

The Waterford Chronicle

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MEETING AT MANCHESTER. REPEAL OF THE UNION.

The adjourned meeting for discussing the propriety of petitioning Parliament for a Repeal of the Legislative Union between England and Ireland, for the abolition of tithes in that country, and the introduction of poor laws, was held, pursuant to notice, on Monday, in St. George's-fields. Several waggons had been procured, and on these were erected a commodious platform, with tables and seats. The accommodation of the speakers, "the Press," &c. A number of persons furnished with wands acted as stewards. It was expected that the members of the Hibernian Society—or at least a portion of them—would have joined the meeting after making their usual procession; but at length they passed, at the distance of two hundred yards, while the business was going on, and did not take any part therein. Indeed we have been informed that it was at the request of the authorities that they abstained from joining the meeting, from a fear—groundless, we feel assured—of the public peace being thereby endangered. The meeting was called for one o'clock precisely. A short time after that hour, Mr. W. Croft was unanimously called to the chair. At this time there were about 1,000 persons present; the number, nearly doubled in the course of the afternoon.

The Chairman, after some preliminary remarks as to his usefulness for the office conferred upon him, and a commendatory reference to the cause of the Repeal, from the Salford Cloth hall, read the placard announcing the meeting, and then alluded to the dreadful situation of the sister country, caused by the mal-administration of her affairs. She was now almost morally and politically dead—reduced to such a state as that, comparatively few respectable and wealthy persons would trouble to visit her; and their object in meeting was to pronounce and discuss certain measures for her redemption. He did not profess himself perfectly free from motives of self-interest in the part he was taking; for Ireland could not be improved without England, herself feeling the benefits of such improvement. (Hear.) He would have been better pleased if, with this view, the legislature had adopted such measures as would render a repeal of the Union unnecessary. But if they still refused to do this, why then he would say—let the Union be dissolved. (Hear, hear, and cheer.) The tithes were one great source of discontent and misery in Ireland. He would have these at once removed in the land, taking care to provide concomitant measures for securing to the people, from the landlords, an equivalent for the good which the latter would receive from the tithes. (Hear, hear.) He would also have a general system of poor laws introduced—better, indeed, than our own—for the maintenance or relief of the infirm and destitute. (Cheers.) The speaker next alluded to the disappointment of his expectations respecting the reform bill. "We had got, indeed, the bill, the whole bill," we had got, indeed, "nothing but the bill," unaccompanied by any of those financial reforms, which he had anticipated would result from it. (Hear.) He therefore called for a still more extensive plan of reform, namely household suffrage, the ballot, and the repeal of the Septennial Act. The Chairman next defended the apparent anomaly of calling, in the same breath, for a repeal of the Union and for the introduction of measures into Ireland by the English Parliament; and concluded by expressing a confident hope that the day was not far distant when the manifold wrongs of Ireland would be redressed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Boylan moved the first resolution. He alluded to the corruption and iniquity attendant on the passing of the Union, and asked whether the fact of its existence for thirty years was an argument against its repeal. If so, the same argument had even greater force in the case of the rotten boroughs, and still they were done away with. He decried that Irishmen were indifferent to repeal. Distinguished as they might be on other questions, men of all classes and all parties were united on this; and he was persuaded that they needed not but to make known the justice of their cause to obtain their co-operation also. Irishmen had fought England's battle for reform, as they had resisted to fight the battles of her country; and they doubted not experiencing a corresponding return. He repudiated the calumny that they sought for a separation of the two countries. Did they wish for a dismemberment of that country which they had so often fought and bled for? He emphatically said no. (Cheers.) But what had the Union done for Ireland? It had caused 20,000 of her manly men to leave the country, and abandon her to those who wrung the last farthing from her industrious population, which was devoted to minister to the luxuries of her unworthy absentee landlords. And what had it done for England? It had drawn over sheels of the miserable but hard working peasantry, who thus entered into powerful and ruinous competition with her own labourers, and added considerably to the burden of her poor-rates. (Hear, hear, hear.) The Speaker next alluded to the great distress at present existing in the south of Ireland, as stated by Mr. O'Connell in Parliament, and an illustration of the sympathy felt for her miseries by the aristocracy, stated that from forty "wobles of the land" written for subscriptions in aid of the destitute and diseased peasantry of that part of Ireland, only £11 had been obtained. (Shame.) What was the remedy for all this? A repeal of the Union, with an honest local legislature under the control of public opinion and influence. Let, then, every Englishman come forward and aid in this righteous cause, and thus earn for himself the gratitude of every friend of Ireland; and everlasting curses rest on that Irishman who deserts his country at this moment. (Cheers.)

Mr. Evans seconded the motion, and took up the leading topics of the last speaker, commenting upon them at great length. He also alluded to the inducements held out by government to Irishmen to emigrate to Canada, and spoke of the deception which had been practised upon them in reference to that scheme.

Mr. Archibald Prentiss next addressed the meeting, and was received with applause. He hoped that as he went three-fourths of the way

with those who had called the present meeting, he should be excused if he parted company with them for the other fourth. (Hear.) He considered the existence of tithes, and the want of poor laws, to be the main cause of Ireland's miseries. He alluded to that monstrous establishment, the Irish Church, and expressed his astonishment—not that the Irish now agitated, but that they had been silent so long; they ought never to cease agitating till the tithes were sold and the proceeds appropriated to the alleviation of Ireland's condition. The want of poor laws in Ireland was a pregnant source of evil, and their introduction would be productive of extensive, direct, and collateral benefits. (Hear, hear.) Let poor laws be enacted, and it would afford a strong inducement to the great landed proprietors, absent as well as resident, to make all sorts of improvements on their estates, in order to make them more productive, and thus by affording relief to the peasantry, prevent them from becoming profligate claimants upon the poor laws. (Hear.) There was another thing he should wish to see done; he should like to see the 240,000 forty-shilling freeholders have that franchise restored to them, of which they had been deprived by a base jugglery. Catholic emancipation was passed. (Hear.) Well, but if the legislature were not for granting these three things, he would be for repeal altogether. (Cheers)—but he would rather wait and see the success of a demand for the former measures. But even on the right of separate Parliaments, he went on a broader ground than that now advocated. He hoped the time would come when not merely England, Ireland, and Scotland, would have a separate Parliament, but when each county should have its local legislature, as in the case of the American states, to which the business of the local magistracy should be referred; and that the whole country would send members to one common legislature to be held in London. (Hear.)

Mr. Walton, as an Englishman, had great pleasure in supporting the resolution. He alluded to the large amount of exports of provisions from Ireland, while the producers themselves were in a state bordering on starvation. Thus last week but one there were imported into this country from Ireland no less than 23,000 sacks of flour. (Hear.)

