



avarice from the very blood of those men who had been engaged to premature graves by adopting the drunken calculations of a heartless demagogue.

During the whole course of my life, whether my moral or public character has been before assailed by once—I was then assailed by a monster in canonicals—a miscreant priest, whose pretensions to public or private virtue are just as well founded as your own.

It is certain, on that occasion, was the ravage of an anonymous assassin, and the empty shelves of a beggarly printer. Your respectful panegyric, put on when you attacked me, with the spirit of one of those Atrypophagi New Zealanders, whom you resemble so much, and from whom I verily believe you are descended, was your treasonable disregard of truth, and your established character of being an unquarrelled black guard bully in the prize ring of politics.

The mail of Wednesday had not arrived when we went to press.

It was with no small degree of reluctance that we resolved on giving insertion to the most infamous of infamous productions it has ever been our lot to read.

The three great emancipators of the "olden times," Jack Cade and Wat Tyler of England, and Massaniello of Naples, commenced each his political career after your fashion, with this difference, that the rabble they respectively beggled they led on bravely to the field of battle.

Jack Cade ascended in the suburbs of London, he declared that he "would not leave one lord in all England, and that nation should be sold for a farthing a pound."

Massaniello was the spirit of your different misadventures? Jack, however, was a courageous ruffian, and was taken in the fact of murdering an old peer, for the sake of his "beloved countrymen"; he was therefore ignominiously and unjustly led to the gallows.

Let what will happen your "beloved countrymen," you "are never to be found at the point of danger when the battle rages at Monmouth, Carrickabock, or Rathfriland."

After the fisherman had proved his devotion to the sacred cause of "constitutional agitation," by the murder of every lord and commoner, who presumed to hold a different opinion from himself on the subject of outwaxed fruit, his rabble worshippers imitated their deity upon his own altar.

With a very awful and a very significant warning to such fellows, as you are, not to trust too much to the patriotism and humanity of your "beloved countrymen."

CLOVER, TREFOLI, AND COW-GRASS, SEEDS.

JAMES S. HARTER HAS JUST RECEIVED, PER THE HARMONY, ANGRIC, DIRECT FROM LONDON, THIRTY SACKS OF PRIME, NEW, RED AND WHITE CLOVER, TREFOLI, AND COW-GRASS SEEDS.

J. S. HARTER begs to observe, that he has imported his present stock from the same respectable House that supplied him last year, and whose SEEDS gave such universal satisfaction to Purchasers.

He continues to be supplied with Power's MALTY WHISKEY, THREE YEARS OLD, OFFICE and Stores, Sargent's, near the Post Office.

Table with 2 columns: Description of stocks and their prices. Includes items like 'PRIME OF IRISH STOCKS', 'Government Consols', 'Stock, 3 1/2 per Cent', etc.

The Waterford Chronicle

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1835.

The mail of Wednesday had not arrived when we went to press.

TOM FINN'S LETTER.

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he worked like a horse, and fed like a champion. The master, though not treated by law with uncontrolled power, has yet great authority, which may be abused in a thousand ways precluding redress.

Clari, or the Maid of Milan was enacted on Wednesday evening before a crowded and a fashionable audience. This play, which, in London and at all the principal Theatres of the three Kingdoms, received the most unbounded applause, is one of intense pathos.

Nothing could be more touching than the bitter lamentation of the aged father, whose grey hairs were bedewed down sorrow to the dust, but the scene, which comes and casts herself at that father's feet imploring forgiveness, while with abhorrence of her iniquity and her guilt, he spurns her away with all the

of a strong human heart—and in a fit, was acted with a force and reality that brought a tear into many an eye roused to the melting mood.

In the interlude, Mr Seymour, as Tesque kept the house, and Mr Gibeon, as Abel Day, and Mr Alexander as Obadiah. Mrs Parsons sang the different songs most delightfully, and was enthusiastically applauded.

Among the audience in the boxes were Major and Mrs Snow; Mrs Wall, Mrs Birt, and the Misses Lee; Mr and Mrs Dennis; the Misses Roberts; the Misses Alcock, of Newtown; Mr and Mrs Sargent; Mr and Mrs Cooke; Mr and Mrs Johnston; Captain Snow; Mr Russell, &c.

Last night the Theatre was crowded in every part with a most respectable audience to witness the excellent performance of Mr Seymour, in the bold and aspiring Richard, Duke of Gloucester.

The scene with the Lord Mayor an excellent specimen of the art of the actor, and the scene with the Lord Mayor an excellent specimen of the art of the actor, and the scene with the Lord Mayor an excellent specimen of the art of the actor.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

We observe in the columns of some of our contemporaries a statement that the King will open the Parliament on Thursday next, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock.

MEETING OF REFORM MEMBERS.

The members of the Opposition in the House of Commons, are to meet at No. 13, St. James's-square, on Wednesday next, the 18th inst., at 12 o'clock.

TORY CHURCH COMMISSION.

A meeting, at which Lord Rosalyn Lord Ellenborough, Lord Wharfedale, and other members of the cabinet attended, was held this morning at the Board of Trade.

Captain Roberts, Chief Magistrate of Police,

has arrived at New Ross, Co. Wexford, to take charge of that district.

The Emperor of Russia has manifestly directed that all the histories of the empire, in the public archives, great libraries, and elsewhere, shall be collected and published uniformly, at the expense of the government.

DINNER IN ROSS.

The following is a brief abstract of the speech of Mr. Merris Doyle, which we were unable, from want of space, to publish in our last issue.

Mr. Doyle was loudly called on to rise and said, he never addressed a public meeting with more heartfelt pride and exultation than on that occasion, for he felt that the glorious county of Wexford had nobly done its duty and earned for itself immortal honor by the victory which had recently been won for Independence.

He was an elector of Wexford who had fought in the ranks of the people for a period of 20 years, but never before did he witness such a devotion to freedom as at the last election.

He did not wonder at that about—he could account for their hatred—it was because they had lost their spirit—they had long neglected, and the people at length were allowed to exercise their constitutional privileges (see and unobscured). (Hear, hear, hear.)

He observed that the people were driven to the hustings by the landlords—when their votes were looked upon as his property, and they were publicly sold like bullocks or sheep.

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COURT MARTIAL.

A General Court Martial was held in the barracks on Monday and Tuesday, to try privates Daniel Flynn, Edward Robinson, John Fitzgerald, and Thomas O'Brien, of the 2d Battalion 90th Rifle Corps, now quartered in this city, for riotous and insubordinate conduct on the following charges:

1.—For having been drunk when on parade at Borris, on the 16th of January, 1835; this being the fourth time that the said privates, John Fitzgerald and Daniel Flynn were drunk within the last twelve months, and thereby constituting, on their parts, acts of habitual drunkenness.

2.—For having acted in a most riotous, violent, and insubordinate manner on the morning of the 16th of January, 1835, at Borris, and on the line of March from Borris to Eastwick, in the month of March from Borris to Eastwick, in the month of March from Borris to Eastwick.

On Tuesday the prisoners entered on their defence. Their witnesses, however, did not take the testimony of the former witnesses. O'Brien was the only man among the prisoners, of whose character there seemed to be a favorable opinion among all parties.

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THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

There being some doubt as to the propriety of the opening of Parliament on Thursday next, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Lyndal, has been pleased to issue under the Great Seal a Proclamation, bearing date the 18th inst., for the opening of Parliament on Friday, the 22nd inst.

The Lord Chancellor (Lyndal) will argue on the propriety of the opening of Parliament on Thursday next, the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Lyndal, has been pleased to issue under the Great Seal a Proclamation, bearing date the 18th inst., for the opening of Parliament on Friday, the 22nd inst.

KING'S BENCH CHAMBER—Feb. 16.

Before Judge Burton and Judge Crampton. Mr. Holmes and Mr. Murphy appeared for the friends of the deceased; to move, pursuant to notice, to set aside the Coroners' Inquisitions to the county of Cork.

Mr. Collins and Mr. Wood, for the accused, said they were taken by surprise by this application. Judge Crampton—Certainly not; this notice was served by my directions, and application was made to me to allow Mr. Collins out on bail, which I directed to be made in Chambers, and I directed this notice to be served for the same time, and Judge Burton and I have come down to hear both applications. Are you prepared to move that Mr. Collins should be bailed?

Mr. Collins—My Lords, my leading Counsel, Mr. Jackson, has left town for London, and I am quite unprepared. Your Lordship will give me some time.

