



for eating and drinking at that time; they used to bring in tickets...

Anthony Sherrill examined—Lives in Westford; keeps a house of entertainment; entertained Mr. Waddy's friends upon tickets...

Witness (with an air of awful dignity)—Perfectly. Did you see Mr. Waddy during that period?

Witness—Yes; I saw him on Saturday night; he was in the room with the tickets...

Witness—Yes; Mr. Waddy's son was in the room; he was in the room with the tickets...

At ten o'clock his lordship entered the Court, when the names of the jury were called over...

Mr. Haddock then addressed the jury for the Court, he said—Gentlemen of the jury, we have stated your legal objections, and now become my duty to state our defence...

Witness—I am a house. It is no matter to me with whom the tickets were sold; I am a house...

Witness—Yes; I saw him on Saturday night; he was in the room with the tickets...

By the Court—Witness is not a freeholder; he got a ticket from Master Bob. Reusnick, for himself and two freeholders...

The learned Judge charged the jury with great perspicacity after which they retired for about two quarters of an hour...

James Malone, who was tried and found guilty of violation, was sentenced on Saturday by Judge Torrens, to suffer the extreme penalty of the law...

The London Mail of Wednesday has arrived but is chiefly occupied with the defence of the Mail...

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The second reading of the great Western Railway has just been carried—16 and 2 in favor and two nays...

The petition against Messrs. West and Barton is given. The petitioners were not entered into within the specified time...

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CITY COURT. WEDNESDAY—THIRD DAY. The court proceeded to pass sentence on the prisoners...

Special Jury. Lane, Koller and Gale. Samuel B. Power, John O'Dell, Dominick Taffin, John Corne, Walter G. Carew, Samuel Smith.

Mr. Lane, who belonged to the firm of Morton and Lane, of Clonmel, for the value of 350 quintals of fish, owned a vessel called the 'Quebec'...

27th April. Now Lent commenced in that year on the 6th of April, and the jury should know that...

complained of a... The vessel was not at all... The captain was not at all... The crew were not at all...

THE WATERFORD CHRONICLE. The amount could be very easily... The amount could be very easily...

effect of displacing the administration... The amount could be very easily... The amount could be very easily...

HOUSE OF COMMONS. The amount could be very easily... The amount could be very easily...

SPIRIT OF THE PUBLIC JOURNALS.

(FROM THE MORNING CHRONICLE.) THE SUPPLIES.—The Tory papers affirm that the motion, of which notice was given by Mr. Home on Friday night, that when the question of supply came before the house, he should propose that the estimates be voted only for six months, is not countenanced by the opposition. It would be strange, indeed, if the opposition, which has twice by its vote recorded its distrust of ministers and which certainly does not believe that they are sincere in their professions of Reform—were to deprive itself of the power of making the vote of supplies conditional on the fulfilment of the just expectations of the country. We should be sorry, indeed, were any portion of the Opposition to entertain the views so unjustly attributed to it; and we are indeed certain, that the only objection of the Opposition to the motion announced by Mr. Home is, that the term of six months is far too long. We are disposed to think that three months would be a better period, as it is sufficiently long to allow ministers the trial which they demand.—The advocates of ministers can certainly find no fault with a conditional vote. That men who have abandoned, at a day's notice, all their former opinions, should be believed sincere in their new opinions, is more even than they can fairly claim from Reformers. Indeed, their constant cry is, wait till you see the measures of ministers; and then, if you disapprove of them, pronounce sentence of condemnation. Well, then, Reformers, take them at their word; they want a sufficient time to allow ministers to bring forward and carry their Reform measures, and they will not proceed to stop the supplies till the most decided justification of such a step is afforded.

(FROM THE EXAMINER.) COMMENCEMENT OF IMPROVEMENT UNDER A TORY GOVERNMENT.—This has been rather an idle week in Parliament, but yet the ministry has exhibited some characteristic traits. Already it has to boast a reform. It has hitherto been the practice of the troops employed in quelling disturbances, to fire over the heads of the people for the purpose of intimidation. The practical improvement under the Tory government is instantly to give a more efficient direction to the musketry. Here, then, is their first reform—a reform in shooting, and a saving measure too, preventing a waste of powder and ball. There are to be no more sincere bullets, no more barking without biting. "The begonia" (says the Latin proverb) is half the business; and as this is the beginning of improvement under a Tory government, what will be the other moiety.

We by no means deny the reform in musketry, but it is highly curious that it should be the first under the Tory auspices. A strict appropriation of bullets and Church property is insisted on by the same government. Irish peasants who resist paying tithes to a church of another faith, must know that bullets will be dispensed with a stricter aim than religious instruction, and that the musket will find employment on men, though the parson does not. There are churches enough in Ireland which preach over the heads of the people, and it would be good to give them an aim at the heart; at the same time with the firelocks, or else to draw their charges.

We have said that we do not dispute the fitness of the order brought under notice in Parliament by Mr. O'Dwyer. It has been truly observed, that a riotous mob is emboldened by the discharge of fire arms without effect, and that more bloodshed than might at first have been necessary is the consequence. In towns it has often happened that some innocent person at a distance, or going out of a window, has fallen by the fire aimed above the heads of the rioters. Also, as the *Chronicle* observes—"the order to fire, effectively will check resort to arms, for the purpose of alarming, when the case does not warrant the employment of the menace of the bullet."

We agree that the practice of relieving rioters from the apprehension of a volley of musketry, by firing over their heads, was bad, but the commencement of the order is the most barbarous piece of folly of which we have yet had an example, and Sir Robert Peel vehemently pleaded for it, and contended that the whole benefit would be lost if the people were warned that the first fire, which, according to custom, was aimed over their heads, would be steadily directed against those resisting the law. Sir Robert was adverse to any other promulgation than that of the bullet, which, to say truth, has been the common preceptor employed by the Tory government in Ireland, and a very dull master he is, after all. The Premier was content that, by process of death and wounds, it should be found out that the troops no longer threw away a fire in warning. He was for a surprise. The feeling of the house was, however, decidedly against him; and Sir H. Hardinge, though objecting to the production of the order, promised that the substance should be promulgated, so as to inform the public of the course which the military were instructed to pursue, and to remove any doubt or uncertainty that may exist. This is all right; but let it be observed that the sense of the House compelled the proper course in the teeth of Sir Robert Peel; and that if the affair had been left where he prayed it might be left, in the hands of Government, the humane warning to the people would not have been given, and the altered system would have been a snare to the unapprised.

Faithfully in the manner of it as this has been, we suspect that, as it is the first, it will be the completest improvement effected under this Ministry. In levelling the musket, the Tories have put their best foot foremost. They will kill nothing well except their bullets. Sir Robert Peel has pledged himself to the fatal principle, that ecclesiastical property cannot be diverted from strictly ecclesiastical purposes. The surplus funds of the Protestant church in Ireland cannot, according to him, be justly allocated to Catholic uses. Will he explain, then, by what right the revenues of a Catholic church were appropriated to a Protestant establishment? By what title did our church acquire that which cannot be alienated from it? Is it a peculiarity of Catholic revenues, that they alone are alienable by the state? After the assertion of this doctrine by the Premier, who can be weak enough to expect any measure worthy of the name of Church Reform from this Ministry?

The just quarrel of the Irish is with the imposition of a Church of another faith on them—a

large and richly endowed establishment for a small minority of the population; and until that insulting grievance, that sign of subjection, that strange yoke, be removed, Ireland will not and ought not to know repose. She has other troubles and causes of distress and strife; but until the great injustice is abandoned, what justice is to be expected in minor matters? The pledge for fair and equal government is, the abatement of that enormous and disgusting abuse. But never will this sign of peace be seen under a Tory government. All those things which, in the songs of amatory poets, must happen before matrimony, will surely come to pass before the Tories accomplish an efficient Church reform. The vitality of the party are in ecclesiastical and municipal abuses.

(FROM THE SUN.) Mr. Home's threat of mutiny; that the money grants, shall be made for six months only, has produced no little dismay in certain quarters. In setting up a law, which cry about the dangers to result from another Government defeat, the public service shatters, the minds of men unlogged, uncertainty and darkness hang over our prospects for the ensuing autumn, the necessarily prolonging the Session to the middle of October, and the universal distrust and anxiety which must inevitably follow—all this, (remember to be hazarded rather than the Tories shall be displaced.) The Government Journals seem to forget the *Fair Deal*, now in course of process, which will tell that Sir Robert Peel asked, six months—nay, half that period, were surely ample time for the disclosure of those measures, by which Sir Robert implied his readiness to stand or fall. We would, again and again, remind the Reformers, both in and out of the House, of the danger of relying on the only safeguard that is yet left them. If the supplies are *unanimously* voted, it would be sheer vapouring; and if a total—no power, save the pleasure of the crown, can strip the Tories from their seats. Is it, indeed, is it just, to strip the people of the only defence they possess?

We trust that Mr. Home is acting in concert with the whole body of the Opposition. Indeed we can discover no reasonable ground of dissent among them upon the intended Amendment, for the moderate themselves, if acting consistently with their avowed desire to afford to the Government the trial it solicited, cannot but concur in the temporary restriction thus intended to be imposed on its power in doing mischief. To the assumed evils above enumerated (with but one exception—the prolongation of the Session—and that is more a matter of personal inconvenience than an evil we give a flat denial. So far from darkness, distrust, and unpopularity, arising in the minds of the people, which they will be compelled to introduce because we are inconsistent with the public wish, in the opinion of the Liberals and Moderates, at the termination of the Session, the Ministry will be constrained, either to resign or to dissolve the Parliament by the opposition successfully and justly given. The solicited fair trial has been accorded; pass the estimates unconditionally, and the compelling power is lost; so that neither in justice nor in generosity ought the "sacred course" to be, in the present state of popular feeling, followed.

