She carries nearly a full general cargo, and several first cabin passengers, as also a number of steerage emigrants.—*True Sun of Saturday.*

MAXIMS AND REFLEXIONS.

BY GOETHE.

How can we learn to know ourselves? By reflections, never, but by your actions. Attempt to do your duty, and you will immediately find what is in you.

If I should listen to the opinions of another, they should be spoken positively. Of problems, I have enough in myself.

It is dangerous for rising talents to read Shakspeare; he compels them to reproduce him, while they fancy they produce from themselves.

When a man promises to perform every thing desired of him, he must hold himself for more than he is.

Certain books seems to have been written, not that we might learn from them, but in order that we might see how much the writer knew.

We should know mankind better if we were not so anxious to resemble one another.

Remarkable persons are for this reason worse off than others; as two form no comparison of them ourselves we observe them more attentively.

Many hit the hammer up and down the wall, and fancy each time they hit a nail upon the head.

We no longer look at a rainbow which lasts a quarter of an hour.

Error is much easier to be discovered than truth; the one lies upon the surface of the earth, and that we soon discover; but the other is in the centre of the world, and it is not every man who is competent to seek it.

He who feels no love must learn to flatter, otherwise he will never succeed.

When the interest is gone, the memory will soon follow.

We in reality only know when we know little. With knowledge comes doubt.

The *old man* loses one of the greatest rights of man; he is never judged by his equals.

He who praises any one, places himself upon an equality with him.

It is not enough to know, we must apply what we know. It is not enough to will, we must also act.

We rather confess our moral errors, faults, and crimes than our ignorance.

Man must maintain the belief that the incomprehensible is to be comprehended; he would, otherwise, make no inquiries.

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

MARCH 16.

1532—Lord Berners, the translator into English of Froisart's Chronicle, died.

1635—Boileau born.

1792—Gustavus III, King of Sweden, was shot at a masked ball, by an assassin named Ankerstrom; he died of the wound on the 29th.

1794—Island of Martinique taken by the British.

MARCH 17.

—St. Patrick's Day the Patron Saint of Ireland. On this day almost every Irishman wears in his hat the shamrock, or trefoil grass, from the three conjoined leaves of which St Patrick is said to have illustrated and enforced upon their pagan ancestors the sacred doctrine of the Trinity.

180—Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, Emperor of Rome, died.

1640—Philip Massinger, the dramatic poet, died.

1714—Died, the celebrated historian, Gilbert Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury, author of the History of the Reformation of the Church of England.

1783—The Order of St. Patrick established by George III.

1800—His Majesty's ship, Queen Charlotte, blew up at sea off Leghorn, Captain Todd and upwards of 800 of the crew perished.

1828—Sir James Edward Smith, first President of the Linnean Society, died in his native city, Norwich.

A young girl, ill of a nervous affection, seemed to be dead; all the tokens of death appeared.—When they were about to place her in her coffin, she revived. Her story was, that she seemed to dream she was dead, but was sensible to every thing passing around her. She distinctly heard the lamentations of her friends, felt them wrap her in the shroud, and place her in the coffin. She described her sensations as very contradictory; as if she was and was not in her body at the same instant. She attempted in vain to open her eyes, to move, or to speak. Her agony was at its height when she heard the funeral hymn, and found they were about to nail down the lid of the coffin. The horror of being buried alive gave a new impulse to her soul, which suddenly resumed its power over her corporeal organization.

Seymour, the stage-manager at Worcester, was on the stage with me, at a time when some jovial fellows in the pit attempted to open a bottle of ginger beer without disturbing us or the audience. Our energies were somewhat damped by bearing a suppressed titter, and whizzing accompaniment, with distinct whisper of "it's coming." I very hastily passed over my scene, and left Seymour on the stage, when the whizzing increased, and voice said "now!" which Seymour thought a signal of disapprobation against him; and stepping forward, to the amazement of the public he, said, "why do you hiss me, ladies and gentlemen? I have served you to the best of my ability, and it grieves me that my efforts should end in ——" at this moment the cork, impatient of coaxing, flew up with a loud explosion, and Seymour's speech ended in "pop!"—*Dyer's Actor's Life.*

On Monday last the Royal Irish Academy conferred a gold medal, and a prize of £50 upon George Petrie, Esq., R.H.A., for the best essay upon "Military architecture in Ireland previous to the arrival of the English," This is the second prize obtained in successive years by Mr. Petrie.

THE ARMY.

St. James's Palace, March 12, 1834.

The King was this day pleased to confer the honor of Knighthood upon Charles Edmund Nugent, Esq., Admiral of his Majesty's fleet, and Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS.

War office, March 14, 1834.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieutenant Vincent Corbet to be Captain, by purchase, vice Fullerton, appointed to the 98th Foot; Cornet Lord A Paget to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Corbet; Hon C H Cust to be Coronet, by purchase, vice Lord A Paget.

2d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—Lieutenant T G Durdin, from the 13th Light Dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Brandling, who exchanges.

7th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain J P Macqueen, from half-pay unattached, to be Captain, vice J Jocelyn, who exchanges.

11th Light Dragoons—Assistant Surgeon A Wood, M D, from the 3d Foot, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Harcourt, promoted in the 2d Foot.

13th Light Dragoons—Lieutenant W Brandling, from the 2d Dragoon Guards, to be Lieutenant, vice Durdin, who exchanges.

3d Regiment of Foot—R Stevenson, M D, to be Assistant Surgeon, vice Wood, appointed to the 11th Light Dragoons.

22d Foot—T G Browne, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Waller, who retires.

34th Foot—Ensign R D Kelly, from the 49th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Mathews, promoted.

41st Foot—Ensign W H H Anderson, from the 18th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Emmet, who exchanges; A, Carden, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Gordon, who retires.

48th Foot—Ensign M Emmett, from the 41st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Anderson, who exchanges.

49th Foot—J H Daniell, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Kelly, appointed to the 34th Foot.

56th Foot—Ensign H Thornhill, from the 91st Foot, to be Ensign, vice Forbes, who exchanges.

62d Foot—Lieutenant B. Vincent, from half pay, Royal African Corps, to be Lieutenant, vice E H Finney, who exchanges.

91st Foot Ensign J Forbes, from the 56th Foot, to be Ensign, vice Thornhill, who exchanges.