Mr. Holmes—You have had time enough since term, and our object is to expedite the matter. Mr. Justice Crampton—I think it right to call you, Mr. Collins, that we will listen to no application on the part of Mr. Collins, unless he appears in custody.

Mr. Collins—At all events, my Lords, it was Mr. Collins's intention to surrender to the custody of the Sheriff. We will move to quash the informations in the name of the other two.

Mr. Murphy—We mean to insist that the other two persons, the Rev. Mr. Ryder, and Captain Bagley, cannot apply even for that purpose unless they appear in person.

Mr. Wood—Why not? They have been bailed by two Magistrates under Peal's Bill.

Mr. Murphy—Peal's Bill only empowers two Magistrates to bail persons against whom informations are sworn before them, and clearly does not apply to such a case as this.

Mr. Justice Burton—The admission of the Magistrates is not now before us. We will sit on Thursday at 12 o'clock to hear all the matters connected.

Mr. Justice Crampton—I have heard a report that for the apprehension of Mr. Collins, and the other two persons, the Rev. Mr. Ryder, and Captain Bagley, cannot apply even for that purpose unless they appear in person.

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THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT

There being some doubt about the mode of proceeding on Thursday next, we have been at some trouble to ascertain what will be the course of proceedings in both Houses on that day. Thursday is the day for the return of the writs. At 12 o'clock the members of both Houses will assemble in their respective chambers.

The Lord Chancellor (Lyndhurst,) seated on the Woolack, will acquaint so many of the Lords as may be assembled, "That his Majesty, not thinking it to be personally present here (this day) Thursday, has been pleased to cause a commission to be issued under the Great Seal, in order to the opening and holding this Parliament."

The Lord Chancellor will command the Ulster of the Black Rod to let the Commons know that the Lords Commissioners desire the immediate attendance of the Commons to hear the Commission read.

The Commons will appear at their Lordships' bar, led by Mr. Ley, the First Clerk at the Commons' table. Being there, the Lord Chancellor will say—"My Lords, and Gentlemen of the House of Commons."

His Majesty not thinking fit to be present here this day in his Royal person, hath been pleased, in order to the opening and holding of this Parliament, to cause letters patent to be issued under the Great Seal, constituting us and several other Lords therein named his Commissioners, to do all things in his Majesty's name on that behalf necessary to be performed in this Parliament.

The Clerk at their Lordships' table will then read the said letters patent. That being done—The Lord Chancellor will again speak, and to the following effect:—"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have the command from his Majesty to let you know that his Majesty will, as soon as the Members of both Houses shall be sworn, declare to you the causes of his calling this Parliament; and it being necessary to the Commons, repair to the place where you are to sit, and there proceed to the choice of some person to be your Speaker; and that you present such person whom you may choose here to-morrow, at twelve o'clock, for his Majesty's Royal approbation."

RESUMPTION OF THE CIVIL WAR IN PERSIA

From THE JOURNAL DE ST. PETERSBOURG. TEBERAN, Dec. 22.—A few days after the death of Fath Ali Shah, Mohammed Shah having caused himself to be acknowledged in Teberan, All Aderbeshan, as the legitimate successor of his grandfather, resolved to march with a body of his troops against Teheran, where Zill Sultan, one of his uncles, had first himself, and seemed disposed to dispute the throne with him.

This movement being executed with rapidity, defeated the plans of the opponents of the young King. Among the warlike trilles, as well as among the most distinguished individuals one after another fell off, so that the power of Mohammed Shah increased, and his principal rival thus saw himself deprived of the means of supporting his pretensions.

He accordingly found himself under the necessity of submitting, and having recourse to the clemency of the new Sovereign. It was on the 18th of December that the King, while still at Kasbin, received a deputation from Zill Sultan, imploring pardon and the government of a province of the Sultan.

The King appeared inclined to grant the prince's request; when, on the morning of the 18th, a report was received in which the Kadefdar Mohammed Oogor Chan, brother of Asaf Dewlet, announced that on the news of the happy arrival of the King at Kasbin he had assembled the troops under his command, and resolved to take Zill Sultan and eight or nine of the most distinguished persons, prisoners; that he had already arrested the Vizir and some of the most influential servants of those princes, and had then immediately taken measures to preserve the tranquillity of the city, in consequence of which there had not only been no violence whatever, but the whole population was waiting with the greatest impatience for his Majesty's arrival.

This favourable news accelerated the march of the army. On the 20th of December, in the morning, the King went to the camps of the vanguard half a farsang from Teheran. He reviewed the troops and thanked the soldiers for the courage and zeal with which they had borne the fatigues of the march. His Majesty was every where welcomed, and saluted with the most freely expressions of joy and assurances of fidelity.

On the 21st Mohammed Shah left the camp, and went to the palace of Nigarietan, situated out of the city, where he took up his abode. His Majesty mounted his horse at the hour fixed by the astrologers. A salute of artillery having announced the departure of the King, the procession set out in the following order:—Before the monarch was a band of music, a detachment of cavalry with Congreve rockets, and another detachment which escorted the standard; then came the court footmen in splendid costumes, and some confidential servants; the foot artillery had set out some time before, and drawn up in battle array near the palace.

The King mounted a fine charger, the saddle, &c. being ornamented with precious stones. The ambassadors of Russia and of England, with their attendants, immediately followed the King. The Vizir, the Shah-Zadeh, and an immense number of cavalry, closed the procession. Along the whole way several other distinguished persons, Kadefdars, and other distinguished persons, had stationed themselves at intervals. The Shah's authorities waited at different stations, dressed in rich and sumptuous robes, and adorned with diamonds and adorned with flowers.

BOOK OF BALLYMOTTE—ANCIENT AND HERETO UNKNOWN POEM.

Among the many "curiosities of Irish literature," which an ignominious seignior has hitherto suffered to remain in comparative obscurity, there is one to which I am particularly desirous of inviting public attention—namely, The Book of Ballymotte.

This interesting, and, in many respects, extraordinary work is a folio MS in the Gaelic character, and consists of nearly six hundred closely and elegantly written pages. The material is the vellum. This book owes its existence to the combined labours of several persons who lived between the years 1300 and 1390, and was compiled from the following sources:—

I. From the Psalter of Tarah, which, as the Annals of the Four Masters testify, was written in metre at Tarah, A. D. 266. II. From the Book of Droim-sheachta, a work produced according to Keating and O'Flaherty, prior to the arrival of Saint Patrick in Ireland. III. From the Book of Glendalough, compiled in the monastery of Glendalough, between the years 617 and 700, extant in the year 1755, and then in the possession of Charles O'Gowen, of Delanagarty, and

IV. From the Psalter of Caidel, written by Cormac Mac-Cuillenaig, who was elected King of Munster, A. D. 902, was consecrated Archbishop of Cashel in 906, and was slain in the battle of Moy Althea in 908. (1) Exclusive of such of the foregoing MSS., as have been transferred to the pages of the Book of Ballymotte, this book comprehends a variety of original poems, composed at irregular intervals during the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth ages, and also some original prose pieces. But though the authenticity and fidelity of the compilations cannot be safely questioned, none of the other languages, prosaic or poetical, are entitled to much consideration, because there is internal as well as secondary evidence that they are more or less blended with fable.

The Book of Ballymotte was anciently the property of the McDonoughs, Princes of Corran, the ruins of whose castle are still visible at Ballymotte in the county of Sligo. In the year 1522, it was purchased from the reigning McDonough, by Hugh, the son of Hugh Roe O'Donnell, and the estimation it was held in may be inferred from the fact that the equivalent given for it on the occasion was one hundred and fifty milch cows. In the course of the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries it passed through a succession of hands, and was for a period deposited in the Dublin University, but was borrowed from thence, and never restored; nor was any thing heard of it until by the merest of accidents, the Chevalier O'Garraun about the middle century discovered it in the humble domicile of the widow of a country miller, who, in default of superior lodgings it had been stored, with a number of tools, in a capacious hamper.—The Chevalier having purchased it for a few pounds presented it to the Royal Irish Academy, and it now rests for inspection in the Library of that Institution.

