

The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2120.

SATURDAY, MARCH 29, 1834.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS,
COMMERCIAL HOUSE, QUAY.

JAMES CARROLL

RESPECTFULLY announces the arrival of
his First Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,

WHICH CONSISTS OF
2000 Dresses of London Printed Muslins, from 4s 9d
to the Dress (8 Yards),
1500 London Printed Long Cloths, (9 yards) from 3s 6d
French Cambré Flannels,
Figured French Silks,
Worked Muslin Collars,
Berlin Bonnets,
Figured Nankivets, Jeans, Parasols, &c.
The remaining part of his WINTER STOCK he will
sell at a considerable Reduction in Price. Families
wanting to provide themselves, will find this a favourable
opportunity for Purchasing.
Wanted, TWO APPRENTICES.

WINES, TOBACCOES, 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 im-
porting none but a superior Article. He will, as heretofore,
dispose of his Stock on the most liberal and econo-
mizing terms.

He also displays 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 those of the Seeds imported into Ireland
are old and bad, and which, by a particular process of
drying, look well, but many of the best judges are deceiv-
ed by it. Mr. CARROLL having purchased none but GE-
NUINE NEW SEEDS, of the best description, will give
an engagement with every Parcel he sells, and will dis-
pose of that the lowest possible price.

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

CLARETS—La Fite, 1	SHERIES—
La Tour, 1	Palé, 1
Montfort, 1	2 Carcas, 2
St. Julien, 1	3
St. Raphael, 1	4
Chateau Margot, 1	Ditto Golden, 1
Leoville, 1	1 Magrate, 1
Ravenswood, 1	2 Carcas, 2
St. Laurent, 1	3 Pecos, 3
St. Emilion, 1	Ditto Brown, 1
Pichon, 1	No. 1, 1
Dalou, 1	2, 2
Ducasse, 1	3, 3

CHAMPAGNES—	PORT—White,
Sparkling, No. Red,	No. 1, 1
Moët & Chandon, 1	bottled in Oporto, 1826,
1	2
1	three years in bottle,
1	No. one year ditto,
1	No. 4
1	New,
1	TENERIFFE—
1	1 Good, 1
1	Old and Fine, 1
1	LISBON—Dry,
1	1 Rich,
1	MALAGA,
1	PONTAC,
1	CAPR MADEIRA,
1	GOOD,
1	DO EAST INDIA,
1	1

With a Large and Superior Stock of
FRENCH COGNAC BRANDY,
SCHEIDAM BRANDY,
JAMAICA RUM.

In addition to the above, he is now landing, ex *Emerald*,
Fitzroy, Master, from Bourdeaux, 10 Hds., and 30
Cases PALE CHAMPAGNE BRANDIES, very Old and
Fine—and ex *Chamnel*, 10 Pipes, 6 Hds., 4 Quarter Casks,
HIGH WINES, and 2 Hds. of SCHEIDAM HOL-
LANDS.

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 Hds., 1st and
2d Growth, bought in 1827 in Bourdeaux; and he can
assist 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 SCAGRAVES'S SHER-
RIES, which he is confident must give satisfaction.
* * * * * A CASE, (183 lbs.) of HAVANNAH CIGARS,
Waterford, Custom House, Quay,
March 5, 1834.

COMMONS—SATURDAY.

Mr. G. W. WOOD, and other
Members of the House, brought up
a Bill, for the purpose of amend-
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Qualifications of Members of
Parliament, &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.
The Bill was read a second time,
and the House adjourned till
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Monday next.

WANTED.

FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS, on excellent secu-
rity, by Mortgage, at Six per Cent. Apply to
John Cowan, Solicitor, Lady-lane, Waterford; or 2,
Capel street, Dublin.

SUCCESSOR TO THE CLERKS OF THE
ROADS.

GENERAL NEWSPAPER AND ADVERTISING
AGENCY.

THE privilege of sending Newspapers by post,
heretofore exercised by the Clerks of the Roads,
being abolished from the 5th of April next, I have re-
quested my situation in the General Post Office, in order
to devote my attention to the business of Newspaper
Agency, as my successor, which shall receive my most
undivided attention.

It being my intention strictly to pursue the system,
under which the Clerks of the Roads conducted their busi-
ness, I can take upon myself to assure the Public, that
all the advantages they possess of getting the latest Edi-
tions of all London Papers, and when necessary, by Ex-
press, besides delivering the Papers, in all ordinary
cases, by Special Messengers, will be restored after the
arrival of the London Mail, will be secured to such as fa-
vour me with their Orders, without any additional charge.
By assiduity and care, I hope to realize, without fail,
all the foregoing advantages, my Establishment being, in
fact, identical with that of the Clerks of the Roads.
The necessary arrangements are in progress for establish-
ing Agents in all the principal towns in Ireland.
All letters to be directed to me, General Post Office
Dublin.

JOHN LEE.

6 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 be elected for the
ensuing year, and other necessary business transacted.
CHAMBERLAIN, CHAIRMAN.

Waterford April 10, 1834.

COMMUNICATION WITH BRISTOL.

THE Public are respectfully informed, that it
is intended to sail the CITY OF BRISTOL, in con-
junction with the NORTH GUENNA, for Bristol, the ship
affording two departures weekly from and between
each Port.

ORDER OF SAILING.

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

NORA CRENNAN, COMMANDER.

By Permission of the Right Worshipful WILLIAM
HOBBS, Esq. Mayor.

INSTRUMENTAL HARMONY EXTRAORDINARY,
FOR TWO NIGHTS ONLY.

MR. WATSON,

PROFESSOR OF MUSIC.

Well known as the Inventor of an ingenious Piece of Me-
chanism, which enables him to perform on FOUR
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS at the same time.

MOST respectfully intimates to the Nobility
and Gentry of Waterford and its vicinity, that he
intends giving TWO CONCERTS OF INSTRUMENTAL
MUSIC, at the ASSEMBLY ROOMS, MALL, on the
Evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, 31st of March
and 1st of April, when will be presented a selection of
South and Irish Airs, &c., as never fail to meet the ap-
probation of the Public.

Mr. W. presumes that the Entertainment will be highly
valuable to the Mechanical as well as the Musical
Amateur, who will have an opportunity of seeing him
perform by his single efforts, the effect of a whole band,
by performing at once upon two First Violins, a Violon-
cello accompaniment, and Paul's Pipes—an achievement
difficult to be credited without witnessing it, and to which,
in the annals of Music, nothing parallel can be found.
The entertainment will be diversified by the perform-
ance of several airs on two Violoncellos at once.

The performances will be also diversified by the intro-
duction of that Splendid Instrument, the improved
ANGELICA,
OR, HARMONIZED MUSICAL GLASSES,
GOLD AND SILVER HARMONION.
He will also perform a few popular Airs on the
Psaltery.

To speak of his extraordinary performance in terms
congratulatory with its amazing excellences were no easy
task. It has surprised and delighted many of the Nobility
and Gentry of the first rank in the Cities of London and
Edinburgh, and most of the principal Towns in Great
Britain. The Journals have all been loud in its praise,
and to recite their eulogies would require more ample
space than is afforded by the limits of an advertisement.
Mr. W. had the honor to receive, by the hands of his Royal
Highness the Duke of Sussex, a Silver Medal, awarded
him by the Royal Society of Arts, for a system of Musical
Notation invented by himself.