DEATH OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA. We have received the whole of the Paris papers of Thursday, Friday, and Saturday. The *Moniteur* contains the following telegraphic despatch, which was received by the French Government at six o'clock on Friday evening:—"Vienna, March 3, Seven o'clock in the morning. The Emperor of Austria died this morning at one o'clock."

The sudden and unexpected death of the Emperor of Austria is a subject of much curious speculation in the political saloons of Paris. His Imperial Majesty was born on the 12th of February, 1798; was elected King of Hungary and Bohemia on the 1st of March, 1792; in the same year succeeded his father, Leopold II.; and, on the 11th of August, 1804, assumed as his sole titles those accorded to the wearers of the Imperial Crown of Austria. The Emperor was four times married, and has left behind him numerous offspring. By his first wife, the daughter of Frederick, King of Wurtemberg, he had no children. She died in 1790. His second wife, whom he married in a short time afterwards, died in 1807. She was the daughter of Ferdinand IV., King of the Two Sicilies. By her the Emperor had five children:—Ferdinand Charles Leopold Joseph Francis Marcellus, now Emperor; Maria Louisa, Ex-Empress of France, and Duchess of Parma; Maria Clementina Frances Joseph, Archduchess; Francis Charles Joseph, Archduke; and Maria Anna Francis Theresia, Archduchess of Austria. The Emperor's third wife was his own cousin, the daughter of his uncle Ferdinand, Archduke of Austria. She died in 1816, and before the expiration of the same year the Emperor took to wife for the fourth time the daughter of the late King of Bavaria, who survives him. In his natural disposition the Emperor was mild, paternal, and humane; but both his bodily infirmities and his education led him to despotism. His two last public acts were the dissolution of the Transylvanian Diet, and the sanction of the late measures, ordered by Metternich against the liberty of the Swiss Republic—both of which will ever be cited as stains on his reputation. His various fortunes made him early acquainted with the nature and tendency of those principles which led to the late revolutions in the Governments of Europe, whilst his knowledge of the internal weakness of Austria induced him to take every means in his power to avert their consequences. During the last five years his Majesty's health was rather in a declining state. He suffered greatly from a bad stomach and indigestion. His last attack was a pleuritic cold, and from the moment he was seized with it, he was sensible that his death was at hand. He was bed and had the rites of the Church administered to him, after which he became calm and resigned to his approaching dissolution.

In consequence of the boisterous state of the weather on Thursday night the London and Gloucester mail was literally blown over near Eastham, and not a single man was hurt.

ON THE PROPERTIES, HABITS, AND CULTURE OF THE POTATO, WITH AN INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF THE LATE PARTIAL FAILURE. We continue our extracts from the very valuable Essay of Mr. Andrews, on this subject. On the comparative value of a crop of potatoes, and one of wheat, which latter has, very generally, been considered the most profitable that can be reared by the farmer, if the soil be of a favourable nature, we have some very interesting particulars.—Mr. Andrews says, that—

"At the outset of his inquiries, his attention was particularly attracted to the great importance of the subject, by considering the greatly superior amount of food, applicable to the support of both man and the inferior animals, which this valuable plant (the potato,) affords, as compared with any other which has been cultivated; the value of which is greatly increased by its applicability to the support of either man or beast, whereby in seasons of abundance it may freely be given to the latter, and, in seasons of scarcity, may be saved and commuted for the maintenance of the former. He found, that a working man in good health, will consume, in three meals 6lbs. of potatoes, with three pints of sweet milk, in the day, and the same man required 4lbs. of wheat bread, made from the entire meal wheat, with four pints of sweet milk. A moderate average crop of potatoes will produce 330 bushels, or 8 tons 15 cwt., per Coalingham acre; and a good average crop of wheat may be taken at 10 cwt. The potatoes from an acre will, therefore, support 2177 men for one day. The wheat, when ground, will produce, of entire meal, 15 cwt., of which 7lbs. when baked, afforded 1 1/2 lbs. of coarse bread, and of this bread, as stated, a man consumed 4 lbs. per day, so that the wheat from the acre, would only feed 875 men for a day. Thus, an acre of potatoes would feed six men for a year, while one of wheat would only feed one man for a year and ten months. To supply the average quantity of 3 1/2 pints of milk, per day, to five men for a year, would require one cow of average value. To raise food for that cow, in pasture during the night, with cut soil during the day, in summer, and to save hay for winter, would occupy an acre, to which one cow in turnips for winter, must be added, making five rods. Thus, the produce of one rod in milk will suffice for each man; and that, even supposing the consumption of milk with potatoes and bread to be equal, though with the latter, one-third more was taken, a man would be fed on potatoes and milk by the produce of 1 rod 2 1/2 perches of ground, while on bread and milk 3 rods 7/8 perches would be required."

In deducing, from the premises advanced in our former extract, the causes of the late partial failure, we are struck with the natural simplicity and force of Mr. Andrews's reasoning. He proceeds—

"I have universally found, that in districts where failure had been most extensive, the departure from the principles of nature, which I have laid down, was the most remarkable. The great variety of apparently contradictory statements, which were put forth, as far as I was able to investigate them, were capable of solution on those natural principles. The seed being injured by frost or other bad treatment, if planted under favourable circumstances, produced a crop, and was afterwards, failed. Two gentlemen purchased seed potatoes out of the same vessel from Scotland. One had a crop, the other a failure. I found that one cultivator planted on a stiff clay soil, badly prepared, and the other on a well-prepared, finely pulverized soil.—Land recently ploughed from old ley, and well prepared, is more favourable for the growth of all plants, than land long under tillage, and the potato would fall on land exhausted in soil, so that it would fall on land taken from over-cropping. It has been said that seed planted in the morning has exhibited no failures; and that seed from the same parcel, planted in the same field, in the evening, has failed to a great extent; and it has been argued, that such a mystery has been inexplicable. Supposing the vital power of the seed, nicely balanced with the opposing obstacles, at a late season of planting, the ground, or the manure, being a little more, or less sown, or a little better, or worse prepared, might decide its fate, but no man ever attempted to say, that when sound seed was planted early in the Spring, any failure had occurred. Along the eastern banks of Strangford Lough, where scarcely any failure has been experienced, the farmers are remarkable for their anxiety to plant early.—They commence in April, if possible, and are seldom later than the 12th of May, and they never raise the crop till the end of October, when the stalks are ripe. Mr. Leech, of the Moravian settlement, at Ballykenedy, who is the most successful cultivator I have met with, plants in April, raises at the middle of October, keeps his potatoes in pits, and never had a failure. He informed me, that from Ballykenedy to Ballymena, a district of three miles, the time of planting potatoes had lately been lengthened out, even to the middle of June, and that there the failure had been very great, and I have found that the same late planting has lately prevailed in the Counties of Antrim, Derry, and Donegal, and in a remarkable degree, in the Daughvee Mountains, and that in all those districts the failure had been proportionately greater. I shall now allude to a species of degeneracy, proceeding from natural causes, which has been found to render the potato more liable to that destruction of germinating power, the immediate causes of which I have endeavoured to trace, and to explain. Long experience has testified that every species or variety of the potato has its natural term of vigorous and productive life, after which it cannot be cultivated with advantage. It has been found that a change of soil and climate has the effect of prolonging its term of life and vigour, but that it is necessary, at last, to abandon the variety.—In our own recollection, many excellent varieties have passed away, and two of the very best that have been cultivated; the Red Rose and Black Sealing, are on the point of departing. These two kinds have been more liable to failure than others, and their greater liability, on the principles laid down, is easily explained; but I maintain that any, and every variety, however new, under the injurious system of management, which I have denounced, will be broken down, as has been fully proved by a lady in this neighbourhood, who had raised five new varieties from seed, and being last year advised to take them up green, she lost one of her varieties entirely by the experiment."

PACKING UP.—It is said, that a great judge has suddenly made up his mind to be off. Whether this determination arises from politics or personal disgust, we know not.