Edward Curran supported the resolution. He remarked that although the present premier advocated the Union now, he was strongly opposed to it in 1801. Since the latter year the exports of Irish produce had increased from one million to eight millions annually, but without repeal there was no remedy for the wrongs of Ireland. (Hear.) While this speaker was addressing the meeting, the Hibernian Society made its appearance at a little distance; and Mr. Doherty, under the impression that they were about to join the meeting, proposed three cheers for them, which were cordially given. The procession, however, took the direction of Oldham-road.

William Adams spoke in favor of repeal. Ireland wanted not the humbug of poor laws, she wanted relief, and by Heaven she must have it! (Hear, and laughter.)

The resolution was carried unanimously, as were all the subsequent ones.

Mr. Freeman moved the second resolution. Being a commercial man, he said, he could speak to the present distressed condition of Ireland. Things were getting worse and worse, and bankruptcy and insolvency were spreading every where. Thus persons who at the time of the Union were worth thousands of pounds, were now, such was the adverse and downward course taken by trade, entirely destitute.

Mr. Bird seconded the resolution. Mr. Clancy spoke at some length in support of repeal, but his address was purely a rhetorical effort. The Catholic Association, comparatively few in numbers and weak in strength, had been the main cause of Catholic emancipation being granted. And would they say that a unanimous nation could not now obtain repeal? It was a libel against her physical and moral power to say so.

Mr. Doherty proposed the next resolution. He spoke in strong terms of condemnation of the conduct of those Irishmen who had preferred rather to be lured away by the gaudy trappings and paraphernalia of procession to the neglect of the important and patriotic duty which ought to have engaged their attention. He begged to retract the proposal for three cheers he had formerly made. He should have despised himself as an Irishman, did he not utter his protest against the insolence and baseness by which these men were actuated, who had just passed them. (Hear.) Mr. D. then entered at some length into a detail of the circumstances which preceded the Act of Union, and expressed a belief that England herself would be the greatest gainer by a Repeal. He quoted Plowden's History of Ireland, for illustration of the atrocities committed by the civil and military power in Ireland prior to the "rebellion," and for the period just preceding the Union. He next contrasted with great effect the sentiments expressed in that day by the present Lord Plunkett and Grey. The former had strongly opposed the Act of Union, but he had now a number of young Hanubals to provide for, and therefore his tone was changed. (Laughter.) Lord Grey had made a powerful speech against the measure, in the course of which he declared that the people of Ireland had been almost unanimous in petitioning for its rejection. The measure was passed, however, by a house of three hundred members; it was opposed by 120 members, two-thirds of whom were county members; and of the majority of 182 who carried the measure, 116 were placemen, and English officers possessing not a foot of land in Ireland. These were the opinions of Earl Grey, expressed when examining the majority and minority of those who voted on the Union question; and they contrasted strangely with the opinions he held on the subject of the present day. Well, the effect of the Union had been, that the landlords came over here to spend their incomes. Yes, but the bullocks and pigs followed them; so that while the departure of both was injurious to Ireland, the cattle came again into competition with that of the English farmer, and was injurious to him also. Then comes the shoals of Irish labourers, and they bore down the rate of wages in this country to a degree which was perfectly ruinous to the English labourer. Therefore England had not much cause to

congratulate herself on the effects of the Union. (Hear.) The speaker next spoke of the advantages which Ireland might reasonably expect from a Legislature under her own control; and concluded with a philippic against the middle classes from the hostility and indifference they had always displayed for the liberties and welfare of the labouring classes.

Mr. Burns moved the third resolution. Six centuries of persecution, he said, had reduced Ireland to a state which it was difficult to say whether the friends of humanity should rejoice at or deplore. This state, a reformed Parliament and a base administration called tranquillity. But let them beware of such tranquillity. Ireland's sins were not asleep; and her plains were covered with the materials of civil commotion, from which, if they were allowed to explode, England herself might not recover. But need they wonder at this, when they reflected that the homicide of an Irishman was declared to be justifiable, and when leguently itself had been failed to heap upon Ireland. (Hear.) If they petitioned moderately they were told that they were seditious; if strongly that they were turbulent; if during peace, that it was not the time; and if during peace, that neither was that the time. Here, however, was a time between peace and war; let them petition again, and if they did not succeed now, he hoped they would petition no more. (Loud cheers.) This speaker addressed the meeting with considerable eloquence.

Mr. Grey seconded the motion. He said that with regard to tithes, he thought the people of Ireland had stolen a march upon us—they had already virtually abolished them; and he would lead all the assistance in his power to their abolition in this country. (Hear.) He thought that a simple repeal of the Legislative Union was calculated to draw still closer the real connection between the two countries. Mr. Grey spoke at some further length in favour of the motion, which was afterwards carried.

Mr. Doherty moved the next resolution. He alluded to Mr. O'Connell's opinions on this subject, and said that in most things he should bow to the opinion of that great man; but on this question he had a very strong opinion, and that was in opposition to Mr. O'Connell's. He (Mr. Doherty) thought poor laws would be beneficial to Ireland. (Hear.) He was interrupted during his speech by several members of the meeting who advocated the truth of Mr. O'Connell's opinions regarding the poor laws.

Mr. E. Dixon seconded the motion, and with great force illustrated the truth of the old adage—"Out of sight out of mind," in the case of the Irish members, too many of whom were neglected by Ireland's rights the moment they left her shores.

Mr. M'Intyre asserted that Mr. O'Connell was an advocate of poor laws of a certain kind. He would have a tax of as much per cent. on the rental of the land appropriate to the poor; and he had never yet propounded a plan that was not sufficient.

William West advocated the introduction of poor laws, and a repeal of the Union.

Mr. Wroe moved the adoption of a petition founded on the foregoing resolutions, which he read at length. He would never have the poor to forego their freehold in the land in which they were born.

Mr. Brodie seconded the petition, which was unanimously adopted.

George Louas applied with some effect to the Irish hierarchy, several passages from scripture, relative to the object and appropriation of tithes.

Mr. Doherty moved that the petition be presented to the House of Commons by "the great historian of the Protestant Reformation, Mr. Cobbett," and that Mr. John Fielden be requested to support the same. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Brodie took the chair, and thanks were voted to Mr. Croft by acclamation, after which the meeting terminated.

