

ON'S BED ROOM AT ST. HELENA. out 14 feet by 12, and 10 or 11 feet. The walls were lined with brown nanred and edged with common green hor and desuite of surface. Two small about pullies looking towards the 53d Regt., one of which was thrown ned by a piece of notched wood. rtains of white long cloth, a small droy by grate and five-brass to match, with a small marble bust of his son. Above piece hung the portrait of Maria four or five of young Napoleon, son of moldered by the hands of the motle more to the right hung also a mure of the Empress Josephine—and to suspended the alarm chamber-watch the Great, obtained by Napoleon at hile, on the right, the consular-watch, the letter B, hung by a chain of air of Maria Louisa, with a pin stuck in lining. The door was covered with red-carpet, which had once decorated a Lieutenant of the St. Helena in the right-hand corner was placed in iron camp-bedstead, with green silk on which its master had reposed on Marengo and Austerlitz. Between the was a paltry second-hand chest of an old bookcase with green blinds left of the door leading to the next Four or five cane-bottomed chairs, were standing here and there about for the back door there was a screen anken, and between that and the old-fashioned sofa covered with white on which resided Napoleon clothed morning gown, white loose trousers, all in one, a beavered red Madras ad his shirt collar open, without a ar was delicately and troubled. stood a little round table, with some foot of which lay in confusion upon heap of books had already perused, nd of the sofa, facing him, was seat of the Empress Maria Louisa, with arms. In front of the sofa stood his arm folded over his breast, bers in one of his hands. Of all the ices of the once mighty Emperor ething was present except a superb and, containing a silver band, and the same metal, in the left hand corer from St. Helena.

KEAN. (LONDON PERIODICAL FOR APRIL.) previously to his great appearance in engaged in Cherry's company in South his range of characters extended to Harlequin, he was performing on ge with Mr. Sheridan Knowles and Knowles being at that time engaged in the company. Kean performed at the Haymarket in 1806, but in bordinate characters, at a salary of As an instance of the extraordinary a this actor's life we may mention the 1813 his services were offered to the nager at £2 per week and declined, he year following he was "starring" eatre at £50 per night. a his leg when a boy, riding an act alp at Bathcombe fair; and he about the years 1802, 3, 4, and 5, nd parts of the country, sporting, rope-dancing. The last time I saw y to his "great hit," was at Sedler's, a his front to see Belmont, (after- as the great traveller,) who gave a performance (such as Desboroughs also illustrative of the passions of Lebrun; superior to any thing I ever beheld, solitary in that opinion. Eliza, the ad Belmont were together at the old a; and Belmont's brother was also rest and enterprising traveller was poster at £2 per week. nd, Clonmel, or Swansen, Knowles first drama, and there Kean, also mpts at authorship, particularly as a alets of actors. One of his, entitled was very popular in the provinces; at in that was admirable. As to he then displayed, I cannot speak member that when a piece called the Hut, which the bills announced as fr. Kean," that some one praised it id, "this piece does Kean great cre- think him capable of writing such a e write it," said Cherry; "Kean that piece but the bad English that remark might have been a gratul- ll-nature on the part of Cherry, but en then known, or believed to be a man, be dared not have returned it. "picked up" his education as he read, to my knowledge, any thing

exclaimed the never-enough-to-be- center. "I rely on your natural d simplicity for a correct translation, ible, grammatical, student-like, d-like, and Cambridge-fashion Eng- following quotation, the only one, by I have translated up in my capacity of the University—*non mortuorum spicit.*" The slide-camp, who, be- ficialious accomplishments, possesses stering of Latin, Greek, Choctaw, translated it in a twinkling as fol- by but says ever get in an unbel- ble was no less astonished than de a sentence.—Age. le couple named Martin, who were the reform festival at Oseringill-gate, a still living and in good health.— completed their 103d year, and have wards of 80 years. They can still neighbourhood, but their memories.—*Neville's Chronicle.* has appointed Mr. W. Viles one ay Inspectors, a temporary Inspec- in port he may carry emigrants to report daily the interior con- cesses, with a view to the accom- e passenger.—*Limerick Chronicle*

lished for the Proprietor, at the office ed door to the Chamber of Commerce, e House of the Post-Office. Subscrip- £3 5s. 6d. Half-yearly, £1 12s. 6d. 18s. 3d. Published on the morning- day, and Saturday.