99th Foot—Lieutenant R Keating, to be Captain by purchase, vice Williamson, who retires; Ensign G G Canny to be lieutenant, by purchase, vice Keating; C M Creagh, Gent, to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Canny.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—C H Carnigie, M D, to be Assistant Surgeon to the Forces, vice Geddes retired on half pay.

MEMORANDUM.—The half-pay of the undermentioned officers has been cancelled from the 14th inst, inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commission:—Lieutenant J R Barker, half pay 3d Foot Guards; Paymaster W H Souper, half-pay late Foreign Depot; Lieutenant R E Welby, half pay 2d Dragoons; Lieutenant P Wiss, half-pay Unattached; Lieutenant C T Bourke, half pay 48th Foot; Captain G de Norman, half-pay Brunswick Infantry; Assistant Surgeon G Glaeser, half-pay Cape Regiment.

SONG.

AIR—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

How great the delight,
On St. Patrick's night,
When the cares of the year are surmounted;
When by fortunate trade
We're all happy made,
Our bills promptly paid or discounted.
When friend meets with friend,
For the laudable end,
In society, mirth with good humour to blend,
Where each social fellow
Will drink till he's mellow,
Observing decorum and still within measure,
His wish independence, not sighing for treasure;
For this is the way to enjoy real pleasure
On St. Patrick's night in the evening.
If fortune, unkind
To the generous mind,
Should frown on his honest endeavour,
Yet haply he'll find
A congenial mind,
Whom fate from his friend cannot sever;
With sympathy, feeling,
The pure soul revealing,
The woes of his friend with affection's hand healing;
As the moon rises bright
From the true solar light,
Not abashed from her great benefactor to borrow
The beams that would drive away darkness of sorrow;
Thus friend relieves friend who might meet us to-morrow,
Or on Patrick's night in the evening.
Man's love for his kind
Should not be confined
To the dear social friends who surround him;
The whole human race,
In one wide embrace
He must grasp, and no selfish views bound him.
But ours is the land
Which claims heart and hand,
To feel for her woes, or her foes to withstand:
Then meet one another,
As brother meets brother,
For union alone can give us that station
Which raises dear Erin from province to NATION;
This point once attained, how sweet our libation,
On St. Patrick's night in the evening!

Belfast, March 13, 1834.

BIRTHS.

On the 14th instant, in Merrion-square, Dublin, the lady of Stephen Collins, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th instant, at Greenville, in the county Kilkenny, the lady of Captain Westenra Warner Lewis, of a son.

DEATHS.

On the 12th instant, at his residence in Baker-street, London, Richard Power, of Clashmore House, in the county Waterford, Esq., aged 54, formerly Representative for this County in many successive Parliaments.

On the 16th instant, Robert Morrisson, Esq., of Lower Ormond-quay, Dublin.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—MARCH 19.

ARRIVED,

16th—Robert Henry, Davies, Liverpool, coals and flags; Denis Carthy, Connor, Liverpool, salt.

17th—William and Henry, Reigh, Portsmouth, ballast; Henry, Bishop, Cardiff, coals; King, Johnston, Newcastle, coals; Walter Johnston, Roberts, Chester, bricks.

18th—Menapia, Moyse, Liverpool, salt; Catherine, Penton, Portsmouth, ballast; Dove, Evans, Swansea, culm, to market; Favorite, Trevett, ditto, ditto, for Arthurstown.

19th—Margaret, Evans, Chester, coals; Mercury, Doyle, Liverpool, ditto; Nora Creina, (steamer,) Bailey, Bristol, m goods; William Penn, Keay, Liverpool, do; Put back—Æolus, Fowler.

SAILED.

16th—Union, Hughes, before mentioned.

17th—Hebe, Attwooll, Newhaven, oats; Francis and Charlotte, Duck, Portsmouth, provisions; Ocean, Challacombe, Gloucester, grain, and put back; Eugene, Richardson, ditto, ditto; Herald, Hughes, Cardiff, flour; Æolus, Fowler, Swansea, ballast.

18th—Gipsy, (steamer,) Owen, Liverpool, general cargo; City of Bristol, (steamer,) Hyde, Bristol, ditto.

LAW CALENDAR.

County Waterford Sessions—Waterford, April 4; Lismore, 7.

County Tipperary Sessions—Thurles, March 31; Clonmel, April 7.

County Kilkenny Sessions—Kilkenny, April 1; Thomastown, 7.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

Clonmel, 21; Cork, 24; Tralee, 31; Limerick, April 4; Ennis, 7; Galway, 9; Philipstown, 12; Maryborough, 14; Kilkenny, 16; Carlow, 18; Naas, 19.

JOHN LLOYD, Esq., Commissioner
JOHN THOMAS LLOYD, Esq., Register.

SINGULAR FACT.—Insects are actuated by feelings somewhat similar to those possessed by the higher animals; they rob and spoil, defend their homes, are jealous, revengeful, and disputative, and war in armies. Thus bees, if the meat of one hive be spent, will assail their next neighbours, with intent to rob and spoil them of their provisions; the white ants have a portion of their community set apart for the duties of war, and they exhibit the most perfect form of insect tactics.—Ant battles have been recorded from the oldest times.

PRIME ENGLISH RED CLOVER AND TREFOIL SEED.

JAMES S. HARPER

IS this day landing, ex *Alexander,* a complement of PRIME RED CLOVER and TREFOIL SEED, which he offers for Sale at his Stores in SARGEANT'S-LANE, off GEORGE'S STREET, and rere of the *Chronicle Office.*

His Stores are, as usual, well supplied with DUBLIN MALT WHISKEY, three years old, Power's make; such as has hitherto given such universal satisfaction.

Waterford, March 17, 1834.

TO BE LET.

MR. LAWSON would let the HOUSE in CATHEDRAL-SQUARE in which he now resides. It is in perfect repair and fit for the immediate reception of a Family—there is a STABLE on the Premises.

Waterford, March 14, 1834,

BRIG FOR SALE.

TO be disposed of by Private Contract, THREE-EIGHTHS of the brig CABINET, now lying at the Quay of Waterford, 161 Tons per Register, (carries, on a very light draft of Water, 240 Tons)

If more agreeable to the Purchaser, the entire Vessel would be Sold.

For Inventory, and other particulars, apply to

ANTHONY JACKSON,
Ship and General Agent, Waterford.

Waterford, 17th of third month (March), 1834.