IMPUDENT FRAUD. A few days since the following impudent, though ingenious fraud, was practised on a nobleman residing at the West end of the town:—A young man dressed as a sailor, and with a swarthy countenance, indicative of his having recently come from sea, knocked boldly at the door of the residence of Lord , and asked the porter to inform his Lordship that a person whom his Lordship had befriended, wished, personally to express his gratitude for the favours he had received.—This request his Lordship good humouredly assented to, and the stranger was shown into the drawing room, where his Lordship was sitting. The young man then stated that his mother had been left a widow on his Lordship's estate (of which he named several particulars confirmatory of his statement); and that by his Lordship's presentation he had been admitted to a free school there, where he was brought up, and afterwards sent to sea, and had since been doing very well; and he was also to embark that night on another voyage. His Lordship could not exactly call this youth in particular to his mind, but remembering that several children had, by his Lordship's influence, been placed at the school in question, he consented himself with making some further inquiries of the young man, which were answered in a very satisfactory and intelligent manner, and then dismissed him, ordering the butler to give him a substantial repast, and also a sovereign as a reward for his seeming gratitude. His Lordship's orders were complied with, and the young man left the house, but shortly afterwards returned; and being again shown into his Lordship's study, he stated that he had brought home a small collection of very curious shells, of which he begged his Lordship's acceptance, and that they should be sent to him in the course of the evening.—His Lordship, who is a great admirer of natural curiosities, consented to receive them, and, in return, asked the young man if there was any thing else he could do for him. The young man at first modestly expressed his sense of the obligation he was already under to his Lordship's bounty; but, on being pressed, in an encouraging manner, to name what he stood in need of, he admitted that there were two books of nautical instruction which, if he possessed, would greatly benefit him. His Lordship directly sent his butler to procure them at a neighbouring bookseller's, but the servant was informed that they could only be obtained at a house in the city, and that the price of them would be 25s. His Lordship was apprised of this fact; and the young man then informed his Lordship that, as he must be on board that night, the vessel being to sail the following morning, he could himself purchase the books, if his Lordship pleased, as he went through the city. His Lordship agreed to this, and handed over to the sailor the sum required, and he then took his departure, expressing his sincere thankfulness, and stating that the collection of shells would be brought by a friend of his in the course of the evening. It is, perhaps, scarcely necessary to add that the promised collection of shells has not yet reached his Lordship's residence; and from the inquiries that have been since made, the whole story has been ascertained to be the invention of some gross impostor, who, it will be well for the public to guard against, as he will, no doubt, attempt similar tricks on others.—*London Paper.*

The most marked traits in the character of Arkwright were his wonderfully ardent energy, and perseverance. He commonly laboured in his multifarious concerns from five o'clock in the morning until nine at night; and, when considerably more than fifty years of age, feeling that the defects of his education placed him under great difficulty and inconvenience in conducting his correspondence, and in the general management of his business, he succeeded upon his English grammar, and another hour to improve his writing and orthography. He was impatient of whatever interfered with his favourite pursuits; and the fact is too strikingly characteristic not to be mentioned, that he separated from his wife not many years after their marriage, because she, convinced that he would starve his family by scheming when he should have been striving, broke some of his experimental models of machinery. Arkwright was a severe economist of time; and that he might not waste a moment, he generally travelled with four horses, and at a very rapid speed. His converse in Derbyshire, Lancashire, and Scotland, were so extensive and numerous as to show at once his astonishing power of transacting business and his all-grasping spirit. In many of these he had partners, but he generally managed in such a way that whoever lost his confidence was a gainer. So unbounded was his confidence in the success of his machinery, and in the national wealth to be produced by it, that he would pay the national debt! His speculative schemes were vast and daring; he contemplated entering into the most extensive mercantile transactions, in order to make an enormous profit by the monopoly; and from the extravagance of some of these designs, his judicious friends were of opinion that if he had lived to put them in practice, he might have overruled the whole fabric of his property.—*From Baine's History of the Cotton Manufacture.*

THE INDIAN CHARACTER.—The Indians are quite different from those described in poetry. They are by no means the stoics that they are represented—factors, and without a tear or a smile. Factors they are; it is true, when in distrust, and whose language they do not understand; but the white man is equally taciturn under like circumstances. When the Indians are among themselves, however, there cannot be greater good feelings than in our own country. They are great mimics and buffoons, and are entertained themselves excessively at the expense of the whites, with whom they have associated, and who have supposed them impudently. They are curious observers, noting every thing in silence, but with a keen and watchful eye, occasionally exchanging a glance or a grunt with each other, when any thing particularly strikes them; but reserving all comments until they are alone. Then it is that they give full scope to their satire, mimicry, and mirth. As far as I can judge, the Indian of poetical fiction is like the shepherd of pastoral romance, a mere personification of imaginary attributes.—*A Tour on the Prairies.*

SHOCKING MURDER AT BOLTON. (FROM THE MANCHESTER ADVERTISER.) A most extraordinary sensation has been created in Bolton since Friday week, arising from a murder committed by their own father. The facts which transpired at the Coroner's inquest on the bodies of the deceased, on Monday last, are as follows:—John Orrell, the father of the two children, the eldest, a girl named Elizabeth, aged eight years, and the youngest, a boy, aged six years, removed from Heaton to a cellar in Commission-street, Bolton Moor, on the 17th February last. The mother of the two children was found on the 4th of that month suspended from the stair case railing at their former residence quite dead. On the inquest some circumstances came out which apparently implicated the husband in the death of his wife, and he was taken into custody, but on the adjourned inquest nothing could be brought home to him, and he was consequently liberated. He had then six children alive, but the elder portion of them refused to remain longer with him, and he was left with two whose lives have been unfeignedly sacrificed. As we have before stated, Orrell brought the two deceased children to Commission-street on the 17th ultimo. He had no home except an uncle, who resides in the same street. The children were plucked by the neighbours to look Sunday morning after their arrival (the 22d) at the old woman, Ann Pincock, a neighbour, who went for to lay out the little boy, who was dead. None were aware that the child had been sick, or that a gentleman had been called in, but all had been kept secret. Orrell expressed his sorrow at the loss of his boy, who he said had died of sickness, and a relaxation of the bowels. The boy was interred on the following Tuesday in Deane Church-yard, and no more was thought of the matter; but it was remarked by some of the neighbours that on the day the boy was buried the girl was on the cellar steps, and looking very ill. On Wednesday (last Wednesday week) Mrs. Pincock saw the girl several times; it worried very much, and the father appeared to pay every attention to it. Another woman, Christina Seddon, a relation to the mother of the children, also called in on Wednesday, and the girl was then vomiting much. Orrell paid every attention to the child, and remarked that it would not be here long, and he should then have any himself to provide for. Seddon was in three times in the course of Wednesday, and always found the child in the state she had described. It complained much of its belly, and asked for some warm water, but the father remarked that it must drink much water, as it would make it ill. Seddon wished Orrell to send for a doctor to the child, but he replied that it was of no use, as it would not take good food, and therefore was not likely to take physic. The child died during the night.

Suspicious having arisen, the police went to Orrell's cellar, while he was absent. They picked the lock of the door, and, on entering, the dead body of the girl was laid out on the bed. They commenced searching the premises, and, after some time, Barrow found a dirty rag in one of the beams near the fire place. The rag was opened, and inside was a small paper package, with the words "arsenic-poison." On opening the package, it was found to contain a quantity of arsenic. Further search was made, and a copy paper, with the words "arsenic-poison" written upon it, was found. About this time Orrell came up amongst the crowd, which had congregated in the street, and asked what was to do? He was immediately taken into custody, and lodged in the gaol. Mr. Heap opened the body of the child, and took out the stomach; there was the usual indeterminate appearance when poison has been taken, and on testing the contents of the stomach, it was found to contain arsenic sufficient to produce death. On enquiry amongst the druggists, it was ascertained that the writing on the cover of the package found in Orrell's cellar, was that of Mr. James Horrocks, chemist and druggist, Bradshaw-gate. He could fix the time of selling two ounces of arsenic on the 10th or 11th of February last, to a man whom he should have again. Mr. Horrocks said that he had seen Mr. Orrell, but he was not the man; and was the agent of Orrell, whom he had seen. The man bought the arsenic for the purpose of destroying rats, and had a witness with him at the time, but he only came to the shop door, and Mr. Horrocks took no particular notice of him. The constable has not been able to discover whose hand-writing is on the other paper found.

On Saturday morning a messenger was despatched to Mr. Rutter, the Coroner, and he sent an order to disinter the boy's body, which took place on Saturday afternoon. He was buried in the same grave with his mother, and Mr. Heap, to satisfy the public, took out her stomach and examined it, but it was empty. The body of the boy (already interred) was then opened, and presented the same appearance as that of the girl; on testing the contents of the stomach it was found to contain a considerable quantity of arsenic, sufficient to cause the death of three or four persons. The Coroner adjourned the inquest to Friday (yesterday); at the o'clock in the forenoon, and the bodies of the two children, were buried in the same grave with their mother on Monday afternoon. It was expected that the inquest would have been held in Bolton Moor, but from the state of the public mind in that quarter of the town, occasioned by the belief that Orrell had administered the poison to the children, the authorities deemed it prudent to hold the investigation near to the place of the prisoner's confinement.

BOOKS AND READERS.—The amount of money expended by Mr. Haber almost exceeds belief, yet that he was no very diligent reader is very evident. At late sales of a portion of his library, six immense packages of foreign books (chiefly modern) were opened, containing many thousand volumes, which had never been read.