On the day following the proceedings above detailed, about sixty gentlemen dined at Hutcheon's Tavern, Dean's Gate, to celebrate St. Patrick's day; the majority of the Repeal Committee were present. The following toasts were drunk with cheers:—

"The King; may he ever remember that his Power is derived from the People."
"The immortal memory of St. Patrick."
"The Emerald Isle."
"Daniel O'Connell."
"The honest Reformers of England; may their unity divide the Oppressors of both Countries."
"A speedy Repeal of the Legislative Union; the only effectual remedy for the Wrongs of Ireland."
"The Protestant Gentlemen present; may Religion be speedily purified of the contamination of Court intrigue."
"The True Sun, and the other honest portion of the English Press."
"The Pilot, and the other honest portion of the Irish Press."
These and many other stirring toasts, blended with patriotic speeches, enlivened the meeting, which did not separate until a late hour.

THE CORPORATION OF LONDON.

A report has been presented to the Court of Common Council, London, relating to the election of corporate officers. The report recommends that the election of aldermen, common councilmen, and other officers, should be vested in those inhabitants qualified to vote under the reform bill, and goes on to state that the Court of Aldermen should be left exactly as it is with respect to privacy. Whenever a cause between party and party is litigated it is an open court; and as "the executive department of the city," it is recommended that the degree of privacy should be discretionary with the members, publicity, whenever practicable, being desirable. The next recommendation is, that the magistrates should be elected for life, subject to the following restrictions:—Bankruptcy, insolvency, conviction of fraud, continued neglect of duty, and inability. The qualification of aldermen is to be £10,000. All corporate officers and resident traders are required to be free. (Globe.)—Such regulations regarding aldermen would render that class of functionaries very select in Ireland.

Great efforts are being made in this City to encourage the spirit of emigration to North America. A Highland piper is parading the streets every day after a large placard, to recruit for adventurers.—Limerick Paper.

PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, FRIDAY EVENING.—Since my last communication there is scarcely any news worth relating. The members of both houses are quickly leaving town; and, with the exception of the debate upon the corn laws, which occupied the morning sittings of the house for the last two days, nothing of the slightest public interest has occurred within the walls of parliament. Mr. Lynch has, as I anticipated in my letter of Wednesday, postponed his motion respecting public works in Ireland; and Mr. Bish, from the then state of the house, and the absence of Irish members, postponed his motion also for holding the parliament in Dublin every three years. In fact, there will be nothing of any importance transacted until after the recess. The committee on the new Kingstown railway bill met yesterday, when the whole matter was fully discussed. Captain Elliott, M. P. of the Royal Navy, and Secretary to the Admiralty, was examined at considerable length, with the view of ascertaining whether it would be injurious to the old harbour that the railroad should run through it. The evidence of this gentleman proved the affirmative. After a lengthened investigation, Captain Elliott, on the part of the Admiralty, consented to withdraw all opposition, provided a clause was inserted, by which the Admiralty should have full power to refuse or permit the railroad to pass through the old harbour. Mr. Mahony also withdrew some clauses affecting private interests. The bill then passed through the committee.

LONDON, SATURDAY.—The "private correspondence" from London has been of late unusually dull. The fact is, there is little of interest as yet to our internal affairs to be communicated; not that the times in which we live are not pregnant with matter of the deepest importance to all the classes of which society is composed. No—the direct reverse is the fact, and the present moment is manifestly one of those portentous calms which so often precede and indicate a coming storm. The truth is, after all, that the embankment of the currency has so depressed the great majority of all kinds of proprietors, that the burdens of the state are scarcely endurable. Let it also be recollected that the very same measure which has diminished the capacity to endure, has added to the actual still more than to the comparative weight of those burdens.

The suffering is necessarily augmenting, and the steps taken by the President of the United States to stop the circulation of Bank paper, necessarily affects all classes of the community in this country, because it creates a demand for the precious metals in America, which must principally be supplied from England. This, of course, raises the price of gold here, and limits still more the circulation of paper—strikes down, of course, the price of all articles—increases the weight of every debt and engagement, public and private, and thus frightfully tends to aggravate all the evils of which the commercial and agricultural classes complain.

You may judge of the effect of the American measure from this fact, that before Jackson assailed the United States bank, bills in America, drawn upon England, were at a premium of 12 per cent. That is, for every bill for £100 drawn for example, in New York on London, the drawer got in New York £112. But mark the present state of that exchange—it is at 10 per cent. discount. So that instead of getting £112 for his bill on London, the New York man now gets there but £90, making, as you perceive, a total difference of 22 per cent. Every person acquainted with trade will at once perceive that the New York man will draw no more bills, but insist on being paid in specie, so that the English merchant, instead of paying his American debts at his country house in London, has to send out specie to New York to pay them.

To the full extent, therefore, of the paper currency in America will be the drain on gold and silver from this country, enhancing, as of a certain consequence, the remaining currency amongst us; or, in other words, lowering the prices of every commodity.

In the meantime, the ministry are slumbering, as it were, on the verge of a volcano. They are doing nothing for the country—that, everybody can see. There is not one single rational measure of reform or relief brought on this session—not one; all the ministry think of is, how they can avoid knocking their heads the one against the other, and how they shall hold fast to their places, whilst they allow the business of the people to drift down the stream of time as chances and accidents may determine.

In the meantime, there is a slumbering quantity of discontent in existence, too vast and too accumulating to remain long in repose, the explosion of which may have the most disastrous effects on society.

The Continent, too, is in a most unsatisfactory state. The two "prime scoundrels" who are disputing the dominion of Portugal attract but little attention.

But he who deserves most of public execration is the worthless tyrant of France, Louis Phillip. The atrocious severity of his persecutions of the press, and oppression of public opinion, mark him as one of the vilest tyrants of modern times; and the new coercion bill which he has introduced into his parliament, and will carry, leaves the people of France just about as much free as is enjoyed at Constantinople. The contrast between the despotism of Louis Phillip and the severity of the unfortunate Charles the Tenth is altogether favourable to the latter. The French have gained nothing by the last revolution, but exchanging a milder tyranny for one more atrocious in practice, and utterly unjust in principle. The base King has availed himself of every opportunity to practice despotism. His memorable proclamation of martial law, and procuring persons to be condemned to death under that system, although declared to be an illegal proclamation, ranks him amongst the foremost in despotism and intent to blotting the rights of mankind, and at the same time shows how careless he is of human blood. It is to be hoped that the French will not much longer endure a scourge of their own making. The "Holy Alliance" are, in Germany, hatching all manner of mischief. Their commercial re-

gulations are better calculated to smother British manufactures out of the greater part of the Continent than the far-famed Berlin and Milan decrees of Napoleon. This is a home-blow at British prosperity. But the mischievous designs of the combined "miscreants" do not stop here. They have also organized their plans to crush all attempts at free institutions, and, in particular to annihilate the press—at least, so far as it could be useful to mankind, in the way of exposing the oppressed, terminating abuses, or expunging tyranny.