N. B. The above may be a desirable investment of capital for a person competent to take the command of the vessel, now engaged in the Newfoundland and Lumber Trade.

STOLEN,

ON the 16th instant, from STRANCALLY, County Waterford, a DARK BROWN COLT, two years old, inclined to have a rat-tail, and a yellow mouth, the property of a poor Farmer, who will liberally reward the person giving information to JOHN KIELY, Esq.

Tallow, March 19, 1834.

THE MARKETS.

WATERFORD MARKETS. WEDNESDAY. MARCH 19

	Satur		Mon.		Tuesd		Wedn	
	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Butter, per cwt.	70	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Wheat, per bar.	19	23	19	23	19	23	19	23
Oats, do.	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
Barley, do.	10	13	10	13	10	12	10	12
Oatmeal, per cwt.	10	12	10	12	10	12	10	12
Flour, 2ds, per bag	28	29	28	29	28	29	28	29
3ds, do.	20	26	20	26	20	25	20	25
4ths, do.	13	16	13	16	13	16	13	16
Indian Corn, do.	0	00	0	00	0	0	00	0
Meal, do.	0	00			00	0	00	
Bacon Pigs, cwt.	22	25	22	25	21	24	21	24
Scalded Pork do.	18	22	18	22	18	20	18	20
Heads, do.	14	15	14	15	13	14	13	14
Offal, do.	13	14	13	14	13	14	13	14
Whiskey, per gal.	6	d	6	d	6	d	6	2d.
	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d.	d
Beef, per lb.	3	6	3	6	3	4½	3	6
Mutton, do.	3½	6½	4	6½	4½	5½	3	6½
Pork, do.	3	3½	3	½	3	3½	2	3
Veal, do.	3	6	3	6½	3	6½		6½
Potatoes, per st.		3	4 3½ 3		3	4	3½	3
Coals, Newport,		24	3		3	24	29	32
Swansea,		30	3		30	03	28	30
Cardiff,	3	0			3½	3½	30	31

Butter on Tuesday—00s to 00s 0d per cwt. Weighed 20. Prime new Butter, 95s to 100s.

Wednesday—Butter, 00s to 00s 0d per cwt. Number of firkins weighed, 106. New Butter, 95s to 100s.

Old Butter sold at very low prices this day.

Bacon Pigs 21s 0d to 24s 0d per cwt.; Scalded do, 18s to 20s; Heads, 13s to 14s 0d; Offal, 13s to 00s do, Flour (2ds) 28s to 29s 0d per bag; 3ds, 22s to 26s do, 4ths, 13s to 16s do.

Wheat (shipping) rates from 19s 0d to 21s 0d per barrel; do (miller's) from 22s 0d to 23s 0d per do; Oats (shipping) 8s 0d to 8s 6d; Heavy, 9s to 9s 6d; Barley, 10s to 13s 0d; Oatmeal per ton £10 10s to £11.

In other articles no alteration.

KILKENNY MARKETS—MARCH 18.

Butter, 75s 0d to 78s per cwt.; Wheat, 20s 0d to 23s 9d per barrel; Barley, 10s 0d to 12s 0d per do; Oats, 9s 0d to 11s 6d per do. Flour (per bag)—1sts 28s 0d to 29s; 2ds, 23s 0d to 24s 0d; 3ds, 13s, 0d to 15s 0d Bacon Pigs, 24s 0d to 25s 0d; Beef, 3d. to 4d.; Mutton, 4½d. to 5d; Veal, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; Potatoes 3d. to 3½d. per stone.

CLONMEL MARKETS—MARCH 14.

Butter, 76s to 78s per cwt; Bacon Pigs, 21s to 24s per cwt; Heads, 17s to 00s per cwt; Offal, 15s to 00s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 30s to 00s per bag; Barley, 10s, to 13s per barrel; Wheat 1s 2d to 1s 3d per stone; Oats, 7d to 8d per stone.

WEXFORD MARKETS—MARCH 14

Butter, 68s 0d to 70 0d per cwt; Flour, 30s 0d to 33s, per bag; Wheat, 22s 0d to 23s 6d per brl; Barley, 21s to 13s 8d per do; Oats, 7s to 9s 6d per ditto.

CORK BUTTER MARKET—MARCH 18.

The Merchants.—First quality, 76s; Second do, 73; Third ditto, 53s; Fourth ditto, 40s; Fifth ditto, 30s; Sixth ditto, 24s.

The Country—First quality, 66s; Second ditto, 62s; Third ditto, 42s; Fourth ditto, 30; Fifth ditto, 20s; Sixth ditto, 12s.

CARLOW MARKETS—MARCH. 15.

Butter, 74s to 78s per cwt; Flour (seconds) 31s to 00s per cwt; Wheat, 23s to 25s per barrel; Barley, 11s to 12s per barrel; Oats, 8s to 9s 6d per barrel; Oatmeal, 11s to 00s per cwt; Bacon, 32s to 34s per cwt; Scalded Pigs, 00s to 00s per cwt.

DUBLIN CORN EXCHANGE—MARCH 18.

The weather being very favourable for Spring labour, there was a short supply of Grain at market to-day; prime qualities were in demand at the prices of last week, but inferior samples remain dull and neglected.

Wheat, white, 25s 0d to 26s 6d; Millers' red, 23s 0d to 25s 0d; Inferior, 18s 6d to 21s 6d; Barley, malting, 13s to 13s 6d; Grinding, 11s 6d to 12s 0d; Bere, 10s 0d to 10s 9d; Oats, common, 8s 3d to 9s 0d; Feeding, 9s 6d to 10s 6d; Oatmeal, 8s 6d to 11s 6d; Second Flour, 13s 0d to 15s per cwt.

LONDON CORN EXCHANGE—MONDAY.

Our market was tolerably well supplied with all descriptions of Grain this morning, from Essex, Kent, and Suffolk; but a large portion of the Wheat on sale being very damp and cold, caused an extremely heavy sale for such; even at a decline of 2s per quarter very little was disposed of. Fine dry samples fully supported the currency of the past week. The finest qualities of Barley sold freely at a trifling advance, and chevalier continues in demand for seed; the middle sorts are dull in sale but not cheaper. Oats support the quotations of the past week. Maple Peas are 1s per quarter higher; but in White ones, Beans, and other articles, there was little or no variation.