The poem, as it is found in the Book of Ballymotte, is a transcript from the Book of Glendalough. It is not of a very lofty or exalted character—"the long-resounding march and noisy din" of the Greek and Roman poets is wanting here. But I care not for this. I need not care. It is not because it is a poem that I have selected it; it is because it is a fact, because it is a history, because there are circumstances in juxta position with it calculated to strongly recommend it to the interested in the welfare of Ireland, whether agriculturist or general reader. It is because its author was Colum Killie, who wrote it, as the verse that concludes it acquaints us, while at the monastery of Droim-Teina, probably the same monastery recorded to have been founded by him at Droimghra, in the barony of Tyrhugh, in Donegal, where he might have resided previous to his pilgrimage into Scotland in 563. It is because the argument is the division of Ireland into five provinces among the five kings of Finghlo, the expulsion of the Firbolgs by the Tuath de Danann or Danuonians Tribes; their subsequent reinstatement by the Milesians, and the death of Eobac, the son of Erc, the last King of the Firbolgs, who after the Danuonian invasion was slain by the three sons of Neime, at the battle of Moy Tuire (hodie battle-field) in the county of Sligo.

Request that, my son, what tale, what tidings, What melancholy news, come to tell thee, And whence have sprung our multiplied misfortunes Since Eobac, son of Erc received his death-wound? (1) Eobac, son of Erc, the high, the glorious, Mightiest of Kings except the immortal Jesus, The first great King that in the world was, Of Erin ever perished by a spear wound. He perished of his wounds. The sons of Neime, (2) Three sons of Neime were his slayers: They pierced him through with their fatal wounds and death, And under earth he lies entombed for ever. Now from the time of Eobac's reign of glory Until the invasion of great Milesia's (3) offspring, Pleasure and peace were exiles from the people, Who mourned his loss with never ceasing sorrow. Along the sea and round the coast they wandered, (4) Weaving the melancholy death of Eobac: The men who came of old in eight (5) company then, And shared the island plains of Argy (6) among them. To comely Slaney fell the pain of Eobac, Exceeding southwards from the grave of Neve (7) To where the whirling confluence of waters Unites three currents in one vast main. To Gann, unharmed for gold or tribute, Was given the country to the Pauc of Congam (8) And thence to Limerick, a fertile district, Became the allotted portion of Shangan. Gannob obtained that memorable portion From Limerick to the dark red (9) of waters, (8) From whence to fair Travally's (9) ancient confines The royal Bury ruled in princely splendour. The fair and brave Danuonians, born for conquest, Wrought many cruelties and dire oppressions, They bent their steps together to that mountain Connacna Bala, (10) a mount of pain and sorrow. They view the prosperously-ruining Firbolg, (11) Who death endured and enriched their slayers, And blood-red Neuda, the silver hand, (12) But fatally the words of some writers who have supposed that the Firbolgs received their appellation from certain bags which they used, or might have used, for carrying clay in to cover barren tracts of ground! O'Flaherty is clear enough to discover, from so perceptible data, that the Firbolgs must have been the ancient Belgae. But the

fact is that the Firbolgs, as well as the Neustians, were of Grecian origin, as can be proved from the number of bronze weapons, &c. which are found throughout Ireland, and which are well known to be of ancient Grecian construction. The only rational derivation of the name of the Firbolgs is the only one that I have here given, on the authority of Colum Killie's poem, verse 5 of the original, "Fir a bhallgabh bhalg pa beart."

(1) Thirty years after the death of Eobac, the son of Erc, the last King of the Danuonians, and Leighean having consented to assist him, a battle was fought in West Moy Tuire, in the county of Mayo, in which Neuda, of the silver hand, was slain. The Firbolgs and Danuonians were, nevertheless, defeated with horrible slaughter, and the few who survived a contest which perhaps in its result involved the fate of our island for all succeeding generations, escaped to those islands which are already mentioned. (14) Here is a mark the worthy example of the paramount authority of all MSS. of the fifth and sixth centuries, and of their superiority over the legendary dreams of the twelfth and thirteenth. This Larc, or Ladra, whom Colum Killie correctly states to have been a Milesian, is asserted by the writers of the middle ages to have been one of the chiefs who accompanied Censer on her expedition against Ireland before the design of Colum Killie was better informed; and there can be no question that his contemporaries, that we are to apply for corroboration to the unsanctified history of this country from. (15) It was a navigator, who with a crew of 150 men, was sent to explore Ireland prior to the Milesian invasion, while returning from Alexch (the royal palace of the Tuath de Danann) to his vessel which lay in port in the North of Ulster, he was pursued, and so severely wounded, that he died before the arrival of the ship at the shore of Spain.

(16) The cause of Colum Killie's journey into Scotland has been variously stated by the writers of the middle ages, and endeavours to prove, in contradiction to the generally received opinion, that his motive was an anxiety to convert the Scottish Picts to Christianity. Here, however, is the testimony of Colum Killie himself to the contrary, for he informs us that he applied for assistance that compelled him to become a pilgrim. "The truth was, that he had calamitously embroiled himself with the Irish monarch, and was obliged to expatriate himself in this way, for the purpose of preventing sanguinary consequences.

There are many other poems, by Colum Killie, in the Books of Lecan and Ballymotte, and one of them is in a particular manner referred to in the text, entitled "Book of the derivations of remarkable places." The circumstance which gave birth to the composition of it appears to have been the following:—About the year 590, a General Assembly of the Monarch, Princess, and Prelates of Ireland was convened at a place called Droim Ceat, in the county of Derry, not far from the mouth of the river Roe, and Colum Killie being, as a dignitary of the Irish Church, privileged to a seat in this Assembly, and having besides some business to transact by Aidan, King of Scotland, he set sail, accompanied by that monarch, from the island of Hy. At that period there was a noted whirlpool between Scotland and Ireland, called Coire Brecanach, which in tempestuous weather often proved fatal to mariners, and it happened that on the present occasion, the light vessel in which the Saint and the King voyaged, was drawn by a powerful current into the vortex. The consequence was, that during the entire day they continued in imminent peril of drowning; fortunately, however, they were ultimately extricated from their perilous position, and it was on their arrival on the shore of Ireland that Colum Killie composed the poem in question. It is a production replete with interest, and if I shall ever have the pleasure of laying it before the readers of this paper, they may be assured that it will abundantly recompense for the trouble of a perusal.

OWN CONNELLAN. (1) It may be asserted that those prejudiced against the history of Ireland, the contents of the book of Ballymotte, have probably no title to a name of antiquity than the period at which the book itself was compiled. It is very easy for me to prove that they have every title. Because the greater number of the original documents from which the compilation was made, were extant in the last century. In the book of Lecan, which is admitted by all persons acquainted with it to have been written in the seventh century, and which, be it not forgotten, bears testimony to the truth of several circumstances mentioned in the book of Ballymotte, it is extant at this day. (2) Because the same work as a work as the Annals of the Four Masters, a work held in the highest estimation, a work universally acknowledged to be one of the most truthful and admirable chronicles which any one of our country's authors has ever produced, and which, as a work of authority, bears testimony to the truth of several sources similar to those which supplied the book of Lecan, and Ballymotte. By the clearest deductions, therefore, these books are faithful, I should not greatly scruple to say infallible, registers.

(3) The book of Lecan contains the following brief account of the death of this monarch:—"Eobac, son of Erc, seeing himself thirsty at the battle of Moy Tuire, withdrew from his army to seek for water, but was unable to meet with any until he came to the strand of Gollie, the sea shore. Three sons of Neime having espied him, they followed and slew him. A monumental cairn was erected to his memory on the spot, and is still seen in the middle of the strand, and I have myself frequently seen this cairn, which is peculiarly attached to it, that although it appears very low when the water ebb, it seems to rise with the return of the tide; and in fact its top is never covered, in reference to this phenomenon, O'Flaherty, in his Ogygia, Vol. II. p. 178, has given the following lines, translated from the book of Glendalough:—"On Eobac's shore, in Sligo's wide domain, Along the beach a ridge of rocks is seen, Whose top scarce reaches the rising tide's crest, And yet its summit seems the ridge of Neime."

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fact is that the Firbolgs, as well as the Neustians, were of Grecian origin, as can be proved from the number of bronze weapons, &c. which are found throughout Ireland, and which are well known to be of ancient Grecian construction. The only rational derivation of the name of the Firbolgs is the only one that I have here given, on the authority of Colum Killie's poem, verse 5 of the original, "Fir a bhallgabh bhalg pa beart."