Phillip Barron

# The Waterford Chronicle

No. 2128.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1834.

Price 6d.

## PROMISED REDUCTION OF STAMP DUTY ON NEWSPAPERS.

No act of the present government—in truth, no act of any government—would be hailed with more universal approbation than the announcement of the contemplated and promised reduction of the stamp duty upon newspapers. To the public it would be of vast importance, and to the proprietors the utmost value—whilst, as regards the revenue, it would be as wise and politic as it is just and liberal. It would encourage licensed and controllable periodicals—increase the spread of useful knowledge, and induce an extended taste for literature and information upon passing events.

To the present government the press and the public are already deeply indebted for the reduction upon advertisements, yet the decreased rate, we are convinced, has caused an increase of revenue even upon this mere item of duty, whilst its highly salutary and widespread results have given a facility and impetus to the disposal of merchandise that cannot but have been most beneficial to trade, and will be still more so when the *utility and value of advertising* become more generally known, and the practice more extensively acted upon, especially in Ireland.

We think we shall be enabled to prove that a reduction of the duty upon newspapers would INCREASE the revenue generally, and even upon this SPECIFIC ITEM. The reduction of duty upon newspapers would manifestly tend to their increased general circulation. This would materially advance and serve the paper manufacturers and the various branches of trade connected therewith; the duty upon the article manufactured would, of course, keep pace with this increase; thus, one head of revenue would act to counterbalance the reduction upon the rate of stamp duty remitted.

Secondly—The increase that would at once take place in the sale and disposal of newspapers, at the reduced rate, would be considerable. Indeed we are satisfied, speaking moderately, that on the onset, this increase would extend to half of the former circulation, and that the periodicals would be DOUBLED. The rate of revenue, the stamp duty upon newspapers, would be fully or nearly restored, and the heads of revenue considerably augmented by the decrease of the rate.

The reduction would give an increased and ramified source of employment to a variety of persons; in the manufacture of the paper—the number of hands necessary for the extended circulation, pressmen, messengers, newsmen, &c. &c. We sincerely trust that this reduction (which, upon principles of equity will, of course, be *only* in each country) will be immediately announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer; it would materially and justly tend to make the present ministry popular—then, indeed, the public and the press of all sides, must admit that a great practical and beneficial result has flowed from the passing of the reform bill.

We will hereafter give an article, showing the value of advertising, and the daily increasing advantage from its general adoption in practice in Ireland.—Meanwhile, we call upon the whole press to raise their voice, and throwing aside all petty jealousies, to unite for the common good of themselves and their subscribers; and, at once, obtain this promised reduction from Lord Althorp.—*Stewart's Despatch.*

## STAMP DUTIES ON NEWSPAPERS.

The subject to which we, briefly adverted yesterday, viz., the stamp duties on newspapers, is one which deeply interests the proprietors of all the papers in the country; even more than it does those in town.—Lord Althorp is an upright man, not having given a pledge to reduce the duties, he will doubtless redeem it as soon as he is apprised that such is the wish of the proprietors of newspapers in general. The course we recommend is, that the proprietor, editor, and printer of every newspaper should immediately prepare a memorial, and forward it to the treasury, reminding their lordships of the promise made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and pointing out the benefits which would be likely to arise from the reduction of the duty to two pence on each paper. The London press will, we should think, adopt the same course, and the whole body of compositors, pressmen, and newsmen, who would be greatly benefited by the increased demand which the reduction in the price of newspapers would occasion, should not delay a moment to present their memorial. It is in that kind of measure which requires only a little promptitude and energy to get effected almost immediately, but which can only be achieved as the result of combined effort. Surely the press has a right to expect assistance from a liberal government, which it has cordially and actively supported; and Lord Althorp cannot refuse to set up to his own voluntary engagement. His lordship would, without doubt, have long ago redeemed his pledge, had he been aware that it was the general wish of the persons interested; that is, in point of fact, not only the press, but every proprietor of a coffee-house, tavern and public library, and, indeed, every man in the country who desires that information, which newspapers supply. The stationers and paper makers through out the country should be asked to join in the memorial, since nothing could tend more to increase the demand for paper. We feel confident that the revenue would ultimately be increased by the reduction proposed.

[We most heartily concur in the very reasonable and proper course thus recommended by our contemporary to the English journalists, and would on our part, strongly urge our fellow-labourers of the press in this country, to adopt similar measures for the effecting of a reduction of one-half of the duties as at present charged on each newspaper published in Ireland. We shall return to the subject.—Ed. D. M.]