Wheat	32s to 36s	Grey Peas	32s to 36s
Rye	—s to —s	Beans, small	34s to 38s
Barley	24s to 26s	—— Tick	30s to 32s
Fine	28s to 32s	Oats, Potatoe	22s to 24s
Ditto new	—s to —s	—— Poland	20s to 22s
Pease, white	36s to 38s	—— Feed	18s to 20s
Ditto boilers	39s to 45s	Flour, per sack,	46s to 48s

ARRIVALS OF THE WEEK.

	Wheat	Barley	Malt	Oats	Beans	Peas	Flour
English	6022	9307	7524	6282	1324	500	8162
Scotch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Irish	48	94	—	5563	—	—	438
Foreign	—	—	—	—	—	—	1270

NEIGHBOURING FAIRS.

COUNTY WATERFORD—25, Carrickbeg.
COUNTY KILKENNY—27, Castlecomer.
COUNTY TIPPERARY—22, Portroe; 25, Grange, Nine Mile House, Killenaule, Roscrea.
COUNTY WEXFORD—21, Enniscorthy, Harrow; 24, Tintern; 25, Ballyhack, Blackwater, Moneyhore, Ferns.
COUNTY LIMERICK—25, Kilmallock.
COUNTY CARLOW—25, Myshall, Rathvilly.

BANKRUPT.

Abraham David Haynes, of the city of Cork, butter merchant, to surrender on the 26th and 27th days of March instant, and on the 26th of April next.

his uncle James Hefferuan; she a lad a gentleman in Carrick wanted to find an old man named Hefferuan; Mr. White and Mr. Power first told me of the law suit; first saw Mr. White when he was taking my father to Nine-mile-house; witness is one of those claiming a part of the property; often heard Mr. White speaking about the business with the attorney, and taking part with the Foxes' party; my brother John made an affidavit to send to Dublin for liberty to put in his claim; Messrs. Nixon, Power, and Crosby were attorneys for witness's party at the time, and saw them assisted by Mr. White; I knew the tombstone since I was able to go to the church to a funeral, and my father ought to have known it before I was born; am told the old man in the dock is James Cody, who will gain the suit if he can, and so will I; cannot tell would I have a better chance of gaining the suit if James Cody were sent to Botany Bay; before the second trial heard the two Sheas had made affidavits that I had gone to their house; I asked John Naughten to go to the Sheas, and induce them to stay away from the trial; asked Thomas Doran to do the same.

John Fox, brother to the last witness, and another of those named in the affidavits, gave precisely similar direct testimony to that of Michael, and swore that his son, the third person named, was at the present time so ill as not to be able to attend as a witness without danger to his life.

Cross-examined—Is one of those looking for the legacy; first came to know he had a right to the property, because he knew it himself; because he ought to know it; because he was related to Terrence O'Donnell, who left it behind him; knows he was Terence's second cousin, because he heard so from Mr. White, and his mother, and his ancestors; paid something occasionally towards defraying the expenses of the suit; his brother Michael used to give him a pound note at the time, Ovachone, that was not all the money the attornies got; is that all the counsellor knew about it; it was not a hundred, or two hundred or three hundred pounds they got; could not tell how much he gave himself; Mr. White lent him one pound, and no more.

Re-examined—Knows Richard Fobin, one of the claimants, paid £7 to the costs on one occasion, and £12 or £14 on another.

Martin Fox sworn—Is father to both the last witnesses, and 89 years of age, if not more; lived in Grangemocklar all my life, and so did my father and grandfather; knows the church yard; am not related to the Hefferuan's, but am married to one of them; they had a burying place in the church of Grangemocklar, with a tombstone at it; was at it about a quarter of a year ago, when the stone was in the same place as formerly, but broken and disfigured; there are four pieces of it there yet, but that with the names is gone; that stone is known to me since I was able to walk: I do not read or write, but often heard people read what was on the stone; knows Mr. White; first saw him in Carrick; told him of the stone, and afterwards met him and the Parish Priest and Mr. Power, and told them to go to the church yard, and there they would see the stone, and find I was right.

Nothing, except tending to confirm his testimony, was elicited on this old patriarch's cross-examination.

The Rev. P. Morrissey, P. P., of Grangemocklar, corroborated Martin Fox's testimony as to having met him (while in company with Mr. White, &c.,) and being directed by him to where the stone might be found.

Thomas Lawrence—Lived in the neighbourhood of Grangemocklar all his life, till about eight months since; his father held the land on which the old church stands, and witness, when a school boy, recollected seeing the old tombstone as far back as 1816; it bore an English and a latin inscription; the names in the former were those of O'Donnell and Hefferuan; he recollected it so well, in consequence of being in the habit, with his schoolfellows, of committing the inscriptions on the old tombs to memory.

On his cross-examination this witness said the old tomb was situate in the east corner of the old church, with another near it, belonging to the Sheas or Hefferuan's, also another bearing the name of Britts, and a fourth with a rhyme he was in the habit of getting by heart.

Robert Power, living less than a mile from the church yard, remembered the tombstone more than 17 years before, and, in consequence of hearing of the dispute about it; went to see it about five or six years ago, when, to the best of his belief, he found it in the same state he first saw it.

Thomas St. John—Knew the church yard of Grangemocklar, and 14 years before recollected being there at a funeral, when the old tombstone was raised to inter the body of a man named Burke. Witness read the old inscription to the two grave diggers, named Terry and Stapleton, and he recollects the circumstance because he was married about six months before to a young woman, niece to the man that day interred. Witness saw the inscription 2 or 3 years ago again, and found it the same he had first remarked it.

Michael Terry—Recollected assisting to dig Burke's grave, and bore out the testimony of the last witness.

Mr. Edward Tobin—First saw the stone about three years back; he holds the land on which the church-yard stands, and was attending laborers preparing to sow potatoes near it, when Mr. White appeared, and stated that he was anxious to find an old tomb which he understood was in the church. Witness assisted in finding it, and after having the rubbish cleared away, examined the inscription. That in Latin appeared very ancient. That in English appeared old also. He could not say how old, but more than 5 or 6 years at any rate. He saw near it other tombs exposed for 12 or 13 years, and he considered it as old as them; and when he saw the earth removed he thought it a great deal older.