CHANGE OF MUSIC EACH CONCERT.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION—2s.

To be had at the Booksellers. Younger branches of
Families under Twelve Years of Age, admitted at Half
Price.
Doors open at Half past Seven, to commence at EIGHT
o'clock.

PIANO FORTES TUNED on the most scientific prin-
ciple by Mr. WATSON.

Orders attended to at Mr. PARKER'S, Jeweller, Quay.

TEA DUTIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

There are no tea duties in the United States;
they did exist, but were abolished twelve months
since—*Conrier*.

THE DEER OF SUSSEX.—His Royal Highness

dined with the Earl and Countess of Durham, in
Cleveland-roxy on Wednesday last, and therefore
he could not have been so ill as had been stated.

CORK ASSIZES—Monday.

DROWNING AN INFANT—INSANITY.
Ann Holland was given in charge for on the
15th June last, throwing her infant child into the
river Lee, whereby it was drowned. She pleaded not
guilty.

Wm. Mulcahy examined. In the month of
June last I was standing on Parliament-bridge
talking to a friend, when I perceived a crowd col-
lected on Sullivan's Quay, about the prisoner,
who was in custody. There was a man in the water
looking for the child, who had sunk; I went in
also, and after having dived thrice, I succeeded in
bringing up the child, who felt rather warm. I
gave it to one of the by-standers, and it was
taken to Messrs. Lane's Brewery, and afterwards
to the Billwell.

Richard Gilman Hawkes, Esq., sworn—I know
the occurrence on Sullivan's Quay; I was on
Parliament Bridge when I saw a woman throw
something like a bundle of clothes in the river,
and run off. The tide was full in, and it floated
I perceived it was a child, for I saw its little arms
padding about in the water. When I saw this I
dressed of a gentleman who was with me to save
the child, while I apprehended the woman. It
was with some difficulty I did apprehend her, as
she ran off very quickly. I asked her why she
threw her child into the river? She said
"It is better for her to do so than to let her
starve."

D. B. Butler, Esq. M.D. sworn—I live on the
Paralle, from which I have a view of Sullivan's
Quay. I was reading, when I observed a crowd
had collected on the quay, and that a man was
swimming about in the water; when I went over
the child had been removed to Messrs. Lane's
Brewery, whether I went, and then endeavoured
to restore animation to the child, but without ef-
fect. It seemed to me to be about five or six
months old. Consider the fall from the quay to the
surface of the water, a height of about 13 feet, suf-
ficient to suspend animation in so young a child.

To the Court.—The fact of throwing the child
into the water is enough I think to ground an opi-
nion of the unsound state of the prisoner's mind;
but I cannot speak as to my own observation, not
having an opportunity of speaking to her.

Mr. Walsh, Governor of the City Gaol, exam-
ined as to the prisoner's sanity. He stated that
he was obliged to have a steady woman to watch
her lest she may do harm to herself. She was
frequently in the habit of speaking about the
Mayor of Liverpool, to whom she said she was
going to be married. It was his (witness's) opi-
nion that she was in an unsound state of mind.

Baron Foster told the Jury, that if they should
quit her on the ground of insanity, he would
take care that she should be placed out of the
way of doing further harm.—Verdict of insanity
returned.

His Lordship directed she should be confined in
the Lunatic Asylum.

On hearing this the prisoner began to cry bit-
terly, and said she would rather, his lordship had
ordered her to be hanged or transported, in prefer-
ence to the sentence he had passed on her.
She was finally obliged to be removed from the
dock, on account of the noise she made.

SUCKLING CASE OF INFANTICIDE.

Mary Carey next appeared at the bar charged
with having deserted a child of Margaret Carey's
on one count, and on another with having used
violent means whereby the child came by its
death.

Margaret Carey examined by Mr. O. Bennett—
I am not a married woman; I lay in of a child
four weeks before Christmas; Mr. Nicholas Mar-
tin is the father; the child was taken from me
when it was two days old, by my sister and a wo-
man of the name of Ellen Flynn, and I never saw
the child after that; it was on a Tuesday evening I
lay in, and on the Friday following I heard that
my child was murdered. I lodged informations
before Mr. Magistrate and Captain Hoare, the
Glowtown Magistrates, against Mary Carey, the
woman to whom my child was given to nurse.—
When in the police office, the wife of the police
sergeant who brought her to Cork, asked her
what she had done with the child? she answered
she had left it at the Foundling house gate, and that
there was no fear of it; the witness described the
dress the child had on when given to the prisoner.

Cross-examined by Mr. McCarthy—I had only
one child; I never got money from Mr. Palmer's
concern, or fathered a child on him; I know
Sergeant Aikins of the police; he did not come
with me to the police office; I came by myself;
the child had fair hair; witness again described
the child's dress.

Bridly Barry, sister to prosecutrix, stated that
it was she who gave the child to the prisoner,
whom Ellen Flynn, who is since dead, recom-
mended as nurse. Two days after she had given
the child, she went to prisoner and asked her
what she had done with the child; she said she
had placed it in the Foundling-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. F. McCarthy—I never
was in a court, or before a judge in my life; I
remember the pedlar who died at my house; I
was thought I had robbed him, but I was ac-
quitted of the charge before the Aldermen here.

Then you were in a court before now?
Witness—Oh, it was only in that court. I was
in Bridewell the night before I was brought up to
the Aldermen.

Richard Bennett examined—In a labouring
man, and in the habit of carrying water to the
barracks; remembers going for a load of water
about three or four weeks before Christmas; re-
members seeing two women in a breach of a ditch,
who, when they saw him, made off; on his re-
turn, in about two hours, for more water, he saw
a great crowd standing near where he had before
seen the women; the child was found about five
yards from the breach.

Anne Leahy saw the child about two in
the morning in a field of Mr. Gaggins's; saw it
again in the afternoon, in the same place; it had
on a darning petticoat, and a thick wadded cap;
a man named John Shanlick took it away; she
thought it was about four or five days old.

John Shanlick—Brought the child to the Bridewell; it had light coloured hair on it; it had a

stock and funnel swathe on; on one cheek there
was a wound from the temple to the angle of the
mouth, with a piece of flesh eaten away at the
angle of the mouth, about the size of half a
crown; it appeared more like the effect of a blow
of a stone than eaten by any animal; it was other-
wise injured; before he knew any of the circum-
stances of the case, he said to his brother student
that it must have met some injury.

Mrs. McCarthy keeps a spirit shop at Ilver-
town; knows the prisoner, who was brought into
her shop in custody for some refreshment; she
told her she was a prisoner, and asking her for
what, she said that she got a child from Peggy
Carey to take to the Foundling Hospital, but un-
fortunately left it in a field; witness asked her
was she ever a mother, and she said "misfortune
was before her, that she did not think anything
would happen to the child."

Mr. S. Wilson, the Steward to the Found-
ling Hospital, examined—On the 15th of November to 11th
December; there were but two children left at the
gate—ones on the 10th November, and the other on
the 11th December.

Hugh Kiamath, gate keeper of the Foundling
Hospital. There was no child left at the gate be-
tween the 15th November, and the 11th December.

