

WATERFORD

No. 2126

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THE PROPRIETY

THE BISHOP OF LONDON FINED

THE LORD MAYOR

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LONDON POLICE—Monday.

Mansion-house—Shelving a Cripple.

Mrs. Morgan, the wife of an artificial butter...

The defendant said he considered that the policeman had gone beyond his duty...

Mr. Halls told the defendant that he had interfered very improperly.

The defendant said he thought this expression was totally uncalled for...

Mr. Halls said that looking to the conduct of the defendant and the improper mode and manner of the defence...

The defendant was then ordered to pay a fine of £5, or to be imprisoned for one month in the House of Correction.

Mr. Hennessy, says the Morning Advertiser, who reports for this and another Morning Paper...

The Right Rev. the Bishop of London was summoned before Mr. Barrell, by Digby, the former, charged with having his name added to a list of names on one of his carts...

Digby stated that on Wednesday, the 5th of March, he was at Knightsbridge...

A person attended on behalf of the Bishop of London, and said that in the summons served upon his Lordship his surname was not properly spelt.

Digby said that if this objection was urged, he should take out another summons against his lordship immediately.

It was further urged for the defence, that only part of the board on which his lordship's name was inscribed was behind the wheel.

Mr. Barrell said that that was quite sufficient to constitute the offence under the Act of Parliament, and fined his Lordship in the mitigated penalty of 20s. and 6s. 6d. costs.

The penalty and costs were immediately paid.

FALCONER AT BRIGHTON.

The Grand Falconer having given directions for his hawk to be flown yesterday on the road leading to the Dyke...

The hawk was a very considerable specimen of the species, with a large train of carriages, assembled at the spot.

The season of the year presiding in the use of partridges, and pigeons being found little adapted to the sport...

The first bird shot was a pigeon, which was soon struck in the style by its faithful pursuer.

The second, a heron, was also struck at a very short distance. Orders were then given to allow more "law."

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THE TRADES' UNIONS.

It is the duty of the Trades' Unions to have their objects misrepresented. They must make up their minds to be attacked, both ignorantly and wilfully...

The Trades' Unions, which will serve to illustrate our remarks. It runs thus:—

Trades' Unions.—We, in common with the rest of the empire, have had "a taste of the quality of these combinations; for, with all our love of liberty, we cannot see sight of its due boundaries, for then it becomes licentiousness, and tends to the breach of social order.

A highly respectable builder here, of the name of Jeffery, who had instructed one of his men (originally a bricklayer) in the art of plastering, met with a singular instance of his ingratitude in his refusal to work at the latter branch of the business.

The Lord Mayor—This is a most extraordinary affair! Have you any witnesses?

Miss Smith—Yes, my Lord—There's Tom Hitchens, he saw how it were.

Mr. Hitchens, who had a particularly dirty face, then stepped forward and said, "I never see a female woman so cruelly humiliated in all my days, as this here little body were, please you, my Lord, and there ain't a civiler creature on earth nor she. Bless if they didn't knock her about like a dead rat."

The Lord Mayor—Did any one strike her besides the defendant?

Mr. Hitchens—Lord bless you, all o' them was upon her.

The Lord Mayor—How could that be, when she was upon the shell when you went in?

Mr. Hitchens—But if you seed the situation she was in, please you, my Lord, you'd swear they was all a serving her out. Vy, she was all of a smoke, just as if they'd been a hitching of her in their own. (Laughter.)

The Defendant—Don't believe a word Tom Hitchens says, please you, my Lord; he's her fancy man; as his name he lives.

Mr. Hitchens—Go along with you, I only looks arter her to see she ain't murdered by such warrumit as you. (Laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—Pray, Mr. Hitchens, if I may be so bold as to ask, where do you live?

Mr. Hitchens—Vy, my Lord, I lives in Bishops-gate-buildings.

The Lord Mayor—To the same house with Miss Smith.

Mr. Hitchens—Vy, yes, please your lordship, I does live in the same house.

The Lord Mayor—In the same room? Vy, it is in the same room. (A laugh.)

The Lord Mayor—How many beds are there in the room?

Mr. Hitchens—Vy, you see, my Lord, I'm blest if there's room for more nor one. (Great laughter.)

Defendant—There. Can your lordship believe a word such a fellow would say?

The Lord Mayor—But their acquaintance together does not justify you in treating the poor little woman so harshly. What have you to say in your defence?

Defendant—Why, my Lord, she's as fierce as a tiger. She did no more when she comed in but she catches my thumb in her mouth, and almost bites it in two.

Complainant—Oh, Tom Hitchens, do you hear that? Did I bite her, Tom?

Mr. Hitchens—Bite her? I Blowed if you could bite anything whatevsomewer. Vy, please your lordship, she ain't got niver a tooth in the world, (and Tom took her by the head, pulled open her mouth, and exhibited her boneless gums.) Look here. There's a mouth to bite with. Bless if I ain't obliged to soften her wittles for her, or she'd starve. (Laughter.)

Mr. Hubler—Why, Mrs. Morgan, don't you know the difference between a suck and a bite?

The Lord Mayor—Do you work at no trade, Mr. Hitchens?

Defendant—No, my Lord, never since this here little woman got hold on him; and he is a good breeches-maker as ever drew a needle.

Mr. Hitchens—Bleeve you, I'm able and willing to do it. P'd make you so good a fit that I'm blest if you wouldn't look as though you pulled your breeches off instead of pulling them on, if they was a good brown flesh colour. (great laughter.)