Michael Walsh, living not a mile from the church-yard, noticed 14 or 15 years ago, the old tomb, and saw it frequently since. The latin and English inscriptions seemed always the same.—He thought it was more than 5 or 6 years since he last saw it.

The evidence of this witness closed the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Dixon opened the defence in a very ingenious speech, which occupied nearly two hours in the delivery. He said it was much more reasonable to suppose that so young and innocent a creature as the prisoner could be gratuitously guilty of so great a crime. It would be more reasonable to suppose that he believed the contents of the affidavit of his father, and knew the truth of his own, and that the falsehood was on the side of the other party who would evidently be benefited by making the prisoner appear perjured.—On the other side, there were two, and only two, classes of witnesses produced to sustain the prosecution One class (the Foxes') interested as claiming the property, and what is the evidence of these? A simple negation of what was affirmed in Shea's affidavit. With interested feelings, and raised hopes, they appear to swear against a person whose condemnation they acknowledge will be of use in establishing their claim. Mr Dixon next noticed the evidence he would produce to prove the inscription could not be more than five or six years standing, and then made a long statement of the proceedings in the law suit, all through, to shew, as he said, on which side the probabilities lay, and concluded, at great length by informing the jury that Mr. White's exertions in favour of the nine claimants opposed to Cody, were made to secure the property to himself.

For the defence—Thomas Geary, a Clonmel stone cutter, swore that on being taken to see the tombstone, he found the marks of the chisel, the arrases of the letters, and the ruled lines so fresh, that he considered the stone not cut more than three and certainly not more than five or six years. On his cross-examination, he stated that if the lines had been re cut to make the inscription look fresh, it would be easily known. He also acknowledged that though he gave similar testimony at the Clonmel and former Kilkenny trials, verdicts were given contrary to his evidence.

Zacharia Jakes, another stone cutter, gave evidence precisely similar.

Mr. Dolan, the Solicitor, who was concerned for Cody in 1831, had seen the stone, and considered the inscription a modern one. He ceased to be concerned for Cody after the verdict against him in Clonmel. On his cross-examination, he stated that there went with him to find the tomb stone a friend of Cody's, named Mara, a stone-cutter, who had since left the country (i. e transported); before he ceased acting as one of Cody's attorneys, he had advanced between £100 and £150 to carry on the law suit, and he thought that if Mr. Dowling, the present attorney, should finally succeed, he ought and would reimburse him.

Thomas Doran stated that before the second trial in Clonmel, one of the Foxes induced him to use his interference with the Sheas to prevent their proceeding to that trial to give testimony about the tombstone, and that Shea refused to stay away.

James Johnson, Esq gave the prisoner a general good character.

Mr. Brewster spoke to evidences for the prosecution. He begged to recall the jury back to the real question they had to try, from which his learned friend Mr. Dixon, with his usual skill, had contrived to lead it off. The simple question was, did the boy at the bar and his father cut the inscription. Every thing between Cody and White should be rejected from their consideration. No matter who got the money in dispute, if Shea did not cut the inscription he was guilty. Mr. Dixon had stated that the part of the tombstone bearing the inscription had been secreted or destroyed, and insinuated that it had been done by the Foxes. That this was not the case was apparent from Shea's own affidavit, if true, for he swore that on going to look for the stone, he found it had been removed. This course was before the said affidavit was made, and consequently before the Foxes' could want to do so, to prove Shea a perjurer. After some further observation on the evidence, Mr. Brewster would repeat to the jury they had to try nothing of the money matters, but whether a man had been found base enough to interpose between the litigating parties, and through some interested motive commit a deliberate perjury.

The Judge read his notes of the evidence all through for the jury, and after a long and perspicuous charge, sent them to consider their verdict, which in about five minutes they brought in *guilty*, with a recommendation of *mercy*, as they considered the prisoner might have acted under the influence of his father.

The Judge, in passing sentence, told the prisoner he had been convicted on evidence so clear that not a doubt of his guilt could remain on the mind of any man who heard it; but yet that, in consideration of the recommendation of the jury, he would not send him from the country as his father had been, but sentence him to two years imprisonment. His Lordship hoped that in that time he would reform, and become a better member of society; and he told him to remember, that it was only on account of the jury's recommendation, the probable influence of his father, and a hope that he had not acted of his own free will when swearing an affidavit not drawn by himself, that his Lordship had let him off with so lenient a punishment.

Counsel for the prosecution—Messrs. Moore, Hatchell, and Brewster. Agents—Messrs. Power and Crosby.

Counsel for the Defence—Messrs. Dickson, Hamilton, Walsh, and Hobart Agent—Mr. Dowling.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—MARCH 17.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	90
——— Stock, 3½ per Cent.	96⅛
——— Stock, Reduced	96⅛
——— Stock, New, (1830)	97⅛
——— Debentures, (of £92 6s 2d)	89⅛
Bank Stock	216
Royal Canal Stock	41
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Ct, red to £4 per An.	99½
Grand Canal Deb, 4 per Ct red. to £2 13s 4d	80½

The Waterford Chronicle

THURSDAY, MARCH 20, 1834.

SPAIN.

The French papers of Thursday are filled with the debates respecting the law of political associations. It is probable that the discussion will occupy several more days, as a great number of amendments are to be proposed. We find in these papers gloomy accounts of the state of the Queen's party in Spain. The Courier states, "that the Queen of Spain has quarrelled with her family---that the diplomatic agents and circles are all opposed to her---that the Carlists are more powerful and audacious than ever---that revolt is extending---civil war propagating---the contributions are not paid---the Treasury is empty---and the government of the Queen will fall amidst shouts of indignation and contempt."---STANDARD.

BELGIUM.

General Dumouilin has extended his radius to the distance of four leagues from the fortress of Luxemburg, and the Belgian troops have strict orders not to intrude upon that district. This excites some indignation at Brussels, but they must submit. There is no other news of any importance in the Brussels papers of the 13th.

DON MIGUEL.

Letters have been received in London from Paris, which state the existence of a rumour in that capital, that a vessel had arrived at Brest from Lisbon, which brought news that the Miguelite army had, by forced marches, contrived to arrive before Lisbon. We can say nothing beyond the simple fact that this rumour prevailed in Paris.---GLOBE.

THE POLES.