The case having closed, his lordship charged
the jury. He could not, he said, in this case, sanc-
tion the finding a verdict for murder, whatever
might be the moral feeling of every gentleman of
the jury as to the fact of the prisoner's guilt. It
was of infinitely greater importance that one guilty
person should escape, even if the prisoner escape,
but she would not, than that they should sanc-
tion the internal rules of evidence in criminal cases.
As at present advised, he could not sanction her
being found guilty of murder, without advancing
one step further than had ever been done. If her
own confession were taken, they should take what
she said at the same time, that she had been un-
fortunate, and hoped that nothing would happen
to her. It would not amount to murder, but mas-
sacre, of which he would advise them to find
the prisoner guilty, which verdict the jury at once
returned.

His Lordship then addressed her—Mary Crane,
the merciful distinction established by the laws
of our country has entitled you to an acquittal of the
crime of murder, at the same time that I believe
that your little moral doubts rest on the minds of
the persons who attended this trial as to your
having wilfully and voluntarily deprived of life an
unfortunate child. Consistently with the rules
which govern criminal trials, it has been impos-
sible, and I am now sanctioned by the con-
currence of the counsel for the Crown in thinking it
impossible, to bring home to you a higher degree
of guilt than manslaughter, manslaughter however
of the most aggravated character, and which calls
for the highest punishment. The sentence of the
Court is, that you be transported for your life, and
I earnestly implore you to employ the remainder
of that life in seeking to obtain pardon from
Heaven for the crime of which you have been found
guilty.

CHOLERA—CITY DEPARTMENT.

During the deliberations of the jury upon the
above case.

Mr. Bennett, addressing the court, said, that at
the last and preceding assizes, the grand jury for
the city had declined to pass a presentment for
£3,500. The facts were these:—The Board of
Health for this city, during the prevalence of the
cholera, had incurred hospital and other expenses
to the amount stated, which they obtained out of
the consolidated fund. The government, naturally
enough, looked for the payment of the advance,
and proposed that it should be raised by instal-
ments of the city—the Grand Jury recognizing
the entire debt. So far were they from doing this,
that the sum had been augmented to £10,000,
and up to this moment the Grand Jury had de-
clined finding a presentment for it. His present
motion was, that his lordship should be pleased to
direct the Grand Jury to do that which the gov-
ernment, by Sir William Gossett's letter, now in
his hand, looked for; and the Court would find
that the motion was fully borne out by the 58th
and 59th of George IV.

Baron Foster said that he would look into the
statutes bearing upon the point, and be ready to
hear Counsel in a day or two.

BISHOPS IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

We recommend Mr. Ripon to move for a com-
mittee to inquire by what right the Bishops of
Gloucester, Oxford, Bristol, and Chester, sit in the
House of Lords. They cannot plead usage from
time immemorial, for their sees were created by
patent of Henry VIII, in which there is no men-
tion of sitting in parliament; they cannot plead
their temporal baronies, by which the other Bishops
are said to sit in the Lords House (not the
Church) for they do not hold by barony, but in
franc almoigne; they cannot plead their spiri-
tuality, for the Bishop of Sodor and Man, is quite
as spiritual as they are, and he has no seat. They
may plead their writ of summons, but a curious
consequence, highly beneficial to their Reverences,
would follow the allowance of this right; for a
writ of summons and sitting, is allowed on all
hands to confer a barony in fee tail, the holder and
the heirs of his body become noble. In blood, and
thus a descendant, male or female, of every clergy-
man, who has ever held any one of these sees, and
has sat in parliament, becomes entitled to a peer-
age. Henry VIII certainly did not anticipate this
result; he did not provide for the sons of the
clergy; but the right follows by operation of law,
from the legislation of the marriages of the priest-
hood. We shall greatly enjoy the "founderage" of
the legal antiquaries, if this question should ever
be brought to a fair argument.—*Examiner*.

AN OFFICER WITHOUT PATRONAGE.

Lieutenant Sharpe, now of the 8th regiment,
entered the army in January 1807, as cornet
in the 24th Dragoons, obtained his Lieutenantcy in
June, January 1812, and was senior subaltern at
his disembarking in 1813. He was appointed to the
6th Regiment in 1815, and still continues a Lieu-
tenant. He served 14 years in India, and through-
out the Malakka war with Lord Hastings.

The County Limerick Assizes will be
opened on Saturday, the 29th instant, pro forma.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Monday.

ADJOURNED SITTING.

THE DEANERY OF DOWN.

Mr. LITTLETON presented a memorial from the
Rev. Mr. Plunkett, the Dean of Down. The reason
he (Mr. Littleton) did not move in the affair
earlier was, that he had not seen the memorial till
that day, and likewise he thought it the best op-
portunity for introducing the subject when he had
leisure to view its contents. From the observa-
tions of his right hon. friend the other evening, on
moving the address to the crown, he was well
satisfied that he had not allowed to Lord
Plunkett's having recommended his son to the
Deanery of Down, after he was acquainted with
the misappropriation of the revenues of the diocese.
But what was the fact? Instead of that recom-
mendation being made by the Lord Chancellor of
Ireland, he (Mr. Littleton) had been told by Lord
Grey that an appointment was made to that effect
by Lord Plunkett. This appointment came entirely
from Lord Grey and the English government.

He (Mr. L.) was also informed by Lord Plunkett,
that (the first communication he received concern-
ing the appointment was from Lord Grey; and that
he (Lord Grey) had been stimulated in that ap-
pointment by the two fold motive—respect for the
Chancellor of Ireland, and his worthy character
he had received of his son. These, too, went to
satisfy his (Mr. Littleton's) mind, that the Chan-
cellor for Ireland had nothing whatever to do in
applying for or recommending his son to the
Deanery in question. But it may be asked, how
Lord Plunkett could have signed the commission
that sent to investigate the matter of the misappropria-
tion in the six dioceses; and with a knowledge
of such misappropriation, he sent his son to accept
the appointment? The great seal was passed in
July, and Lord Plunkett was not appointed Chan-
cellor till December; besides, Lord Plunkett did
not attend the preliminary meetings, and was in-
tentionally unacquainted with their proceedings. If
he asked how it was that Lord Plunkett signed
the report, it can be answered, that he was
averse to do so, and that it was not until he was
represented to him that his refusal to do so would
excite more suspicion; it was not until he was
told to him that he was intended to attach his sig-
nature to the report. (Hear, Hear.) Whether the
lord acted properly or not upon that occasion,
he (Mr. L.) was not now about to argue. (Hear,
hear, hear.) He had made an application to the
government for the Deanery of Down, and he had
a great deal to say in relation to it, and he was not
the least interested in the proceeds, recommendation
of the Deanery of Down; but he had not been ap-
pointed to that office, and he was not the least
interested in the Deanery of Down. (Hear, hear, hear.)
He had been asked by his (Mr. Littleton's) right
honourable friend, that the commissioners had
recommended a man of a very high character,
and he had been asked to sign the commission
of the Deanery of Down. (Hear, hear, hear.)
Without a moment's hesitation, he admitted that he
should consent that the government should be at liberty
to treat the Deanery as it had been his name
and signature were attached to it. (Hear, hear, hear.)
What should the government do with the Deanery
of Down? He admitted that he should consent
that the government should be at liberty to treat
the Deanery as it had been his name and signature
were attached to it. (Hear, hear, hear.)