The Lord Mayor—It is the most disgraceful in you to live upon the labor of this poor little object. Mr. Hitchens—Vy, my Lord, she can't live without me. As her if I don't keep her traps together; besides I never throws away a job.

FACTS FOR REVEALERS.

Amongst the petitions presented to Parliament, in favor of repeal, we find the following statements made:—

The Gold and Silversmiths declare that "from the want of the fostering care and attention of a local Legislature, they behold their trade declining so much these thirty years, that not a number of the most industrious and once respectable, together with their families, are consigned to pauperism, misery, and wretchedness."

The operative Coopers of Dublin say that "the trade to which they belong was in a state of flourishing prosperity previously to the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland, inasmuch that, although there were then a much greater number of operatives than now, all were fully employed. But their business has since, from time to time, declined and dwindled away, in common with all other trades in this country."

The people of Tullylish, in the county Down, state that "after the destruction of the woollen manufacture in this kingdom, they received as a substitute the linen trade, which proved a great blessing (after the loss of the former) to Ireland, and in a particular manner to the province of Ulster; but those huclyon days of prosperity were unhappily of short duration. The petitioners, principally operatives of this decayed trade, are now compelled by poverty and distress to join their brethren in the south, east, and west, in supplicating for a repeal of the Act of Union."

The parishioners of Kilmore and Moy, in the counties of Mayo and Sligo, declare that they "well recollect, that before that fatal measure the Union, they enjoyed in the abundance of milk, butter, meal, and home-made clothing, much domestic comfort; but now, alas! (and they challenge inquiry, that they speak not the language of exaggeration,) the face of things is so unhappily changed, that the people appear no longer to belong to the same land which they inhabited before the Union; its blighting effect has fallen on the country, and the labouring classes exhibit in their squalid appearance, a proof that their dearest interests were sacrificed to a system which sought and obtained an undue ascendancy to the sister kingdom. Their calves, their pigs, their wheat, their oats, nay, their eggs, are exported to swell the rents of idle and luxurious absentees, who abandon them to the rapacity of cruel and mercenary agents. No sheep are now seen on their holdings to supply their families with industry and raiment; nor scarcely is a mill ever met through an entire district, since the people have forgotten the use of any food but the potato. Thus the very necessities of life are exported, whilst those who produce them perish of want; and yet the petitioners, living in this wretched state of abjectness amidst plenty, are represented in a prosperous condition."

STATE OF EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

A vast proportion of the persons committed to Newgate can neither read nor write. They have received neither moral nor literary instruction. In many places not a half can read or write, and in others not a fourth, or a seventh. At the Ely assizes, for instance, the number of prisoners for trial is 32, and of these only one-fourth or one-eighth can read or write. But this is not at all surprising when we want of education is so general, that in many districts the very overseers are as ignorant as the poor themselves. The following extracts from the reports of the revising barristers give a humiliating picture of our country population.

"The class of persons," says Mr. Moyleau, "whom I have seen in the office of overseer are generally men who, far from being able to fulfil the duties imposed upon them, seem unable to comprehend those duties. The general ignorance and stupidity of the overseers in country parishes with whom I became acquainted as revising barrister in Cheshire and Nottinghamshire, surpassed any thing which I could have previously conceived."

In some of the agricultural parishes we found a substituted for the overseer's signature to the list of voters."

"In 1832," says Mr. Maclean, "I revised the list of voters for the western division of the county of Suffolk, and in the present year I have revised the lists of the northern division of the county of Essex. In both counties I met with many overseers apparently perfectly unable to comprehend, from reading the reform act, what they were required to do. Many were unable to write at all, and others could with difficulty affix their names to the lists."

"Several had omitted to make out lists at all. In one instance I was attended by a female overseer, and it is due to her to state, that the list furnished by her, and in her own handwriting, was one of the most correct I met with."

Mr. Flood, revising barrister for the northern division of the county of Leicester, states—"I found very great difficulty in revising the list of voters, owing to the illiterate character of the overseers of many of the parishes. In one instance, where there were two overseers, one had not signed, and did not sign the list, though he was able to write; and a mark (X) was substituted for the signature of the other. There were, I think, three or four lists signed, none of the overseers being able to write, and about the same number only signed by the overseer. In about sixteen or eighteen lists the overseers had resorted to the assistance of the parish schoolmaster, or some other person, to assist them. In not more than ten parishes did the overseers appear in the least to comprehend the duties they were required to perform. I found, however, the overseers of the parishes of Loughborough, Castle Donington, Melton-Mowbray, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch, exceedingly intelligent men, while in the eastern side of the county, where the population is exclusively agricultural, I met with a degree of ignorance I was totally unprepared to find in a civilized country."

REPEAL PETITIONS.

Up to the 14th March the number of petitions received by the House of Commons, calling for a repeal of the Union was 191, to which there were signed 72,498 signatures. The most numerous signed petitions were from Camolin (county Wexford), 2,200; St. Mary's (New Ross), 2,064; Blackditches a d Larken, 1,533; the town of Drogheda, 1,145; Killybeg (Wicklow), 1,120. No other petition had a thousand signatures; the petition with the smallest number of signatures was from the goldsmiths of Dublin, there being but 72 names attached to it. The number of petitions for the abolition of tithes 128, and of signatures to them 92,404.

THE WHIGS versus THE IRISH.