(1) Thirty years after the death of Eobac, the son of Erc, the last King of the Danuonians, and Leighean having consented to assist him, a battle was fought in West Moy Tuire, in the county of Mayo, in which Neuda, of the silver hand, was slain. The Firbolgs and Danuonians were, nevertheless, defeated with horrible slaughter, and the few who survived a contest which perhaps in its result involved the fate of our island for all succeeding generations, escaped to those islands which are already mentioned. (14) Here is a mark the worthy example of the paramount authority of all MSS. of the fifth and sixth centuries, and of their superiority over the legendary dreams of the twelfth and thirteenth. This Larc, or Ladra, whom Colum Killie correctly states to have been a Milesian, is asserted by the writers of the middle ages to have been one of the chiefs who accompanied Censer on her expedition against Ireland before the design of Colum Killie was better informed; and there can be no question that his contemporaries, that we are to apply for corroboration to the unsanctified history of this country from. (15) It was a navigator, who with a crew of 150 men, was sent to explore Ireland prior to the Milesian invasion, while returning from Alexch (the royal palace of the Tuath de Danann) to his vessel which lay in port in the North of Ulster, he was pursued, and so severely wounded, that he died before the arrival of the ship at the shore of Spain.

(16) The cause of Colum Killie's journey into Scotland has been variously stated by the writers of the middle ages, and endeavours to prove, in contradiction to the generally received opinion, that his motive was an anxiety to convert the Scottish Picts to Christianity. Here, however, is the testimony of Colum Killie himself to the contrary, for he informs us that he applied for assistance that compelled him to become a pilgrim. "The truth was, that he had calamitously embroiled himself with the Irish monarch, and was obliged to expatriate himself in this way, for the purpose of preventing sanguinary consequences.

There are many other poems, by Colum Killie, in the Books of Lecan and Ballymotte, and one of them is in a particular manner referred to in the text, entitled "Book of the derivations of remarkable places." The circumstance which gave birth to the composition of it appears to have been the following:—About the year 590, a General Assembly of the Monarch, Princess, and Prelates of Ireland was convened at a place called Droim Ceat, in the county of Derry, not far from the mouth of the river Roe, and Colum Killie being, as a dignitary of the Irish Church, privileged to a seat in this Assembly, and having besides some business to transact by Aidan, King of Scotland, he set sail, accompanied by that monarch, from the island of Hy. At that period there was a noted whirlpool between Scotland and Ireland, called Coire Brecanach, which in tempestuous weather often proved fatal to mariners, and it happened that on the present occasion, the light vessel in which the Saint and the King voyaged, was drawn by a powerful current into the vortex. The consequence was, that during the entire day they continued in imminent peril of drowning; fortunately, however, they were ultimately extricated from their perilous position, and it was on their arrival on the shore of Ireland that Colum Killie composed the poem in question. It is a production replete with interest, and if I shall ever have the pleasure of laying it before the readers of this paper, they may be assured that it will abundantly recompense for the trouble of a perusal.

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THE MARKETS.

Table with columns: Waterford Markets, Flour, Tallow, Butter, etc. and their respective prices.

Thursday—Old Butter, 80s to 85s per cwt. New, 85s to 90s per cwt. Number of Barrels weighed, 16. No old Butter at market this day. Friday—Old Butter, 90s to 95s per cwt. New, 95s to 100s per cwt. Number of Barrels weighed, 22.

WATERFORD PORT NEWS—PAR. 20. ARRIVED. 18th—Harmony, Angel, London, m goods; Nora Country, steamer, Bally, Bristol, dist; 19th—St Patrick, steamer, Gannon, Liverpool, dist; 20th—St Patrick, steamer, Gannon, Liverpool, dist; 21st—St Patrick, steamer, Gannon, Liverpool, dist; 22nd—St Patrick, steamer, Gannon, Liverpool, dist.

18th and 19th—None. 20th—Nora Country, steamer, Bally, Bristol, general cargo. 21st—None. 22nd—None.

TUESDAY—We yesterday came to the knowledge of an occurrence which took place lately, and is illustrative of the blessings of the tithing system in this country. In a parish, not 100 miles from Derry, in which there are 7,000 Presbyterians and 700 Episcopalians, the cows and horses of the Presbyterian Minister were sold for tithing due to the Rector. This was done by the Pithor, the Rector being on the Continent, where he has resided for two years, and we believe, ignorant of the matter.

An extensive gang of sheep stealers were discovered on Monday by the Police of this City—some of them have become an approver, and detail all the proceedings of the gang for some weeks past. The sheep, as well as Doonans and other places, were the most of the rags they killed the sheep and only took away the legs and as much of the wool as they could drag off the skins. Information has been lodged by Mr. Vokes, who has committed the delinquents for trial at the approaching Assizes. It was fortunate that they were detected so soon, as a plot was in arrangement to destroy the carcasses of a gentleman whose grandfather turned the friend of one of them of his estate where he was a defaulter.—Limerick Chronicle.



Pub. Caran

The Weekly Waterford Chronicle.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1835

ANTI-TORY ASSOCIATION.

Thursday meeting of the members of this Association was held at the Corn-Exchange Rooms.

JOHN GUTHRIE, Esq., in the Chair. Mr. Dwyer read letters from various parishes, containing a statement of the Catholics and Protestants.

Mr. Dwyer next read a letter from the parish priest of some parish where a Rev. Mr. Madden, a Protestant clergyman, had stated that he was the author of a book, &c.

Mr. O'Connell—A letter for that person—buried in the ground. (Loud cheers.) That is a most commendable and excellent gentleman and I am sure any man who would not take measures to give him a better fortune than he has had for the last two years—a gentleman who cannot resort to any other profession than that of the church—would be considered the basest of mankind; I, for one, would feel myself, did I not vote to give an ample income for life. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'Connell then handed in the census of the population of the parish of Tramore, in the county of Waterford, Catholics, males, 1763, females, 1999.

Mr. Marcus Costelloe—"That is the place for Catholics." Mr. O'Connell—Yes, that is the place for men of your personal attractions. (Loud laughter.)

Protestants, males, 60, females, 102; Methodists, males, 10, females, 9. There are two weavers, one tailor, one miller, five shoemakers, fourteen carpenters, nine tailors—(laughter)—two slaters, and seven masons. There is, therefore, but one man among the tailors. (Continued laughter.)

Mr. O'Connell—I now rise, Sir, to move a vote of thanks to the working body of bricklayers of the City of Dublin, emphatically called by the trade, "the body." The grounds upon which I make the motion are these—

—That the bricklayers, many of whom do not belong to what is called "the body." A person, whose name is Byrne, a bricklayer, has been in his employment for no less a period than 19 years, which tends to prove he must have been a man of good character.

—That man having registered his vote in the city of Dublin, came up to vote at the late election, when Sheriff Caroll met him, and finding that he was coming in the rally on my side, said to him, "it were much better you had remained at home." The man, however, in his master's presence, came forward and voted for me. (Hear, hear and loud cheers.)

—That the very next morning Sheriff Caroll dismissed him from his employment. (Hear, hear, hear.) They talk of threats and intimidations, but there is a fact—there is distinct evidence in proof of the charge against those who make it. (Hear, hear.)

—That the man thought of coming to me to interfere for him, that he might get employment in some other place; but my friend Mr. O'Reilly, who told him I was kindly engaged and hurried in attending to the interests of my country, said he would write a letter himself to the body of Bricklayers. He did so. They received his letter instead of mine; and the moment they got it, said they would not trespass on my time, but at once admit him a member of their body, and forgive him the nine pounds. I don't know what Jonathan David and Peter Digges will say to that—or what they will say to Sheriff Caroll, one of the High Sheriffs of the city of Dublin, who ought to have been perfectly indifferent between the candidates, turning out a man from his employment, merely because he voted for those he thought proper. This is an occasion upon which this Association should not omit passing a vote of thanks, and I therefore move that a vote of thanks be given to the body of bricklayers, for the services they have made for Byrne, and that the secretary do transmit the same to them. (Hear.)

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extent, they (the English members) are able, at least very nearly, to secure the victory. (Hear.) But we have got powerful aid from Scotland. The only thing that remains to be asked is, are they to be assisted from Ireland? That we have succeeded beyond controversy. The minutes of the crown are offering large bribes to induce the members to vote with them or stay away. Now, the man who stays away is worse than the man who votes badly. (Hear, hear.) There should be no excuse whatsoever for staying away. If we get sixty Irish members, we may feel assured of the success of the contest. We ought to have sixty-eight. Sixty-eight letters have been sent from the Anti-Tory Association to the different parishes. If we give the opposite party five of these, which would be an enormous number for them to expect, we would have sixty-three remaining. We ought to have fifty, sixty-three; that is, I—and I hope this press will not cease daily to reiterate the absolute necessity of their being over to London on the 18th. If we get sixty-three, I promise them Mr. Sturton shall not be the Speaker. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) Having said so much on the necessity of their presence, let us see if any excuse can justify their absence on the occasion. No one is more ready to admit than I am the desirability of their presence, for no man has more reason personally to be delighted with the ties of a domestic circle than I am—no man will more readily admit the necessity for the attendance of a husband to his wife in case of illness or his children in disease; but the time has arrived when that man must be considered a traitor to his country who would attend to any domestic concerns until he had fulfilled his public duty. (Hear, hear.)