He believed the ecclesiastical commission
set for the first time under the church temporali-
ties act, on the 23d of last September, and it was
not till the 29th of November they fell in a situa-
tion to call on the dean and different courses to
make their reports in order to enable them to
make their report. From that moment till the
present that commission had been busily engaged.
Lord Plunkett had refused to interfere in any way
whatever, from feelings of delicacy, further than
by taking every opportunity of urging a speedy
termination of the inquiry. He had called upon
them, over and over again, to expedite the matter,
and a general meeting of the privy council was
summoned on the 10th of the next month, which
was the earliest period at which the Primate's
state of health was likely to permit him to attend.
It would have been impossible for the privy coun-
cil, without further inquiry, to have acted upon
the report of the committee. He, however, could
not feel that he would do justice to Lord Plunkett
by allowing the present case to rest on his words,
but would like to read an extract of a letter
which he had received from his lordship. (Hear,
hear, hear.) The whole statement was in the hand-
writing of Lord Plunkett; (Hear, hear, hear.) The
right honourable gentleman then read two passages
from the letter in question, in which his lordship
declared that he was solicited to do so for his
son, or that he had any knowledge of the pro-
posed appointment, or that he knew anything of
the proposed appointment, until it was suggested
to him by Lord Grey, and then the appointment was
made in consequence of the recommendation of the
committee to the government. (Hear, hear, hear.)
The noble and learned lord, that he had stated
that his son's former holding of the Deanery of
Down, was not a recommendation to him to
present his son to the Dean

CLONMEL ASSIZES.

The Judge entered Court precisely at 10 o'clock, and immediately after took his seat on the Bench. The appeal of the parishioners of Thurles against the certificate of the Commissioner of tithes for that parish, which had occupied the attention of the Court for a considerable time on the preceding evening, was again resumed. Several witnesses were examined, the tithes books produced, the several items in which underwent a minute scrutiny by the Court at both sides.

The Judge did not decide on the case. Criminal business was then proceeded with. Edward Rice was indicted for the manslaughter of Mary Gorman, by giving her on the side of the head a stroke of a boat, of which she languished and died.

Mary Burke sworn—Lives in Cloughan; knows Edward Rice of that town; recollects going to his dyehouse; knew Mary Gorman, she was living in Mr. Rice's house; was not present at the time of the quarrel; saw Mary Gorman when she gave the second blow; knew her voice and went towards the door and went in; saw Mary Gorman in the dyehouse; she was cut; there was blood over her face and head; she was bleeding at the time; saw Mr. Rice when she went in; Mr. Rice said she was cut; witness said you should not strike a child on your floor, not say a young girl like her; she was a young girl; Mr. Rice said she would do the same to myself; witness then walked away; did not notice any thing in Mr. Rice's hands; Mary Gorman did not then say with what she was struck; she died in about eight weeks wanting three days after that day; witness could not see the cut.

Cross-examined—Mr. Rice lived in Cloughan, keeps a large establishment there; the clothes were there; he was a very good man; at that time; witness was very sorry for going there that day; saw Mary Gorman going about the street often before she died, after she went to the hospital; saw her many times in the green after.

FOR THE DEFENCE. Eleanor Brien, sworn—Was by when the difference occurred between Mary Gorman and Mr. Rice; she was in the kitchen; Mr. Rice came in; asked her when she would leave the house; she said on Wednesday, when she would give up the clothes; this was on Monday; he said if she was to go, the sooner she went the better, and if the clothes were stolen or rotten, he would take the blame on himself; she jumped up with the bellows in her hand, and swore she would not go until she liked her; Mr. Rice caught hold of her then to put her out; she flung herself out of his arms, and caught hold of a boot and slapped him across the face with it, swearing she'd knock every tooth in his head down his throat with it; Mr. Rice caught her and turned her outside the door; she crushed in the door against him, and caught a broom outside the door and struck him with it; Mr. Rice took the broom out of her hand and gave her one blow on the head with it; cannot say there was iron on it; saw no blood on her then; it is quite sure of that.

Cross-examined—Mary Gorman was servant in the house; she was a cantankerous woman; making disturbances in the house; Mr. Rice asked her if she was going to leave the house; she then seized the bellows, and swore she would not go until she'd like herself; she hit Mr. Rice first with the broom, and struck him with a dirty broom across the face; he then struck her with the broom; she took from her; she drank a glass of whiskey that morning; saw no blood; Mr. Rice is as nice a gentleman as ever witness lived with; he is like a child in the house; it is at the head of every charity in the town.

Doctor O'Halloran, sworn—Is a surgeon; examined the head of Mary Gorman after her death; she was in the hospital in Cloughan; was told she was Mary Gorman; the patients that hospital were under Dr. Gilligly's treatment; found a fracture in her head, with a quantity of flammable matter near the brain; the wound seemed to be inflicted with a blunt instrument; it may have been inflicted with a boot; in witness's opinion the death was occasioned by the wound in the head.

Hon. George O'Callaghan sworn—Knows Mr. Rice; a gentleman of humane character, and very charitable. Guilty—sentenced to three months imprisonment from the 5th of February last. The former jury having retired, the following was sworn:—John Wilson, John Stene, Cooie Hinds, Charles Jackson, William Sheehy, Robert McClelland, Thomas Clarke, Thomas Davis, Michael O'Brien, William Legg, William Conroy, and Charles Achison.

Jeremiah Phelan, of Carrick-on-Suir, was indicted for an assault upon James Shea, of which he died. Laurence Healy sworn—Knew James Shea; saw him in his house for five weeks; he is now dead; saw him last in September; had a conversation with him before he died; he told witness to bring his mother down; he was dead in three quarters of an hour after; before he died he said it was Jeremiah Phelan killed him; he only said it was Jeremiah Phelan killed him.

Pat. Leonard sworn—Knew deceased, Shea; was living at Mr. Phelan's before Shea's death; deceased and witness were in Mr. Phelan's stable; Mr. Phelan came down there, caught hold of Shea, and knocked him down, and then kicked and leaped on him; he struck him with the handle of a pitchfork once. Cross-examined—This was about ten or eleven o'clock; witness was then in Mr. Phelan's employment; was sober then; was very often drunk; Shea died two months after; witness was in Mr. Phelan's employment a week after; witness was no ostler to Mr. Phelan; then went to the employment of another person.

Elizabeth Shea sworn—Knew deceased; he was her son; brought him home from the hotel five weeks before his death; saw him four days before his death; it was the last time witness spoke to him particularly; he said he did not expect ever to rise, that it was Jerry Phelan that killed him; that he beat him with a pitchfork; that he put his hands to the rack and kicked and jumped upon him while down; there were marks on him, on his back and shoulders; deceased would be 19 years of age last Christmas.

FOR THE DEFENCE. Dr. Farrel sworn—Examined the body of James Shea after his death; he had no marks of violence; he died in consequence of consumption; his lungs were in the worst possible state.

Dr. Leech sworn—Knew deceased; visited him, in consequence of his friends having brought him

a ticket; he was in a miserable state of consumption, and that caused his death; he was in a wretched abode, and had not the least means of existence; deceased previously told witness that he was fast breaking down; that he was in a decay, in consequence of oft-neglected colds.

Miss Eliza Power, sworn—Knew Shea; remembers when he died; he was in Mr. Phelan's employment two months after the time of the alleged beating. The jury without leaving the box, returned a verdict of Not Guilty, upon which Mr. Phelan was discharged from his recognizance.

James Sweeney and Denis Maher, indicted for unlawfully attempting to force a keeper to quit. Guilty—To be imprisoned for two years. Thomas Feehany, indicted for unlawfully receiving one gun, knowing it to be stolen.