We know not whether the following admirable and well written observations of the Cork Reporter, upon the extraordinary increase of emigration from this country, will excite a sneer from some of the cold-blooded defenders of the Whigs. Let those, however, who would be disposed to treat with contempt the statements of our contemporary, remember that the Cork Reporter is a journal which has ever been remarkable for its sobriety, from furious politics—that it has at all times been equally cool in its judgment, and cautious in its statements, and then let the sneerer, if they can, defend the policy of the Whigs, which banishes the industrious, and next vindicate (if it be for sophistry I feel to make the attempt,) their cool neglect for the safe arrival, in a foreign land, of the men, the women, and the children, that their nets are cooing to abandon Ireland:—

"Many causes have been combining in latter years to proffer the tendency to emigration.—There was the subtlety act, which left thousands without occupation or the means of procuring subsistence. There was also, the gradual decay of the considerable number of manufactures which had been carried on in the different country towns, Bandon, Clonkilly, Daumauway, &c., depriving the poor artisan of any chance of supporting his family. But these causes, it was thought, had done their work, and though no one supposed that emigration would cease, the present extent of it has certainly excited some surprise and speculation. It may be thought strange that it should be considered in any way connected with Mr. Littleton's title bill, and we should be slow in ascribing such a result from that measure, if we had not heard it ascribed to it by others, who have had more opportunities of communicating with the country people than we can be supposed to possess. It is said to be an opinion generally entertained amongst them, that the mixing of tithes with rent, and making the landlord accountable for the former, will inevitably produce by-and-by, and at no very distant day, serious disturbances in the country, to avoid which, and their consequences, is the object of hundreds of those now about to emigrate. We can fancy the sneer with which many who hate the people will receive any supposition than a desire to avoid disturbance could so far influence any portion of the population as to induce them to quit the country; but when the public records have furnished so many instances of innocence being no protection from punishment or oppression, in times of trouble and commotion, it is not difficult to imagine, that quiet and well-disposed persons may be anxious to get rid of acts of tyranny which they had often witnessed, and the repetition of which they may well dread."

"But whatever is the cause, the fact is as we have stated—that the tide of emigration is indubitably greater than at any former time; and as it is to be inferred, from its own acts and declarations, that the government witnesses this departure of a portion of what it considers the superabundant population with great satisfaction, we take the opportunity of again pressing for the appointment of an officer to superintend their shipment, defend them from fraud, and otherwise so guard and direct them, as will make the act of the exile less distressing and their passage less perilous. The neglect to which they are at present consigned is absolutely criminal, and a government which cannot, or will not, provide for the support of the people over whom it presides, is guilty of nothing less than gross inhumanity, when it abandons those who offer to lessen its care, by diminishing the number of its objects, to great difficulty and danger, without direction or aid of any kind. More sympathy is evinced on this matter than we thought could prevail, but we trust it will soon be dispelled. We repeat that common humanity calls for interference, and it must be afforded."

EMIGRATION.

There must be some more than usually cogent cause operating upon the rural population of this part of the country to produce the extensive emigration which is now taking place from this port, so greatly exceeding that of any former year as to defy comparison. Already, though it is very early in the spring, some ships have sailed, and there is in the river, lying between St. Patrick's Bridge and Hare's Corner, a number of others, not, we believe, waiting for passengers, for these are offering in crowds, but making ready for departure. The Frederick sailed on Sunday for St. John's, New Brunswick, with 250 men, women, and children; and the Pallus has since dropped down to Cove with 200 passengers; while numbers are daily coming in to secure passages before the season advances further.

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REPEAL OF THE UNION—ENGLAND.

A correspondent informs us, that the Liverpool petition in favor of a repeal of the Union has obtained 10,000 signatures within the last week.—Liverpool Standard.

IRON MANUFACTURE.—More iron is manufactured at the Downis works, Merthyr, than in any other establishment in Europe. Upwards of 34,000 tons were made in 1833. The proprietors pay £13,000 per month for wages alone.—Bristol Mercury.

THE BISHOP OF LONDON FINED.

The Right Rev. the Bishop of London was summoned before Mr. Barrell, by Digby, the former, charged with having his name added to a list of names on one of his carts...

Digby stated that on Wednesday, the 5th of March, he was at Knightsbridge...

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PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS—APRIL 7.

Government Consols, 3 per Cent.	99 1/2
Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent.	97 1/2
Stock, New, (1850)	97 1/2
Debentures, (of £25 & 50)	97 1/2
Bank Stock	217
Grand Canal Deb, 6 per Cent, red to £4 per An.	20
National Insurance Company	20 1/2
Patriotic Insurance Company	20 1/2
City of Dublin Steam Company	21

The Waterford Chronicle
THURSDAY, APRIL 10, 1834.

FRANCE.
We should be very glad to have it in our power to confirm the statement communicated to us yesterday, by a City correspondent, relative to the appointment of a successor to the Duc de Broglie. We apprehend that some difficulties have arisen, perhaps not foreseen either by Louis Philippe or the Chamber. However it may be, there is no official confirmation of the fact.

By the resignation of the Duc de Broglie the French have lost a man of honor, whom they will find it difficult to replace; and the Foreign Powers, friendly to France, have lost a Minister who had the sincerity and firmness of Castlereagh, without his occasional bursts of temper and fits of obstinacy. We have no doubt of the King's being disposed to maintain the present friendly relations between France and England; but it will be his Minister and not himself that the Foreign Powers must negotiate, and on the choice of a Minister will depend the confidence reposed in his government. (House whom he may, let him take care that it is not a creature of the Autocrat.—*Sun of Saturday.*)

SPAIN.
The Spanish government at length seems determined to take decisive steps for the expulsion of Don Carlos from Portugal. Had the Queen Regent acted with common vigour, and sent troops to make with Don Pedro a simultaneous attack on Don Miguel at Santarem some months ago, in all probability the rebel army would soon have been dispersed, and the two infants—the Usurpers of Spain and Portugal—by this time, been banished from the Peninsula. The timid and wavering policy, however, of that Princess, who seems more intent on pleasure than business, has not only delayed such a measure, but rendered its completion a matter of considerable doubt.