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Mr. Charles Manners Sutton. (Hear.) He proposed as Speaker, and Abernethy will be proposed as the amendment. The moment Sir Charles Manners Sutton is proposed, somebody will move as an amendment, that all the words after "that" be left out, and that the words proposed be left out to stand part of the question. We then vote against Sir Charles Manners Sutton, and if we carry the amendment, Mr. Cabbett will be at liberty to get up and oppose Mr. Abernethy, and propose in his place any body else he pleases. There can be nothing inconsistent in his joining us to vote against Sir Charles Manners Sutton, and I hope he will not decline to do so. I beg to move that the thanks of this Association be given to Mr. Cabbett for his recent and generous visit to this country—for the able and powerful manner in which he has shown himself disposed to advance the interests, and advocate the rights of the people of Ireland; and that the secretary do request of him to cooperate with the Irish popular members to put an end, as speedily as possible, to the reign of the Tory administration.

These two resolutions having been seconded by Mr. Sturton, were put on the chair and carried. Mr. O'Connell—Now, Sir, I rise to move that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the persecutions carried on in various parts of the country against the Anti-Tories, both votes and non-votes. (Hear, hear.) We have from almost every province and county in Ireland, various acts done to inflict punishments upon persons for having voted for the constitutional candidates. (Hear, hear.) We hear daily through the new papers of things which we reported to be true, and alleged to have been done by magistrates in various quarters, and which, I believe, are to the highest degree illegal. I do not know how far newspaper writers may be authorized to bring those things forward, for I am ignorant of the facts, as well as the justice of the state news. I neither speak of judicial or ministerial proceedings, but distinctly of newspaper accounts of those proceedings. Amongst them my attention has been particularly drawn to Carlow, where it is said that the magistrates have taken upon themselves to dispose with juries, not in cases of mere assault, for even in such cases I think it improper they should have that power. However, as the legislature has it so provided, I shall not quarrel about it; but in cases of riot, also for offering insult and contumely, and actually punishing persons for rioting, without a trial by jury, and inflicting penalties where an assault had been committed. What makes it worse, this proceeding is said to have taken place against the poor and humble classes, to gratify a vindictive motive of their own. Recollect, I do not say that this occurred—I know nothing of the facts; it has appeared in the newspapers, and, as far as I have learned or could perceive, remains uncontradicted. It, however, carries the reputation of the country—it affects every man in Ireland to these things reported of it, even if false; but I believe to be true, if there be any truth in the statement; and I think the Anti-Tory Association could not give a better proof of its good feelings than by examining into and procuring legitimate means of redress for any personal injury illegally committed. (Hear.) Nothing, I am sure, tends more to create and foment dissensions or to establish Whiteboyism than the kind of injuries. They are a direct stimulant, and it is necessary that we should correct—induce, at all events, the unfortunate and misguided victims of their persecution, to abstain from what is called the "wild justice of revenge." (Hear, hear.)

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The Rev. Mr. Bogue next presented himself to the meeting. He said he belonged to the county of Monaghan, and in that county there were cases of peculiar severity practised against the people, not even for voting for a liberal member, but for not having voted for the Orange candidate. It was in Monaghan that the Orange banditti carried the election by force of arms. They paraded the streets with naked swords and daggers; and a Catholic clergyman was stabbed on the steps of the Court-house. His life was fortunately saved by the dagger slipping through the breast of his coat. He had loudly to complain of Mr. Westera for his conduct all through the affair. At the commencement of the election he would give no pledge that he would not persecute his opponents for voting for the liberal candidate. He is now persecuting those that even voted for himself, because they did not also vote for Lucas, the Orange candidate. The Rev. gentleman continued to speak at considerable length.

Mr. Vigors begged to make an observation with regard to Mr. Wallace and the electors of Carlow, which was, that Mr. Wallace was not bound to support the petition, for the union between him and the men of Carlow was repeated long since. But there was no reason why the friends of the country should not support that petition; they were bound to do it; they were bound to support every measure that could possibly put an end to the Tory domination in Ireland—yes, and throughout the empire. Look to the persecution that was practised on the people of Carlow. Why, there was a little girl, found a pauper, merely because she made a noise. (Laughter.) There was another instance—a poor man coming out of the chapel, and he happened to come in contact with a crowd of persons who were cheering for the popular candidate, and not wishing to appear remarkable he waived his hat. (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.) In a few days after he went into the Court-house, and the police, who had previously marked him, seized him and brought him before the bench of magistrates, of whom he (Mr. Vigors) was one. The poor man in vain protested his innocence of being concerned in any riot, and was sent to Carlow goal, where he now lies, and where he will continue till near the end of April before he can be tried, thus suffering more than two months imprisonment, a penalty which the law inflicts on those who have really been found guilty of committing an outrage. These were instances of the persecution carried on against those who were at all attached to the popular cause; and it was due by every man that loved his country to assist the means of putting such conduct down. (Hear.) Through whom was the popular cause in Carlow lost? Through the recantation of the Roman Catholics. (Hisses.) In 1832 he (Mr. Vigors) had been returned by a majority of two hundred; in 1835 he lost the election by the recantation of that majority, which was composed of Roman Catholics. But since 1832 he had been tried, and it was a monument of great exaltation to him that he had gone through that trial with the approbation of the defender of his country. (Loud cheers.)

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THE SPEAKERSHIP

(From the Waterford Chronicle of Thursday.) The appointment of a Speaker takes place this day, and if ever any event was rendered certain by previous calculations, the election of Mr. Abercromby is beyond the possibility of a doubt. By the unconditional promises already made to him he has a majority over his opponent of seventy-eight votes—the numbers being, for Mr. Abercromby, 314; and for Sir Charles M. Sutton, 236. Where now are the vauntings of the Tories?—What becomes of the ridicule with which a few weeks ago they treated the very idea of starting an antagonist? Already their discomfiture upon this vital question, and their subsequent liability to censure on the government is apparent in their ineffectual tone, as well as the miserable efforts to which they are driven to catch the assistance of the venorians or the doubtful. The independent English members are told by the Times that Mr. Abercromby is the nominee of O'Connell, and the former gentleman is taunted with being indebted for his selection to the mandate of the Irish leader. Those who were opposed to the measure of Reform, are gravely informed that the overthrow of the Tory Speaker will pave the way to this continuation, and subsequently to the dismemberment of the two Kingdoms. It is needless to comment upon the sinister predictions of those false prophets, whose only claim to the spirit of prophecy is to be found in their madness. The people of England laugh at their predictions—the people of Ireland can understand their impotent enjoinery—the honest—the manly—and the popular representives of either country will not flinch a step on their account—they will vote for Mr. Abercromby and the principles of reform—against the iron Duke and the despotism of the Tories.

PLUGHING MATCH.

(COMMUNICATED.) On Wednesday, the 11th of February last, the Duke of Devonshire's tenants of the baronies of Coshmore and Kinsultoon, had their annual Ploughing Match at the Castle Grounds, Lismore, on which occasion there were forty competitors for the prizes. The ploughs entered were all iron, of the most improved description; they started by a signal, and finished the lots assigned to them in a manner that was exceedingly creditable; indeed, the exhibition altogether was most gratifying. The day was remarkably fine—the spectators numerous, and the utmost regularity prevailed. Mr. John Smith, of Ballysaggartmore; Mr. Thomas Bissett, of Sapperton; and Mr. M'Kissick, of Kilworth, awarded the premiums as follows:—First Class.—Ploughs held by farmers of their own.—Thomas Leahy, of Bishopstown, the first premium; Michael Beecher, of Mounafene, the second; John Cotter, of Rathdown, the third; John Keefe, of same, the fourth; John Kelly, of Clonacorney, the fifth; John Wall of Ballylusk, the sixth. Second Class.—John Connell, ploughman to Mr. John Bennett, of Lismore, the first premium; Thomas Lyons, ploughman to the Duke of Devonshire, the second premium; James Glavin, ploughman to Mr. Bowles, of Glisk House, the third premium; John Hart, ploughman to Mr. Michael Flynn, of Ballymartin, the fourth premium.