Pat. Burke, constable, sworn—Was on duty on the night of the 24th November last; went to the house of Thomas Feehany; went in search of a man charged with murder, against whom he had a warrant; there was a kitchen and room in the house; endeavored to get into the room; there was a person inside; called on Feehany to open it; he asked witness what he wanted; he told him to let him in and he'd let him know; he let him in about 15 minutes; when he got in he found Thomas Feehany inside, and his brother and workman; Thomas Feehany was stripped; this was about 11 o'clock; Feehany was near the bed when he went in; found a pistol, a lock, and two powder horns, with powder in each of them; searched a cupboard, and found a gun without a lock; searched the ceiling over the room, and found the stock of a fowling-piece, the lock and barrel all in different places; witness asked Feehany where he got the fowling-piece, he said from a friend; I brought the arms on the morning following to Mr. Willington, of Castlewillington; he identified the gun as his property; Feehany's house is about a mile from Mr. Willington's.

Cross-examined—He said he got the gun from a friend; it is very likely he would secret arms from a constable when he had no license; Feehany was fined £10 for having arms unlicensed; considers the pistol was in shooting order.

Darby Mara, sworn—Is herdsman to Mr. James Willington; knows a gun shown to him; had it in his possession; got it from Mr. Willington for shooting rabbits and wild fowl; was taken from his house without his knowledge; had it on the 11th of May; missed it on the 15th. Cross-examined—Used to shoot rabbits with it; others used to shoot with it; saw his son bring squibs out of it; his son was charged with taking it.

FOR THE DEFENCE. John Feehany, sworn—Is brother to prisoner; knows the gun and how he got it; his brother bought it from Darby Mara's son.

Cross-examined—The pistol was in the family as long as witness can remember. Not Guilty. A man here clapped his hands in the gallery, and the Judge directed the police to find him, and he would put him in the dock at once.

John Kennedy, and Michael Ryan, indicted for appearing in arms.—Not Guilty.

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.—MARCH 24. Government Consols, 3 per Cent. 90 1/2. Stock, 3 per Cent. 97 1/2. Stock, New, (1830) 97 1/2. Debentures, (of £250 6s 2d) 89 1/2. Bank Stock 218 1/2. Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Cent. to £2 13s 4d 60. Grand Canal Deb, 4 per Cent. to £2 13s 4d 60. Hibernian Bank 23 1/2.

The Waterford Chronicle THURSDAY, MARCH 27, 1834.

GERMANY. The German papers inform us of discontent among the Silesian troops, which has shewn itself in sitting fire to Constantine. By these papers it appears that the affairs of Saxony are likely to be settled. We learn by them also, that M. Pons, whose arrest we yesterday noticed, is a young man who possesses both knowledge and intelligence, and, having been before imprisoned for several months on account of his writings, begins to wear the character of a martyr. At Frankfurt some young Jews of good family have thought proper to feel themselves affronted at the excellent representation of Shylock by Herron Seydelmann, and they shewed their anger in an outrageous manner. The Jews, says the Journalist, were more to be regretted as the Senate lately consented to a law allowing the captive Jews to marry with out restraint, and this is described as a step towards full emancipation. They must need it if they could not even marry without the consent of a Senate of Christianians.—COURIER OF PARIS.

BELGIUM. We learn that the order for the release of M. Hanoon did take place previous to the delivery of any remonstrances on the part of France and England; but it was well known that the French Minister had received his authority, and was only waiting the arrival of similar authority from England of such remonstrances to be jointly made. So far, therefore, the JOURNALIST'S DEBATE and other papers who followed it were literary errors. But the fact was correct; the sitting of the Diet was an extraordinary one, and the release of M. Hanoon cleverly took place in time to prevent all necessity of proceeding further in the matter. So much concerning this much-ado-about-nothing.

BRUSSELS. The papers of the 26th inst. inform us that the health of the young Prince Royal who had been suffering from an alarming cerebral affection, was more satisfactory. It appears that a portion of the Belgian army has been affected with ophthalmia, which, in a great measure, has been cured by the pressure of the neck by the cut of the uniforms. This defect is to be immediately remedied, and the uniform made similar to that of the French. The Belgian Chambers were going on with the debate on the Budget, which has been agreed to by the Senate; and the iron railroad occupied the Chamber of Representatives.

DEMOCRACY. Our account from DEMOCRACY to the 1st ult., fully confirm the gratifying statement made by Mr. Stanley a few evenings since, in the House of Commons, of the disposition shewn by His Excellency the Governor, and the inhabitants in general, to devise measures to meet the views of His Majesty's government since the bill passed for the abolition of slavery. Among other important subjects under the consideration of the Governor and Court of Policy, we observe, in the formation of a vagrant act founded upon a proposed Order in Council sent out there about three months since. It is proposed immediately to erect twelve houses of correction for that number of districts in the colony. From the very excellent suggestions offered in the Order in Council, and from the fact that the subject had previously occupied the serious attention of some of the members of the Court of Policy, there can be no doubt its enactment will be judicious and practically beneficial to the community.—GLEANER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE (FROM THE LONDON JOURNALS OF MIDDAY.) AMERICA. By the arrival of the packet ship Victoria at Liverpool we have received New York Papers to the 1st of March inclusive. The question of the removal of the deposits continues to occupy the whole attention of the United States, but the ferment it occasioned has, in a great degree, diminished. Rational and calm views are taking the place of temporary excitement, and efforts, we notice, are successfully making to shew that the present distress

was not so much occasioned by the removal of the deposits as by a vast system of trading on credit, and living on credit, which had led to as great extravagance among the republicans as to be found among the princes of Europe.

The true cause, in the opinion of this committee, says a report, made on February 19, at New York, of the present depression in our monied affairs, are to be found principally, first, in the unavoidable reaction always consequent upon a great and sudden expansion of the circulating medium; and, secondly, in the excessive and fundamental alterations made in the last Congress both in the amount of the commercial imposts and in the mode of their collection.

CANADA. The accounts received from Canada are important.—The Governor-General, Lord Aylmer, has been impeached. We must refer to the extract which we subjoin from the New York Papers for the only details that have reached us of this event.—

IMPEACHMENT OF LORD AYLMER.—We published some days ago the announcement of Mr. Papineau, the Speaker of the Parliament of Lower Canada, that on a day not far ahead he should move articles of impeachment against the Governor-General, Lord Aylmer. As a note of preparation a call was made of both Houses on the 15th instant, for the purpose of taking into consideration the state of the province, and the members, with few exceptions, appeared in their seats. The results have not transpired.

PORTUGAL. Accounts have reached us that volunteers are joining the constitutional commanders at Leira, Marvao, and in the Alentejo.

The Scorpion is said to be captured in the Minho, after having landed a variety of stores for Don Miguel. The clothing, all green, is thought to be for Don Carlos, who has been staying at Villa Real in the Upper Douro.

JAMAICA. We have received a file of Jamaica papers to the 3d February inclusive, but they contain no news whatever. In this case, however, the proverb holds good, and no news is good news. These papers contain a protest by the Assembly of the Island of St. Vincent, against the Abolition of Slavery Act, but this date is not given.