A traveller who is lately returned from Volhynia was informed by a person residing at Douboo, that above forty thousand Poles had passed through that town, destined to be enrolled in the regiments stationed on the line of the Caucasus. He met a detachment of the recruits on the road secured in the following manner ---Each man is chained by one wrist to a long bar of iron; they are fastened alternately by the right and left arm, and generally from twelve to fifteen are attached to one bar, thus ○—○—○—○—○. It is to be remarked that these are not convicts who have been tried and sentenced to this punishment, but merely suspected persons, and of all classes, who are arrested, and carried off, without even undergoing the FORMS of a trial.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

We have St. John's (Newfoundland) papers to the 8th February. The third session of the General Assembly was opened on the 29th of January, by his Excellency the Governor. The House of Assembly having chosen for their Speaker, Thomas Bennett, Esq., he was presented and approved by the Governor, who adverted to the occurrence of tumult and disorder in the town as an argument for the appointment of a small and well appointed militia to aid the civil magistrates, reminding the Chambers, that although it is the duty of his Majesty's troops to afford assistance in cases of emergency, the object of their being sent to the colonies is to repel foreign aggression, nor to take upon themselves the duties of a police force) and he further stated, that the regulations enacted by them in the last session for the protection and comfort of the town had entirely failed.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

SUMMARY OF FOREIGN NEWS.

(From the London Journals of Monday.)

GERMANY.

The Austrians are beginning to shake off the indolence and apathy with which they have been so long bowed down, and are now imitating the activity of the inhabitants of the United States and of England, by building several steam vessels, to replace the boats which used to be dragged against the stream of the Danube by troops of horses at an enormous expense. Yet Prince Metternich does not wish to see this energy and self-action among the Austrians, and it is said that the Congress at Vienna is at this moment planning schemes to stifle the rising energies of Germany.

PORTUGAL.

The PIZE has arrived at Falmouth, having left Lisbon on the 8th; the Lisbon CHRONICLE to the 1st of March, give no reason to believe that the cause of Don Pedro is quite so flourishing as people imagine.

SPAIN.

The rumours in circulation at Paris of the conduct of the Queen of Spain, render it evident that perseverance in the present policy of the Queen Mother can have no other possible termination than that of throwing the whole Kingdom into a state of anarchy and civil war, which must involve her own expulsion, and, what is of greater importance, may also forfeit her daughter's rights of succession to the throne of Spain, as the Carlist party are both numerous and influential, and they have hardly yet manifested their intended plans of opposition. Ever since the death of Ferdinand discontent and alarm have prevailed in the cabinet of Madrid. The MEMORIAL BORDELAIS, of the 12th instant, announces, after accounts from Madrid, that Captain General Rolil had caused the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo to be shot, for having concerted with Don Carlos to deliver up to him that important town.

THE FUNDS.

LONDON, MONDAY, MARCH 17—Consols for April, 91¼; Portuguese, 61¼; Spanish, 28¼.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

At the early sitting of the House of Commons on Monday, several private bills were forwarded a stage.

On the motion of Mr. Ewart, the Ocean Insurance (Liverpool) Bill was read a third time and passed.

Lord Ormelie presented petitions from the Presbytery of several parishes in Perth and other parts of Scotland against the present system of church patronage in Scotland.

Mr. Ingram presented a petition from the ship owners of South Shields and Newcastle, praying the house to cause an inquiry into the loss they sustained at sea, with a view to granting relief.

Mr. Alderman Thompson observed upon the hardship of making merchant seamen contribute to the support of Greenwich Hospital.

After a few words from Mr. Buckingham, the petition was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. J. Abercrombie presented a petition from Edinburgh and Leith, in favour of the claims of the Dissenters. After a few observations from Mr. Sinclair, the petition was laid on the table.

Mr Hutt then presented petitions from a John Smith and Co., of Hull, and from the tea trade of the city of London, complaining of the fluctuating scale of duties to be collected under the new bill. He had given the subject much consideration, and he had come to the opinion that the proposed plan was in itself bad. He was confident it would be found to operate very inconveniently.

Mr. Crawford supported the prayer of the petition.

Lord Althorp said it was most undeniable that the petition was one of very considerable importance. The object of the government in making the proposed scale of duties was twofold—first, they thought it advisable to have a certain duty; and, secondly, that the duty should be proportioned to the quality. The first great object of the Government was, that the duty upon tea consumed by the lower classes, should be lower than that upon the tea drank by the upper classes. This being the case, the next step was---to consider the practicability of drawing distinctions between the qualities of tea. Samples of tea had been submitted to persons competent to judge of its quality, and in only one instance had their judgment failed. His Majesty's Ministers, therefore, thought that they had sufficient grounds to make the experiment. They thought that the interests of the poor were best consulted by this plan, and they therefore were unwilling to abandon the experiment till it had had a fair trial.

Sir R. Peel doubted whether any subject had yet been brought before Parliament of such importance as that under consideration. The revenue derived from tea last year amounted to £3,300,000, and it was collected with less difficulty than some taxes of not one third that amount. The government should pause before it made any alteration which might injure the revenue, and lead to the increase of smuggling. The honourable baronet, at considerable length, argued against the proposed scale of duties.

Mr. Robinson said, as it was three o'clock, he should move, in consequence of the importance of the subject, that the debate be adjourned, which was agreed to, and the Speaker left the chair.

At the adjourned sitting, Mr. E Denison wished to know from the noble lord, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, when he intended to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes?

Lord Althorp said he could not precisely say what day he should bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes; but if the ordnance estimates were gone through this week, he would on this day se'nnight (Monday next), move for leave to bring in a bill on the above subject, and on doing so he would explain the details of it.

In answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, Lord Althorp said it was the intention of the government, in the course of the present session, to bring forward a measure in relation to the suggestions contained in the report of the English poor law commissioners.

Mr. P. Scrope gave notice of several resolutions respecting poor laws for Ireland, which it was his intention to move on Thursday (this day.)

At the time of post Mr. Cobbett was left speaking on his motion for the total repeal of the malt tax.

THE LONDON MAIL—THE NORA CREINA.

We received at an early hour this morning the London journals of Monday, by that successful and fast sailing steamer, the *Nora Creina*, after a passage from Bristol of only twenty hours. We have often had occasion to notice the quick passages of this favoured vessel between this port and Bristol, and we are happy to find that she still maintains a pre-eminence in this respect. We avail ourselves of this opportunity of returning our thanks to the proprietors for the obligations we are under in receiving on so many occasions a priority of intelligence several hours earlier than it could be furnished even to our Dublin contemporaries by the government packets.