## QUEEN'S COUNTY ASSIZES.

His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant has been graciously pleased to grant a free pardon to Phelim Neill, of Killeslin, who had been sentenced to seven years' transportation at the summer assizes of the last year for the Queen's county, for an alleged Whitefoot offence, upon the evidence of Bridget Carty, who figured so conspicuously in this town, upon a late occasion, as the protégée of Captain Singleton and the Conservatives; who not only retained her under their special patronage, for their own wise purposes, but absolutely deluded her on in her base attempt to vilify and destroy the character of one of the most exemplary of the Catholic priesthood, by charging him with Whitefootism and other high misdemeanours. We understand, also, that His Majesty's government has relieved Captain Singleton (as he is called) from the arduous duties attending his office of alderman, by removing him from the district. We thank Lord Wellesley for this, as it evinces at least a disposition, on the part of government, to visit with censure (if not to punish as it deserved) the gross and unbecoming conduct of this ignorant and overbearing functionary towards the Rev. Mr. Maher. We hope he may profit by this hint. Perhaps the *Sentinel* could advise the squireship to meet and vote him a piece of plate, and an appropriate dress, by way of condolence.—*Corlew's Morning Post.*

## SUSPENSION OF A CLERGYMAN.

On Thursday the Rev. Arthur Whalley, of Kingston, appeared in the Ecclesiastical Court held in our Cathedral, for the purpose of hearing sentence pronounced on the charge of heresy and irregularity preferred against him as a minister of the Church of England. The Rev. Chancellor Taylor inquired of Mr. Whalley whether he had any thing to offer by way of defence, which he did not. The Rev. Chancellor stated that he did not intend to offer any thing, but that he was not intended to act upon the charge of heresy; but Mr. Whalley had certainly, in his opinion, been guilty of great irregularity as a minister. He then read the sentence, by which Mr. Whalley is suspended from the exercise of all ecclesiastical functions for the space of three years, and restrained from the receipt of the profits of his office as lecturer at Kingston church, &c.; and is also condemned in the costs of the suit; and in expiration of the three years the sentence still to continue in force, unless Mr. Whalley deposited in the registry of the diocese a certificate of his good behaviour and morals during that time, and also sign a declaration of his agreement with the articles of the 39 articles. The Rev. Chancellor informed Mr. Whalley that he might, if he thought proper, appeal to the higher Court against this sentence, but the latter stated that he had no intention of doing so. The sentence was read in Kingston church on Sunday last.—*Hereford Journal.*

## MILITARY MUSIC.—A trial of musical skill between the bands of the 5th Dragoon Guards, and the 83d Regiment was made on Wednesday and Thursday at the Royal Hospital, in the presence of a large company—the Judges were Mr. Logier, Mr. Pigott, and Dr. Smith; the decision was given in favour of the band of the 5th Dragoon Guards, but with all due credit to the 83d for the excellence and ability of their performance. The judges could not agree, Mr. Pigott being of opinion that the band of the 5th Dragoon Guards was the better; to this Mr. Logier would not submit. Mr. Pigott relied on the umpire for his opinion. Dr. Smith concurred with him, giving the victory to the 5th Dragoon Guards' band, but with the utmost commendation to their rivals for excellence in their performance.—*D. E. Post.*

## THE EXECUTION SCENE, LAST MONDAY.

Laughing, joking, pushing, and shouting, as though they were coming from a race-course, or a pugilistic contest. Some said with a sneer, "they could not persuade him, (the criminal) to stand up." Others said, "He has had his breakfast," and similar expressions. I only saw one female in tears, and I took particular notice of the multitude; and was led to think how little they thought it was the law, and not the executioner that put the man to death; and that they ought to have a voice in the making of that law; and that the professed object of the law in this punishment was the prevention of the offence. From their conduct I should say that not a thought of this description passed through their minds; and the executive power on the scaffold seemed to be a matter separated from them altogether—no engine of terror wielded by an inviolable hand. How different would it be if all these people had a hand in making the law by which men are put to death! How different their views and feelings at an execution! They would then feel that this execution was an act of society at large, and not now, as it is, of a small part merely. Like men on board a ship at an execution, where every one pulls the rope which draws the culprit up to the place of his destination. But now, as they have no hand whatever in making the laws by which a member of society is executed, how can it be expected to have any salutary effect upon them? It is an act of others, in fact, and those who make these criminal laws never witness their execution. If every man in society had a vote, he would feel himself somebody; he would feel himself elevated; and many of our laws would very soon be altered. But as things are now, public executions produce no salutary effect whatever. By their frequency they brutalize and brutalize the people; and by their frequently being more than the offence deserves, they disgust the reflecting part of society, private punishments are much more suitable to a country which is advanced in civilization and knowledge, and which is understood to be free.—*People's Conservative.*