The recess will, in effect, begin on Monday, and last three full weeks. There may be a better policy adopted in the interval, before Parliament meets again. If not, the ministry will dissolve amidst the contempt and ridicule of the world.

TURKEY. The army is being considerably reinforced. The motive for so imposing a force at this moment is unknown. It may be a source of uneasiness to the Pacha of Egypt, but his attention is absorbed by that country, and he has his eyes fixed on Arabia. We hear that there is much discontent throughout Egypt and Syria, partly produced by foreign influence. The armament of the Porte therefore surprises us so much the more. It is not known what the Porte will do; it is supposed, however, as heretofore, the Ottoman Government will do all that it can to comply with the wishes of the two maritime powers, and retrograde measures that have been solemnly contracted. This is all that can be said. It then remains for England and France to take it, or to allow things that are accomplished to remain so. Prudence will doubtless dictate the latter course. It is still singular to see France and England, whose interests are so opposite, so firmly united against the advancement of Russia. We think it will only tend to strengthen the Porte's reliance on the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. In the seraglio there is, before all things, a respect for power, and this will be shown to Russia in proportion to the apprehension she inspires. The old traditions, relative to the light bear that is one day to put an end to the Ottoman Empire, have lost their influence. They are forgotten, or no longer applied to Russia, who was a friend in need; the same prejudice exists in Europe against red hair—an old Turkish proverb says—"Trust not the red." Reinforcements of the British station at Malta are spoken of; we heard of such once before, but they led to no result. No power has hitherto dared to war so much as England; any war would be European, and would soon be charged from a war of interests into one of principles.—Austrian Gazette.

ACT FOR PREVENTING SMUGGLING. Mr. O'Dwyer has given notice that on the third reading in the House of Commons of the smuggling act amendment bill, he will move for the insertion of a clause to the following effect:—"And be it hereby further enacted, that in case any person or persons who shall be prosecuted under this act, shall demand to be tried by a jury, upon being brought before the justices as aforesaid, the said justices shall not proceed to try such person or persons, but that the informations shall be returned to the next quarter sessions; to be there tried by a jury duly empanelled at such quarter sessions, (such person or persons to be detained in custody until such trial, unless sufficient bail shall be given by them for their appearance); and in case such persons or persons shall be found guilty, be or they shall be sentenced, for the first offence, to be imprisoned in any House of Correction, and in addition, if such court shall think fit so to order, to be there kept to hard labor for any term not less than six, nor greater than nine calendar months; and for the second offence for any term not less than nine nor greater than twelve calendar months; and for the third offence, or any subsequent offence, for twelve calendar months."

WAND LOOM WEAVERS IN IRELAND. Mr. E. Tennant intended to move on Thursday for a return of the number of hand-loom weavers in each parish in Ireland; distinguishing those employed in weaving linen, cotton or silk—also of the number of persons employed in mills or factories, in spinning yarn or weaving by machinery; distinguishing those engaged in the manufacture of linen, cotton, and silk.

MELANCHOLY AND FATAL ACCIDENT. On Monday evening, five young boys, three of them sons of Lieutenant Broderick, and two named Smith and Halloran, were amusing themselves at the baths at Blackrock, in a small punt, when their little bark upset, and Smith and Halloran were drowned. To the intrepid conduct of a man belonging to a Kinsale boat, who leaped into the river, and assisted the Brodericks at a moment, when two of them had become exhausted, is mainly under Providence, their safety justly attributed.—Cork Chronicle.

DEATH OF A YOUNG BOY FROM INTOXICATION. Late on Thursday night, a boy named Patrick Gorman, aged about eleven years, was found lying in George's-place, at the Blackrock, in a state of complete intoxication. He was roused from the races at Kingstown. A party of the constabulary conveyed him to the police station at the Rock, where he died on the following day, between eleven and twelve o'clock.—Dublin Paper.

LOAN FOR DON CARLOS. It is understood that agents on the part of Don Carlos, or rather of the leading Spanish Carlists, are at this moment in London, with very tempting offers of a loan contract to some of our leading capitalists, though it does not appear to have met with much success of its coming to a negotiation on the subject.

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RECORD COURT.

SECOND DAY—THURSDAY.

Kennedy v. Pennefather.

Counsellor Walsh opened the pleadings. This was an action of trespass; the declaration contained two counts—first, for entering plaintiff's close—and secondly, for shooting and taking away grouse, &c. To the first count defendant pleaded Not Guilty, and to the second, leave and license.

Damages were laid at £100.

Counsellor Moore briefly stated the case. It appeared that defendant went to a farm of plaintiff's, armed with a gun, and having sporting dogs, though being warned to leave the lands, and being told that they were preserved by Lord Bloomfield—that no person was permitted to shoot game there, unless he had previously obtained liberty. Defendant did not mind what was said, but on the contrary made use of language certainly unbecoming of a gentleman—as he certainly admitted Mr. Pennefather was, by birth, respectability, education, and, as he was justly and properly of the profession of the law, of which he was a member. Mr. Moore could certainly not repeat that language; it will appear in the examination of the witnesses to be produced in support of the case. Mr. Pennefather, however, went and continued shooting that entire day, and for several successive days, notwithstanding such prohibition.

The first witness called was Daniel Kennedy, who, being sworn, deposed that he knows James Kennedy, the plaintiff, in this case, and Mr. Lyndal Pennefather, the defendant; knows the lands of Foyleduff; plaintiff held these lands in August last; saw defendant there on the 22d of August last; only saw him there that day; there was a man named Massey with him; Massey is a dog-tender; he had a gun with him; Mr. Pennefather had a gun; they fired at game; Kennedy met them that day; witness went with Kennedy; Lord Bloomfield's game keeper came for them; Kennedy told Mr. Pennefather and Massey to go off the lands; Mr. Pennefather said that he would not go off the lands for him nor Lord Strathbrock; he remained on the lands after that the entire day; saw him kill only one bird; witness only stopped about two hours.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pennefather, the defendant.—Now, Kennedy you say you only stopped two hours with us that day; tell me, did you spend two hours before me pleasantly in all your life? witness made no answer; never saw Mr. Pennefather before or after that day on Kennedy's farm; witness saw Mr. Pennefather on his (witness's) own farm; Kennedy said, in witness's presence, that Mr. Pennefather did not do the moon the slightest injury; witness was told that he would be turned off his lands, if he did not come here to prosecute Mr. Pennefather.