A CURIOUS CASE.—We read of a sea-gull on Duddon beach a few days ago, with a silver hoop round its neck, to which were fastened the letters "J. H. & Co. 1794." The bird was of unusual size, weighing nearly eight pounds, and was sold by Mr. D. to an ornithologist in Ulverston for 12s.—*Waterford Gazette.*

Pending of p their as House of side of Sh ery from other, T Times, as the curkeo tionist, if the thoug sion on the shown the ed. Their resorted to inferiority supporter, the faction some differ the altered Sir Robe holding pla his jackalls conduct in storm." W for sound re these intol that the exa be such as of the nation a Peel—the c safely set a people! The weigh Pitt caused it that Pitt has is still to tell for Tory die who advance that the Parli chosen whilst and that on t turned him Cabinet-maker has thrown his the trick. The House is opposi him, and befor the issue of a first Charles. We trust he is a NAT The Ministry increasing the this country. T Where nothing an appearance of fota of justice for a Privy Council walking in the brief space, des are sorr y however tremely qualified mendeable act of aty of their expu nifest. The pri writing the sum r country is shom dispute, that mo whence that moa common law, a of reason and purposes of nat the surplus reven Yes, those revena cloth and splendo the Boytons, and the nation. The Were justice pra reign, this sacred which these cla gurged, would be orphan—to snatch jaws of famine, an ception of creal, e a-moral and religi the purposes for trusted to the e triotic ancestors, made the subject considerable perio bezlement to ag sons, that constiti applied to the use destined by the g would swell the pre we shall only notie "Nullum tempus or tion of all sound a bearing out our whom it is denied a porters. Sir Robe portion of the ect taken from the cler at present absorb ed injury by persisting men reprobate, and land-ages of misery,



ORANGEISM IN THE ASCENDANT.

Numerous addresses from those of bigotry and blood—the Orange lodges—have been presented to his Majesty by their truculent and sanguinary leaders. Their organ in this country, the Dublin Evening Mail, tells us that they were most graciously received, and looking to the complexion those fanatics who now beset the royal presence, we make no doubt that such is the fact. Thus, then, is the Premier thrown off the mask, and exhibited the hideous features of his government in all their natural deformity. Yes, this hell-bred demon Irish Orangeism, accused of God and man, now rears its ensanguined front in the palace of our King. The father of his people, the source of law and fountain of honour, holds parley with the demon which has covered the fairest portion of his dominions into a field of blood! Assuredly our good and gracious monarch has been practised upon. The generous nature of the Saviour King, of William the Reformer—would recoil with horror from contact with the blood-stained hands, were it not that foul necromancy has been at work to metamorphose this spirit of evil, and clothe it with the semblance of humanity. Oh! for one honest and fearless councillor to expose the real nature of the monster "that now warms its folds in the smile of a King." Such a man might say, "Sire, the deed that now pours its 'leoponous distilment' into your ear, has poured its 'ages the scourge and the curse of Ireland; it has paralyzed her industry, blighted her agriculture, destroyed her commerce, it has converted fertility into barrenness, and whitened her fields with the bleaching bones of her inhabitants. It has banished all the charities of social life, Christianity it employs as a pretext to rob, to burn, and to murder, and, not content with the poison to be found on earth, it dives into the bottomless pit to add the venom of religious rancour to its cauldron. But the voice of public opinion, the abhorrence of the just and good had frozen it into a state of torpor when your Majesty's present illustrious Ministry gave it new life and vigour; and will you, Sire, by your royal favour, hold out to it impunity for a fresh career of plunder and massacre." Such is the language which an honest patriotic adviser would hold to his Sovereign, but we fear, such a character is at present as rare in St. James's, as a just man was in Sodom. However, nil desperandum must be our motto. The French have a good adage Aide toi et Dieu vaudra, in accordance with which let us be up-and-stirring to assist ourselves. The hostile faction has shown us the way. The pretext for the intrusion of Orangeism into the Royal presence was to thank his Majesty for dismissing his late Ministry. Fas est et hoste docere.—Let us let the nation pour in addresses to request his Majesty to dismiss his present Ministry. Let the good work commence in our own county and city, which has already distinguished itself by selecting Representatives of which any constituency might be proud. Let us load them innumerable with paper pellets in the shape of petitions, which, if discharged in abundance, will send the Orange corps to the right about. We much wish that a system of simultaneous meetings were organized to further this purpose. His Gracious Majesty would not, could not, resist the universal cry of his Irish subjects, to hurl from their place of pride the Roden, Petreval, gang.

THE WATERFORD CORPORATION ADDRESS.

At an assembly of the Council, held in the Council Chamber, on Thursday, the 26th day of February, 1855. It was resolved (with one dissentient) that the following Address should be presented to his Excellency the Earl of Harrington, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland:—

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY, We, the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Waterford, in Council assembled, beg leave to congratulate your Excellency upon your arrival in this country, and to express our heartfelt gratitude to our gracious sovereign, for having been pleased to appoint, as his Vice-gerent in this portion of his dominions, a nobleman in whom we have every confidence, that he will use the high authority with which he has been invested, in the impartial administration of the laws, and the suppression of that system of agitation and of terror, which has heretofore rent asunder, and almost destroyed the frame-work of social order in this unhappy Island. That from this agitation proceed most of the degrading outrages and crimes which have placed Ireland so low in the scale of civilization, few can doubt, and we therefore hail it as a happy commencement of a new and better order of affairs, that the executive in this country is now directed by a Vicerey determined to oppose, and by all constitutional means to suppress, that fertile source of much of Ireland's misery, and most of Ireland's crime. That your Excellency may long continue to adjourn among us, occupying the dignified situation in which our most gracious sovereign has been pleased to place you, is our ardent wish and prayer.—Dated under our seal, the 26th day of February, 1855. (Copy)

R. COOKE, Town Clerk. We have seldom read a piece of cooler candour than the foregoing document, emanating from that immaculate body, the Corporation of Waterford. Should his Excellency cast his eye over the evidence given before the Commissioners on the late inquiry in this city, he will no doubt be highly flattered at receiving this valuable assurance of their confidence in his impartial administration of the law.

In the disquieting details developed in the progress of that investigation, of after disregard for all that is honourable, upright, or evincible in the conduct of a public body, his Excellency will perceive that he must look to other sources for that salutary testimony to his merits that can gratify his pride, or be acceptable to the feelings of a nobleman.

They have dared to insinuate that it is only our country is derided by a Vicerey who will persecute and punish delinquency. We beg to say, "Ay ay, Macduff." Now, if his Excellency will only by the celebrated compact, entered into

by the leaders of their body, and agreed to by one and all of the followers, before his Majesty's Attorney-General for Ireland, we pledge ourselves that the said Attorney-General will pronounce it an INDICTABLE OFFENCE; and we, too, call upon his Majesty, in his impartial administration of the laws, to place the offenders at the bar of justice. Let it be no longer said, for it will be no longer tolerated, that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor. They lay claim to exclusive loyalty—they refused to answer the King's Commissioners as to the fines and losses of particular dates—they allege that the Corporation is very much altered. Why, then, the present body that refused to answer those pertinent and reasonable interrogatories. They complain of outrages that degrade and pollute Ireland so low in the scale of civilization. If any one thing more than another, in the history of this unhappy Island, "tending to degrade it, was that in no association of persons professing to be gentlemen, there could be found persons who would assent to the expenditure of thousands of the property of the citizen in litigation; and he remembered that it was a litigation to resist the rightful claims of the citizens to the freedom, in the profits of which one of the oldest of their body participated with their attorney. He voted within upon the question of assent to the litigation—he shared the profits of the suit outside; but the burden of the suit with the worthies appears to be "the suppression of the system of agitation that has rent and shaken the frame-work of our social order." No but the frame-work of corruption, peculation, and monopoly. Agitation produced reform; reform knocked at the council chamber, "our very noble and approved good masters," burst from their seats—they lose all temper—they tear up the benches of the falling edifice, and they about them like so many buffers they fall at the coming intruder, but they must do so. The people, as the little bird the whistler Lord Byron said, are become the strongest. Agitation will give them more cause for uneasiness, and we are an prophets if there be any of the party a member of this Corporation in some month hence, except that dissentient that they have ostentatiously put forward as the only one of their body; but the country shall form their own opinions of those honorable men, for, as Brutus says, "they are all honorable" by our copies of the report of the commissioners when submitted to the house. If the country should then decide unfavourably to the characters of the Dramatis Personae on those boards, it will be some gratification to Irishmen to think that their leaders are out of our country, that they consist of a heterogeneous mixture of persons from different nations, Welsh Clergymen, Scotch Physicians, English speculators, and American emigrants. There are, however, of themselves, not matter of urgent complaint with us if the measures of the men were of a liberal and benevolent tendency. Rome was founded by runaway slaves and fugitive vagabonds from all countries and quarters, yet became the mistress of the world. We think when we consider the virtuous constitution and the unvaried geographical position of Waterford, we hear "the murmuring prelude of her future greatness, rising from the ruin of this worthless incubus."

Since writing the above the submitted letter of that excellent man and real patriot, Mr. Henry Alcock, has appeared. His sentiments, expressed as they are with firmness and moderation, are such as have always distinguished him from the tribe that style themselves the Waterford Corporation:—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE WATERFORD MIRROR. South Parade, March 7, 1855. Sir—In your paper of this day there appears an address to Lord Harrington, on his arrival in this country, in which the Corporation of this City, on the 26th ultimo, with a significant notification, that there was a member of the Council who dissented from its adoption. Now, as I am that dissentient, and as the Address has been sent forth to the public at this peculiar time, contrary to an express understanding, that it should not be published until it had been presented, and his Excellency's answer to it received, and as there may be imputations not warranted, cast upon the dissentient, I hope you will allow me to trespass on your columns, that I may, by explaining my motives for dissenting, guard against any sinister construction being put upon my conduct.