LETTER FROM O. P. Q. FRANCE.—LAW AGAINST THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES OF HUMAN SOCIETY, ASSOCIATION. "Voulez vous, Messieurs, que je vous dise avec franchise ma pensée? C'est que vous êtes perdus."—Garnier Pagan's Speech, 11th March, 1834.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SPECTATOR. Paris, 19th March, 1834. Sir—I think I may defy you to understand in England, either by meetings of friends, or by hereditarily freedom—where meetings are held against the assessed taxes in parish churches—where there are committees, and meetings, and poll books, in parishes and villages, even to elect a set of a vestry clerk—where, in fact, every thing that is worth doing is effected by unions, associations, and even clubs—I say I think I may defy you to understand and to feel what can be meant by such a law as that about to be passed by the Chamber of Deputies, which would be tantamount to a declaration that no dissenting congregation can assemble for divine worship—no committee meeting be held of any Sunday or parish, infanter, Lancasterian school—no annual or quarterly, monthly or other reunions take place of the subscribers to any religious, moral, or political association, educational, literary, scientific, or of any institution, no dispensary or hospital committee or annual meetings or dinners be allowed—no vestry or public meeting to petition either house of parliament be permitted—no insurance, or mining, or trading, or other company, from Lloyd's Coffee-house, and the Sun Fire-office, or members of a county farming agricultural association, be tolerated—and, in fact, that under no pretext whatever, shall Englishmen be allowed to assemble together for any religious, political, literary, scientific, charitable, or educational matter, even parochial affairs and elections of parish officers—without the previous consent of the government.

I proceed any further, just have the goodness to think of this for a few minutes, and imagine such a law proposed for adoption to the House of Commons! On my word, I think, and on my conscience I believe, that the shouts, the peals of laughter with which such a proposition would be received, or rather would be so loud and so reiterated, from "John O'Grady's House" to Lands End, that we should hear the noisy tumult across the green ocean, and that we should be astounded by the sudden mirth of millions of amused and laughing lips. Now I wish to know who called himself a Minister of a King of Great Britain, and who dared to stand up in the House of Commons, and even to present such a project as this would be taken into consideration by the Sergeant-at-Arms as a madman, and New Bedford, in his own right, would be called a Minister of a King of Great Britain, and who dared to stand up in the House of Commons, and even to present such a project as this would be taken into consideration by the Sergeant-at-Arms as a madman, and New Bedford, in his own right, would be called a Minister of a King of Great Britain, and who dared to stand up in the House of Commons, and even to present such a project as this would be taken into consideration by the Sergeant-at-Arms as a madman, and New Bedford, in his own right, would be called a Minister of a King of Great Britain, and who dared to stand up in the House of Commons, and even to present such a project as this would be taken into consideration by the Sergeant-at-Arms as a 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MITH IN CARLOW.

Baron Smith to the Carlow... The influence of fear... The coroner being informed that one of the jurors was from home, and could not possibly be present on that day, it was finally arranged that a person present, one who had been attentive to the entire proceedings, should be sworn instead of the absent juror, for the purpose of expediting the investigation, this being the third day, as it was adjourned on two former occasions; Major Brown, and Mr. Edward Elliott, an attorney from Filtown, were in attendance on behalf of the police.

ADJOURNED INQUEST.

The adjourned inquest on the body of Patrick Walsh, the man who was shot by a policeman, an account of whose death appeared in a former number of the Chronicle, was resumed on Monday last, in the police barrack at Carrickbeg. The coroner being informed that one of the jurors was from home, and could not possibly be present on that day, it was finally arranged that a person present, one who had been attentive to the entire proceedings, should be sworn instead of the absent juror, for the purpose of expediting the investigation, this being the third day, as it was adjourned on two former occasions; Major Brown, and Mr. Edward Elliott, an attorney from Filtown, were in attendance on behalf of the police.

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LAW POINTS.

FROM STUART'S DESPATCH. AFFIDAVIT TO HOLD IN BAIL, MADE IN PART, GOOD AS TO THE RESIDUE. (From a valued correspondent of the Dispatch.) Question—In the Despatch of the 21st instant, in reply to a query, "Was an affidavit had as to one cause of action, but good as to another cause of action sufficient to hold in bail?" We stated in an answer, "That if the cause of action, which was well alleged, amounted to £20, (consulting this in amount) it was sufficient, that it was sufficient, and we quoted Cinch v. Eairy, Trin. 1818"—(which we believe was in the Exchequer.)

Our correspondent informs us, "That on the 5th November last, in Scott v. Deyle, the King's Bench held that such affidavit, if bad in part, was totally insufficient, and discharged the defendant upon a common appearance;" and that the following cases were cited—Kirk v. Almond 11 Dow. R. 8, Pr rep 318—Baker v. Wells, same book 531—also No. 4 Law Recorder, vol. 2, new series, 601. Our correspondent is desirous to afford to our readers the best and most accurate information in our power, we freely give the above, and are much indebted for it to our friend, and we assure our correspondents that we feel most grateful at all times for being enabled to set ourselves right; however, we may be allowed to observe that it is not improbable that the cases cited in the King's Bench may be distinguished from Cinch v. Eairy, and that in the former that only one cause of action (for example, "for rent") was set forth in the affidavit, which might have been defective in a part or portion, whilst in the latter the affidavit contained two distinct grounds of demand, (a book debt and a bill,) one of which was sufficiently alleged, though the other defectively averred.

ATTESTATION—OF AOB.—The apprentice, "P. B.," who has lately come into a large fortune, and arrived at his majority, need not attend to what we agree with him in considering a gross extortion upon the part of his master, for not insisting upon the assiduity of his apprenticeship being served. Querit, by coming of age, we conceive, is exempted from his indentures, and may demand his liberty. We would, however, suggest that the offer of a reasonable sum, and this notice of his age may be the ground for its being accepted.

WARRANT OF FACIES DE MARRIAGE.—The terms of the promise are (ad hoc) vague, conditional, and guarded, to correct marriage, extort compensation, or induce damages from a wife. "Come dine with me, if you can," was nearly as conclusive an invitation.—"Nancy" has no hope this time.

THE ARMY.

EXCHANGES AND PROMOTIONS. War Office, March 21. 7th Light Dragoons—Lieut. Lord Dorchester to be Capt by purchase, vice MacQueen, who retires; Cornet R. Butler, to be Lieut by purchase, vice Lord Dorchester; R. James Gent, to be Cornet by purchase, vice Butler. 15th—Lieutenant-Colonel L. B. Balcock, from h. p. Unattached, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Lord Stratheden, placed on half pay, receiving the difference; Sergeant Major Conolly (Riding-Master) to have the rank of Cornet, without pay. 24th Foot—Ensign J. Greig, to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Conyngham, promoted; J. Colborne, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Greig. 50th—Ensign R. D. Werge to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Farmer, who retires; J. T. English, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Werge. 67th—Ensign R. Champney, from h. p. 38th, to be Ensign without purchase, vice Peter, deceased. 72d—Ensign A. S. Fisher to be Lieutenant by purchase, vice Raymond, promoted; A. N. Sherson, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Fisher. 90th—H. P. Alston, Gent, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Collinson, who retires.

UNATTACHED.—To be Captains by purchase—Lieutenant P. T. Conyngham from 24th Foot, vice Brevet Lieutenant Colonel H. Dumaresq, who retires; Lieutenant H. P. Raymond, from 72d Foot, vice Taylor, who retires; To be Lieutenants by purchase—Ensign Hon. M. P. Bertie, from 51st Foot, vice Garnett, who retires. MEMORANDA.—The date of Lieutenant W. Martin's commission in the 38th regiment, is Jan. 24, 1833, and not February 15. OFFICE OF ADMIRALTY, MARCH 20.—Royal Regt. of Artillery—Second Lieut. A. Irving to be First Lieut, vice T. W. Lunacy, cashiered.