John Kennedy sworn.—Knows plaintiff and defendant; recollects 29th August last; saw defendant on the lands of Killyfoyle; John Massey was with him; they both had arms and dogs; saw Mr. Pennefather fire at grouse; saw only one cock get up; Mr. Pennefather shot it; James Kennedy was present; he warned him off the lands; told Mr. Pennefather that he would allow Lord Bloomfield's permission, or when Mr. Pennefather shot the bird, he made a hole in the ground and said "this is Lord Bloomfield's do." By Mr. Pennefather.—Do you mean the old rock? (Roars of laughter, in which Lord Bloomfield himself joined, being sitting on the Bench take that do.) Kennedy told Mr. Pennefather that Lord Bloomfield had liberty from Lord Strathbrock to shoot on these lands and also to preserve them; Mr. Pennefather said that he would not stop for Lord Bloomfield or Strathbrock; Kennedy said no more; witness said that Mr. Pennefather was from the 22d to the 27th of August, had a gun and dogs each of these days; witness was on the 22d of August, Mr. Pennefather and Massey, that a brace of grouse on James Kennedy's farm; Kennedy did not see them that day; saw a brace shot on the 23d, by Mr. Pennefather and Massey; saw birds shot on the 25th; they shot eight and a half brace of grouse from the 22d to the 27th.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pennefather.—Plaintiff Kennedy has a good quantity of land; does not remember when the old hare got up. (A laugh.) Because I heard him crow, (Roars of laughter.) Now, since you know the crow of an old cock so well, he so good as to give us a crow. (A laugh.) Well, I brought the old cock down, didn't I? You did. (Laughter.)

Witness knows the lands of Knockavoda; Mr. Pennefather shot grouse there; heard of no threat held up against Kennedy if he did not prosecute in this case; knows nothing of a notice to quit being served on him; knows of a letter he (Kennedy) had in his pocket; heard Kennedy say that he would come to Clonmel; witness is paid for keeping the game, and to show the bounds; recollects the day at Knockavoda; on his witness's oath, Mr. Pennefather showed him no license that day; would not if he had it; the game is the property of the proprietor of the land; no person told him to say so before; witness is paid by his father for keeping these lands; knows his father has license from Lord Bloomfield for so doing; witness went for Kennedy that day at Foyleduff; told him that Mr. Pennefather was shooting there, and would go off the lands for him; knows a person of the name of Sally Butler; she lives on the lands; heard she was served with notice to quit.

Now, did you not hear the old cock, my Lord Bloomfield, was turning her out for letting in the great little agister that day? I didn't. The prosecution here closed.

Mr. Pennefather addressed the Jury on his own behalf, in nearly the following words.—My Lord and Gentlemen, as rather my Lord and Gentlemen I should have said, there being two Lords on the Bench; I stand here in rather an awkward position, being alone opposed to three of the most able men going the circuit (meaning the opposite counsel); you must be aware, Gentlemen of the Jury, that this action was instituted by the Plaintiff in this case; he is not a nominal party to it; it was got up by the old Cock (glancing at Lord Bloomfield) for his own sinister views; the Plaintiff is but a poor man, holding but a spot of moonlight ground, and consequently could not afford to pay, from his own pocket, the expenses of his suit; you cannot for a moment imagine that

his money bribed these three gentlemen opposite; Mr. Moore, in stating the case, represented me as a gentleman of birth, talent, and education, and that my conduct was derogatory to that which ought to be upheld by a gentleman. Gentlemen of the Jury: I do not see how he was borne out by the evidence he produced in making that statement. I certainly do indulge in the sport of the field, and I do not defraud the revenue by so doing; I would not for the paltry sum payable for a license, be guilty of such unbecoming conduct—I am certain that there is not a gentleman in that jury box but does sometimes participate in such gentlemanly amusement. You have evidence before you, Gentlemen of the Jury, that Kennedy admitted that I did not do his land one pennyworth of damage by my shooting on it; this action originated with the old Cock, and you, gentlemen, I am confident will, by your verdict, show that you are aware of his motives. Gentlemen of the Jury, will you lend yourselves to an upstart Lord—a mushroom of yesterday?

The Judge interrupted Mr. Pennefather—he could not suffer such language to be made use of in the hearing of the party to whom it was alluded—it amounted to a contempt of Court—it may in all probability lead to a breach of the peace. Mr. Pennefather begged his Lordship's pardon—he would not trespass further on the time of the Court—he would leave his case, with confidence, in the hands of the jury—he anticipated their verdict in his behalf.

The Judge here addressed the Jury, after which they retired for about a quarter of an hour, when they brought in a verdict for plaintiff.—Gd. damages and Gd. costs.

Counsel for plaintiff—Messrs. Moore and Brewster.

RECORD COURT—THURSDAY.

DEFOUR JUDGES JOINTLY.

The following gentlemen were sworn on the jury.

Thomas Butler, Esq. Foreman; Joseph Robins, Edward Pennefather, Henry Langley, James Miller, Leonard Keating, Francis Massey, William O'Donnell, Edmund Scully, [Tipperary], Edmund Murphy, William Salliter, and John Lanigan, Esqrs.

Chaytor v. Ronayne.

M. O'Dwyer opened the pleadings in this case; it was an action of assumpsit for work and labour done, and damages were laid at £150, the defendant pleaded the general issue, except the sum of eight pence, which he lodged in court.

Mr. Scott, K. C.—My Lord and gentlemen of the jury, although the damages in this action are laid at £150, we seek to recover but half the fee paid the assessor at the election for the borough of Clonmel. It is a question more for his Lordship than for you, Gentlemen, in the month of December '92, the last parliament being dissolved, writs were issued to return members and a precept was directed to the plaintiff, who is mayor of this town, to hold an election on the 12th December. Mr. Chaytor, in the discharge of his duty, wrote to Dublin to Mr. Moore, a gentleman of whose high character I need not tell you, but on whose judgment I shall only say he could safely rely, to act as his assessor; on the following day he was waited on by Mr. R. who then intimated that no assessor would be necessary, on account of the passing of the reform act. Gentlemen, if the returning officer took upon himself to act on such an occasion without an assessor, he would have subjected himself to imputations, but acting wisely as he had done, he freed himself from much responsibility. I will also prove to you that Mr. Ronayne was not borne out in his assertion. (Here Mr. R. quoted several acts of parliament, authorising the returning officer, according to his own choice who was entitled to a fee of £50 for the first day, and £10 for each succeeding day of the election.) It was true that Mr. Ronayne had served notice on the mayor on the 10th of Dec. to the effect that he would not pay any portion of the expense of said assessor, but that notice was too late, the mayor having, on the 7th of Dec., engaged Mr. Moore, who arrived here on the 11th, the day previous to the election, and with whom, we will prove to you, Mr. Ronayne immediately after his arrival, entered into arrangements for the management and conduct of the election. Mr. Bagwell, the unsuccessful candidate on that occasion, paid his moiety of the expenses, but Mr. R. wishing to feel the robes but not the thorn, that gentleman would only consent to pay the sum of £8. Though, as I have already said, the damages are laid at £150, we only seek the balance about £40, of our expenses, and under the circumstances I feel convinced that his Lordship will tell you to return a verdict accordingly.