Let me first observe, that if I had known for what subject the Council had been assembled, I would not have attended on the occasion, preferring, as most undoubtedly I would, to be absent when a question to which I was altogether opposed, would be discussed, and to a decision upon which my opposition would be totally unavailable; but the summons contained no notification whatever of its being intended to propose the Address. I accordingly attended, and when the ordinary routine business had been disposed of, Mr. John Harris rose, to my astonishment, to submit the Address for the adoption of the Council. I did not hesitate to oppose the Address—My reasons for doing so were, as I then stated, first, because the Corporation, as I believe, had not been in the habit, for some time, of addressing Lord Lieutenants on their arrival in this country. Secondly, because I thought the present Lord Lieutenant had proved himself a party man, and that as such the Corporation of Waterford ought not to do anything, which would identify them with his policy. In proof of my statement as to his being a party man, I referred to his conduct at the Theatre, where a notice of Waterford (Mr. Judkin Butler) was an Orange flag, with No Popery written in large characters upon it, over his Excellency's head, during the whole of the performance, and of which his Excellency has not hitherto expressed the slightest disapprobation. I do consider such conduct calculated to insult the feelings of the great body of the people of Ireland. I consider it as tending to create once more religious strife and discord amongst us, and I therefore opposed the Address.

I will not arrange the motives of those who got it up. The wronging of its speaks with sufficient distinctness as to their feelings towards those who are suffering under the effects of bad government in this country, and who are seeking, by legal and constitutional means, the removal of those wrongs which press upon them. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY ALCOCK, Alderman and Senior Magistrate, for the City of Waterford.

Lord Brabazon is foreman of the Wicklow Grand Jury, and John Petherston, Esq. foreman of the Longford Grand Jury.

WATERFORD SPRING ASSIZES.

COUNTY COURT.

Judge Moore entered the Court about half-past four o'clock, having a short time before arrived in town from Wexford, with his brother Judge (Torrens.) The Grand Jury were called over, and sworn for the transaction of the criminal business, after which his lordship addressed them. He said, after the duties of the Grand Jury had to perform should be discharged, he could see no reason why they should be delayed unnecessarily in town, and so far as he was concerned, he would do all in his power to facilitate their business, all in his power to facilitate their business, he was happy to be able to say that he saw nothing likely to delay them from their business, where they could be employed for the benefit of society, both in their public and private capacity. With regard to the case which was apparently heavy, yet he did not observe that there were any cases that could excite alarm; nor could he, as far as his recollection served him, say what other crime was increasing or diminishing; but he was certain that the ordinary law was sufficient to suppress such crimes as appeared to be brought before him, to allude to a charitable institution connected with the county and city, he meant the Fever Hospital, the conductors of which sought for a moderate presentment, it was true, the Fever Hospital had a fund on hands of £200, but it was stated that that fund was required to meet emergencies, and they had an instance in that frightful malady, the cholera, that such a crisis might arrive. However, he was merely the organ of communication, and he would therefore leave it to them who understood their duties, to decide upon the allowance they would make. Some preliminary business was then arranged, and the court adjourned to ten o'clock, this day (Tuesday.)

CITY COURT.

At 5 o'clock p. m. Judge Torrens, entered the Court-house. The sines of the Grand Jury were then called over, and the Grand Jury were sworn. His Lordship declared it unnecessary to call the attention of the Jury to the cases of the Calendar, which, with the exception of two homicides of a mitigated character, required no observation. He next directed the attention of the Jury to the Fever Hospital, and House of Industry, when Alderman Alcock presented a petition from the Corporation, complaining of the reduction of his fees which, upon 18 requests, amounted to but 18 guineas, and argued upon the sections of the Act which authorized those fees. He contended that by the 30th of Geo. 3d, he was entitled to a sum on the entire number of requests not less than 30 guineas—and stated that hitherto the Coroner had received five guineas for each inquest, when the total amount did not exceed that sum. His Lordship stated that he did not consider the case came within his jurisdiction, it was left to the decision of the jury, as it was they who held the strings of the public purse.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

Ash Wednesday the House of Lords did not sit. In the House of Commons, Mr. Baines referred to the fact that the Ecclesiastical Commissioners had, after long labour, only made an apology for not presenting a report, and he asked whether any report would be presented.

Mr. Goulburn replied that a table, stating the income of every parson, was being prepared, and would be laid before the House.

A short conversation arising out of a petition, took place, on the Factory Regulation Bill, which is stated to operate mischievously both to masters and men.

A corporation arising out of a question put by Mr. Robinson, also took place on King Leopold's annuity, which Stanley stated, as one of the terms of the loan of £27,000 were now at the bankers ready to be transferred to the Exchequer. That in the course of the present year £34,000 would be paid, and that in future years the payments would amount to £40,000 per annum.

On the presentation, by Mr. Hunt, of a petition from Van Diemen's Land, praying for relief by Lord Malmesbury intimated that the propriety of assenting to the law there with that of New South Wales would be considered.

In answer to questions from Mr. Wakeley, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that the alterations mediated by the College of Physicians would take away the advantages now enjoyed by those students educated at the Universities. The Chancellor of the Exchequer also stated that the crown would appoint the minister of St. Margaret's church, and not allow him to be elected by the parishioners.

Mr. Curteis referred to the prosecutions instituted against several newspapers for a mere formal incorrectness, and asked if it was the intention of the Solicitor General to bring in a bill of indemnity to save the proprietors of newspapers?

The Solicitor General thought it probable that a bill would be introduced on the subject.

John Gainers arrested the prisoner at the bar in Myall, county Carlow, searched him and found two eye glasses upon him, produced one of them.

Mr. Elington continued, the eye glass produced in Myall, and the articles which it contained.

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WEXFORD ASSIZES.

THE COURTS WERE OPENED, ON THURSDAY, WITH THE USUAL FORMALITIES, JUDGE TORRENS PRESIDING IN THE CRIMINAL COURT, AND JUDGE MOORE IN THE CIVIL.

About eleven o'clock the following grand jury was sworn before Judge Torrens:— Foreman; Francis Leigh, Esq.; Edward Rogers Cookman; Patrick W. Redmond; George P. Haughton; James Boyde; John Glascock; Pierce Newton King; Jacob William Goff; Edward Beatty; John Nunn; Walter Dawson, and James Percey, Esqrs. His Lordship then charged them to the following effect:—He said since they had been sworn to the duties of a grand jury, he was happy to be able to say that he saw nothing likely to delay them from their business, where they could be employed for the benefit of society, both in their public and private capacity. With regard to the case which was apparently heavy, yet he did not observe that there were any cases that could excite alarm; nor could he, as far as his recollection served him, say what other crime was increasing or diminishing; but he was certain that the ordinary law was sufficient to suppress such crimes as appeared to be brought before him, to allude to a charitable institution connected with the county and city, he meant the Fever Hospital, the conductors of which sought for a moderate presentment, it was true, the Fever Hospital had a fund on hands of £200, but it was stated that that fund was required to meet emergencies, and they had an instance in that frightful malady, the cholera, that such a crisis might arrive. However, he was merely the organ of communication, and he would therefore leave it to them who understood their duties, to decide upon the allowance they would make. Some preliminary business was then arranged, and the court adjourned to ten o'clock, this day (Tuesday.)

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE LEINSTER INDEPENDENT.

Sir—You have read my letter in the Phoenix of the majority of ten against Manners Sutton. The whole affair was wrapped up in mystery, notwithstanding all the newspaper writing, until I sent you a copy. You will be glad to hear, Mr. Editor, that the petition against Manners and Kavanagh of the County Carlow, has been lodged, and taken my word for it, their turn out is already decided upon. The committee to hear the case is of the right sort, to the men radicals, Dan, as usual, has settled the matter. The King and he have had a day upon the subject, I was by the whole time. Not a word dropped from either, that I did not pick up on the spot, even to the very words they swore. You intend, I see, to urge on Dan, says the King, "he walks, for certain, says Dan." "But Kavanagh, won't you," says the King, "mightily sharp." "I defy you to do that," says he, "But your pardon, Sir," says Dan, "he is out already and can't walk in." "Was not he absent at the division on the address," he says the King, "he walks, for certain, says Dan." "I never like to say a word of any kind, upon the subject, for Dan, for by all accounts," says the King, "he is a nice handsome Tory." "Nice and handsome! you don't know the man at all," says Dan. "Why, replies the other, 'lan's a good man.' You know," says Dan, "I never like to say a word of any kind, upon the subject, for Dan, for by all accounts," says the King, "he is a nice handsome Tory." "Nice and handsome! you don't know the man at all," says Dan. "Why, replies the other, 'lan's a good man.' You know," says Dan, "I never like to say a word of any kind, upon the subject, for Dan, for by all accounts," says the King, "he is a nice handsome Tory." "Nice and handsome! you don't know the man at all," says Dan. "Why, replies the other, 'lan's a good man.' 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EDITOR OF 'THE LEINSTER INDEPENDENT.'

I read your letter in the Dublin Chronicle... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

A CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Sir, I have just received your letter... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

REPLY.

Dear Sir, I have just received your letter... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

DEALING—THE QUEEN'S COUNTY.

The following prospectus of an imperfect sketch... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

WHAT'S IN A NAME.

The following extract from the proceedings of... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

LEGISLATORS OF NEW YORK.

The following extract from the proceedings of... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

GREAT LEINSTER RAILWAY.

In the following prospectus of an imperfect sketch... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

Although the utility of railways, as the means... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

To whatever cause this may be owing, it can... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

The facilities which present themselves for... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

FEMALE SAILORS.