DON PEDRO.
It is generally thought impolitic on the part of Don Pedro at this moment to have issued a decree to deprive his brother of his titles, honours, and estates; as its obvious tendency will be to show the Miguelists that they have nothing to hope from agreement or conciliation, and consequently induce them to maintain the most protracted resistance.—*Globe.*

LORD DURHAM'S MISSION.
We are informed by our Parisian correspondent (whose means of information are unquestionable), that Mr. Ellice stated to a member of the Chamber of Deputies, on Wednesday last, that himself and Lord Durham had abandoned all idea of discussing the proposed French Customs Law this session, in the French Chambers, since nothing could be expected from a house of lawyers thus Lord Durham, Dr. Bowring, and Mr. Ellice have failed in their first object; and the British merchants and British shipowners are to remain for another year under the prohibitive and vexatious system both of customs and shipping.—*Standard.*

THE POLISH GENERAL.
We learn from Poland, that the three Polish Generals, Thomas Lubinski, Kanke, and Pawlowski, who fought during the late revolution, have returned into the Russian Empire.—The first has been named aide-de-camp to the Emperor.—*French Paper.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.
(FROM THE COURIER OF MONDAY.)
Well founded rumours have been for some days afloat, that Spanish troops have actually crossed the frontier and entered the Portuguese territory. It is probable that this has taken place, as we are aware that some six to seven thousand men, ably commanded, had received orders to march, in three divisions, for the double purpose of counteracting the projects of Don Carlos, who, from his quarters on the Upper Douro, is animating and directing his partisans in Spain, as well as to assist in putting an end to the destructive warfare carrying on at the same time, which would enable the Spanish Government to direct all its energies against the rebels in the north-eastern provinces.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE NEW ARRANGEMENTS OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY, AS BROUGHT BY THE PARIS JOURNALS OF SATURDAY:
“The Minister of Friday promulgates Royal Ordinances, by which M. Perail, Deputy, Procureur General, of the Royal Court, is appointed Keeper of the Seals, and Minister of Justice and of Worship, in the room of M. Barthe, who is created a Peer of France, and made First President of the Court of Accounts, in the room of M. Barthe Marbois, who resigns, but who is invested with the dignity of Honorary First President of the Court of Accounts.”
“M. Thiers, Deputy Minister of Commerce and Public Works, is appointed Minister of the Interior, in the room of Count d'Argout, who is made governor of the bank of France in the place of the Duke de Geste.”
“M. Dupleix, Deputy, is nominated Minister of Commerce, in the room of M. Thiers.”
“The separation of the attributions of the Ministers of the Interior and of Commerce will be hereafter determined by a special ordinance.”
“Vice-Admiral Count de Rigny, Deputy, and Minister of the Marine and Colonies, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the room of the Duke de Broglie.”
“Vice-Admiral Baron Roussin, Ambassador at Constantinople, is named Minister of the Marine, in the room of Admiral de Rigny, who, however, will continue to exercise the functions of his office till the arrival of Admiral Houdart.”
“M. Martin du Nord, Deputy, and Advocate General of the Court of Cassation, is appointed Procureur General of the Royal Court, in the room of M. Perail.”
“It will be seen, therefore, that the Ministers who retain their previous offices are Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Ministers of War; M. Humann, Minister of Finance, and M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction.”

THE TRUTH.
In a Brussels paper of authority, we observe it stated, that a joint protest to the Courts of London and Paris has been transmitted by the Courts of Berlin and Vienna, against the projected expedition of an auxiliary Spanish force into Portugal to assist the cause of Don Pedro.—The protesting States declaring that if the project should be persisted in, a combined Austrian and Prussian army will immediately enter Switzerland.

The Dutch Papers received by the last mail, contains the report of an official communication which has been made by the acting Minister for Foreign Affairs to the two Chambers, upon the subject of the negotiations with the European Powers relative to the cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg to the Belgians—and intended to be justificatory of the delay which has hitherto taken place in bringing this tedious affair to a conclusion.

THE FIELDS.
LONDON, MONDAY, HALF-PAST ONE.—The Consol Market remains steady at 91 to 91 1/4 for Money and for the Account. Bank Stock is 217 1/2, and India

Stock 254 1/2; Exchange Bills are 11 1/2; and in the Bank 22 3/4 premium.

In the Foreign Market some rather large purchases in Spanish Stock have produced an advance in the price, it being now 31 1/2; Portuguese and the Regency Bonds are 69 1/2; Dutch Five per Cent. Stock, 93 1/2; Two and a Half per Cent. 50 1/2; Belgian, 100 1/2; and Hawaiian, 103 1/2; Brazilian is 71 1/2; and Mexican, 32 1/2 to 1.

MR. O'CONNELL'S MOTION FOR INQUIRY.

The enemies of this gentleman, and the opponents of repeal, pretend to consider the above motion tantamount to an evasion of the vital question which millions of Irishmen regard as the sole means of regenerating their country. The columns of the *Evening Post* abound in assertions of this nature, which we mention merely for the purpose of giving them the most unqualified denial. What! O'Connell desert Repeal?—abandon the colours under which his sons and dependants achieved so many victories at the late elections, putting to flight, in many instances, men of character, talent, and local influence? As well might the mariner, having traversed half the breadth of the ocean, throw aside his steering needle that had guided him so far in safety, as O'Connell fling overboard the political magnet he has hitherto pursued with undeviating steps.