## VALUABLE ARRIVAL AT SYDNEY.—

In a number of the *Sydney Herald*, just received, we find the arrival of thirty moderately young and unmarried females in the colony from the mother country, in the ship Edward Coulston, notified with due ceremony, and the names of the ladies recorded at full length.

## A DINNER WITH LOUIS PHILIP AND HIS FAMILY.

[The following graphic and pleasing account of a dinner party at St. Cloud, is given by an American naval officer, one of the party, in a letter to his sister. It is copied from the *New York Journal of Commerce*.] Extract of a letter from an officer of the United States ship Delaware:— Paris, Sept. 28, 1833.—I have a picture in my eye, dear D—, the image of which I should be happy to transmit to you by letter, were it in my power—that of the family of the King of the French at St. Cloud. I had no idea, till my visit to Paris, that a regal residence here could so far exceed all the magnificence and splendour of the palaces of England, as those of France do. In the whole display they fully meet the imagination of the luxury and gorgeousness of the highest "pride of life." A suite on the garden front is interesting, as that is usually occupied as the family apartments. In it is the bed room of Bonaparte, on taking possession of the palace—the same in which Louis the Eighteenth died, and now elegantly fitted in blue and gold; that in which her present Majesty receives evening company on ordinary occasions during the winter. Adjoining it are a writing room, library, and the King's Council room, communicating with the grand room, through which we entered the Hall of Dana.

We had scarce reached our hotel on the day of our presentation, before the verbal invitation to dinner received from the King was followed by official notes to each of our party, from the Abbé de Camp to wait, according to the etiquette of the Court on such occasions, stating that he had "the honour to inform us that we were invited to dine at the Palace of St. Cloud on the 27th instant, at six o'clock." A quarter to six, therefore, last evening, found us alighting at the favourite residence of the monarchs of France, brilliantly situated on the Seine, some four or five miles west of Paris, beyond the woods of Boulogne. Mr. Harris was of the party, and led the way from Paris in his chariot, with Captain Ballard.

The evening being damp and chilly, and our carriage being closed, we had little opportunity, in the approach of night to observe much that was around us, till we drew up at the entrance.—This is a vestibule paved with marble, and ornamented by a magnificent staircase, to apartments on the second floor, with an exposure in the direction of Paris.

Servants of the household in full livery, were stationed in the vestibule staircase, and landing above, the last of whom ordered us into an ante-room of great magnificence and beauty in the painting of its ceiling, the walls and furniture, at the further door of which, we were received by General Berrand and Romigny, and by them led into the principal saloon, or drawing room, in which we were not sorry to see a bright fire blazing; Admiral de Rigny, the Count St. Maurice, and three or four Aides of the Generals, were the only persons in the apartment. The central window commands an extensive and beautiful view, in the midst of which the domes and towers of the principal buildings of Paris, are seen to the east, and while admiring it, we were told that in the Revolution of July, 1830, Charles X. was amusing himself with cards on the spot in which we were standing, during the hottest of the fight, little believing how soon he would be flung from this place and his throne.

At the end of a few minutes, while clustered near the windows, foot steps were heard in the ante-room, and *Le Roi* "to the King," in an undertone, was pronounced by the aid of his Majesty and the Count St. Maurice, and in turning to that direction, according to his intimation, we perceived him approaching, unattended, in the full dress of a Major General—scarlet pantaloons, and a blue coat richly embroidered in gold, with the decorations of his rank—having his sister, the Princess Adelaide, upon his arm. Our salutations were received by him with the simplicity of a private gentleman, and with all the affability, vivacity, and kindness, which we had so much admired on the preceding day, and after presenting each to the Princess, who speaks English with equal fluency, entered indiscriminately into conversation with those who happened to be nearest him.