Richard Moore, Esq., K. C. sworn.—There was a good deal of mirth when Mr. M. was put on the table. Mr. Brewster desired him to remove out of the sun, and Mr. Smith, K. C. said, my Lord, I don't know whether Mr. M. requires his expenses (Laughter, in which Mr. R. heartily joined.)

Witness was retained by the mayor as his Assessor, by letter, on the 8th December; arrived in Clonmel on the morning of the 11th; saw Mr. Ronayne soon after his arrival, shook hands, and Mr. R. intimated that he knew he was come as Assessor, and began to talk of the management and conduct of the election. In the course of the day Mr. R. and some of his friends came to Mr. Chaytor's where witness was, to speak about the disposition of the court house; they complained that the friends of Mr. Bagwell had a passage through the Mayor's house to the court house, and Mr. Bagwell's friends wished to keep the side at which the passage was, fearing interruption to their voters; witness recommended a fair division of the court house; but said if they could not agree, he would advise the sheriff to throw the court house open to all. Witness had no other business to Clonmel; was paid by Mr. Chaytor £84 2s. 6d., and was afterwards engaged as Assessor for the county election, which commenced the following Monday. The Clonmel election commenced on Wednesday, and ended on Saturday evening, when Mr. R. was returned; objections were taken on both sides to votes; Mr. Mulcahy appeared as Mr. Ronayne's counsel, and Mr. Walsh as Mr. Bagwell's; and the objections were argued before the jury; on one occasion counsel spoke about two hours; had several communications with Mr. R. must say that the time taken up was chiefly by Mr. Bagwell's counsel.—(Laughter.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Brewster.—Witness was often in Clonmel before the election—breakfasted with Mr. Chaytor on his arrival—Mr. C. did not tell witness he was served with a notice to quit, when a child; had no vote at the last election, but if he had, and was not assessor, he would vote with pleasure for Mr. Bagwell, for

whose family he always felt a sincere and anxious desire; the election lasted from Wednesday to Saturday, there were few polled on Friday, and still fewer on Saturday; there was a good deal of excitement; Mr. Ronayne stood upon the Repeal, and Mr. Bagwell on the Corporation interest; sat in a room apart from the election, as assessors usually do; don't think the Mayor interfered with any objections; if he had, witness would not remain his assessor. Does not think he signed the bar address against repeal, though his opinions are against that question; the only public documents witness recollects to have signed was a petition for Catholic Emancipation, and the late Bar Address to Sir Wm. Smith.

John Proctor affirmed.—Witness resided in Clonmel in Dec. 1832; the notice now produced was handed to Mr. C. in witness's presence by an attorney named Power.—(Laughter.)—about one o'clock on the 10th Dec., when Mr. C. looked over the paper, he said it was too late as the gentleman was then on his way, and would be in Clonmel on the next day; there was a good deal of noise in the town during the election, and he was apprehensive the noise would be worse.

Cross-examined by Mr. Fogarty.—Witness recollects the words used by Mr. Chaytor, who said that Mr. Ronayne ought to have given that notice on the Saturday previous; does not recollect any thing else; there was not more than three minutes conversation.

(Here the Register read Mr. Ronayne's notice, cautioning the Mayor not to employ an assessor, the reform bill having rendered that office unnecessary, and that he would pay no portion of such expense.)

Mr. Scott, K. C.; Mr. Smith, K. C., for the Plaintiff; and Messrs. Brewster and Fogarty, for Defendant, argued on the notice and other law points at issue, after which,

Mr. Brewster rose and said, my Lord and gentlemen of the jury, it appears to me as Counsel for Mr. Ronayne, that we are entitled to a nonsuit.—My learned friend, Mr. Scott, expressed surprise at my refusal to pay his demand, and if the statute received the construction which he has given them, I would be also surprised. (Laughter.) There were other sections of the acts, not read by my learned friend, and I must say that such omissions I never noticed before in the course of my experience. But, gentlemen, it would not be in character with this proceeding to look at both sides of the question—the mayor during the election, only looked at one side—he was the nominee of Mr. Bagwell, whose fortune was much larger than his opponents, and being the creature of his patron, he might pay any sum to injure that opponent, but the 35th Geo. 3d, protects the candidate from such injury, and he may, therefore, pay any sum he may think proper. I come here to support a public principle, and I shall discuss this matter fairly, not as it has been discussed on the other side. (Here Mr. Brewster, cited the several statutes bearing on the case on which he ably decried.) Mr. Scott, my Lord, called your attention to the 26th Section of Geo. 3, but if he read the 27th Section he would find that the candidate need not to pay on anything of the expense.

The Court.—There is no 27th section in this copy of the act which Mr. Scott has handed me. Mr. Scott said he could not account for the defect, the copy belonged to the agent, Mr. Duckett. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brewster.—My Lord, I felt surprised that there should be any allusion to this act at all, as it has been repealed, but I will now turn your Lordship's attention to the real law of the case, 21, Geo. IV., c. 88 commonly called Sir Henry Parnell's act. If this act contained nothing but the first section and schedule, Chaytor would be entitled to a verdict, but if your Lordship looks to the last section you will perceive that the candidate is not liable. I was much surprised that my learned friend should blurt the real question, and not have met it in the way which should be expected from him. I maintain, my Lord, that the law of this case must be considered as it stood prior to the 1st of George IV. There is no statute by which a candidate can be compelled to pay more than he thinks fit, and it now remains to be considered whether he can be made otherwise liable. My Lord, at common law, there is, in consequence, no such liability. There have been some instances of elections where there was no assessor. The mayor of Clonmel has, no doubt, considerable emoluments—he undertakes the office with all its responsibilities, and if he wants advice he must pay for it. In Westminster, the high bailiff brought an action against Sir Francis Burrell, and Lord Ellenborough held that Sir Francis was not liable to pay an assessor. No man can impose a liability upon another without his consent, no such consent has been given in this case, but the contrary has been proved, and for these reasons, I now call upon your Lordship for a nonsuit.