Often has he himself said that the demand for a domestic legislature was independent of his advocacy; that cry bursting from a thousand bosoms is not solely dependant on the breath of one man, however powerful his talents or unparalleled his exertions. Repeal was an engine which the master hand of O'Connell set in motion, and vainly would he now try to check its force; but little fear is there that his judgment or inclination will ever prompt him to attempt a task that no power in the universe could effect. Such as witnessed the progress of the late elections, can never forget how nobly the country did its duty; private interest was abandoned, public friendships were forgotten, danger and obloquy were incurred, and the most gigantic efforts were made by the constituencies to return repealers; these are proofs that Repeal was no “barren fabric of a vision,” and that rank and wealth and hereditary influence were trampled under foot for something more than to create mere puppets of an hour. Such men as Lord Killean, Lord Duncannon, Mr. Leader, and Mr. Wallace, were not cast without reflection by their constituencies, nor were their abilities and previous services forgotten or undervalued, but these claims were duly weighed in the balance, against the consequences of their negative to the all-important question, and they were accordingly borne down by the opposing scale. These were noble and high-minded senators, yet, notwithstanding their long and eminent services, notwithstanding the untiring energy with which they had fought so many prior battles, they were nevertheless justly abandoned by their constituencies, because they were unwilling to come up to the Repeal pledge; while many who rose up in their stead had none of these passports to public favour, they were comparatively unheard of and unknown, they were taken by a trusting people on the pure strength of their unassisted word, and the motto, “I am a Repealer” was only to be paralleled in its efficacy by the ancient boast of “I am a Roman citizen.” Will any of those men, therefore, now endeavour to trifle with their constituencies, or to shuffle with their pledged words?—Will they soon forget when and from whence they became senators, as well as that “magic of a name” which raised them into notice, and elevated them into such lofty and unanticipated situations? As we commenced with stating, the enemies of Repeal insinuate that they will, but for their own sakes as well as for the country's, we hope and trust that they will not. The battle of Repeal must be rigorously fought this session, were it only as a prelude to future campaigns; O'Connell is engaged heart and hand to go through with it, and he is not the man to balk his leap; indeed, the bridge behind him is broken down, so that however he may hope for victory he can never think of sounding a retreat. His friends will, we hope, prove themselves good and true at the proper time, and the public will be able to judge how each one fulfils his duty; once deceived, they may blame the deceiver—twice, and they must blame themselves. In Mr. Standish Barry they have an instance of how a pledge may be got over; but more often, none!

CHARGE OF MURDER.
After a second examination before Alderman Alcock and some official correspondence with one of the magistrates in the neighbourhood of Two Mile Bridge, Power the younger, who had been arrested with his father on board the Ocean a few days since, is detained to stand his trial for the murder of John Regan, near Clonmel, on the first of January last. The father has not been found associated in crime with the son, and is therefore liberated.

MURDER OF THREE POLICEMEN.
In our last we stated that there were rumours afloat in this city, that three policemen were killed, in an encounter which they had with some of the peasantry near Clogheen in the County Tipperary. We perceive by the *Tipperary Free Press* of yesterday that there was too much truth in the account. That paper says:—“Our town was thrown into unusual consternation on the morning of Saturday, by a rumour which was afloat, respecting the murder, by some country people on the preceding evening, of a party of police who were engaged on duty in the town of Caher, an old and notorious offender who the former, after the perpetration of the wicked deed, easily rescued. On minute inquiry we learned that three policemen, a sergeant and two privates, were proceeding from Newcastle to Caher, when about half past 4 o'clock, p.m. were waylaid by seven or eight persons, who are said to be young and apparently active men, and after some resistance on the part of the police, one of them was brutally murdered, and the two others were left on the ground in pools of blood. One of the latter, we have heard, has since died, and the existence of the other is perfectly hopeless. A gentleman who shortly afterwards passed by this theatre of tragic carnage describes the scene as most frightful. The men who survived, almost in the pangs of death, senseless, yet giving signs of life by their inwining and groans, had their faces and heads so cruelly and severely cut and mangled, that their faces mutilated to a shocking degree, so that their acquaintances could scarcely recognize them. The military of Caher Barracks scoured the country during the night, but to no effect. It is to be hoped, however, that the arms of justice will quickly overtake these offenders, and punish them summarily for a crime the cause of whose commission, we have vainly endeavoured to ascertain.”

RETURN OF MR. JACOB, M.P.
The friends to Repeal are, we find, about to adopt the most efficient means of meeting the expenses to which the member for Duncannon is exposed by those enemies of Ireland on whom whom so recently he inflicted a defeat. In adopting such a step, the Repealers do only that which is just and proper. They know that it was not to gratify personal ambition that Mr. Jacob sought a seat in the Imperial Legislature—he became a candidate for Duncannon because he knew that his triumph would be an additional and a striking proof of the anxiety of the Irish people for a domestic legislature. By his victory, however, that the arms of justice will quickly overtake these offenders, and punish them summarily for a crime the cause of whose commission, we have vainly endeavoured to ascertain.