Dear Sir, I read some days ago in your journal... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

The cost of the proposed undertaking has been... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

As the main object proposed is to promote... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

AN UNACCOUNTABLE IRISHMAN.

Pat O'Shaughnessy, a ruder, rough, vulgar... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

Magistrate—(to the prisoner)—Well, are you... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

HORRIBLE DEATH.

Saturday an inquest was held in the Committee Room... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

THE RALPH WILLIAMS CASE.

We have been requested to state that this important case... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

TWO WAYS OF TELLING A STORY.

A BOSTONER'S AVOIDANCE.—In consequence... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

The adage says, "one story is good till... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the..."

Mr. Tom Finn was, and consequently... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

IRISHMEN AND IRISH TALENT.

The following testimony to Irishmen and Irish... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

Again, gaze around you in any fashionable... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

Like the oratorical thunder, penetrating... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

LONGEVITY.

Five blacksmiths live within three... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

MR. BRIDGEMAN, M.P. FOR ENGLE.

Mr. Bridgeman, M.P. for Engle, took the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

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DINNER OF THE FRIENDS OF INDEPENDENCE.

On the conclusion of the Anniversary meeting... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

The King's rights, and no more... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

Our County Representatives, Messrs Maber and... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

Mr. Skelton, of Westford, being loudly called... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

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HORRIBLE AND APPALLING OUTRAGE.

On Sunday night last, an outrage of the most... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

The Chairman then gave... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

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Dr. Skelton rose to return thanks—He said... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the... I am sorry to hear that you are not satisfied with the...

ORANGE LODGES—IRELAND.

In the most gracious manner. (Loud cheers.) He did not refer to this circumstance for the purpose of casting the least imputation upon those who preceded him in the office he held for having returned to the addresses proceeding from those lodges the answer usually given to addresses extending appreciation of the measures of government, but merely to show that neither in the case nor the other had any imputation been made as to the legality of the societies to which the addresses described themselves as belonging. The hon. and learned member had mixed up with a very simple question a great variety of exciting topics, and amongst other things had referred to violent speeches delivered at the meetings at which the addresses were given. Now he would put it to the hon. and learned member whether he could really have a Secretary of State, before he determined upon presenting or answering an address, enter into an enquiry respecting the circumstances which had occurred at the meeting at which it was voted? (Hear.) He would now, in conclusion, only say, that if the hon. and learned member imposed to him either in this particular instance, or in his general conduct, a desire to keep up associations which were calculated to maintain religious prejudices among different classes of His Majesty's subjects, he did him great injustice. The hon. and learned member ought to know that when he (Mr. Goulden) was in Ireland, no one was more exposed to obloquy for the course which he pursued in a contrary direction. It was he who introduced the bills which destroyed the constitution of Orange societies as they were formerly established. On more than one occasion he had been opposed to individuals for whom in private he entertained the greatest respect, because he would not pursue a line of conduct which he believed would create divisions amongst His Majesty's subjects. (Hear.)

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR said that the right hon. gentleman had attempted to make an analogy between the Orange Institution and the Political Union. He did so by reminding the house that the former were declared to be illegal by proclamation. He (Mr. O'Connor) begged to observe that the Orange Institution was opposed to the laws of the country, but the proclamation which it was asserted rendered the other illegal, only went to the extent of forbidding the members from meeting in large numbers. The right hon. gentleman had attempted to defend himself, but he had not done so. (Oh! and a laugh.) He (Mr. O'Connor) was glad his hon. friend had brought forward the present motion, and he trusted he would persevere in it. He trusted he should press it to a division. The hon. and learned member went on to say, that he had published six extracts from letters of persons formerly in power in Ireland, declaratory of their opinion respecting the legality of the Orange Institution. The work had been suppressed, 3,000 copies of it having been seized; but, as it was, he should continue to procure a copy for himself, he should be able to form a correct estimate of the composition of the Orange Society in Ireland. In conclusion the hon. and learned member declared that the Irish members were frequently obliged to address the house in tedious circumstances they desired. But now they were allied in a powerful and influential party, who would give them their aid when they saw they had a real grievance to complain of, and for the irritation they were obliged to display, they should now substitute the moral power which they possessed, and he had no doubt it would be successful in its application. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. ROBERT PEELE said that the hon. and learned member might be about to distribute some of that moral strength which he possessed for the irritation which, as he himself observed, he had hitherto displayed. But he (Sir R. Peel) should take leave to say that the hon. and learned member had no justification for the degree of it which he had that night exhibited, even in its mitigation. (A laugh, and hear.) The hon. and learned member took for much too easily. He appeared to him to fall at a very lax temperance, and he thought he should be able to convince him that he was without any justification for the exhibition he had just exhibited. The hon. and learned member had observed that he was now supported by a powerful party, and that they should try their strength. And what, he would ask, was the precise question upon which he proposed to make his trial of strength? The hon. and learned member beside him had given notice that he meant to move for the production of certain documents, addresses from certain societies, and the answers which had been returned to them by the Secretary of State for the Home Department—because he imagined upon the production of these documents he could find some charge against the Secretary of State. Well, his right hon. friend (the Secretary for the Home Department) declared all along that he would agree to the motion of the hon. and learned member, that he would produce copies of the Orange addresses and of his own answers; and he (Sir R. Peel) declared that, for his part, he had no objection that that hon. and learned member should be put in possession of these documents, which were to be the preliminary to his former proceedings. But the hon. and learned gentleman had not thought proper to adhere to the terms of his notice, but moved for copies of Lord Mansfield's letter—of the opinions of the Irish lodges—and of various letters from various bodies—not specified in the notice which the hon. and learned gentleman had given. Such had been the notice, and such had been the motion of the hon. and learned member. (Hear.) He asked them—emphatically asked—the hon. and learned member opposite to take his decision—loud cheers from the Ministerial benches—and he declared to the house that he should infinitely prefer being in a minority upon a motion of that kind, than be found amongst the hon. member's "powerful majority"—(renewed cheering.) He contended that the hon. and learned member's notice had misled the house—(hear, hear); and having given notice of a motion for the production of certain documents, and having found that the Secretary of State consented to their production, he (Sir Robert Peel) would contend, in the face of any majority, that it was not fair, without any previous notification, to move for the production of the letter of the Chancellor, written in 1827, and of other documents which had not previously been even referred to.—(Cheers.) It might be right that those documents should be produced—but it was not fair of the hon. and learned member

to move for them without having given any previous notice of his intention. Had the hon. and learned member given notice of his intention—then it might remain to be considered, whether or not there was any ground for objecting to it.—(Hear, hear.) And what assignable motive could there be for refusing to comply with the usage in such cases?—(Hear, hear, and cheer.) With reference to one part of the hon. and learned member's motion he should observe, that he had heard, in debates in parliament, hon. members refuse to receive the opinions of law officers to guide them. "They are nothing to guide us," was the tenor of the language held. "We are not bound by them—we will reason on them with distrust." (Hear, hear.) He had known men who refused for themselves the characters of being defenders of the constitution, who finely protested against receiving the opinions of the law officers to direct the judgment of that house. (Hear, hear.) He asked the hon. member, at least, to take time to consider whether or not they were willing to accept the opinions of the law officers of the crown, for the object for which they were proposed? (Hear, hear, and cheer.) It was a grave question to decide upon, even after the most earnest deliberation, and therefore did he hope that the hon. and learned member would go to his division, and having no moral strength to rely upon, would leave the house the physical power upon which he depended. (Loud cheers from the Ministerial benches.) He had confidence in the majority of the hon. and learned member, that he would reduce his pledge, and take his division upon the question—upon the only question upon which the house was called upon to decide. The Secretary for the Home Department, the hon. member, had promised to produce the addresses, and the answers contemplated in the original notice of the hon. and learned member for Tipperary, and therefore, the only question they were called upon to decide was, should the additional documents be produced? (Hear, hear.) Upon that question, then, let the hon. and learned member take his division. (Cheers.) He would now come to the speech of the hon. and learned member. The object of the motion was, not to ascertain whether the Secretary of State had adopted the usual form in acknowledging the receipt of certain addresses, but whether in making that acknowledgment he had any intention of countenancing an exclusive society? (Hear, hear.) An hon. member had said to him, "You know you yourself encouraged this society, as you found it necessary to govern through its instrumentality."—(We understood the right hon. baronet to advert to an observation used by Mr. Feargus O'Connor, but which did not reach us in the gallery.)

Mr. FEARGUS O'CONNOR—"I said (as we understood the hon. and learned member) that your opinion now is diametrically opposed to that which you formerly entertained." Sir R. PEELE should endeavor to show that he was not at any time an encourager of this exclusive society. He should refer to a declaration which he had formerly made, and which had been adverted to by the hon. and learned member who had first introduced the motion. But it might be said that this declaration was made after he had changed his opinion on Catholic Emancipation.—No—it was delivered in 1827, when he was supposed to be an encourager of the Orange system, and before he had brought forward the question of Catholic Emancipation. He should read from a speech of his, delivered in 1827, a passage which would show that he did not then deem it necessary to encourage this society. The right hon. baronet then read from Hansard's Debates, on the subject of Orange institutions, the following extract from a speech delivered by him:—

"First, however, he must be allowed to say, that he had heard all these Associations were at an end. He believed that they were dying away, but at the same time he agreed with the right hon. member, that if the processions were done away with, it would be better for the peace, the tranquillity, and the happiness of Ireland. Any opinion, therefore, which he might hold, as to the strong opinions which he was known to entertain respecting Catholic Emancipation, could not fairly be supposed to influence him upon the present question. (He was a private gentleman in Ireland, he declared to God to be moved, by his influence, by his example, by every means in his power, endeavoured to put down these associations and processions.)"