The eight mail car from Limerick to this city, was stopped on Sunday night by a party of men, near Boreale, and robbed of breccans. The Guard was murdered, and his dangerously ill at Limerick. Sir Richard Musgrave, Bart., M.P. County Waterford, arrived here on Sunday, and proceeded next morning for London by way of Dunmore and Milford.

THE LATE FIRE AT THE CUSTOM HOUSE. It is now certain, we believe, that the merchants who suffered so severely by the recent fire at the Custom House, will be indemnified to the full amount of their losses. The following is the actual report as delivered by the jury:—"We had for the plaintiffs, with sixpence damages and a special costs, against Paul Donnelly, the actual insurer of duty." We repeat Robert Wallace—Mercantile Advertiser.

IMPORTANT TO MASTERS OF VESSELS AND OTHERS.

The London Gazette of Friday night contains an Order in Council, of which the following is a summary:—"That vessels belonging to the United Kingdom, and also all foreign vessels, which may be driven by stress of weather to seek shelter in any British or Irish port (excepting such as shall break bulk or take in cargo in such port longer than the state of the weather or the repair of damage may render unavoidable), shall not be chargeable with any light or other duties payable to the corporation of the Trinity-house of Deptford Stroud; and no vessel shall be chargeable with the duty for any light (such duty being payable to that corporation) which such vessel may pass or receive benefit by when driven out of her course by stress of weather. Second, that all vessels, smacks and boats, belonging to the United Kingdom, while actually employed in catching fish within soundings, shall be exempt from light and other duties payable to the corporation of Trinity-house aforesaid; but which exemption shall not extend to vessels which are employed in carrying to port fish caught by other vessels, or otherwise procured."

The fishermen of Ross are proceeding actively in their endeavours to put an end to all illegal fishing in the river Nore and Barrow. They are prosecuting with success persons detected in violating the laws relating to fisheries. Several gentlemen of Kilkenny have entered into subscriptions for the protection of the salmon fishery. SUGAR FROM BEET ROOT.—The manufacture of sugar from beet root continues to increase in the north of France. In 1833 there were 32 manufactories, since which 11 new ones have been established, and others are in progress.—The Printing Machine.—The election of sixteen representatives Scotch Peers took place at Holywell-house on Tuesday last. The Lordship of the House was approved. Lord Elphinstone, the only liberal amongst the sixteen Peers in the last Parliament, was carried out, and Lord Reay was elected in the room of his Lordship.

THEATRE ROYAL, WATERFORD.

On Monday evening Marton's drama of the 'Sire' was performed. A crowded and fashionable audience, we are happy to say, graced the boxes. Mr. Seymour performed Gamba with very great effect. It is one of those characters that excite a considerable degree of interest from the bold and noble sentiments which are expressed by him. Mr. Seymour's reading of the anthem we are highly pleased with. His conception was classically correct, and his several points, together with his careful address to strict costume, pleased us much. Mrs. Parsons Crove, as Z-linda, sang several beautiful and delightful songs, which were all encored. Mr. Tread, as the Governor of Surinam, was every thing that we could have wished for. Messrs. Alexander, Gibney, and Rogers, were very successful in their respective parts, and contributed, by their splendid talents, to the gratification of the highly respectable audience who were present.

On Tuesday evening Guy Mansering was performed, upon which occasion Mrs. Parsons Crove made her appearance as Julia Mansering; she was received with very great applause, and was encored in several of her songs. The Dick Hat-trick of Mr. Seymour was a bold and spirited performance, but hardly worthy of his splendid talents. Mr. Thaw, as the Donnie; Mr. William Alexander, as Dandie Dinmont; and Mr. Gibney, as Gilbert Glossin, called down by their excellent performance the repeated plaudits of the house.—Miss Rogers, as Meg Merrilies, pleased us much, by her performance of the tipsy, so strongly and glowingly described by our late immortal bard, Sir Walter Scott.

LORD HADDINGTON.

This excellent, but wrongly to be called, Nobleman is about to take his departure from Ireland, ostensibly to take his seat, and leave his money. Can it be really for this purpose? The Ministers surely does not want votes in the House of Lords. He has a majority, we are told, of seventy-eight. In that Noble House he is perfectly secure. Why then, should Lord Haddington leave Ireland at such a tedious period as this? Because it is a tedious period—and he has accordingly taken our advice, and will swear to it, and he resolved to retire with honor. We wish, however, to see him in all his worthy enterprises. There is no denying it—he is attempting to make him instrumental in their objects. But he goes in time.—Dublin E. Post.

HORRIBLE MURDER.

DUNMORE, 6TH FEBRUARY, 1835.—I have just come from the place where the body of the unfortunate young woman remains, that had been murdered on Monday last between this place and Mr. Haudcock's, having been found thrown in a river within a half a mile or less of that gentleman's house, with her head severed from her body. The exertions of Michael Blake Birmingham, Esq., the Dublin, and J. J. Bodkin, Esq., M.P., and a few other magistrates in seeking for the perpetrators of this most horrible of murders is unnecessary. This moment the husband of the deceased is sought in under an escort of police, being arrested under suspicious circumstances. It appears, also, being forced to do so in consequence of violence occasionally used to him by her person; and they used to be together, he ill-treated her. He seems quite unconcerned about her death, and is remarked to be most unaffected on the melancholy occasion. This fellow, however, of whom every suspicion is entertained, says that he had not seen her for the last fortnight. A private examination is going on now before the magistrates. The body remains undisinterred until the issue of the coroner's inquest.

Since the above has come to hand, the husband and another man have been fully committed to the county goal as the murderers of the deceased, and have, we understand, confessed themselves to be the guilty perpetrators of the horrid deed.—Nothing could exceed the profane conduct and anxiety of the peasantry on this occasion; they spurred to labour or exertion to discover the murderers and bring them to immediate justice.—Galway Free Press.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

On Saturday last there appeared in the different journals, under the head of "attempted suicide and murder," the particulars of a desperate attempt made by William Childs, a policeman belonging to the K division of Police, on the day before a lady named Appleton, residing at Steep, appeared that on the morning of Friday, Childs, after coming off duty, was watching his wife in the kitchen of Miss Appleton, whether she followed him, and on calling him to account for his reason for going there, it was alleged that he had been paying his address for some time before to the said lady, and on being charged with this he took up a table knife and attempted to stab his wife, and also against one of his ribs, the wound was quite mortal. On the day following, Miss Appleton, a young lady, it is said, of considerable attractions, and who is entitled, when of house of her mother, and has not since been heard of by her friends. Shortly after leaving home she called at the residence of Childs, expressed the greatest sorrow for what had occurred, and saying that it was the cause of it, she would make reparation to him, Childs and his wife, by getting him a situation in the counting house of her uncle, who was a wealthy merchant in the city, and with the view of introducing him to her uncle, she requested him to accompany her, and have not since been heard of. Steep was discovered by the friends of the lady he is unsuccessful.—Morning Herald.

The young lady has since been recovered by her friends.

CITY QUARTER SESSIONS.

An adjournment of these sessions was held at the City Court on Monday, at which presided, Alderman Thomas M'Connell, Mayor; W. H. Harris, Esq., Recorder; and Aldermen Poole and Carey.

After the grand and petty juries were sworn, the following trials took place:—Stephen Hoare, aged about 14, was indicted for stealing four 5s. bills, stamps, from the office of Messrs. Charles and Robert Beyer, mechanics. It appeared from the evidence that the prisoner had been employed in the Messrs. Beyer's store as a labourer, and in one of his visits which the prisoner made there to his father, he contrived to take away the key of the office door for the purpose of more easily plundering it. The object of the theft, removed all the cash from the desk, and were therefore not apprehensive of suffering loss by any attempt of the expected robber. The result was, that the store and office were entered, and no cash being found, the prisoner took away the stamps, which were subsequently found on his person. He was convicted, and sentenced to seven years' transportation. He evinced, by his demeanour in the dock, the utmost recklessness of his unfortunate situation, and excited by his lively indignation of every person in court.

Christopher Burtell was convicted of stealing a watch, the property of Mr. William G. Gilmanville, of the Parade, watchmaker. It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Gilmanville, that he was sitting in his shop on the evening of the 26th January, when the prisoner, who had been looking in through the window, burst in a pane of glass with his hand, and possessed himself of a valuable silver watch, with which he instantly departed. He was pursued by Mr. G., who was so fortunate as to arrest him before he had proceeded far, and found the watch on his person. The prisoner, on being asked by the Court what means of livelihood he had, said he was in the utmost distress, and he committed the robbery, and could not procure any employment to support himself. As this was his first offence, at least in this city, for he is a stranger, he was only sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment, and to be kept at hard labour.