In a few moments afterwards, the Queen entered from the same direction, accompanied by the Marchioness of Chantier, the principal lady of the Court, followed a short distance by the eldest daughter, the Princess Mary, and Madame Malet, a maid of honour—while the youngest daughter, the Princess Clementine, entered from the opposite door, attended by the lady of the household, who is her governess and guardian, and followed by the third son of the King, the Prince de Joinville, a midshipman in the navy, of sixteen or seventeen. Thus completing the party.

The dress of the ladies is always a point of some importance on such occasions, especially to those of your sex and age, dear D—, and I may as well make mention of that of the principal personages at this place as any other. It did not differ from that of ladies of rank and wealth, on any occasion of ceremony in private life. The Queen, Princess, Adelaide, and Madame Malet, wore hats of white cloth, ornamented with plumes—those of her Majesty being pink, that of her sister from a bird of Paradise, and those of the lady of honour white.—The Queen was in a dress of straw colour of light material, sprinkled with gold; the Princess Mary a silk of a similar hue, and a pelrine of black lace breadth, caplets like her dress; and the Princess Clementine in simple white muslin, with blue trimming, and scarf of gauze. The hair of both was arrayed with great simplicity and neatness, and neither wore jewellery, except a small chain of gold round the head of the elder, with a pearl drop pendant from an emerald attached to the centre of the forehead. It is being sufficiently particular to gratify your curiosity? It must, at all events, answer; for I was too much interested in the amiable and kind manners, intelligence and conversation of the whole household, and with the youthful beauty, loveliness, and naivete of the daughters, to make any note to my memory that will allow me to be more minute. The benevolence of the Queen is well known, and she rendered herself, to all our party, quite as interesting as his Majesty. All remained standing in a kind of circle around the most illustrious of the group, till the distant breathing of the

secret music announced the dinner in readiness, and Captain Ballard, conducted by the King to the Queen, led her Majesty through a saloon furnished as a billiard room, into the dinner hall—the King following with his eldest daughter; and Mr. Harris leading the Princess Adelaide, preceded by the Prince de Joinville and the Princess Clementine. Every thing was so admirably arranged, that not the slightest confusion or embarrassment in being seated occurred; and notwithstanding the number of officers in our party, each, I believe, received a chair according to his rank. The Queen occupied the centre of the table on one side with Captain Ballard, the Princess Clementine, and the Prince de Joinville, one of the Ladies of the Household, and Lieutenant Macomber of the Marines, on the right; and Admiral de Rigny, the Marchioness Chantier, and Lieutenants Beton and Lee on the left. The King sat nearly opposite the Princess Mary, Lieut. Buchanan, Madame Malet, and myself on the right; and the Princess Adelaide, Mrs. Harris, one of the Maids of Honour, and Lieutenant Magruder on the left; while General Romigny and his Aid, and the Count St. Maurice, were at their head, and General Berrand and his suite at the foot—making about thirty plates.

The dining-room is a magnificently palatial and lofty hall, with an admirable representation of Bonaparte on horseback, crossing the Alps.—There was a servant to each chair; one half in full livery of scarlet and lace, with powdered hair, small-clothes, stockings and shoes, and the other in plain dress, in the same style of plain black each wearing white gloves, and holding a napkin in his hand, and all uncommonly fine looking men. I will mention one dish out of the hundred passed round during the two hours we were at the table, and that expressly ordered by the King, in compliment to his guests, and in remembrance of fare which he had met with in our own country. It was a preparation of Italian meal, very excellent in its taste; but differing from any of which I had before partaken.

Fortunately for our party, only one of whom speaks French, almost every one of the company spoke English; and I was fortunate in having a most intelligent and interesting companion at table, in Madame Malet, possessing this acquisition so difficult to a foreigner. In rising from the table, the King gave a complimentary toast, which I lost at the time, to Captain Ballard and our country, and each presenting an arm to the lady beside whom he had been seated, returned to the drawing-room; I supposed that we should at once take leave; but the most interesting and charming part of our visit was still in reserve.—Coffee was served, of which he partook standing. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours, the eldest sons of the King, are at present in Belgium; but the two youngest Princes, the Duke d'Angoulême and Mompesier, eight or ten years of age, now entered, each running to the King, who was at the time conversing with me in the recess of a window, and kissing him, hastened with the same salutation to their mother.