(The reading of this extract was followed by loud cheers.) Mr. SHEIL—"That is precisely what I quoted." Sir R. PEELE—"But I wish to know that I did not deem it necessary at any time to encourage this society—that my opinions were not diametrically opposed at any time upon this subject." (Hear.)

Mr. SHEIL—"I never said they were." Sir R. PEELE—"Oh no; but I wish to put your quotation from my speech of 1827 in opposition to the statement of the hon. and learned gentleman beside you. (Hear.)"

Mr. F. O'CONNOR—"Oh, I give you credit for appearing in the two distinct characters. (Loud laughter.)"

Colonel EVANS said, he believed if the Orange men were not firmly bound and determined to resist the repeal of the Union, and the dismemberment of the empire, they would not have been exposed to the denunciations of the hon. and learned member for Dublin. (Hear, hear.) It was with a view to gain them over from their adherence to this determination that the hon. and learned member had battered them for five years, and held out the hand of friendship to them. Had he succeeded in enjoying them, the house would not have heard so much of the mischiefs of Orange domination.

Mr. O'CONNELL did not know whether he understood the gallant Colonel. Did he mean to say that he would furnish him with the text which admitted Orange members into their respective lodges? (No, and hear, hear.) Would he give him a copy of the declaration made by each newly elected Orange member? (Yes, from Colonel Perceval.) Could he, Mr. O'Connell, go into an Orange lodge? (Hear, and laughter.) Could he, or any Catholic get admission? It was well known they could not, and he would undertake to prove that all such societies were illegal. It was true that they were not illegal in England, as the Act only applied to Ireland, but it was expressed in its language, and clearly made all Orange societies illegal. It was true, as the right hon. baronet had said, that a society might not be illegal, yet still might be dangerous and unconstitutional, and in this he agreed with him, but what was to be said of societies which were both illegal and unconstitutional, as well as Christian in their nature? The right hon. baronet had certainly made a most excellent lecture on the beauty of Christian charity, and had recommended that all party distinctions should be buried in oblivion, but he might as well have given his advice to the wido-

He might declare that he had always been an enemy to the continuance of Orange societies, and that he wished to remove all grounds of difference between the professors of both religions, and he had no doubt he was sincere, but his practice was to foment and encourage their perpetuation.—(Cheers from the opposition.) Did he not own the Orange yearbook, to the number of 20,000, in the north of Ireland? Was there a chance of justice there for the poor Catholic, who the magistrate and the juror were all Orange? (Hear.) The right hon. baronet could not have read or consulted on the statute which forbade these societies to remain together. He would read the clause of the act which related to them. The hon. and learned gentleman then proceeded to read from the statute, which he held in his hand, the words of the act, which enacted, among other things, that if any person belonging to "a club, lodge, or confederacy, should take, subscribe, or assent to any oath, test, or declaration, not required by law," he would be guilty of a misdemeanor. Now there was a test or declaration required from every member of an Orange lodge, for none but the initiated could obtain admission, thus making every Orangeman guilty of a misdemeanor.—(Cheers from the Roman Catholic Irish Members.) But it might be asked, if these societies were illegal, why were they not prosecuted? Because the Government did not do their duty. (Hear, hear, from the opposition.) The right hon. gentleman, (Sir R. Peel), however, thought it better to treat them with a dissertation on the general and social charities, and the suggestions of humanity, and he endeavored to find that he did not get credit for his endeavours to discourage sectarian differences. But look at his actions. There was Lord Ripon, the deputy grand master of the Orange Lodges of Ireland; he was selected by the Government as an object of special favour, though he declined the proffered honor. It might be true that the right hon. member for Montgomeryshire had always avowed the expediency of granting the Catholic claims—but on the other hand, there was the right honorable member for Kent, the present Paymaster of the Forces, who had always proved himself the unflinching opponent of any measure of relief being extended to them. He was, therefore, fairly entitled to set off the right hon. member for Kent against the right hon. member for Montgomeryshire—a laugh—and he ought to have the balance allowed him. Then, who were their new privy councillors? Why, the two right hon. members for the University of Dublin.—(Great cheering from the Opposition.) The senior of them had all his life been a most determined opponent of the Catholic claims, and so far did his zeal carry him, that it was reported of him that he once went even to the verge of rebellion in resisting them. Who did they take next? Why, Mr. Gregory, who ought never to have been employed at the Castle at all, and who had no reference to the situation he held, but as a privy councillor. Who was the next? The learned Recorder of the city of Dublin. (Cheers from the Opposition side of the house.) Now he would ask if there was to be found a more decided partisan than the hon. and learned gentleman? When the House of Commons adjourned after the last session of parliament, the house had given him reason to look out for better days for Ireland. A Bill was introduced for the commutation of tithes, and carried through that house, and it was not necessary for him to advert to the manner in which it was thrown out by the House of Lords. Well, what was the conduct of the Catholics, of the Peasants, on that occasion? They carefully abstained from exciting any commotion in the country, but it was not so with the Orange faction; they agitated the country to the centre. (Cheers from the Opposition.) The corporation of Dublin was among the foremost in this office; and was their chief speaker at those orgies which were occasionally honoured with the presence of great folks—who, but their legal adviser. (Hear.) They sent over to England for a great performer, and they brought Lord Wychilshen to agitate among them; and sheriffs of the county presided at meetings where those who attended came armed, and fired off their pistols in the air that the report might be heard above the cheers that were raised. (Hear, hear.) How could they who were such enemies of agitation, reconcile it to their own principles to have agitated in this manner? He had been informed, and if it was necessary he could prove it at the bar of the house, that the Lord Lieutenant had undertaken to govern Ireland on Orange principles. ("Oh, oh," and "Hear" from the opposition.) But what did he care whether his information was correct or not? Did not the Orange party raise a wild cry of exultation on his appointment? Did they not at the theatre raise the flag with the motto "No Popery" in his presence? What would the house say if a flag with "No Protestantism" were exhibited in the presence of the inebriated magistrate in England? Would there not be a universal cry of indignation? All the favour of the Government was shown to that most unfortunate and cruel faction. What was to become of the administration of justice, when there was an Orange sheriff and an Orange jury? "Remain," continued the hon. and learned gentleman, "remain in office, but let your minority or your majority keep you in but three months, and you will find what a harvest of crime will be the consequence." Their consolation would be, that the Lord Lieutenant voted for Catholic emancipation—a mighty thing truly, while the country would be delivered up to the worst species of party. For four years they had had a partial cessation from their rule, and but partial, because the late Administration sometimes used the instruments of the present Government. One of them was the late Attorney-General for Ireland, who was praised by the right hon. member for Staffordshire, for his liberality—his liberality! A man who had all his life been opposed to every measure of liberal policy. The policy of the Government seemed to be much the same as that deducible from the declaration of the hon. member for Dougal, who said that he did not belong to the Orange faction, but he approved of their principles. (Hear, hear.) As a party they never supported any measure of civil and religious liberty. What was their authority with the Protestant Dissenters? What was their authority with the friends of reform? The Orange party in that house opposed the reform bill in all its stages.—(Cheers from the opposition.) What would they do now? They who had opposed the system of religious education introduced by the late Government, which they called a mutilation of the scriptures, now that the Government intended to preserve in that system, would they vote for that? He believed they would, because they would get

compensation in having Ireland delivered over to them. They were to go on, but if his object was to agitate, no course that the right hon. baronet could take would be more likely to effect this object than that which he was pursuing. He would say to him, "Encourage the Orange societies, take more Orangemen into your cabinet, then you make agitation necessary." (Hear, hear, from both sides of the house.) Agitation would certainly follow in all its unfortunate branches—Gentlemen would be as faithful as ever, and the wretched Whiteboy—wretched because abhorred by every thinking man—would again ruin his career of murder and massacre. He would again murder the Catholic landlord and Catholic country. It was absurd to say that the Protestants were aimed at by the Whiteboys; he would venture to say that of 200 that were killed, not more than two were Protestants. The very last person who was murdered by them was Mr. Ryan, a Catholic, a magistrate, and a near relation of his own. Another consequence that would follow would be the building together the upper and the educated classes of Catholics. He now wanted the right hon. baronet to declare the consequences that would result from the line of conduct he had followed. If he had sent that gracious answer to the Orange address to Ireland, he had been guilty of a misdemeanor—a laugh—for any corresponding with an Orange society, or even a single member, was guilty of a misdemeanor. He did not enquire that every one who should directly or indirectly sustain any correspondence or intercourse with such societies as those previously pointed out by the act as illegal would be guilty of an offence of a similar nature and confederacy. (Cheers and laughter.) It was very well to say, bring indictments, but who would find them. (Hear.) It would depend upon the sheriff of the city of Dublin. Then if the Government was disposed to do its duty, they would be defeated, as they were before, by an Orange jury. The hon. and learned member proceeded to read an extract from the despatch of Lord Gosford, describing the state of the county of Arango, owing to the excesses of the Orange party. It stated that neither sex, nor age, nor income was spared, and that a lawless banditti and established a new species of delinquency, professed of the Catholic faith, the punishment of which was nothing less than confiscation of property, and banishment for ever from the country. It further stated that half the population of the county were driven from their homes in the most lamentable manner, and abandoned to the suppleteness of the magistrates, which had become the topic of general conversation. He had been taunted with endeavours to conciliate the Orange party. He did attempt it—for five years he laboured, thinking that when the Catholic relief bill was passed all distinctions originating in difference of creeds ought to be removed and to gain their hearts; he was instrumental in doing an act of justice to the grand master of the Orange Lodges of Ireland.—He laid down his prejudices, but they retained theirs, instigated only by the want of power—(oh, oh)—which they had now attained, and which he would prophesy nothing could be more disastrous for the country.