COLONELCY OF THE FIFTEENTH HUSSARS.

Lord Hill has at length decided upon a successor to Lord Bradeston, as Colonel of the 15th Hussars; and in appointing Lieutenant Colonel Balcock to the command of that corps, he has made a selection, in the opinion of which every military man must concur. It may be recollected, that in noticing some time back the report that this regiment was to be given to Lord Willshire, we strongly preferred the idea of preferring that young nobleman to such officers as Colonel Taylor or Balcock, the latter of whom, as we stated at the time, had seen all the service of the Peninsula.—Observer.

THE PRECIOUS METALS.

We believe that considerable exportations have of late taken place of the precious metals. We do not participate in the views of the writer, as to laying restrictions on the exportation; but the fact, when the extent of our paper currency also rests, and properly rests, in the gold of the coffers of the Bank—it being great in proportion as the deposits are large—deserves consideration. The destruction of paper money in the United States must, of course, lead to a demand for the precious metals, which will enhance their value in Europe; and we may, therefore, calculate upon the prices of all commodities rather falling still further, than upon their rising.—Courier of Monday.

THE PRESS IN CANADA.

The house of assembly at York, Upper Canada, has agreed on remunerating newspaper reporters for their public services.

OFFICE OF RECORDER OF LIMERICK.

We hasten to rectify a mistake which has been made in some of our contemporary prints. In copying the parliamentary notice of the last week, Mr. Spring Rice is there made to propose a bill "to abolish the office of Recorder of Limerick," whereas it should be "the Record of Great Roll, in Scotland."—Despatch.

ARTHUR O'CONNOR.

We find the following in the Irish correspondence of the Globe:—"I learn that the celebrated Arthur O'Connor is about to return for a short period to this country, and that he has obtained the license of the government for that purpose. The urgent necessity for his presence, produced by the state of some of his private affairs, is assigned as his reason for visiting Ireland. It will be remembered that an act passed in the year 1798 granted by name to a large number of persons concerned in the rebellion, and amongst others to Arthur O'Connor, a free pardon, upon condition of perpetual banishment."

REMARKABLE EVENTS.

1727—Chandernagore on the Ganges, taken from the French by the English, under General Ollive. 1801—Paul, Emperor of Russia, assassinated at St. Petersburg. 1819—Kotzebue, the German author, assassinated. 1829—Carl Maria von Weber, the composer, died. MARCH 21. 809—Died, Haroun Alraschid, Caliph of Bagdad. 1455—Died, Pope Nicholas 5th, a great patron of learning. 1666—Queen Elizabeth died at Richmond; she was the last monarch of the house of Tudor. 1669—J. Evelyn died.

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.

FASHION AND TABLE TALK.

The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Denman, is about to be created a Peer. The gazetting of the new creation will probably take place on Tuesday.—Globe of Saturday. Richard More O'Ferrall, Esq., MP, has arrived in Dublin from London. Colonel and Mrs. White have arrived in Dublin. St. George Cromie, Esq., has arrived in London from Ireland. John Smith Barry, Esq., of Foxy, county of Cork, has been created by the respectable innholders of Northwich (Cheshire) on the 14th instant, in testimony of their esteem and gratitude for his many acts of liberality and kindness to the town and neighbourhood. Prince George of Cambridge is not expected in England next month. The Honorable Mr. and Mrs. Butler have left Limerick for Dublin, on their way to London. The Rev. C. Heyton has arrived in Dublin from Limerick.

Accounts from Naples state that the Duke of Debonair has made a tour of Sicily, accompanied by his nephew, Mr. Cavendish. The Marquis of Anglessey has taken a beautiful country house at Castellamare, where several English, French, and Russians think of fixing themselves this summer. During the last year 34,000 foreigners have visited Naples. Madame Malibran has been prevailed upon by a party of one hundred thousand francs to give fifty representations more. "THE KING'S LEVÉE"—His Majesty held a levee at St. James's Palace on Wednesday, at which Earl Howe presented several petitions in favor of the established church. Amongst the general petitions we notice the names of Viscount Dillon, Lord Arthur Hill, General Sir Lowry Cole, Colonel D'Aguiar, Mr. Duncan Chisholm (Coldstream Guards).—Among the presentations were—Mr. Blake, Chief Remembrancer of Ireland, by Mr. Littleton; Mr. Canning, by the Earl of Mayo; the Rev. Mr. Kemmering, by the Earl of Mayo; Major-General Sir Arthur Brooke, on being appointed a Knight Commander of the Bath, by Lord Hill; Major-General Lorenzo Moore, C.B., on being nominated a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order, by Lieutenant-General Sir Robert Taylor, K.C.B. RUSSIAN NOBLES.—The nobles in Russia amount to three-fourths of a million, while the empire contains sixty millions of inhabitants. There is no middle class in the towns, nor yeomanry in the country. Even a noble cannot choose his subjects without permission from the Emperor.—Kitchin's Opinions of Russia. THE DUCHESS OF KENT AND THE PRINCESS VICTORIA.—We have the great pleasure of announcing, on the authority of a gentleman who arrived yesterday from London, and who, during his sojourn at the other side, had the best means of obtaining correct information on the subject, that it is positively the intention of Her Royal Highness and Princess Victoria to honour this country with their presence in the approaching summer. They are to be accompanied to Dover, after which they will visit London, and will proceed to Kilkenny. Their visit will probably be an early one, as in order to enable them to pay; some other excursions have been postponed till their return to England.—Cork Constitution.