This seemed a signal for the domestic amusements of the evening. The ladies became seated at a work table, and each, from the Queen to the youngest Princess, produced some fancy article, which she was completing for a fair, or something of the kind, for the benefit of a charity. The gentlemen became grouped around, conversing with the ladies while at work, or falling into clusters with each other; and in the perfect simplicity of every thing in view, we forgot almost that we were the guests of one of the most brilliant courts of Europe and the world, and not in the midst of some long known and well-loved circle of elegance and refinement in private life. No hauteur, no frivolity, no affectation of dignity; but the highest dignity itself, with sweetness, intelligence, amiability, kindness of heart, and every domestic virtue.

It is customary, I believe, for the King to receive his Cabinet Ministers every evening after dinner, with such of their ladies as may have it in their power, or feel at liberty, to visit the Queen; and about half-past nine the Duke and Duchess of Dalmeath, the Duke de Braglie and others came in. The interchange of salutations as we followed Mr. Harris and Captain Ballard, through the circle, from the Queen to the ladies of the Court, in taking leave, did not differ from those in private life—both their Majesties and the Princess Adelaide saying it would give them pleasure to see us on any future visit we might make to Paris.

## FRENCH MINISTERIAL OATH.—

The three new Ministers have taken the following oath—"I swear that I will have the King to reign and to administer in all things—that I will permit him to enjoy the first fruits of all telegraphic communications; and that I will not take umbrage at his becoming acquainted before me with all news that may relate to my department."—*Le Corsaire.*

## A BRIEF CAREER.—

Since the Spring Circuits commenced, Sir James Scarlett has been busily and luxuriously employed. For the first twelve briefs held by him, he received four thousand eight hundred guineas, and obtained a verdict in each case.

## INFUENZA.—

We understand that this malady is now raging with great violence in several parts of Lincolnshire. In some families so many of the inmates and servants have been attacked at once as to put an almost entire stop to the labours of the farm.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

## FIRE AT BRISTOL.—

The Miscellaneous Estimates contain a proposal for a grant of £6,700, to defray the charge of erecting Revenue buildings at Bristol. At the riots of Bristol, it may be remembered, the Custom-house was burnt down. THE TRADERS' UNIONS.—It is stated that the journeymen tailors intend a general strike within a few days. Their Union has increased lately so largely that at one lodge, in the neighbourhood of Carnaby market, 215 new members were enrolled on Monday evening last. At one of the recent meetings, £32 some odd shillings were subscribed in peace and half-peace, by the Trades' Unions for the deceased's widow and family. It is calculated that at the three funerals, which took place last Sunday, upwards of 60,000 Unions were in attendance.—*London Paper.*

## COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

CAPTAIN J. DUMMOND FOR THE JURORS OF HIS MAJESTY, WILLIAM RIDLEY. Monday, Sir Henry Meredith, Judge of the Admiralty Court, accompanied by Baron Pannetier, entered the Court-house in Green-street, at a quarter past ten o'clock, and a court jury, composed of the following gentlemen, was sworn:—Thomas Figin, Andrew Galey, William Cowley, Braw Richardson, William White, Peter Walsh, John Bingham, Henry Scott, Pergus Farrell, Archibald Ferguson, Henry Hayes, and Thomas Coulton, Esqs. John Dummonds was then placed at the bar, charged with having caused the death of William Ridley, his mate, both by refusing him necessary provisions, and putting a rope round his neck, and then ordering said rope to be drawn by some of his crew, until the deceased was thus hanged. The counts in the indictment particularized those several circumstances as having caused the death of Ridley. The prisoner was a low-sized, dark complexioned man, who seemed to be about forty years of age, and had nothing prepossessing in his countenance.

The Court became densely thronged during the day, and continued so while the trial lasted, from about half past ten until seven o'clock in the evening. Mr. Greene, K. C., the Hon. Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Martley, conducted the prosecution. Messrs. Hulmes, Hamilton, and Pigott, appeared for the defence.