Here there was another discussion on the law of the case, in which Mr. Smith and Mr. Scott took a part—the latter gentleman repelled, with much warmth, the charges of omission, &c., made by Mr. Brewster against him, and contended with Mr. Smith that the statutes never meant to exonerate candidates from the usual expenses, and that the plaintiff was fully justified in bringing this action.

The Court.—As I mean to save the question for the court above, I do not wish to express my own opinions. I must say, however, there is great looseness on the acts of parliament on the subject, and an act has been passed which enumerates the charges to be paid, but does not provide who the party is to pay them.—(Laughter.)

Mr. Brewster begged to deny that he intended to say more than a little quiet humber against his learned friend Mr. Scott, for whom he entertained much regard. As the case was to go to which Mr. Smith had alluded, and which bears one of the candidates, had objected to Mr. Martley the assessor, on account of a previous decision of amount of his fee, and the jury found a verdict for defendant. Yet the counsel opposite have occasion. The sheriff had to pay all the costs—to Mr. Ronayne's. Baron Pennefather then held that the notice did not amount to a complete denial, but that it lay on the plaintiff to prove that law in every instance was the other way.—Mr. Chaytor should have consulted my client before he wrote to Mr. Moore. The usual way is for the candidates to agree on an assessor. I never knew it otherwise but once, when the party paid all the expenses. The

opposite counsel dwell on the weight of character which my learned friend Mr. Moore brings with him; I fully agree in all the encomiums passed on him, but I would say that his high character and amiable feelings were not calculated to make him the most fitting assessor in the instance in question, or he sufficient reasons to molest my client for his fees. When Mr. Ronayne saw Mr. Moore, after his arrival, he saw in him a brother barrister belonging to the same circuit, with whom he was in habits of friendship, and knowing that he was not liable to pay him any thing, he felt he was not to put a wanton insult upon him by mentioning his objection. Was it fair for Chaytor not to mention it? He wanted such a man as Mr. Moore, that he might not go too far against Mr. Ronayne, or in checking popular feeling. Mr. Moore has told you that he is the sincere friend of the Bagwell family. Mr. Bagwell, a young gentleman of large fortune and estimable character, was the opponent of my client. Gentlemen, I am sure twelve more honorable men than you are, cannot be found in this county, but if two of you had a difference, would it be right to leave the matter in dispute to a warm friend of one of the party? Do I say that Mr. M. allowed his private feelings to influence his conduct? No, but I do insist that my client should have the option of concurring in his appointment, he had no money to throw away, he wished not to incur any expense that he could avoid, and who is the person that now seeks to saddle him with such costs? Why, Mr. Chaytor, the nominee of Mr. Bagwell, who made his house the gang way or passage for that gentleman's voters.—Gentlemen, I call upon you not to allow this public officer to levy on my client an unwarrantable an expense.

The Judge charged the Jury and they retired to their room; after some time the foreman came into court and stated that there was no probability that they should agree—the Judge had the Jury called out, and said he would then direct them to a proceeding which would not affect the rights of either parties, and would tell them to find a verdict for plaintiff for £38, subject to the opinion of the court above, whether under the statutes Mr. Ronayne was liable to pay charges for an Assessor.

The Jury again retired for two hours, were again called into court by the Judge, and ultimately agreed to his Lordship's proposition.

CROWN COURT.

Timothy Bryan was convicted of the manslaughter of Richard Skeehase, at Clonmel, in July last; he was sentenced to transportation for life.

John Ryan was indicted for the murder of John Bradshaw, at Aylgate, near Tipperary.—Acquitted.

Mr. Richard O'Brien pleaded guilty of having used insulting language to Edmund O'Ryan, Esq., to provoke him to commit a breach of the peace; Mr. O'Ryan being in the discharge of his duty as a Magistrate. Mr. O'Brien expressed regret before the court of having made use of the language, he was therefore only fined six pence.

Patrick Murray, convicted of sheep stealing, to be transported for life—and John Kelly for uttering base coin, to be transported for seven years.

MAYO ASSIZES.

The Castlebar Telegraph gives the following account of the opening of the Mayo Assizes before Judge Vandeleur. His Lordship expressed himself in the following words.—"I have never witnessed so extraordinary a proceeding as that which I now behold in this place. If I did not see I could scarcely bring myself to believe that in any county, there could, on the part of the gentry, be such an apathy as to the administration of the laws, in which both their interest and their duty were combined. And least of all should I expect to find this apathy in a county of the extent of Mayo, which was so remarkable for the number, the respectability and the wealth of the resident gentry. In such a county it is most extraordinary that so few of the gentlemen are ready to come forward to assist me in discharging the very weighty duties which are imposed upon me. When I consider, moreover, that in those duties they have so deep an interest, I cannot but again say that it is most extraordinary that neither a sense of duty nor a sense of interest can induce each of them to come promptly forward to contribute his mite to the peace and protection of the county.—Yes, gentlemen, it is most extraordinary that out of a panel of sixty-two selected by the sheriff as competent to fill (and I have no doubt that they are competent,) the highly important and respectable office of grand jurors, I can only get sixteen ready or willing to come forward and assist me. I assure you, gentlemen, that to every one of you an apathy exists; and that you should blush to witness such a proceeding as that which I am witnessing now. I hope that no mean and contemptible feeling of jealousy of not being placed exactly in their proper places, has had any influence on the conduct of those who have not answered. Such is unworthy of every sensible man. It is indeed most extraordinary that Mayo, the second largest county in Ireland, with a resident gentry, as respectable as any other county and as wealthy as most, no twenty-three can be found so sensible of the duties in which they have so deep an interest as to come forward to do what is in their power to preserve the property by preserving the peace of the county." The panel was then again called over, first on fines of £200 and afterwards on fines of £50. Sir Richard O'Donnell, the High Sheriff, told the Judge, that when the name of any gentleman present was called, who had not answered, he would inform his Lordship. After being called over a second time with great difficulty a Grand Jury consisting of twenty-one only were then sworn.

A singular exhibition took place in the Crown Court of Castlebar in the course of Monday last. Sir Samuel O'Malley, the foreman of the Grand Jury, brought down a bill of indictment, and was communicating with Mr. Justice Vandeleur upon it. Whilst doing so, Mr. Richard Blake, of Garraheen, came into Court, and informed the Judge, that he, Mr. Blake, was deputed by the Grand Jury to inform his Lordship, that the communication which Sir Samuel was making, was unconnected, and even opposed to the wishes of the Grand Jury. Mr. Blake said further, that he would appeal to the Grand Jury for the truth or falsehood of his statement. Upon this, Sir Samuel very pointedly exclaimed, "It is false."