CITY APPOINTERS.
We have been informed of a piece of trickery which took place on Tuesday last respecting these worthies, which we find, on further inquiry, to have been really practised, they will hear a little more on the subject. It appears that a meeting of the parishioners of the several parishes in this city was called by public notice on Tuesday last, at the Town Hall, for the purpose of appointing applotters of the grand jury cases ordered to be levied on the inhabitants at the last assizes. At the hour appointed not one of the churchwardens appeared, and only some half dozen of the citizens attended, consequently no applotters were appointed. We would be glad to learn if this neglect relieves the inhabitants of Waterford from the grand jury acts of last assizes? We are in possession of more facts connected with this subject, but shall reserve them for another opportunity.

DINNER TO FRANGUS O'CONNOR, ESQ., M.P.
Pursuant to public requisition to that effect, about eighty gentlemen entertained Mr. O'Connell, on Monday, at the Chamber of Commerce. Daniel Clancy, Esq., of Charleville, presided, and Samuel Perrett, James Redmond Barry, and D. Green, Esq., acted as Vice Presidents.—*Cork Reporter.*

It was recently stated publicly that there are in London more than half a million of people not in the habit of visiting any place of public worship.

EMIGRATION.

On Tuesday, it being generally known through the city, that the *Oswegatcha*—the finest and most beautiful barque that ever left this port, whose accommodations are of a very superior description—was to be towed down the river by the *Gipsy* steamer, on her voyage to Quebec with passengers, as far as Passage, an immense number of the citizens congregated on the Quay, to witness her departure. The excitement was considerably increased, as several of the inhabitants of Waterford, male and female, were to embark in this “giant of the waters,” for the land of promise. Nearly three hundred of the sons and daughters of unfortunate Erin were passengers in the *Oswegatcha*, and never did we witness so merry, at the same time so heart-rending a scene. The youths on board, full of life and spirit, exhibited a strong contrast to the feelings of their numerous friends who lined the quay in hundreds, we might with truth say thousands; for as we before stated, never did we see on a similar occasion so immense a multitude on our Quay as on this. Among the passengers were several amateur musicians—the spirit stirring notes of the Kent bagpipe, the strill fife, the melodious flute, and the Irish bagpipes resounded through the air, and soon set the feet of the lads and lasses on board in quick motion. Their friends on shore wept bitterly, as did many of those among the passengers; even men—albeit unused to the melting mood—we have seen that dry like children on beholding, perhaps for the last time, affectionate sons, fond brothers, and lovely sisters about to cast themselves upon the waters, to the mercy of the gentle and inconstant elements. About three o'clock the *Oswegatcha* started on her voyage, and the *Gipsy* made a retrograde movement up towards her, and as soon as the two ropes were fastened, both vessels began to move down. It would be difficult to describe accurately the look of sorrow and melancholy reflection, which we witnessed in the faces of the emigrants, as they stood on the bank and looked on the vessel that was to bear them away from their native land, and from their friends, and on the waves that were to separate them from their loved ones. As the vessel rounded the channel, the windows of the *Oswegatcha* were crowded with people, all anxious to witness the parting, and to bid adieu to their friends, and to see the vessel that was to bear them away from their native land, and from their friends, and on the waves that were to separate them from their loved ones. As the vessel rounded the channel, the windows of the *Oswegatcha* were crowded with people, all anxious to witness the parting, and to bid adieu to their friends, and to see the vessel that was to bear them away from their native land, and from their friends, and on the waves that were to separate them from their loved ones.

PARLIAMENTARY PORTRAITS.
THE IRISH MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
We have received the April number of this excellent periodical, which opens with a chapter on English and Foreign policy. This is a capital political article, and well worthy perusal. There is a beautiful tale also in this number, called “The Bereaved Sisters.” It is also supposed to occur about that unfortunate period, when the Pretender's last hope was completely withered at Culloden. “The Watchman” is an excellent essay. “Amables of a Discontented Gentleman” is amusing, as is also “The Courier.” There are several other interesting articles in the number. We copy from it the following able and sarcastic portrait of Sir Robert Peel:—

Within St. Stephen's, hordes of “Rats” are found,
Of shifting politics and heavy unground,
Reckless of honor, principle, or pride—
Time-serving flatterers, who veer from side to side—
Not from conviction—not at duty's call—
Proud impulse by which man should stand or fall,
But urged by party, or induced by pelt—
By base of others, or low love of self.
And those who stand apart, and stand one, confess
In perfl, transcendent or the rest—
The Rat superlative of all the tribe;
Him let me make some effort to describe:—
Of medium talents, second rate at most,
Nobly lineage has he to boast—
No classed as a peer, his birth, which shows
Which shows false lustre upon little worth;
No proud hereditary blazonings illumine
This product of boon Nature's common loom,
Who, though from the democracy he springs,
With scorn and sneer, and with a very slight
Each plebeian instinct of his mind's ethroned,
Apes the patrician in his air and tone;
Aristocratic, selfish, and purse-proud,
Forget his origin and spurns the crowd
And their pretensions, with more loudly pride
Than those who boast of nobility at Great died,
Or, prodigal of life, and graced with scars,
Bore Richard's banners in the holy wars,
But who, by plausibility and art,
Plays in the Senate a conspicuous part.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.
The Right Rev. Dr. Abraham has been pleased to appoint the Rev. Michael Power to be parish Priest of Stradbally and Ballynahen. The Rev. Gentleman had been formerly for several years Conductor of these Parishes, and has been since Parish Priest of Carrickbeg.—The Rev. Mr. Power is by long experience and local knowledge eminently qualified to discharge the duties of his new appointment, and is distinguished for his acquaintance with, and zealous cultivation of, the Irish language.