Mr. Greene, K. C., then stated the case to the jury. He said that the prisoner, John Dummonds, was captain of the brig *Martha*; that in the latter end of last December, he sailed from the port of Laguna, on the coast of Mexico, with a crew of eleven persons, including the captain and his mate, William Ridley, and nine seamen; that previous to their leaving that port, some of the crew remonstrated with the captain on the small supply of provisions he had taken on board for the voyage, having only six barrels of biscuit and a quantity of pork entirely inadequate to the voyage. The captain said he would touch at the coast of Campeachy, and take in provisions. On their way to the coast of Campeachy they came in sight of an American vessel, which they followed, in order to obtain the supply they stood in need of, but she evaded them, and they proceeded on their way without touching on the coast. They could have put into Havannah and obtained all they stood in need of, but instead of doing so, the captain put them on shore allowance, by which the crew were reduced to a complete state of exhaustion. He used other arts of severity which would be detailed in evidence—in consequence of which one of the crew, named old Jack, died on the passage. When the vessel came near the coast of Cork, the captain went on the crew down to the provision room, to see how the stores were; and it was reported to him that there was no bread; that there was an empty barrel in it, but nothing more; the captain said that it was that northern boy Ridley who got at it and eat it; Ridley denied having done so, but he was brought on deck and beaten by the captain, with the end of a rope in the most cruel manner, and ordered not to go below any more; Ridley did go below, he being very weak, and fell asleep; the captain then went down, and placed a rope about his neck, and called so some of the hands on deck to hold the rope, which they did, not knowing that it was about Ridley's neck; he died shortly after being hauled on deck. Mr. Greene said, if this statement could be supported by evidence, there could be no doubt of his guilt; if not—if he were innocent—no man could be more happy than he would at his acquittal.

Edward Guarde, examined by the honorable Mr. Plunkett—Engaged with Captain Dummonds on the 18th September, 1833, at Laguna, for the voyage home to Liverpool; Wm. Ridley, the deceased, was mate; there were eleven persons on board in all; he sailed on the 30th December; does not know the quantity of provisions on board, there were six barrels of bread, of which he was aware; they steered by the bay of Campeachy, and were standing in for the land for the purpose of getting more proc on board, when an American schooner was seen on their lee bow, from which the master thought he could procure provisions; the schooner outalled them, but they got a small addition to their sea-store, on the voyage; the morning after they left Laguna they were put on an allowance; witness asked the captain to weigh his allowance out for a week; afterwards five weeks the captain began to give out the provisions himself; some mornings they got three biscuits, some two and a half, and some not two; at about six o'clock on Thursday, the 6th March, Ridley desired witness to go into the steerage to look for bread, and it was not there; on hearing this the master said "there must be another barrel; there have been 5 only used, and there were 6;" and desired witness, and another man named Thos. Risdale to go try again; the captain went for a candle, and the three went down but found the barrel empty; "we're in a pretty mess now," said he, "and we don't know how far we're off the land;" the captain then called witness, and Risdale into his own cabin, and showed them some rice; the captain asked witness's advice about how to manage the provisions, and witness desired him to use his own discretion; the captain then said that the mate must have taken the bread, and said he would be the man to give him the first dozen, and every man on board should do the same; the master then ordered the mate out of the after cabin; there were two state bed-rooms inside the cabin, one of which the mate used; a certain portion of rice was secured out after this day, and the captain said if the mate was the cause of starving them all he should not get any more; the mate got some at the time the other sailors were served out; the mate was employed on Thursday in pumping the ship; he got down in the forecastle during the night; on Friday the mate was employed at the pump also, and complained that he was very hungry; on Saturday forenoon they saw the land at about eleven o'clock; witness desired the deceased, on the latter's complaining to him that he was hungry, to go to the captain, upon which the deceased asked the captain for something to eat, and the captain struck him with a stick, and refused to give him any; a short time afterwards the deceased was standing at the pump and not able to work, and the captain and

## FIRE AT BRISTOL.—

The Miscellaneous Estimates contain a proposal for a grant of £6,700, to defray the charge of erecting Revenue buildings at Bristol. At the riots of Bristol, it may be remembered, the Custom-house was burnt down.

## THE TRADERS' UNIONS.—

It is stated that the journeymen tailors intend a general strike within a few days. Their Union has increased lately so largely that at one lodge, in the neighbourhood of Carnaby market, 215 new members were enrolled on Monday evening last. At one of the recent meetings, £32 some odd shillings were subscribed in peace and half-peace, by the Trades' Unions for the deceased's widow and family. It is calculated that at the three funerals, which took place last Sunday, upwards of 60,000 Unions were in attendance.—*London Paper.*

## INFUENZA.—

We understand that this malady is now raging with great violence in several parts of Lincolnshire. In some families so many of the inmates and servants have been attacked at once as to put an almost entire stop to the labours of the farm.—*Aberdeen Herald.*

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