Mr. Blake immediately left the court, after thanking Sir Samuel for his politeness. Mr. Justice Vandeleur forthwith ordered Sir Samuel O'Malley into the custody of the High Sheriff, and Mr. Blake was shortly after placed under arrest. Mr. Justice Vandeleur was for a considerable time in

chamber, and consulted his learned brother, Judge Burton. Sir Samuel O'Malley and Mr. Blake were finally brought before him in the Judge's room, and upon entering into the required explanations, were both set at liberty.

The gentlemen of Mayo, well know that the high sheriff was under the control and guidance of a crafty politician, and that the panel was not likely to be arranged consonantly with their wishes and feelings—or possibly an intimation that such was actually the case was conveyed to them by some underling who holds a permanent office under the high sheriff of the county, and therefore the gentlemen, to avoid insult, did not attend. In every county in Ireland, except Mayo, Grand Juries are summoned. In this county notification is given only to a chosen few of a certain party. Why then should gentlemen be subject to the rebuke of the Judge for non-attendance when not summoned to attend? The Judge was not aware of this fact, when he so pointedly addressed his observations to the grand jury—had he been apprised of this breach of duty on the part of the sheriff, his Lordship would have, no doubt, testified his disapprobation.—Telegraph.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

At the Leicester Assizes, on Friday last, an action was brought by a Miss Catherine Kitching, a straw-bonnet maker in Bolton, against Mr. James Fitchie, a stone-mason, the owner of property valued at £1400 per year. The plaintiff's case was proved by her sister's oath, upon counsel asking her if Fitchie was her lover, she said so. She was then desired to show him.—"That is him," said she, pointing to the defendant, a queer little, stumpy, tailor looking individual, who, by the advice of some ill-esteemed friend, mounted a bench, and by his grotesque appearance and perplexed look threw the whole court into convulsions of laughter. He remained looking like a man in the pillory, but endured with a patience worthy a stoic, the peals of merriment which greeted him from every corner of the court, which was crowded with ladies, who manifested all the anxious interest usually displayed by the fair sex on occasions of this "gay Lothario" produced an electric effect. The termination of the trial, however, was no joke to poor Fitchie, for the jury returned a verdict against him, with £200 damages and costs.

Actors are, or should be, men of education and manners, in short, gentlemen—and are esteemed as such, until a bill appears bearing the stigmata of impropriety. For the benefit of Mr. ——— The elegant Barry was introduced to a distinguished nobleman, who, on the next day being asked what he thought of the actor? replied, "Oh! I thought him a perfect gentleman, until he asked me to take the tickets for his benefit!"—Dyer's Nine Years of an Actor's Life.

DESCRIPTION OF AN ORIENTAL MODE OF MUSCULAR EXERCISE.

Shampooing is an expedient neither known nor understood in this country, but generally used in India, and the Levant, as a luxury often resorted to, as a remedy in very high estimation. The operation is performed by people regularly trained to the office, called Shampoo-men, and to be agreeable must be done with art; it consists in greasing and turning the body rendered previously supple and pliant, by warm and v-poor bathing.

The Shampoo-man causes the following joints of the crack without any trouble—the wrist, the elbow, the shoulder, the vertebrae of the neck and of the back, the instep, the knee, and the hip; and he performed this task, as if he were a perfect anatomist. To effect the purpose in the dorsal vertebrae the shampooing attendant was placed upon a low chair, and made the bather sit upon the ground before it, putting the knee against the concave part of the back, and laying hold of both shoulders, he suddenly pulled them backwards, and at the same time gave the body an oblique sliding motion, which caused the dorsal articulation to crack with two distinct explosions, nearly similar to the report of a small pop-gun; as this was done with much exactness, the sensations were singular, and far a moment rather disagreeable; the shampooing attendant then began to knead the limbs, grasping the whole hands, and gently squeezing the flesh with the thumbs, like so much dough, from the extremities to the centre, thereby removing every particle of pain, and concluded the business, by putting on a camel hair glove, and by rubbing the skin briskly, which took from it all the perspiration, and rendered it soft and supple, and in steam, after a long time in warm water, and in steam, after the process of shampooing, are certainly very different from sensations of weakness; they are delightful; for, in the bath health is imparted to each particular joint its full freedom and all its latitude of motion, the whole gives an ease, a pliability, a suppleness, and an activity equally invigorating to the mind and to the body, which may serve both to correct the vulgar prejudice of the relaxing effects of warm bathing, and to confirm the justness of the inference the ancients drew of the mens sana in corpore sano.

A GERMAN DUEL.—A couple of Germans having quarrelled about some beautiful lady, met with sabres in their hands to fight a duel. The ugly one, who was of course the most violent of the two, after many attempts to destroy his hated adversary of his life, at last aimed a desperate blow at his head, which, though it missed its object, yet fell upon and actually cut off the good-looking man's nose. It had scarcely reached the ground, when the owner, feeling that his beauty was gone, instantly threw away his sword, and with both hands extended, eagerly bent forwards with the intention to pick up his own property and replace it; but the ugly German so conceitedly observed the intention, that darting forward with the malice to the devil himself he jumped upon the nose, and before its master's face crushed it and ground it to atoms.—Bubbles from the Brazen of Nassau.

Mr. Addison, Mayor and Returning Officer of Amies, was awarded £88 damages, at Lancaster Assizes, on Saturday last, against Mr. Hunt, the radical, for expenses incurred at the election for that borough, when defendant was candidate.

The small-pox is raging with virulence in Upper Canada.

Mr. Evans' second reading of the leading topics of the day upon them, at great length, the independent held men to emigrate to Canada, which had been reference to that subject.

Mr. Archibald's meeting, and was expected that as he was

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Philip...

MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Union, for the abolition of the introduction of a bill in notice, on several waggons have been ordered a commission of the peace, &c. The meeting was held at the residence of the members, or at least a portion of the meeting after a hot length they were hundred yards, which added no take, have been informed the abolition of the meeting, from a notice of the public peace. The meeting was held at the residence of the members, or at least a portion of the meeting after a hot length they were hundred yards, which added no take, have been informed the abolition of the meeting, from a notice of the public peace. The meeting was held at the residence of the members, or at least a portion of the meeting after a hot length they were hundred yards, which added no take, have been informed the abolition of the meeting, from a notice of the public peace.

THE CHAIRMAN.

The Chairman of the Union, a gentleman of high rank and a distinguished character, was the first to appear at the meeting. He was dressed in a full military uniform, and his appearance was highly respected. He addressed the assembly in a clear and powerful voice, and his words were received with great attention. The meeting was held in a large hall, and the atmosphere was one of solemnity and respect.

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