THE RECESS.

The ensuing recess is expected to be longer than any at the same period of the year for many sessions past.—As at present arranged, both houses will adjourn on Wednesday, the 26th instant, until Tuesday the 8th, or Wednesday the 9th of April.

REPEAL—CALL OF THE HOUSE.

We beg to call our readers' attention to an able, patriotic, and sensible article on the above subjects, which we copy to day from the *Northern Herald*. It will be read with great interest.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Mr. Commissioner Lloyd presided here yesterday in the Insolvent Court. The petitions of six insolvents belonging to the city were heard, and the petitioners discharged. They were all minor cases, and of no public interest.---There was no case from the county.

MR. RIPPON AND THE BISHOPS.

On Thursday last, Mr. Rippon brought forward his motion for relieving the hierarchy from the burthen of civil legislation. It was negatived by a large majority, as is almost every motion of great importance upon its first introduction, but we find that even already there are 58 members who see the necessity of disuniting the civil from the ecclesiastical duties. Mr. Rippon declared that he brought forward his motion perfectly free from the slightest tincture of religious feeling, and solely on the grounds of strengthening the Church of England, by removing the principal causes of discontent against its ministers. Every reasonable man must acknowledge the justice of this view, he will see that the Bishops, in their senatorial character, have never been able to confer any advantage upon their order, while their own worldly pride and irreclaimable bigotry have been the means of raising an outcry, not only against themselves, but also against the various appendages of their establishment. Invariably have their voices been uplifted to sanction abuses, to retard justice, and to support intolerance; on no occasion have they come forward to lend their aid to relieve the burthen of the afflicted, or to assist the subject struggling for his rights; and the Reform Bill so lately passed will remain an imperishable monument of their remorseless, yet unavailing opposition to the wishes of the country. Their individual benefit or injury is not the question, however—the matter is simply this, how far their exclusion from the house of Peers is consistent with sound policy and would tend to advance practical religion, and maintain the interests of the country. There are some with whom it is an argument that the church, by forming a part in one of the three estates, is looked up to with double reverence by the nation, and that it could not be removed from that elevation without a deterioration of its dignity. This argument must surely lose its force when we think of all its secular honors, and then look at its present dignity. No one can say that a reverence for the church forms a landmark of the day, yet no one will affirm that its outward opulence and the gorgeousness of its establishment have decreased. Pride and supercilliousness amongst its teachers and contempt amongst its followers are too strongly marked to require comment, for we need hardly say that one is the offspring of the other—nor could it well be otherwise. England is clamorous for a cheap government, for economy, for a reduction of taxes, and for sweeping away the pension list; ill, therefore, can she endure to see men who profess themselves the teachers of Him who was "meek and lowly in spirit" rolling through the streets of London in glittering chariots and pompous equipages, and vieing in splendour with the nobility of the land, while they stand for ever foremost in refusing the claims of the people, upon the sweat of whose brow they live. The Scotch church, it is well remarked, is numerous and powerful in direct proportion to its poverty, and yet the Presbyterian ministry have no recognised influence in the state. The Dissenters are a body daily increasing in numbers and strength, yet civil power they have none, and their very demands of equality are discountenanced by the Whigs. In Ireland it is the same thing; the one church has held its ground amidst the terrors of persecution, and the temptations of proselytizers; temporalities and pluralities, aided by the bayonet and the musket, have done nothing to increase, but done everything to diminish the influence of the other. Thus it can easily be shewn that state interference militates on every occasion against the real interests of the church, and that it is quite a mistaken idea to suppose that its heads are one jot more respectable or respected by having seats in the legislative assembly. So far from it that in the eye of the multitude, they are justly considered unworthy of confidence, as seekers of patronage---place hunters, and partizans. The injurious power of transferring sees is a lure to many, who never forget to have one eye fixed on the good things of earth, and who look to their patrons for a speedy translation to a better place. All this the great mass of the English people know, and if a general election were to take place, the purport of Mr. Rippon's motion would, we are pretty sure, be one of the leading tests of a Candidate's qualification.

THE YOUNG QUEEN OF PORTUGAL.

A strange report respecting the young Queen of Portugal, has been received from Paris, but we leave it to other journalists to investigate its truth.—*Courier of Friday.*

In the absence of arrivals from Portugal various reports have been put into circulation, such as the pregnancy of the young Queen of Portugal, Donna Maria, Miguel on his march to Lisbon, the Queen having left Lisbon, and a vessel having arrived at Brest, with other unfavorable reports for Don Pedro. We have endeavoured to trace these reports to some authentic source; but have not succeeded.—*City Article of the Sun of Saturday.*

COBK ASSIZES—TUESDAY.

Hallahan v. *O'Driscoll.*

At two o'clock yesterday this case—which was one for the publication of an alleged libel, in the form of an advertisement, in the *Southern Reporter*—was called on, and was continued, by adjournment, till this hour (three o'clock), at which time it was not concluded, nor, indeed, is there any chance of it for some hours.

Reporter Office, HALF-PAST 3 O'CLOCK.—The Jury, who retired at three o'clock, have just returned a verdict for the defendant, with 6d costs.

BARON SMITH—REPEAL.

The Grand Jury of the County Tipperary have voted a complimentary Address to Baron Smith, and have entered a strong protest against that *impending evil*, a domestic legislature. We expect to hear before the termination of the Assizes, that a memorial will also be forwarded to the proper quarter for a modified system of Poor Laws and the infliction of a heavy tax upon Irish Absentees.—*Free Press.*

DEATH OF MR. HAWTHORNE.

The following passage is given at the close of the proceedings of the Dublin Society on Thursday:—

"At this period of the Society's business, it was announced that an account had just been received of the death of their highly valued and much lamented honorary secretary. Charles Stewart Hawthorne, Esq., on which an adjournment was moved by Sir Edward Stanley, and the Society immediately adjourned accordingly."

70TH REGIMENT.—The second division of this distinguished and well-disciplined Regiment embarked on Monday morning on board the Sylvia transport, under the command of Major White, to proceed to Gibraltar.—*Cork Reporter.*

An awful accident by fire, which has excited very general sympathy, happened, we regret to state, to a young lady on the morning of Tuesday, whereby life was endangered.—*Tipperary Free Press.*

In 1782, there were 3,070,000 Newspapers sent through the Post-office; In 1796, 8,600,000; In 1831, 12,200,000; and, In 1833, 41,600,000.—The average number of Newspapers sent from London daily, may be about 40,000, and instances have occurred, at periods of unusual interest, of above 100,000 Newspapers being sent by the post from the metropolis in one day.