REPEAL—TITHES.
The very spirited and patriotic parishioners of Rathangan, have forwarded two petitions to Parliament for the repeal of the Union and the abolition of tithes. The former has been presented to the care of the Member for all Ireland, Daniel O'Connell, and that on tithes to the patriotic member for this borough, Mr. Walker.—The signatures to each of these petitions amount to upwards of thirteen hundred, and embrace nine tenths of the electors of the district. This is the way to work for Old Ireland.—*Waterford Independent.*

BRIDERY—WARWICK ELECTION.
We see by the *Warwick and Warwickshire Advertiser*, that two out of three of the members of St. Charles Green's committee at the late election for Warwick, who were charged with having been guilty of bribery, have been convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of £500 each.—*Courier.*

THE ROYAL HOSPITAL.
We recently mentioned that the government have not finally decided upon the abolition of this institution, and that some enterprising, notwithstanding the official announcement on the subject, that this national hospital for the maintenance of Irish veterans will be suffered to continue.—*Register.*

BANK OF ENGLAND.
APRIL 2, 1834.—An account of the liabilities and assets of the Bank of England, on the average of the quarter, ending the 1st of April, 1834—

LIABILITIES.	ASSETS.
Circulation . . . £19,097,000	Securities . . . £25,070,000
Deposits . . . 4,911,000	Balliots . . . 9,431,000
	£33,108,000
	£35,101,000

REPORTED VISIT OF THE KING TO IRELAND.

By the statement of a London Correspondent of the *Cork Herald*, the King is said to have positively determined on paying a visit to our Irish shores. How far this intelligence is authentic we cannot take upon ourselves to say, as it has not been confirmed by any other source; but we agree in thinking that if His Majesty wishes to honour the Irish people by his presence, he should not confine his visit to Cork alone, or depart without seeing the metropolis. Whatever part he may touch, he will at least be certain of witnessing the proverbial courtesy of our Island, to amply exhibit to his august brother, and for which such a sorry requital was bestowed. There were some of our neighbours at that time who ridiculed the enthusiastic ardour with which the monarch was greeted during his short sojourn; it might perhaps have been a symptom of credulity and overweening confidence, but it certainly displayed the character of the Irish in a generous and disinterested light. We hope that the return such detestable met may prove no damper to the national spirit; if, indeed, the confident intelligence of the Cork paper be correct, and our Gracious Majesty, King William the Fourth, should be inclined to follow the example of his royal brother, and take a peep at his Irish subjects. It is superfluous to add that such a trip would be far pleasurable and not for information, taxes, tithes, and tyranny, would of course be kept out of hearing as well as sight, and the attentions of the Court would know no more of these annoyances than if they never had existence. So much the better; at best of times these are sore subjects, and the appearance of a King at this side of the Atlantic is such a novelty, that to obtain a repetition of the favour we should abstain from all ill-omened or obnoxious sounds. The *Cork Herald's* Correspondent says, “It is supposed His Majesty will hold his court at Rostellan—which has an accidental attraction, added to many of intrinsic value, being, as I understand, not far from the residence of Lord Shannon, one of His Majesty's prime favourites, a nobleman of great weight at home, and universally esteemed wherever known.” Who can say but that the prediction of His Majesty for ground he has trod before may ripen into something of a stronger attachment!

MISERY IN IRELAND.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE MORNING HERALD.
SIR—An Englishman, born in a country where provision is properly made for poverty as well as disease, when he became a temporary resident in Ireland, was much surprised and shocked at the indifference with which the wealthy look upon the distresses surrounding them on every side, and the little aid contributed by them to remedy the evil; and unanswerable proof of the inefficiency of charitable institutions to assist the claims which the poorer are entitled to make upon the richer classes of society for support. The indifference with which the richer regard the poorer classes in Ireland can only be attributed to the habit they are in of seeing, from their cradles, the wretchedness around them. Another cause has contributed to increase this distress, and still more to blind the eyes and blunt the heart—the number of absentees, who contribute nothing to the relief of the poverty they are so instrumental in creating. This induces a sort of recklessness in many of those who are compelled to live in the country, in consequence of a more being thrown upon them. Finding they can do but little, they often become desperate, and do nothing; or otherwise give so much as to be compelled to become absentees in their turn, to get rid of the undue burden thrown upon them. Close to the palace in Ireland the little cabin frequently raises its head, and the door it can be called, through which the inhabitants are often compelled to crawl on their knees) shut in on both sides with heaps of dung composed of the most offensive materials, the influence of which accelerates the disease, in conjunction with want, while typhus follows with extension on its deadly wing. Well may it be said that one half of the world knows not how the other half lives. During my residence in Ireland I have witnessed families inhabiting dwellings far inferior to the pig-sties in England, self built in some damp ditch, and only protected by a thin coating of damp straw from the wind and rain, enclosing their inmates, which could not exist but for the charity of their neighbours. This I have seen too, upon estates belonging to such as have been considered as good as landlords.