Thomas Coghlan, a young boy, but an old offender from the shop of Michael Gilroy, in the Mayor's walk. The prisoner went into the shop to purchase a penny worth of tobacco, and while Gilroy turned round, the young scoundrel seized the roll of tobacco which lay on the counter, and disappeared. He was sentenced to seven years' transportation. He was frequently tried before for various petty robberies, for which he suffered several periods of imprisonment; these being the hopes of his amendment the Recorder said he thought it better to rid this country of such an incorrigible and hardened delinquent.

Elizabeth Sullivan, a well dressed young woman, was found guilty of stealing a goose, a turkey cock, and a bantam hen. She said she was never before in jail for any offence, and promised, if discharged in a similar predicament for such variety to be sent to three months' imprisonment, with gentle exercise on the treadmill for that period.

John Hylle, a wretched looking object, a waiter by trade, pleaded guilty to stealing two brasses from the shop of Mr. Edmund Lynch, of George's-street. This fellow was very frequently received into and out of the County Jail, and was apparently in a miserable situation, and by way of showing his gratitude he barbed off with Mr. L's property the very first opportunity he got. He was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and to be kept at hard labour.

Malachi Colgan was convicted of stealing several coats and hats from the form yard of a (the) A very young but extremely intelligent boy, son of John Gibney, deposed that on missing the coat he pursued the robbers into a room, but was not successful in coming up with them; he however discovered the coat in a pawnshop's shop in High-street, where he identified eleven of them, which were alive, and one dead (with its fingers on); but as it had been plucked, the little fellow said he would not swear to it. The prisoner, who had sentenced to three months' imprisonment, and to be kept at hard labour.

At this stage of the proceedings, informations were about to be tendered against persons concerned in affairs during the late city election;—bills of indictment having been found on the informations of the opposite party;—but happily, through the humane interposition of the Court, the whole were withdrawn, and the affair thus ended amicably, to the satisfaction of every person in Court.

After an assault case of no public interest, was disposed of, the Court adjourned to Saturday, the 28th of February.—Mail.

LAW POINTS.

QUESTIONS.—In an action where bail had been given, and a writ of habeas corpus issued, the defendant had goods, I am asked, by the bye, as a debt. Answer.—Does this constitute the surviving bail, and is he liable, notwithstanding the death of the other bail? Answer.—The bail who has secured in bail, the question does not concern the bail.

INQUESTS.

On Friday last, an inquest was held by John Maher, Esq., at Crusty Bridge, Castlemeer Cal about five years of age. It appeared that her clothes had taken fire, and before any assistance could be rendered, she was burned severely. She had immediately attended by a medical gentleman, but notwithstanding every effort, she died after about an hour of extreme agony. Verdict of "Accidental death."

Another inquest was held on the same day at Jerpoint, by Thomas Izod, Esq., on the body of Michael Douce, of Kell's Grange, which was found in the river at Mr. Hunt's weir. It appeared from the evidence that deceased was missing since Sunday the 21st of December. On that day his brother parted with him in Thomastown, at two in the afternoon, deceased intending to return home by Killybeg, it was conjectured that he had crossed the river, and gone through the deuto into the river.—Verdict accordingly.—Kilkenny Journal.

TORY ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE SESSION.

(FROM THE DUCKS HERALD.) ADDRESS TO THE THRONO.—The address to the King, in reply to the speech from the throne, will be moved in the House of Commons by Lord Sinton, M.P. for Liverpool, and seconded by Mr. Brampton, M.P. for Exeter.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.—Lord Francis Egerton, M.P. for South Lancashire, will propose the re-election of Sir Charles Manners Sutton as Speaker of the House of Commons, of the success of which motion there is not the slightest doubt.

REPEAL OF THE MALT TAX.—The Marquis of Chandos will bring forward his motion for the total repeal and immediate remission of the duty on malt, on the earliest convenient day after the opening of the parliament, and will be seconded by H. Handley, Esq., M.P. for the Hereford and Holland parts of Lincolnshire.

IRISH MEMBERS.

R. L. Shell and J. Martin, Esqps, left town on Saturday, to attend their parliamentary duties.—The O'Connor Don, J. J. Bodkin, Thomas B. Martin, Colonel Butler, E. S. Rathlev, E. Rathlev, W. S. Crawford, Leonard Dolbin, Denis G. Brady, W. Roche, M. A. Whelan, J. D. Jackson, and Peter Keck, Esqps, also left on the same day.—Sir Richard Nugle, Major M'Namar, Louis Perrin, Michael O'Leighlin, Major O'Farrell, Hewitt Bridgeman, Dominik Ronyard, Maurice O'Connell, M. J. Blake, J. Power, M. L. Chapman, and N. Fitzmaurice, Esqps, sailed on Sunday morning for London on Thursday, expecting to reach London on Saturday, but as we were from a letter which we received from the Hon. Member for Strerewich, we were a day longer on the road than his anticipated, owing to the circumstance of the runcles having been all pre-occupied. He mentions that the mail and day coaches from Liverpool and Holyhead were all pre-occupied up to Wednesday.—to-morrow. H. W. Barron, Esq., sailed yesterday for Liverpool.—Freeman's Journal of Tuesday.

The following letter is from an Irish member. It is written from Shrewsbury and contains information which may prevent disappointment to individuals still hoping to make their way in time.

Unless the Reformers be on the alert, or start a day or two before what may appear absolutely necessary, they may be jockeyed. I took my place in London, was in Holyhead this evening, and I was booked by the Woodhouse on that coach; but here, instead of sending me on to London, which reaches London at ten o'clock this (Saturday) night, I was on by the Union's heavy coach, which reaches London on morning (Sunday), by eight o'clock.

I told you before that all the seats in the mail for Tuesday and Wednesday were taken. I find that all the inside seats by the Wexford and the Sinarod are taken for the same days. I thought it my duty to call on the two officers, to ascertain the state of the coaches; at once. The consequence was, that I was obliged to start for all the seats, if Reformers would have the time to delay until the last moment. A day at this side member to be on the wrong side, the country may lose his vote.

At this moment there is scarcely an inside seat to be had here for London up to Thursday. Sir Patrick Balfour, determined not only to be in at the death, but to obtain the brush."

SHIP NEWS.—LOSS OF LIFE.

The smack London, Bartlett, from Ramsey, for this port, was stranded on Tuesday night last, at Pitt Point, on the S. of Foulness Island. The crew consisted of the Captain and two others, and a man and a young vessel, and landed upon the island, where they remained without the least shelter, exposed to the fury of a violent gale, rain, snow, &c., to the united light on Friday morning, and being unable to get on shore, they were obliged to remain on the island. The vessel was blown to pieces, and all hands were lost. The crew, it is supposed, must have perished. We are also sorry to state that the Se. Missionary, near Holyhead, and the crew, consisting of four men, drowned.—Liverpool Times.

DEATH OF MR. HENRY HUNT.

Mr. Hunt was suddenly taken ill on his arrival a few days since at the George Inn, Alresford, Hants. He was in the act of stepping from his platform, when he was seized with a severe attack of paralysis, and with some difficulty assisted from his carriage into a private room. Medical aid was instantly resorted to, and being immediately attended by Dr. Croker, who was on duty on Friday, at half-past twelve o'clock, when he expired without pain; he refused all medicine for some time before his death. Mr. Hunt was a man of strong and healthy constitution, and of very active habits. He had very recently left London on his journey of business to the West of England, where he had a considerable connection. For the sake of his health, he had been obliged to give up his office of Justice of the Peace, and his office of Member of Parliament. He was a man of great talents, and a man of great energy. He was a man of great talents, and a man of great energy. He was a man of great talents, and a man of great energy.

Mr. Hunt was a man exceedingly fond of rural sports in which he excelled most. He was a fast horseman, and a capital angler; and as a fly was a skillful farmer, and a man much esteemed in his country life. The bell of Christ Church, Sarisbury, was tolling all yesterday morning, and his house in Stanford-street is enveloped in gloom.—Oxford.

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A SCOTCH GYMAN.

The Presbytery met in Arbroath, the 21st inst, to pronounce judgment in the important case of the instance of the managers of the Abbey Chapel, of Enae, Arbroath, against the Rev. J. M. Farquhar, minister of that chapel. The proceedings are of great public interest from the nature of the charges of which the defender stood accused, as well as from the rareness of such trials in the ecclesiastical courts.