THE NEW PREVENTIVE CHECK, OR HOW TO KEEP DOWN POPULATION. RESPECTFULLY DEDICATED TO MISS MARTINEAU. "In London, where there was a population of 1,300,000, there were only 180 practising physicians; in Berlin, where there was a population of 240,000, there were 243 physicians; while in Paris, with a population of 600,000, there were more than 920 physicians in full practice."—Vieux Lord DURHAM'S SPEECH ON TUESDAY NIGHT IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS. Stop the prophesies of war. Miss Cassandra Martineau's wish, which she has expressed, that she would like to see the world, without the usual means of keeping up this rascal nation; by keeping down its population! "It is a glorious and noble object. That shall knock down on the head, and let people all decide, Spenser, bachelor, and bride, Order, by the Lord, and not by price. The preventive check or mile. I propose no marriage check. To hang round the nation's neck, I will stop not food's supply. To increase misery, all that will. Let them also eat their fill. Why to butcher—baker—grocer—But each pair keep their Doctor! Best the London's common sense. Best the London's common sense. 1st because each sex's skull Of profit's pulse is full! 2nd because each sex's wealth, Or it's fogs full of health! No! 'tis populous because Our mad and Malthus laws, We're yet so slow to heart to bleed! Have kept down the breed of doctors, And banished thus the breed of proctors!" Confess, then, dear Miss Martineau, Your preventive check can show, (though I grant a wondrous one) No such thing as the mile of life. Do not doubt me; mark how thorough Health looks Lord Kilkenny's rule! Do not doubt me; mark how thorough Health looks Lord Kilkenny's rule! Cupid's banner wide unfurl'd, To enslave the female world; Yet his Lordship, cunning blade, Has yet so slow to heart to bleed! And would as soon drink up the ocean As swallow either pill or potion. Lord Ellenborough confessed that he had never consulted a physician, but he had read his life's "A Vindictive Lord's speech on Thursday night!" BIRTH. On the 13th instant, Lady Sarah Maitland, of a son. On the 15th instant, Captain Henry, of the 72d Highlanders, to Mary Frances, daughter of John Norris, of Highbury House, Esq., Bucks. On the 16th instant, of Summer-hill, county Wexford, to Captain J. C. Buchanan, of Summer-hill, county Wexford, and Matilda Letitia, only daughter of the late John Gibson, Esq., of Marlborough street, Dublin. DEATHS. Of information of the Jews, on Tuesday morning, aged two and a half years, Anne Maria, only child of William Moore, Esq., of Hanger Hill, Middlesex, Mary, the wife of William Moore, of Moore Hill, county Waterford, Esq. At the Royal Hospital, Kilmalsham, Ellen, wife of Captain D'Arrol, late of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion. On the 18th instant, Raymond Harvey, younger son of the Rev. William M'Kenzie, of Ballinacorney, in the Queen's county. At Kilkenny, of cholera, Mary Jane, daughter of Major James, late of the 6th Royal Veteran Battalion. In Galway, John Richard Joyce, Esq., Lieutenant on half-pay of the 26th regiment. At Finghall, the Rev. J. Walsh, Curate of Clonsilla. At Rosetta, having ruptured blood vessel a short time previous, Mary Anne, daughter of Capt. Lawson, chief constable of police. On the 16th instant, Daniel Capel, Esq., late Captain in the 14th Light Dragoons, third son of the late William Capel, Esq., of Freestone House, near Clonsilla. Late, aged 92, a few months after his wife, to whom he was married 73 years, Mr. David Phillips, of Carmarthen, leaving behind him 6 children, grand children, 131 great grand children, and 11 great-great-grandchildren. MARCH 21. 809—Died, Haroun Alraschid, Caliph of Bagdad. 1455—Died, Pope Nicholas 5th, a great patron of learning. 1666—Queen Elizabeth died at Richmond; she was the last monarch of the house of Tudor. 1669—J. Evelyn died.

TO BE LET, From the 25th of March, ABOUT FORTY-EIGHT ACRES OF THE LANDS OF LOWER BUTLERSTOWN, lately held by RICHARD CUSACK. A long Lease will be given to a Solvent Tenant. Application to be made to RICHARD DUCKWORTH, Esq., Town Clerk, at the Office of the Town Clerk, on Monday, March 19th, 1831.

PATRICK'S DAY IN PARIS. The banquet, at Frignon's, in honor of St. Patrick's day, was most brilliant and gratifying to the admirers of the Emerald Isle. The chairman was General Armstrong; the vice-president, Sir John de Bourq. The company, consisting of about forty persons, of the first respectability and talent, was divided pretty equally into Irish, Scotch, and English. Besides the above-named gentlemen, who acted officially, were present—Colonels Cook and Harist, Mr. J. W. Lake, the Chevalier Beauvais, Mr. T. Brandon, Mr. Smith, Mr. M'Gregor, Mr. Steele, Mr. Willms, and Cesar Morran, the French President of the Universal Statistical Society, &c. The toasts, the speeches, in short, the tout ensemble of the banquet, proved the harmonious fusion now taking place of the people of the three countries. Erin, her gallant and high-minded sons, formed the prevailing topic; and the names of O'Connell, Shell, &c., were in the flowing glass "freely remembered." An excellent ode, by Mr. Brandon, excited much applause. General Armstrong, Sir John de Bourq, Mr. Bennis, M. Cesar Moreau, Colonel Harist, Colonel Cook, and Mr. M'Gregor spoke with much animation and ability in reference to the day; and a literary gentleman, Mr. Lake, in a speech of some length, retraced the history of "Green Erin" to the present day, rendering an Englishman's homage to the native genius and noble character of her sons, concluding with an appropriate eulogium on the "Independent press," which was drunk with enthusiasm. Nor were the True Sun, or the Pilot, that has just weathered the storm, unremembered.—Paris Correspondent of the True Sun.

CONFLICTING OPINIONS. NEW PEER.—The Lord Chief Justice, Sir Thomas Denman, is about to be created a peer. The gazetting of the new creation will probably take place on Tuesday. An additional Liberal Law-Lord in the House of Peers will not be without its advantages.—Globe. It cannot be true that ministers have any idea of making Chief Justice Denman a peer. If Lord Grey's government be absurd enough to offer it, we may be forced to remind them of the credit which they laid claim to, when Sir Thos. Denman was first raised to the bench, for the resolution, which they carefully announced, against any routine promotions of judicial functionaries to the peerage. A more upright, honourable man than Sir Thomas Denman does not exist, but God knows there are plenty of Law Lords. Even the dignity of the profession requires that law peers should not be as "clump as stinking nackerel, or likin hob-nails, bought by the hundred."—Times. Sir Thomas Denman, the Lord Chief Justice, is to be raised to the Peerage, and his title is to be Lord Denman, of Dovedale, in the county of Derby. We understand that the strong representation of the Lord Chancellor as to the expediency, if not the absolute necessity, of his being assisted in the House of Peers by a Law Lord, whose principles are in accordance with those of his Majesty's government, have led to the elevation of Sir Thomas Denman to the Peerage. The King's consent to the elevation of the Learned Judge was obtained, we hear, on Thursday last, and the usual ratification will probably appear in next Tuesday's Gazette. The Tory administration made four Law Lords during the latter years of their rule, namely, Tenterden, Lyndhurst, Wynford, and Gifford. The Whigs will now have three—Brougham, Denman, and Plunket.—Observer.

CHURCH RATES IN ENGLAND—THE DISSENTERS.

The agitation of the Dissenters is likely to effect their speedy emancipation from the evils of which they complain, notwithstanding the unsatisfactory reply recently given by Earl Grey to a deputation from that numerous and spirited body.—The Globe of Wednesday says, "We learn from sources of information on which we place reliance, that the measures of Lord Althorp relative to church rates will be such as cannot fail to satisfy the Dissenters, in fact, that church rates will be abolished."

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—MARCH 26.

ARRIVED. 21st—City of Bristol, (steamer,) Hyde, Bristol; Erin, Thom, Honduras, malmagoy and logwood, for orders. 20th—Tyne, Ellis, Liverpool, salt; Liverpool, Milroy, Glasgow, general cargo; for Tottenham. 20th—Nora Greina (steamer,) Bailey, Bristol, m g; William Penn, (steamer,) Keay, Liverpool, ditto. RAILED. 24th—Jane, Harris—Dore, Evans—and True Briton, Bliden, Cardigan, ballast, from Ross; David, Morris, Demerara, m g; Tucker, Lowther, Cardiff, ballast; John, N. B.umber, &c, for Ross. 20th—Nora Greina (steamer,) Bailey, Bristol, m g; William Penn, (steamer,) Keay, Liverpool, ditto. 20th—Leticia, Chalicomb, Cardiff, ballast; Gipsy, (steamer,) Owen, Liverpool; City of Bristol, (steamer,) Hyde, Bristol; Elizabeth, Richards, Ross, ballast, for Swansea; Bleasheim, Bellord, Placentia, ballast.

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