IRISH PRODUCE.
Nicholson's Price Current last Saturday gives the following account of the present state and future prospects of the London Market, with regard to two of the principal articles of Irish export. We would hope that the picture is overdrawn:—
“BUTTER AND BACON.
“This market is in a dreadful state, and will be total ruin to thousands. The Landlords, the Farmers, the Merchants, the Brokers, and the Dealers, must all suffer) but to what extent the loss will fall on each class we have, as yet, no means of knowing.”
“That it will eventually fall on the landlords there can be no doubt at all.”
“In the first instance it will fall on the holders of stock; and from what we hear, it will break down nearly all connected with it, from the Irish Farmers to the whole rove and retail dealers who have the misfortune to hold large stocks.”
“The following list of prices of Limerick Butters has been placed in our hands this morning by one of our country friends as the price he paid for the different sorts:—The first sort, Limerick Butter 6s. second 5s. the third 5s. the fourth 4s. the fifth 3s. 6d.; for the last our friend states he paid 6s. a few months back.”
“The cost of the latter set at 36s per cwt. of 112 lbs. is 3s. 10d. per lb. in London, being first subject to the charge of Freight, Insurance, &c. &c. It will be curious to see how much the Irish farmer realizes for his pound of Butter.”

LORD CHANCELLOR OF IRELAND.
We understand that the Lord Chancellor of Ireland has put the seals in commission, in a view of proceeding to England to attend his parliamentary duties. We learn that the Lords Commissioners are the Master of the Rolls, Baron Pennefather, and Master Gould. As very important questions will be brought forward by government after the recess, the Bills for the Irish Bank, Corporation and Chancery Reform Bills, which are expected to be of some sweeping nature, it is cordially asserted in the law circles, that the Chancellor will not sit this approaching Easter Term.

SAM. GORDON TITHE COMMISSIONER.
This gentleman was pretty well noticed for his spineless acts of despotism last year, John Keefe, whom he caused, without either rhyme or reason, to be hanged and imprisoned at Glengarrow in this county, in October last—and to be subsequently arrested by order of some Castle functionary, previously to the last Assizes, in no country but Ireland could such acts of sublimity have been so coolly and deliberately perpetrated, under the guise of law, as were committed by Mr. Sam Gordon, Tithe Commissioner, upon an innocent country boy, John Keefe. However, with much difficulty and great perseverance, the delinquent was at length made amenable to justice, and was accordingly fined in the complaint in all losses and expenses, and in the course of a single year there have been 100 letters of this description, which, on being opened for the purpose of being returned to the writers, are found to contain property to the extent of £20,000 and £20,000.

LAW POINTS.
(FROM STEWART'S DISPATCH.)
EXEMPTED BY A CUSTOMER.
Question—I obtained a custodian, but cannot detain, there being nothing upon the premises. Can I proceed by ejectment?
Answer—Yes, where it is made appear to the court that all other remedies have failed, the custodes will be allowed to bring an ejectment in the name of the OUTLAW, provided the lands be leased.

SPORTING.
On Monday last several races went off, over a beautiful course, at Rathdown near Cashel. Mr. Avery Stinson's Billy, rode by Mr. William Phelan, and Mr. James Ryan's Nyklark, rode by owner; the run was admirable—the former gained by a few lengths. The second heat, Edmund Murphy, of Halinstown, and Jeremiah Scally, of Silverpark, set on. On passing a small gap, Mr. Scally was unhorsed and thrown with so much violence that, but little hopes were entertained of his recovery at the time. Several heats were run by farmer's horses for saddles and bridles.—*Crommel Advertiser.*

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.
On the 30th instant, at St. George's church, Hanover-square, London, William Blamire, Esq., M.P. for Cumberland, to Dora, sister of Colonel Mark Wills, of Kirry, Isle of Man, and late governor of St. Helena. A report prevails in the fashionable circles of an approaching union between Lord Ebrington and the amiable widow of Lord Clinton, sister to the marchioness of Exeter. Lord Ebrington has several children by his first lady, who was a daughter of the Earl of Harrowby.—*Courier Journal.*
It appears that the preliminaries of Lord Melbourne's marriage with Miss Hopwood are finally adjusted.—*Ibid.*

REPEAL OF THE UNION.

A meeting, convened Monday evening last, in the hall of Flahar-street, for the purpose of repealing the Union, terminated on the part of the meeting on the subject of the repeal of the Union, and the adoption of a resolution to grant to the latter an Irish domestic legislature. Before seven o'clock (as appointed) the audience was considerable; and the room was crowded to the point of entry, 200 persons present, engaged in working classes. Shortly after seven o'clock the meeting was opened by Mr. Joseph Hannon, of which he immediately opened the business by a speech. He stated that the repeal of the Union was the first object which he had in view, and that he had been instructed by the meeting to make inquiries into the state of the Irish people. The repeal of the Union was the first object which he had in view, and that he had been instructed by the meeting to make inquiries into the state of the Irish people. The repeal of the Union was the first object which he had in view, and that he had been instructed by the meeting to make inquiries into the state of the Irish people.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
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QUARTERS ENDING APRIL.

Source	1833.	1834.
Customs	3,417,250	3,500,000
Excise	2,600,575	2,700,000
Stamps	1,864,038	1,900,000
Taxes	509,563	550,000
Post-Office	346,000	360,000
Incidents	93,842	100,000
	8,551,268	8,910,000

BRIDEWELL AND POLICE BOARD.
A communication from Bridewell and Police Board for the county of Cork. The Board are desirous to have the attention of the Government directed to the state of the gaol at Bridewell, and to the want of a Police Board for the county. They state that the gaol is in a state of great dilapidation, and that the Police Board is not properly constituted. They request that the Government should take steps to improve the gaol, and to constitute a proper Police Board for the county.

QUARTERS ENDING APRIL.

Source	1833.	1834.
Customs	15,516,254	15,800,000
Excise	14,023,576	14,300,000
Stamps	6,433,288	6,600,000
Taxes	1,803,842	1,900,000
Post-Office	1,321,000	1,400,000
Incidents	398,960	420,000
	43,296,919	44,420,000

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