Mr. SHAW said he had never belonged to an Orange lodge, he never even approved of them, but he must say, with all deference to the hon. and learned member for Dublin, that they were not illegal, and that he had completely failed in his attempts to show that they were. (Hear.) The hon. and learned gentleman (Mr. O'Connell) had entirely failed in his attempts to prove the illegality of Orange associations, because the test he had assigned, and on which, indeed, he wholly relied, bore with equal force on every Freemason and Friendly-brother society in the kingdom.—(Hear, hear.) They never had been pronounced illegal, and on that he challenged the contradiction of the hon. and learned member by any competent authority. (Hear, hear.) As far as his own opinion went, it had been always against those societies; but he was to show no deference for those who differed from him; and he would tell those who in England knew nothing of the actual state of society in Ireland, that what might very well and properly apply to a wholesome and natural state of things might be wholly inapplicable to a disordered and disturbed condition of the country. (Cheers and counter cheers.) He knew what that cheer meant, but he must be allowed to say it did not come with a very good grace from those hon. gentlemen on the other side of the house who now proceeded to complain of a state of things which their own conduct had produced. (Loud cheers.) It was really to be had. Oh yes, they trembled, forsooth, at the thought of an exclusive association, and who were they who did so? Why, those who all their lives long had signalized themselves as the instigators, traitors, and abettors of such associations. (Hear, hear, and a cry of No, no, from Mr. O'Connell.) The hon. and learned gentleman said no; his delicate nerves altogether shuddered at the thought of an exclusive association—(hear, hear)—which put one in mind of the story of a giant who all his life had been fighting with windmills, he died at last of eating fresh butter. (Loud laughter.) Was the hon. and learned gentleman not the author of the Roman Catholic Association, which no name, was an exclusive association? (Hear, hear.)

Mr. O'CONNELL—"I never were at least 1,400 Protestants in it." Lord JOHN RUSSELL said he felt much dissatisfaction at the tone assumed by the right hon. and learned gentleman opposite—at the violence which characterized his speech—the total want of colour, and the entire absence of moderation that prevailed throughout the observations which the house had just heard. Observing such a spirit in the right hon. and learned gentleman, he could not but regret that his Majesty had called upon him to become his adviser as one of the Privy Council. (Hear, hear.) It had been put to him by the right hon. and learned gentleman to say whether or not he should take any party in forwarding a repeal of the Union. He had no difficulty in saying he would, to the utmost, oppose a repeal of the Union, for he should consider it as equivalent to a separation of the two countries. He regretted, however, that the right hon. and learned gentleman had not retracted the house that when he (Lord John Russell) had voted against the proposition for repeal, he at the same time declared that he should never be able to satisfy his conscience in voting, unless with the prospect before him of justice being done to Ireland in all respects, unless with the confident expectation present to his mind that the complaints of the Irish people would be fairly heard, and their grievances effectually redressed. (Hear, hear.) Influenced, then, by such considerations as these, he hoped that he stood acquitted in

the eye of that right hon. gentleman, and in the eyes of the house, of any inconsistency. Having made these few brief observations with a view to his own personal vindication, he should come more immediately to the questions which arose out of the motion then before the house. The spirit of the Government was to be judged of, not from the declarations of the Ministers, but from the formal acts of the Government. That spirit did not depend upon what the Chancellor of the Exchequer might declare, for if the people of the north, or of any other parts of Ireland saw that their neighbours or their landlords, being Orangemen, were regarded as objects of favour by the ministry, and countenanced by them on all occasions, the great bulk of the Orange societies would care little for speeches in parliament, or for mere declarations made there in good round set sentences.

Sir H. HARDINGE hoped the house would allow him to say, that he had nothing to say or recant on the subject of national education. He had never voted against the plan of education to which reference had been made, neither had his right hon. friend. He had not called in question the conduct of the noble lord when in office as respects that question; but he confessed he could not help feeling some surprise, when he saw that noble lord conferring with the hon. and learned member for Dublin, whom the cabinet, of which the noble lord was one, had held up to parliament as a man almost deserving to be brought to the block. It had been asked upon what principle was it proposed to conduct the government of Ireland—he should reply, one of strict impartiality; and when the hon. and learned member for Dublin had described the lord lieutenant as stating that Ireland could only be governed on Orange principles, he certainly possessed not the slightest ground for making any such representation to the house. For himself, he had but to add that the principles upon which he acted in 1830 were the same which he had acted in 1825, and upon which he should continue to act. (Hear.)

Lord J. RUSSELL in explanation observed, that the hon. and learned member for Dublin and he had voted together in support of the Reform Bill, though one was in and the other out of office, and that they might again be allowed to vote together without collision being imputed to them.

Sir H. HARDINGE said, that the noble Lord had declared against Reform in 1827, though its warm advocate in 1825.

Lord J. RUSSELL again rose amidst cries of "Spoke, spoke," "Chair, chair." In 1827 he had declared that his opinions on Parliamentary Reform were the same as those he had expressed in 1821 and 1825, but that he did not think it advisable to press the question of reform at the time, because there was not then a strong popular feeling in favour of it. (Hear, hear, and Spoke, spoke.)

Mr. M. O'CONNELL, denied that the hon. member for Dublin's observations about the skull and cross-bones had any effect at the Kerry election, excepting that of affording a pretext to the Lord Lieutenant of the county to break his word. That nobleman had given a voluntary pledge to the effect that he would either remain strictly neutral, or else would, if he took any part at all, support the interest of the late Government, which had conferred upon him his lieutenancy. This raw-head-and-blind-bones observation, on which the right hon. gentleman in placed so much stress, had annoyed the noble lord that pretext which he wanted for breaking his word.

Mr. MULLINS stated that he had seen, under the hand of the Lord Lieutenant of Kerry, a pledge that he would remain neutral.

The motion was then agreed to. Dr. BOWRING, in the absence of the hon. member for Middlesex, moved for returns relative to the office of Governor of Guernsey, and the Captaincy of Deal Castle, and of Sandown Castle, which were ordered. The same hon. member also moved for the appointment of a select committee respecting the preparation and printing of the bills and journals of the house, which was accordingly appointed.

Mr. O'LOUGHLIN moved for a copy of any correspondence between the Rev. Thomas Locke, rector of Newcastle, in the county of Limerick, and the Chief of Under Secretary for Ireland, from the month of February, 1834, to the present time, relative to the collection of tithes payable to Mr. Locke.

Sir H. HARDINGE had no objection to the production of these papers, because he understood they had been promised by the late Secretary for Ireland. But while he stated that, he was ready to grant these documents on his predecessor's responsibility, he, at the same time, reserved to himself the discretion of not granting papers in future until Government had first had an opportunity of perusing them.

DEATH OF MR JOHN CAMPBELL. We regret to have to record the death of Mr John Campbell, Drawing Master, of this town, which melancholy event took place, on Monday last, at his residence, in Fountain street. It is only a few months since Mr Campbell removed to Belfast, from Dunfermline, in Scotland, where, for several years, he had filled the situation of Master in the Drawing Academy, with the highest reputation, of which the flattering testimonials which were voluntarily tendered to him, by all classes, which were so ample evidence. In his town he had every prospect of speedily rising to eminence in his profession, when, unhappily for his family, consisting of a wife and three young children, he was prematurely cut off by death, occasioned by a disease of the heart, under which he had been labouring for a considerable time previously. Mr Campbell was a man of finely cultivated taste, who thoroughly understood the science of his profession, while the urbanity of his manners, and his admirable facility of communicating instruction, at once distinguished him as a teacher of no common genius. The purity and amiable simplicity of his character, almost immediately conciliated the regard of those with whom he associated, and few individuals have, in so short a time, secured an equal number of friendships in a community in which they had been previously strangers. Mr Campbell, though of Scottish descent, was born at Manchester, and educated at Halifax, and about the age of 20, he was encouraged to settle amongst his friends in Scotland, for the purpose of pursuing his profession. He was not only a near relative (we believe a cousin) but the intimate friend, and confidential associate of the late Robert Pollock, author of "The Course of Time," the original MS. of which he lately presented to the Museum of the Natural History Society of this town. At the time of his death, Mr Campbell was in the 36th year of his age, and we are expressing only the universal sentiment of those who knew him longest, and most intimately, when we say, that in respect to all that constitutes real worthiness of character, he has left behind him scarcely a superior. In literature, the attainments of Mr Campbell were of a highly respectable order.—Belfast News Letter.

One of the most extraordinary delusions ever entertained by a man of sense was that of Descartes, who imagined that he had discovered a recipe which would prolong life for many centuries.