The libel charges the defender—1st. Of being guilty of two indecent attacks on his sermons, and 2d. Of having appeared in the pulpit of the Abbey Chapel one Sabbath evening so much under the influence of drink as to be unable to perform divine worship with becoming reverence and decency, and with uttering irreverent language to the cause of the service—such as, "If he were dead of Heaven on his back."—3d. Of having denied the confession of Faith.—4th. Of having obtained goods upon false pretences.—5th. Of being guilty of a number of instances of drunkenness, common drunkenness; and lastly, with the exception of the year 1831, convicted of drunkenness on several occasions. To all these charges the defender pleaded not guilty; and after a variety of proceedings, a proof was being extended to all the charges, the court having sat for six or seven days hearing evidence for the prosecution, witnesses in exculpation. The proofs having been closed at last meeting, the Presbytery had met for the purpose of hearing parties on the merits of the evidence and for pronouncing judgment on the cause.

Mr. Robert Lyon, writer, stated the case on behalf of the prosecutors, and commented on the evidence, contending that the whole charges in the libel had been fully established, except the heresy, which the defender was entitled to remove, by declaring at the bar his adherence to the standards of the church, and concluded a speech of great length by an appeal to the special guardians of a church which should be upheld in the purity.

Mr. James Anderson, Advocate, counsel for the defender, replied in very great length, contending that the prosecutory evidence rebutted the proof for the prosecution, and after commenting on the speech by craving a judgment of not guilty. The Court adjourned, at midnight, and having met next day in the Town-hall, the members of the Court delivered their opinions, and pronounced judgment, finding unanimously as follows:—First charge proven; second charge proven; third charge not proven; fourth charge not proven; fifth charge proven, with the aggravation of the tenness and falsehood. The defender protested, and appealed to the next meeting of the Synod of Angus and Mearns.

IMPORTANT NAVAL COURT-MARTIAL IN THE WEST INDIES.

It will no doubt be in the recollection of some of our readers that, a few weeks since, we announced that a court-martial had been ordered by the authorities of Jamaica, to be held on Captain John M'Connell, commander of his Majesty's ship "Cerberus," (16 guns), in consequence of certain charges which had been made against him. We now present our readers with the following particulars of the result of the court-martial, which have been forwarded to us by the proprietor of the "Despatch Independent," and which he received from a correspondent at Kingston by the West India packet just arrived. The court-martial which assembled at Kingston was composed of the following officers:—Captain Charles B. Strong, of the Briviera (President); Captain William Jones, of the Vestal; Captain Thomas Bennett, of the Raleigh; Commander Peter M'Quhar, of the Fly; Commander William A. Harrington, of the Fort; Captain Watkin Owen Pell, the Commander on the station, was public prosecutor.

The following were the charges preferred against Captain M'Connell:—1st. That he had ordered passage money for certain passengers on board the vessel on board the Cruiser from the West Indies to another. 2d. That he had raised certain female passengers to be carried in an improper manner. Witnesses were examined on the part of the court, and several witnesses were called by Captain M'Connell to speak in his character. They all amongst the latter were his Excellency the Marquis of Sligo, Governor-General of Jamaica; Major-General Sir Amos Morcott, Commander of the Forces, and several merchants of Kingston. It appears that the object of Captain M'Connell, in excluding witnesses to his character, was to do away with the second charge made against him. The truth of the first charge made against him, in excluding witnesses to his character, was not denied, but he contended that he was not answerable for having done so, being entitled, as he conceived, to receive the passage money from passengers conveyed by him in the Cruise, &c., at the time being employed for the conveyance of the mails.

This was the question in dispute, and was one of small import to naval gentlemen commanding vessels of war, used, as they often are, for the conveyance of the mails. The commanders of the packets used for the conveyance of mails have always received passage money from passengers, but it was contended that the case in question was quite different—the vessel being a ship of war and in commission as such. After the respective parties had closed their case, and the court had deliberated for a short time, the court unanimously declared they were of opinion, as regarded the first charge, that Capt. M'Connell having, at the time of the receipt of the passage money, the conveyance of the mail, was perfectly justified in receiving the same; and that, with respect to the second charge, they were of opinion that the same had not been proved.

The President, in redelivering to Capt. M'Connell his sword, passed a high eulogium on his former services, and warmly congratulated him on the result of the inquiry. The trial, which lasted for three days, excited considerable interest amongst the merchants of Kingston. On Saturday Mr. O'Connell, accompanied by Mrs. O'Connell and his two sons, Messrs M'egan and John O'Connell, left Dublin for London, the Irish one curtailed the

PUBLIC DINNER.

(ABRIDGED FROM M. P.) On Wednesday entertained their respective guests at a public dinner at the Hotel. The arrangements were excellent, and the gentlemen who were invited, at six o'clock, sat down to a sumptuous repast. The dinner was given by Mr. M'Alister, Esq., at the Hotel. The arrangements were excellent, and the gentlemen who were invited, at six o'clock, sat down to a sumptuous repast.

On the right of the Duke of Devonshire, William Duff Campbell, Esq., was seated on the occasion. On the left, Mr. W. R. M'Naghten, of the law, and Mr. M'Connell, Esq., of the law, were seated. The dinner was given by Mr. M'Alister, Esq., at the Hotel. The arrangements were excellent, and the gentlemen who were invited, at six o'clock, sat down to a sumptuous repast.

The Chairman of the meeting, Mr. M'Connell, Esq., expressed his regret that he was unable to attend, and he expressed his confidence in the health of our distinguished Volunteers. This toast was received with general applause, and the applause was loud and long. Mr. Crawford rose, and expressed his confidence in the health of our distinguished Volunteers.

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PUBLIC DINNER TO WM. S. CRAWFORD, ESQ., M.P. IN DUNDALK...

On Wednesday week, the electors of Dundalk... the arrangements of the Stewards...

The Chairman then rose, and gave in succession... The People. Air, Garryowen...

Mr. Crawford rose. He commenced by expressing... his acknowledgments to the independent...

At the present juncture the most important duty... to perform was, to join all classes of...

These men demanded a trial. And why? If they... became Reformers, they must be recreants...

He would wish all his constituents to know... what his principles were, and in order...

When Repeal was first broached, he considered... the discussion of it premature and inexpedient...

The English bill conferred many sound and... substantial advantages on the people of England...

hibited a miserable proof of partial legislation... (Loud cheering.) In England, the elections...

The hon gentleman sat down amidst general and... loud continued applause.

Several other toasts were given, and the... party did not separate till a late hour.

A LONDON STREET PORTRAIT. Our hero was one of those equivocal animal... spirits of the streets who come whistling...

At present, as we said before, we herself... lucky if he is not transported.

He follows the new crowd's eye and his hand... his own arm feels like the other's arm.

We are much gratified to hear that it is... the intention of that truly benevolent and public...

A complaint having been made to the Lord... Lieutenant on the part of Major M'Namara...

A novel machine was a few days ago exhibited... in the Kensington and Clapham roads.

SIR HENRY HALFORD ON THE DEATHS OF... SOME EMINENT PERSONS (FROM THE MEDICAL GAZETTE)

Sir Henry alluded to the attention with which... his paper on the deaths of some illustrious persons...

To Walsey the King gave some excellent... instructions how to avoid unmeaning sickness...

Edward the Sixth was carried off by disease... of the lungs having had measles, as well as...

Over Cromwell, in his last illness, one morning... asked a physician who had sat up with him...

King Charles II. (according to the account of... his physician, Sir G. Sedgwick) had just risen...

An army surgeon who happened to be at hand... him to the extent of sixteen ounces before which...

We have ascertained the authenticity of the... following interesting extract of a letter, dated...

One of the most interesting compliments on record... is that paid by Lord Camden to Fox, that "his...

ROYAL PREROGATIVE—PRIVILEGES OF KING'S... SERVANTS!!

On the 31st instant Lord Viscount Tullamore... eldest son of the Earl of Charleville, and late M.P.

The case was adjourned for further hearing... on Tuesday, the 10th instant, when the parties...

CURIOUS BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. MARY EAST. This singular character lived... 36 years as "Gowland" of the White Horse...

At this time the woman who lived in the... character of wife died, and Mrs. Bentley could...

That decision was upon the application of the... Rev. Mr. Dillin, one of the King's chaplains...

The Houses of Parliament are nearly ready for... the reception of members, and will be quite so...

There are regular seats for about 500 members... a complete room will consequently be the case...

One of the most interesting compliments on record... is that paid by Lord Camden to Fox, that "his...