"A negro was brought to England; and the first point shown him being the chalky cliffs of Dover, 'O kl,' he said, 'me know now what makes the buckras all so white?'"

THOMAS E. LALOR, ESQ.

In consequence of a paragraph having appeared in the last number of the *Chronicle*, detailing an accident which recently occurred to Mr. Lalor, of Cregg-house, that gentleman has thought it necessary to send us for insertion the subjoined letter. Mr. Lalor first charges us with giving "a very exaggerated account" of the accident. We merely stated that Mr. Lalor fell from his horse, and had his collar bone broken by the fall. If this be the fact—which is not contradicted—there has been no exaggeration on our part. This gentleman, for whom we entertain sentiments of the greatest respect, next alludes to the introduction of his name, as connected with the late inquest held on Walsh, and says that he would not make any comment on the article in question, only it might be supposed (from its accuracy we imagine) that he had a communication with the author. We can relieve Mr. Lalor's mind from any unpleasant feeling on this part of the subject, by informing the public—in addition to his own declaration, which would be quite sufficient—that we received the information from a person who had no communication with Mr. Lalor on the matter, but is a person on whose accuracy we place great reliance. Mr. Lalor denies having received any letter from Dublin, informing him that the names of the police party should be given up, and then endeavours—probably from private friendship or a kind feeling—to excuse Major Browne for having refused to give up the names of the police party who were present when poor Walsh was shot by one of them, whether accidentally or otherwise we have yet to learn. At all events, the names were refused, as appears by Mr. Lalor's letter, and a communication made to the Castle, not by Mr. Lalor but by Major Browne.—This is a distinction with scarcely any difference; for it is now visible that government have ordered the names to be given up, and the conduct of the police closely inquired into. Mr. Lalor further says—"When a subject has been deprived of life, it is idle to suppose that an inquest would not have been held, and the cause of such death fully and fairly inquired into, whether I took any part in the investigation or not, so I have got more credit than I either merit or deserve."—Now, with all due regard for Mr. Lalor's opinion and modesty, we beg to differ with him; In the first place, the very fact of Major Browne's refusing to give up the names proves, beyond controversy, that Mr. Lalor's proper interference as a magistrate on the occasion, had the effect of inducing the government to order the strict inquiry that will now take place on the examination of the police; next, we differ with Mr. Lalor's opinion, as stated in the latter part of the sentence we have quoted from his letter; and we shall state a case in point, which will shew Mr. L. that it is not *idle* to suppose that inquests are sometimes *not* held on persons found deprived of life under suspicious circumstances. On Sunday, the 2d of the present month, a woman, tolerably well dressed, was found drowned on the banks of Poulrope, near Mouncea; the circumstance was told to the parish priest, who requested Philip Meaney, the clerk of the Petty Sessions at Piltown, whom he accidentally met that evening, to inform the magistrates in that district of it in order to hold an inquest on the body. The body was kept until late next day, in expectation of the arrival of some magistrate, but the inhabitants of Poulrope, not seeing any official person coming for the purpose of holding an inquiry, interred the body in the church-yard of Poulrope. The consequence is, that it has not been since ascertained who she was or how she came by her death. We could also give Mr. Lalor more instances similar to the above, to shew that it is neither *idle nor foolish* to believe that many persons who meet untimely deaths are interred without the slightest inquiry into the cause of them. We recollect that it was a matter of very great difficulty after the slaughter at Carrigeen, in October, 1832, to procure the attendance of a magistrate to hold an inquest on the bodies of the innocent people slain on that tragical occasion; at length, on the third day after the occurrence, the magistrates condescended to hold an investigation. So much for the willingness of magistrates to act on such occasions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE.

Cregghouse, March 19, 1834.

SIR—I have read an article in the *Waterford Chronicle* of this date, giving a very exaggerated account of an accident I recently received by a fall from my horse, and also introducing my name as a magistrate in the part I took on an inquest held on the body of a man of the name of Walsh, who came by his death under very unfortunate and peculiar circumstances; I would not deem it necessary to take notice of the article in question, or make the slightest comment on it, were it not that any person reading it would naturally be led to suppose I was in communication with the author, and that it was written and published with my knowledge and consent. I beg distinctly to state, I do not know who the author is, and the first information I had of it was after it appeared in print. I also feel bound to state the facts mentioned in the article, as far as regards me are quite incorrect in the first place, I never expressed regret at the accident I received, as it might be the means of preventing me from attending the adjourned inquest on Walsh, nor did I ever mention to any person whatever, that "I received a letter from Dublin, apprising me that the names of the police, who were present at the arrest of Walsh, must be given up to the magistrates," for the best of all possible reasons, I did not receive any such letter. Major Browne only refused to give the names of the police, or to allow them to be examined on the inquest, until he would communicate with government on the subject, for at the instant remarked, I was sure government would order the police to be examined, as I was satisfied they would feel anxious there should be a full, a fair, and an impartial investigation into the unfortunate occurrence, in which opinion I have been borne out, as I understand government have directed that the police shall be examined at the adjourned sitting of the inquest. I beg to add, when a subject has been deprived of life, it is idle to suppose, that an inquest would not have been held, and the case of such death fully and fairly enquired into, whether I took any part in the investigation or not, so I have got more credit than I either merit or deserve. Reluctant as I am to appear in print, I feel called upon to make these few observations.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS EDMOND LALOR.

At the Maidstone assizes, on Friday, John Ward, seaman, aged 45, was tried for the murder of John Bailey, a fellow pensioner in Greenwich Hospital, in January last. The prisoner and the deceased were both patients in the sick ward, and the prisoner in a fit of insanity, rushed out of bed, and stabbed Bailey without any previous quarrel, or the least provocation. The prisoner, it appeared from the evidence of the surgeons, was totally unconscious of what he was about, and expressed a wish to kill every person who came near him. The facts which were stated at the time of the occurrence were fully detailed to the jury, who returned a verdict of acquittal on the ground of insanity, and the prisoner was ordered to be kept in confinement during his Majesty's pleasure.